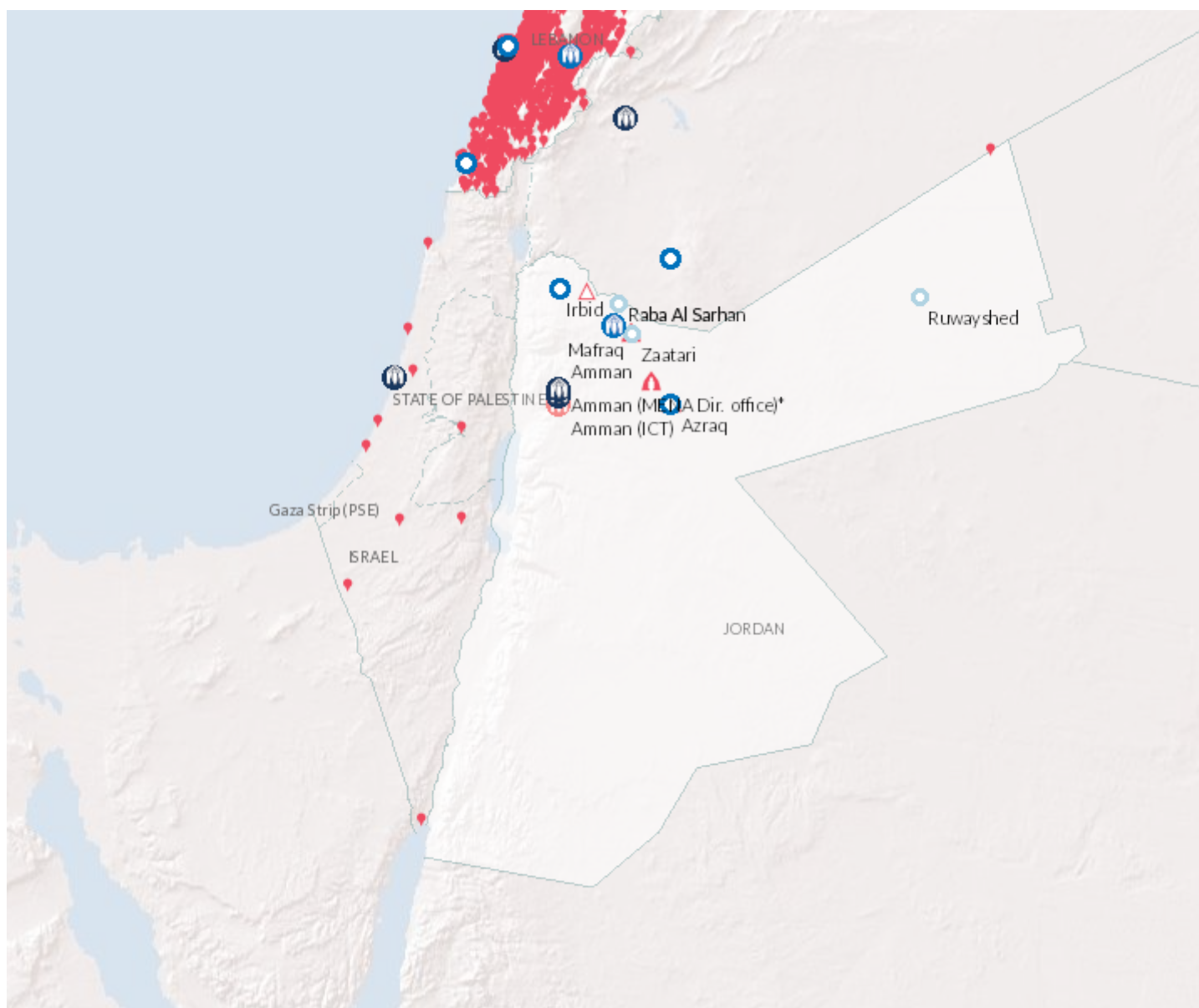


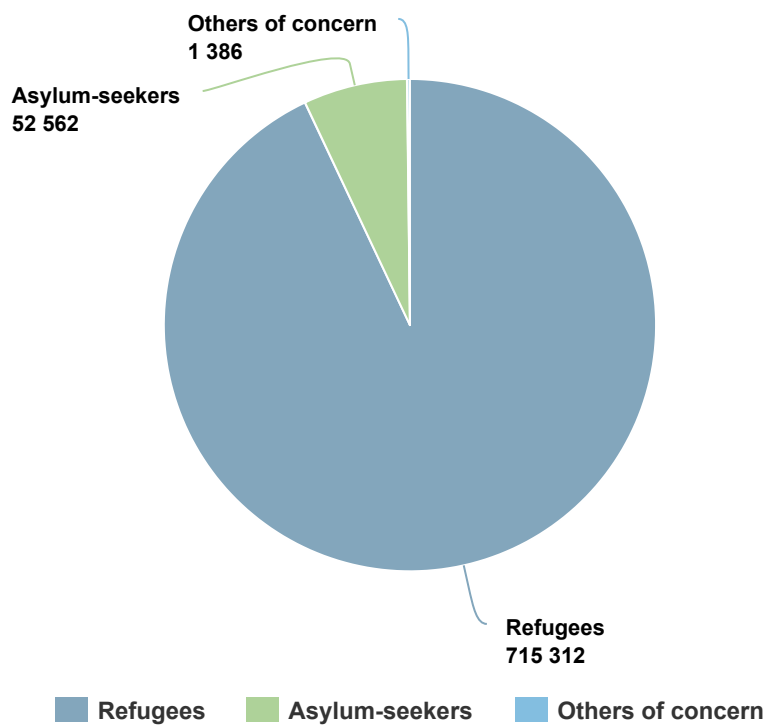
Operation: Jordan



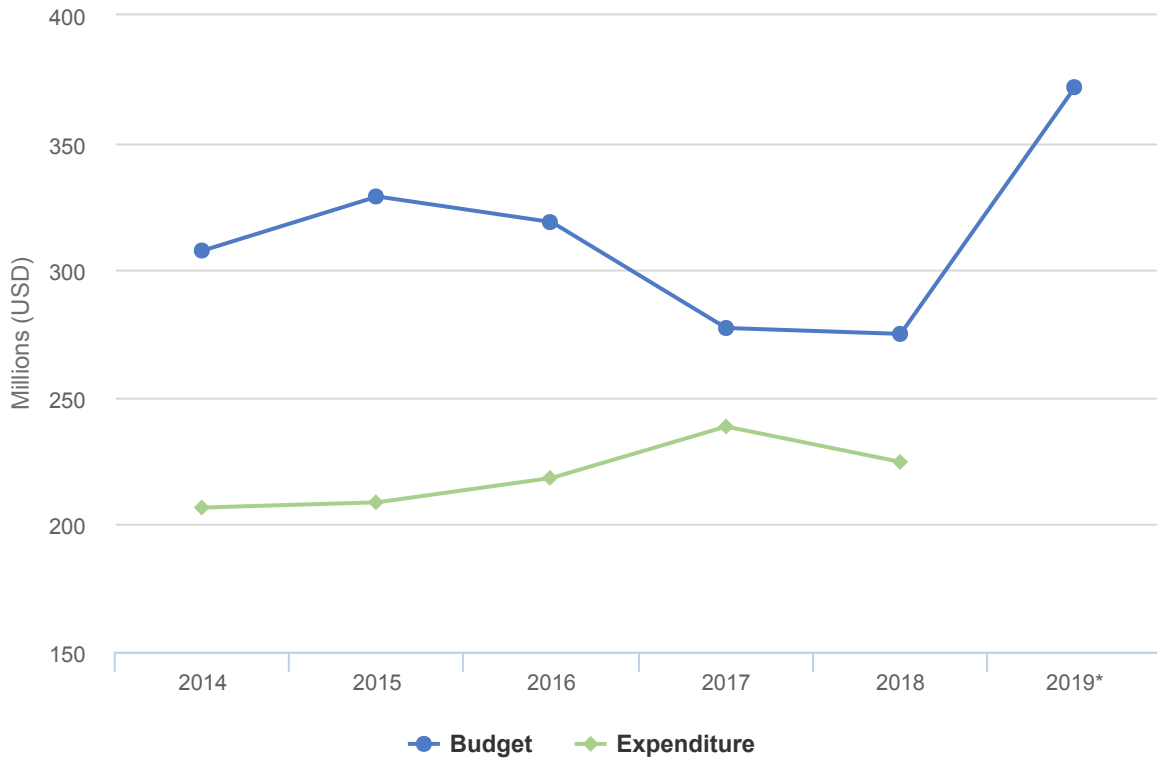
People of Concern

INCREASE IN
5% 2018

2018	769,260
2017	734,841
2016	720,812



Budgets and Expenditure for Jordan



Operational context

In 2018, the protection space in Jordan remained limited due to the closely managed border. Despite the re-opening of the border with the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) in October 2018, only a small number of spontaneous voluntary returns were recorded. Refugees in Jordan live primarily in urban areas, with only a minority, about 20%, residing in camps.

Host governments and communities continued to bear the burden of the conflict and within Jordan, a “host country fatigue” narrative continued to dominate public dialogue. The substantial increase in the population since the Syria crisis began has put public institutions under considerable pressure to deliver basic services to an increasing number of vulnerable people. Many refugees continue to face difficulties in accessing services, impacting their ability to provide food, housing, health and trauma care, and other basic needs for their families. In February 2018, changes in healthcare policy significantly raised the cost of healthcare for Syrians to 80% of the “foreigner rate”, rendering healthcare through Ministry of Health facilities, unaffordable for almost all refugees and therefore placing significant strain on UNHCR’s healthcare delivery.

UNHCR, in close cooperation with the Government of Jordan, continued to focus on implementing protection and solutions strategies contributing to a more favourable protection environment. Efforts have been made to strengthen government protection especially in the areas of child protection and legal work. The Jordan Compact and Brussels partnership papers continued to be a guiding framework for government and donor commitments, leading to improvements in refugee self-reliance, access to education, registration and documentation status.

Population trends

By the end of 2018, some 671,700 Syrian refugees had sought protection in Jordan. In addition there were close to 88,900 refugees of other nationalities, including some 67,500 from Iraq; 14,300 from Yemen; and 6,000 from Sudan.

Around 83% of all refugees live in urban areas with more than 32,000 households receiving cash grants each month.

Key achievements

- UNHCR worked with the Government to regularize the status of refugees in urban areas – collaboration which will continue into 2019. Over 30,000 refugees approached UNHCR in 2018, with some 22,400 people having received asylum seeker certificates (ASCs) as of end 2018.
- The humanitarian situation at the north-east border continued without a solution in 2018, and ensuring humanitarian assistance for the 40,000-45,000 Syrians trapped there remained a priority for UNHCR. One distribution of humanitarian assistance from the Jordanian side was carried out in January 2018, while a second was completed from the Syrian side in November 2018.
- Seasonal support for winter was provided to vulnerable refugees, with more than 89,000 households in both camp and urban communities receiving cash-based assistance.

Unmet needs

Due to various reasons including operational challenges as well as resource limitations, some programmes/activities were partially or fully not implemented. For example:

- Medical referrals for non-Syrians covered only the most urgent cases.
- Health and reproductive health programmes could not be expanded to cover the actual needs from the beginning of the year.
- Planned community support projects were not implemented, missing an opportunity to enhance peaceful coexistence across communities.

2018 Expenditure for Jordan | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Total
Final Budget	274,896,607	274,896,607
Income from contributions*	200,999,245	200,999,245
Other funds available / transfers	23,593,957	23,593,957
Total funds available	224,593,202	224,593,202
Expenditure by Objective		
Favourable Protection Environment		
Law and policy	918,555	918,555
Administrative Institutions and Practice	10,478,750	10,478,750
Legal remedies and legal assistance	2,424,064	2,424,064
Access to territory	618,106	618,106
Subtotal	14,439,475	14,439,475
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		
Registration and profiling	11,101,167	11,101,167
Status determination	215,387	215,387
Civil status documentation	700,729	700,729
Subtotal	12,017,282	12,017,282
Security from Violence and Exploitation		
SGBV prevention and response	3,067,726	3,067,726
Non-arbitrary detention	700,729	700,729
Child protection	3,730,617	3,730,617
Subtotal	7,499,071	7,499,071
Basic Needs and Essential Services		
Health	32,436,390	32,436,390
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	700,729	700,729
Nutrition	630,239	630,239
Shelter and infrastructure	3,614,632	3,614,632
Energy	7,958,040	7,958,040
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	116,661,471	116,661,471
Services for persons with specific needs	7,917,122	7,917,122
Education	2,325,801	2,325,801
Subtotal	172,244,424	172,244,424

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Total
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		
Community mobilization	8,613,289	8,613,289
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,379,705	4,379,705
Subtotal	12,992,994	12,992,994
Durable Solutions		
Resettlement	783,540	783,540
Subtotal	783,540	783,540
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships		
Coordination and partnerships	982,029	982,029
Donor relations	789,386	789,386
Subtotal	1,771,415	1,771,415
Logistics and Operations Support		
Supply chain and logistics	618,106	618,106
Operations management, coordination and support	2,226,893	2,226,893
Subtotal	2,845,000	2,845,000
2018 Expenditure Total	224,593,201	224,593,201

**Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.*