

# JORDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE

## INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP

Priorities for the Jordan Humanitarian Fund Call for Proposals

August 2016



### **BACKGROUND**

The following have been adapted from the attached updated list of overall programme priorities for the purposes of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) call for proposals of September 2016.

The priorities for the JHF are more specific than the broader programme priorities because of 1) the short-term nature of the JHF: the need to identify projects that can pass the approvals process quickly and be implemented or scaled up within a short-space of time; 2) the relatively small amount of funding involved in the JHF, and the need to select projects that can have a meaningful impact/are suited to smaller scale programming; 3) the principle that NGOs should be the recipients of JHF funding, rather than UN agencies.

As overall cross-sectoral priorities, during the Inter-Sector Working Group meeting held on 7 August 2016, many participants discussed and agreed to prioritize the interventions at the Azraq camp, considering the recent developments and uncertainties in implementation of projects at the berm. When there is significant urgent and humanitarian gap existing at the host communities, Sector Coordinators might consider them as their sector priority. Winterization projects could be prioritised, subject to the detailed needs and gap analysis.

### **JHF PRIORITIES<sup>1</sup>**

For more details on each priority, **see the Sector Programme Priorities below.**

#### **1. SHELTER:**

There are two priorities:

- a) Cash-for-Rent to vulnerable refugee households in urban areas focusing on emergency cases. Priority will be given to projects that can demonstrate sophisticated targeting methodologies to reach those with the worst housing conditions;
- b) Sealing off Kits (SOKs) that address issues of damp and cold. Priority will be given to projects that can demonstrate sophisticated targeting methodologies to reach those with the worst housing conditions
  - ***Interventions to be implemented in line with the revised shelter technical guidelines 2016.***
  - ***Multi-Sector with WASH; BASIC NEEDS; PROTECTION; complementary with HEALTH***

#### **2. BASIC NEEDS**

- a) New arrival kits and replenishment kits in Azraq camp;
- b) Non-food items in berms;
- c) Winterization assistance inside and outside refugee camps. (The detailed needs and gap analysis for winterization is under preparation.)
  - ***Should specify how the VAF is being applied for analysis/targeting; entry into RAIS to prevent duplication of assistance***
  - ***Multi-Sector and coordinated with PROTECTION, SHELTER and FOOD SECURITY***

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<sup>1</sup> Assumes that other JHF basic criteria – including the gender marker – are met.

### 3. FOOD SECURITY:

Support to maintaining refugee households' assets through unconditional cash or household item assistance, thereby reducing the risk of exposure to negative coping mechanisms within urban areas. Azraq camp is a cross-sectoral priority. With limited economic activity in the camp, activities across sectors, designed to stimulate the economy should be prioritized.

- ***Should specify how the VAF is being applied for analysis/targeting; entry into RAIS to prevent duplication of assistance***
- ***Multi-Sector and coordinated with PROTECTION, SHELTER with BASIC NEEDS***

### 4. HEALTH:

There are two priorities<sup>2</sup>:

Projects that support **a)** secondary referral care for priority cases, such as basic emergency obstetric care (BEmOC), comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CEmOC), neonatal care and war-wounded, including supporting priority medical referrals from the borders and camps.

**b)** Strengthen and expand the community health network in underserved areas and the availability of key integrated community level interventions focusing on Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), Reproductive, Maternal, New born and Child Health (RMNCH) and Nutrition.

- ***Should specify how the VAF is being applied for analysis/targeting; entry into RAIS to prevent duplication of assistance.***
- ***Multi-Sector with PROTECTION***

### 5. EDUCATION:

a) Boys and girls (children and youth) receive essential learning material;

b) Boys and girls (children and youth) benefiting from formal, non-formal, informal education, basic life skills and psycho-social support (PSS) activities.

- ***Should specify how the VAF is being applied for analysis/targeting; entry into RAIS to prevent duplication of assistance***
- ***Multi-Sector with CHILD PROTECTION, WASH***

### 6. WASH:

a) Azraq improvement projects to accommodate the new arrivals;

b) Berm WASH recurrent WASH services gap;

c) WASH in School funding gap;

d) Host community and ITS (informal tented settlement) projects funding gap

- ***Should specify how the VAF or other WASH specific analysis frameworks are being applied for analysis/targeting; entry into RAIS to prevent duplication of assistance***
- ***Multi-Sector with EDUCATION, CHILD PROTECTION.***

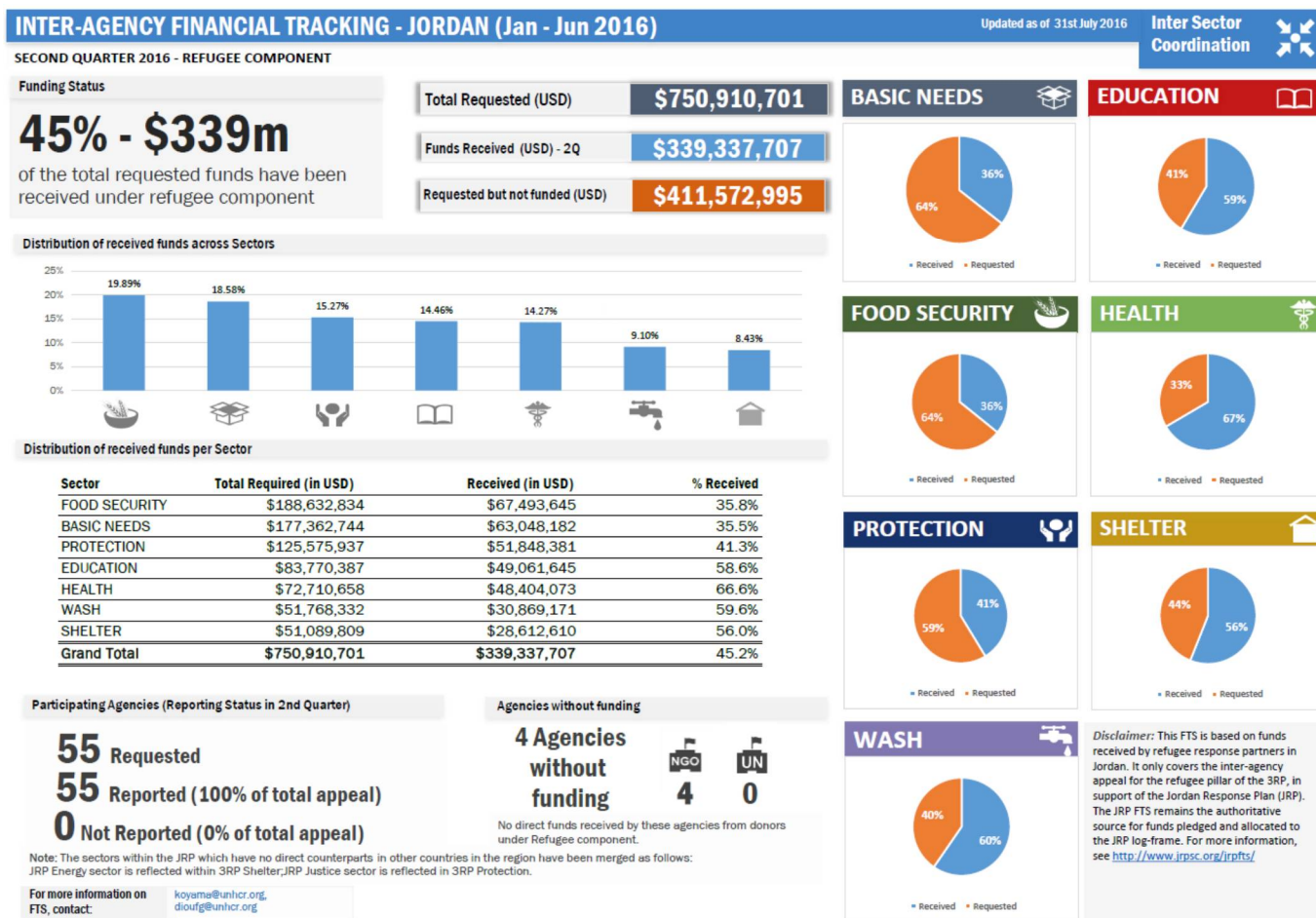
### 7. PROTECTION:

Projects that increase access to protection services for people with specific needs, including women-at-risk and survivors of SGBV, children in conflict with the law, children engaged in labour, persons with disabilities, and marginalized individuals, integrating them in social networks to reduce the risk of violence and exploitation;

- ***Should specify how the VAF and/or other sources of information are being applied for analysis/targeting;***
- ***Multi-Sector with HEALTH, EDUCATION, BASIC NEEDS***

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<sup>2</sup> Both priorities considered essential for the Health Sector while weighting will be against a project proposal, but not at priority level.



**For more information, please consult the Refugee Response Inter-Sector Coordination through: Yukiko Koyama, Inter-Sector Coordinator ([koyama@unhcr.org](mailto:koyama@unhcr.org)) <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/>**

## JORDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE

### INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP

#### Mid-Year Programmatic Priorities

August 2016



The following priorities are compiled from refugee sector, and relate primarily to programmatic priorities. These priorities are developed based on the current operational context. They assume continued limitations on refugees' access to mechanisms to support themselves, therefore requiring a continuation of individual assistance such as a cash and food e-vouchers. It also assumes that, given these activities are within the JRP, they will be approved by the Government. Priorities for changes in the policy environment are dealt with separately.

### Inter-Sector Priorities

1. Invest further in the capacity of refugee women, girls, boys and men to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, in particular in non-camp settings. A specific focus will be on reducing asset depletion among refugee households.
2. Continue to develop alternative cost-effective delivery mechanisms in the camps in relation to infrastructure and service provision, in particular in relation to shelter, WASH and electricity systems, and also shifting towards vouchers for Non Food Items (NFIs).
3. Within the 'No Lost Generation' Initiative, seek to support, protect and offer educational opportunities to refugee and other vulnerable children; encourage positive engagement of adolescents and youth, and build social cohesion.
4. Increase the number and scope of community-level projects that benefit Jordanians in areas with high concentrations of refugees, together with greater investment in shared services – in Education, Health, WASH – with the aim to reduce tensions and maintain protection space in Jordan.
5. Strengthen early identification, referral and comprehensive multi-sectoral response to SGBV cases in women, girls, boys and men including early and comprehensive clinical care and follow up, psychosocial support, protection and other legal services, and material assistance and other programmes to promote self-reliance and positive coping mechanism.
6. Increase the inter-agency focus on Code of Conduct sessions for staff of all humanitarian agencies, community-based organisations and other institutions working with refugees and other affected populations, and on expanding the inter-agency network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and community-based complaints mechanisms.
7. Strengthen referral mechanisms for assistance and the coordination required to establish a joint approach to the impact on humanitarian assistance on changing governmental frameworks.

### Sector Priorities

#### Basic Needs

1. In the camps, ensure investment in NFIs for new arrivals and replenishments, and in the infrastructure required for their distribution.
2. Unconditional cash grants for vulnerable refugee households in urban areas. These are a crucial component of many refugee households income, prevent asset depletion and negative coping mechanisms. As of mid-2016, there is a significant shortfall compared with the appeal and needs. There are four well served governorates (Jerash, Ajloun, Maan and Tafileh) and four significantly underserved governorates (Mafraq, Zarqa, Karak and Madaba).

## Education

1. Projects that support boys and girls (children and youth) to benefit from inclusive formal, non-formal and informal education and basic life skills and psycho-social support (PSS) activities in camp and host community.
2. Bilateral support to Jordan to support the formal education sector (schools, teacher salaries, textbooks), while UN and NGOs concurrently expand informal education to support the 90,000 out of school children.
3. Support to Jordanian public schools with small scale interventions to expand absorption capacity; camp schools expanded/established to keep pace with increasing camp student population and reduce overcrowding in classrooms.
4. Identification of vulnerable out-of-school children in order to provide protection and learning opportunities, and referral to formal education where possible.
5. Projects that enhance the opportunity for tertiary education for Syrian refugees who completed secondary education or dropped out of university as a result of displacement. Provide Higher Education opportunities as part of integrated programming, such as preparatory programmes (e.g. English and IT) as well as online distance learning/blended learning.

## Food Security

1. Continuation of food assistance targeting vulnerable Syrian refugees both registered and unregistered.
2. Within government frameworks, projects that support increased self-sufficiency/self-reliance for refugees including in activities relating to agriculture.

## Health

1. Strengthen post-operative care and rehabilitation at facility and community level for wounded persons once discharged from Ministry of Health or other hospitals in camp or the urban setting (includes nursing care (facility and home based), medical care and follow up, physical rehabilitation, mental health and psychosocial support).<sup>3</sup>
2. Support secondary referral care for priority cases such as deliveries and emergency obstetric care, neonatal care and war-wounded including supporting priority medical referrals from the eastern and western borders. This can be through either direct payment of referral costs or through demand side financing initiatives.<sup>4</sup>
3. Strengthen and expand the community health network in underserved areas and the availability of key integrated community level interventions such as infant and young child feeding support, management of non-communicable diseases, mobilization and support for routine immunization, strengthening of linkages with available primary health care and reproductive health services, home visits for the newborn, and mental health and psychosocial support.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Justification: Injury remains a considerable burden with 8 per cent of refugees in Jordan having a significant injury of which 90 per cent are conflict-related. Men accounted for 72 per cent of the injured persons with the highest proportion of injuries found amongst those aged 30 to 60 years. Women accounted for 28%. The impact of injuries on men of productive age increases household vulnerability. The capacity to address the health needs of war wounded has increased substantially, however there are still major gaps in medium to longer term post-operative/ convalescent care, home nursing, functional rehabilitation (assistive devices/prosthesis) and community-based rehabilitation.

<sup>4</sup> Justification: The withdrawal of free health services for registered refugees in the out of camp setting has meant that many vulnerable refugees will face considerable difficulties accessing essential secondary and tertiary care. Even though assistance is being targeted to the most vulnerable and referral protocols have been tightened, a continued high level of funding is needed to ensure access to essential care such as safe deliveries, caesarean sections, war-related injuries and cardiac abnormalities. Costly complex treatments such as certain types of cancer cannot be supported with available resources necessitating difficult choices relating to resource allocation. The continued flow of war wounded across the border and withdrawal of various actors supporting war-wounded has meant that additional resources need to be identified to manage the cases in the acute phase.

<sup>5</sup> Justification: At community level, coverage of outreach and Syrian community involvement in the promotion or provision of health services is insufficient for women, girls boys and men; Zarqa has one community health volunteer per 3,657 refugees and Amman

## Protection

1. Enhance access to community-based, multi-sectoral and case management services to survivors of SGBV and children at risk, particularly those targeting individuals with specific needs and vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities – particularly in underserved or remote areas, including Azraq Camp.<sup>[1]</sup>
2. Support to integrated programmes that promote strong linkages between child protection and education. Corporal punishment and abuse by teachers in schools continues to be a major concern for children and their families. It is one of the most important factors affecting attendance of refugee children in formal schools. Programmes that support training of teachers and school counsellors, and that support the enhancement of existing referral pathways and service provision continue to be major priorities.
3. Strengthen support to innovative initiatives that raise protection awareness and promote positive coping mechanisms, particularly programmes that prevent or reduce reliance on child labour, early marriage and other negative coping mechanisms, including by targeting youth (15-24 years of age)..<sup>[2]</sup>
4. Ensure that Syrians continue to benefit from their legal rights and access to services and assistance, particularly in remote and under-served areas of the North and the South, through awareness and civil documentation activities that assist refugees to (i) participate in the urban re-registration exercise (delivery of new Ministry of Interior Service Cards) and (ii) to document marriages, deaths and births.<sup>[3]</sup>
5. Continued support to more equitable access for girls and boys, adolescents and youth, to services that improve their emotional and social well-being, with a view to contributing to social cohesion, while enhancing their knowledge and skills, including through, e.g., programmes ensuring community and family support for those with MHPSS problems and their caregivers, and programmes for those with neurodevelopment disorders (including Autism, ADHD and intellectual or developmental disabilities).

## Shelter

1. The cash for rent assistance for extremely vulnerable HHs is a key and appropriate emergency support. This should be targeted to extremely vulnerable HHs, with clear criteria on how these HHs are selected, (reference must be made to the revised Shelter Working Group technical guidelines (2016) on conditional cash for rent). Proposals must highlight how this assistance does not duplicate with other interventions (i.e. UNHCR cash assistance and NRC's free rental months) and demonstrate due diligence with regards to the

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has 1 per 1,946 (target >1 per 1000). This undermines Syrian access and coverage of key services, community capacity building, self-reliance and the ability to withstand future adversity. There is a need for greater access of refugees to information and enhanced refugee participation and engagement in identification of health and disability related needs, provision of information and linkages with health and rehabilitation services.

<sup>[1]</sup> Justification: While there has been an expansion of multi-sectoral and case management services across Jordan, there remain gaps in remote areas and in areas with smaller concentrations of refugees. Efforts are ongoing to incorporate refugees into national protection systems, but these systems are already overstretched and require additional support, not only in terms of financial resources, but also in terms of capacity strengthening. Other areas of expansion will include improving the outreach and delivery of services to groups who do not appear to be accessing services, including persons with disabilities, men and boy survivors of SGBV and LGBTI refugees.

<sup>[2]</sup> Justification: With reductions in material humanitarian assistance and increased targeting of material assistance to the most vulnerable, there are significant risks that refugees will increasingly resort to negative coping mechanisms that will increase protection risks. Programmes that support the temporary economic integration of refugees so that they can support their families, through appropriate formal employment and skills training, in a manner that contributes positively to the Jordanian economy and results in limited competition with Jordanians, should be supported to reduce negative coping strategies with negative protection consequences. Temporary opportunities should be provided in sectors that can accommodate both women and men's employment, leveraging the skills and expertise of the Syrian refugee community.

<sup>[3]</sup> Justification: There are increased demands upon legal, counselling and advice services as a result of the Government of Jordan's urban re-registration exercise, particularly in relation to housing, land and property rights (given the requirement to present a stamped copy of a lease) and an increased focus of the Government on personal identity documentation to prove family links.

contract (e.g. some refugees / landlords have a high value rent contract to exploit this intervention). Reference must be made to the Shelter Working Group guidelines on Duplications.

2. Renovation of sub-standard shelters. Upgrading of sub-standard shelters is an integrated approach which addresses multiple household-level needs faced by vulnerable families living in sub-standard buildings. It involves the provision of assistance to support permanent shelter and household-level WASH upgrades in exchange for security of tenure and rent reduction. The intervention addresses the physical aspects of poor living-conditions including addressing issues of damp and cold, whilst reducing the household's rent-burden, reducing their economic vulnerability and provides them with more stability. It contributes towards an increase in the adequate housing stock in Jordan, the local economy and social cohesion through the clear investment in the host community. This should be targeted to shelter vulnerable HHs, with clear criteria on how these HHs are selected, (reference must be made to the revised Shelter Working Group technical guidelines (2016) on renovation of sub-standard shelter and to the Shelter Working Group guidelines on Duplications) and coordinated through both the shelter and WASH WGs.
3. In camps, it is vital that the needs of men, women, boys, girls, and people with specific needs (such as people with disabilities female headed households, and elderly) are individually addressed, also taking into consideration cultural sensitivities, such as privacy, family linkages, and place of origin.
  - a. In Azraq, given the camp's location and the exposure to extreme weather conditions, there is a need to continue shelter maintenance and upgrade existing shelters through needed additions, such as private showers, kitchen areas, shelves and shades. Following the significant influxes into Azraq over the last 4 months, services are stretched and so infrastructure and shelters are in need of upgrading. Planning for the winter is of paramount importance for those who are facing their first winter in Azraq.
  - b. In Zaatari, given the limited life span of the prefabricated caravans, there is a need to repair/replace dilapidated shelters and conduct winterization activities. Cash is the principal modality to address winterization and maintenance needs of the caravans, however special attention should be given to those who lack the non-finance related resources to address their shelter needs. Road network will be maintained up to 10 km in 2016. Following assessment, the storm water network will be maintained too.
  - c. For both Zaatari and Azraq, the electrification of the camp is ongoing with medium and low voltage networks, coupled to solar power plants.
  - d. The assistance bringing to asylum seekers at the Northern Jordan's Berm is extremely challenging, in terms of accessibility, working conditions and safety. Various UN agencies and humanitarian actors are supporting the asylum seekers through key protection activities, such as registration and protection, health assistance distribution of hot meal, food distribution and NFI. Semi-permanent facilities with high level of security measures will be implemented.

## WASH

1. Critical gaps in recurring humanitarian assistance in refugee camps (i.e. Water Supply, Desludging, Solid Water Waste Management, Hygiene promotion and NFIs), in particular in Azraq camp with the aim at providing and improving delivery of critical WASH services to new refugee arrivals from the Berm, as well as responding to any waterborne disease outbreak. Support initiatives for infrastructure projects to increase the equity, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of WASH services in camps (Water Network, Waste Water Network etc.)
2. Conduct water conservation and hygiene promotion messaging in camps and host communities to reduce water wastage and encourage water reuse, including support of hygiene materials.
3. WASH repairs and rehabilitation in schools.

4. In terms of geographic priorities, projects in host community areas having a Syrian population of more than 10% of the total population and:
  - a. WASH support to vulnerable households in communities where more than 50% of households have, in the last two months been without water (for more than one day) more than 4 times. Includes household level support; repairs and rehabilitation of the water network in these areas to reduce water loss.
  - b. Where more than 15% of households have reported or where it has been observed that in the last three months there has been an overflow of the "excreta disposal facility" (Septic Tank/Soak away pit etc.) or where such facilities are non-existent. Conduct repairs of the sewage network or connect facilities to the network.
  - c. Where it is observed that at least 15% of households report a below standard hygienic environment (Crucial household basic WASH facilities including Kitchen bathroom, sanitation), conduct water conservation and hygiene promotion campaigns, including interventions to improve Solid Waste Management.