

JORDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE

INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP

Priorities for the Jordan Humanitarian Fund Call for Proposals

March 2017



JHF PRIORITIES

The following has been adapted from the attached updated list of overall programme priorities for the purposes of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) call for proposals of March 2017.

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.

In February, refugee sector working groups have recommended two to three interventions for their respective sectors (i.e. more than 20 recommended programmes received in total). Following OCHA's presentation on the JHF during the Inter-Sector Working Group meeting held on 5 March, sector coordinators further discussed and agreed to prioritize the below-mentioned interventions among others, considering the funding status of their sectors in 2016 and possible projects which could bring about quick impacts within the short period of time.

Shelter

- Emergency cash for rent interventions¹, addressing eviction threats and referrals, in all governorates (considering the sector funding gap in 2016 and possibility of quick impacts)
Such activities can assist and have large and positive impacts to refugees living in urban area and under threat of eviction. With a lump sum of 400,000 USD, we can assist a large number of families. The other shelter activities are more costly and will certainly deserve less potential households. The cash for rent assistance for extremely vulnerable households is a key and appropriate emergency support.

Protection

- Enhance access to case management services for children-at-risk, including children involved in or at imminent risk of child labour, particularly in underserved areas. Improve identification of children involved in child labour, and provide case management services or referral to appropriate support to address child protection concerns. Interventions should include components focused on identifying and ensuring timely response, mitigation of impact, and prevention of recurrence. Innovative means of response may be considered, including community-based and/or cash-based interventions focused on specific outcomes addressing protection concerns.
- Responding to Sexual and Gender-based Violence, including to individual cases of Early Marriage and other forms. Provision of case management, support services, referral to appropriate specialized

¹ "Cash for Rent" should be targeted to extremely vulnerable households, with clear criteria on how these households 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 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.

services, monitoring, and/or mitigation of impact of early marriage. Interventions should focus on underserved areas or regions of the country, and should demonstrate coordination and/or collaboration to improve identification of early marriage cases and other at-risk women.

Basic Needs

- Provision of replenishment/replacement kits (i.e. fuel, diapers and hygiene kits) in Azraq Camp.
In 2016 this project received 77 % of the requested funding. The funding gap (23%) affected the delivery of this assistance, and 27,555 vulnerable individuals are still on the waiting list.
- Regular multi-purpose cash assistance²
In 2016 this project received 75% of the requested funding. The funding gap (25%) affected the delivery of cash assistance to the most vulnerable, thus increasing the risk of exposure to negative coping mechanism. Around 79,950 individuals are currently on the waiting list.

Health

- 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.

WASH

- WASH services offered in informal tented settlements (ITS)³
Provision of WASH infrastructure (mobile toilets), water tanks and handwashing stands would greatly improve the environmental conditions in these settlements, and would have an impact upon the rates.
- Azraq WASH improvement projects to accommodate the new arrivals⁴
New WASH blocks are required for the new arrivals in Village 2, which would lead to a significant improvement in the condition of the most vulnerable.

² Regular multi-purpose cash assistance is different from one-time cash assistance. In average, a family of five individuals 130 JD in total per payment.

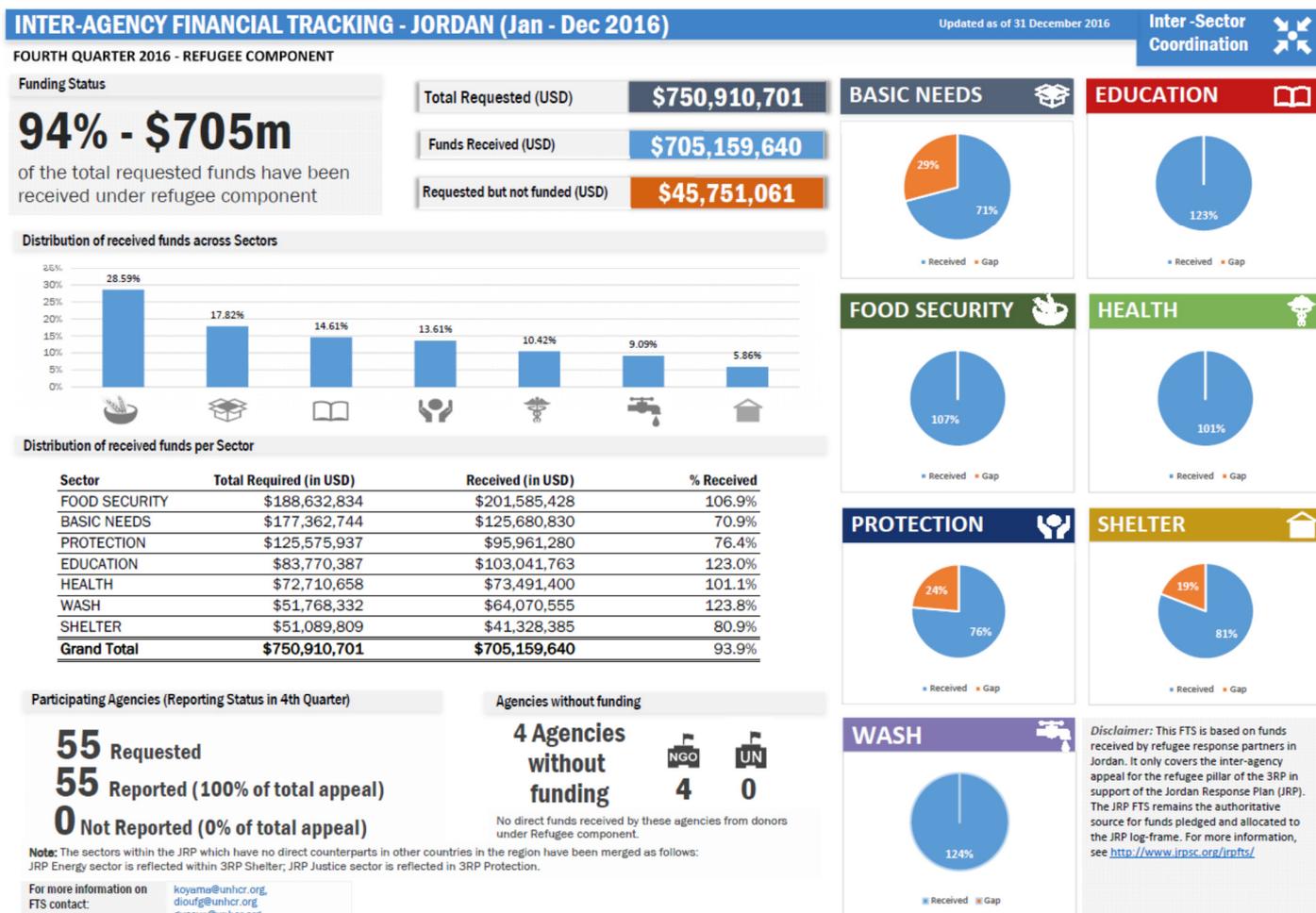
³ Justification provided by the WASH Sector Coordinator: At a recent field assessments undertaken to ITS shown two key issues: common conditions including diarrhea and skins conditions and chronic issues. These communities have mostly Syrian refugees who pay fees to access medical services at government facilities and buy water. Refugees in ITS often do not approach government facilities, either due to lack of awareness of this policy, or fear of being caught without adequate documentation. There are a few organizations and NGOs working at these ITS. A smaller number of mobile vulnerable families are considered highly vulnerable. While these families may work alongside ITS communities, they are not a part of the larger community, nor do they follow their movements. This means these families do not have the same chances to get services, including water and a proper sanitation. Also they are missed from fund mobilization through emergency planning. The WASH Sector assesses that these ITS to be considered among categories to be supported by humanitarian funding. There are more than 120 ITS across Jordan, in which some of the most vulnerable people live. Recent assessments of the settlements indicate that most people have to buy water from private vendors, at very high costs, and often at a very poor quality. Provision of WASH infrastructure (mobile toilets), water tanks and handwashing stands would greatly improve the environmental conditions in these settlements, and would have an impact upon the diarrheal rates.

⁴ Justification provided by the WASH Sector Coordinator: The large influx of refugees (almost 27,000) into Azraq over a very short period of time from February to June 2016, with very little advance notice posed many challenges. To ensure that the newly arrived refugees had access to critical WASH services and facilities, organizations and NGOs facilitated the construction of WASH blocks and tap stands in the public area, which were constructed within a matter of days. After this, the 1,754 WASH blocks in the two new villages were assessed and progressively rehabilitated. In Azraq, new WASH blocks are required for the new arrivals in Village 2. If the WASH blocks are completed, the families can move out of the fenced area of Village 5, and into the extension of Village 2, which would lead to a significant improvement in the condition of the most vulnerable.

Food Security

- Unconditional cash/ E-voucher/ in-kind assistance to reduce the risk of exposure to negative coping mechanisms within urban areas.

In 2016 this specific project received 78% of the requested fund. The funding gap (23%) affected the level of appropriate food consumption among vulnerable Syrian refugees (around 154,200 individuals).



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