



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS

2017-2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



**JORDAN
RESPONSE
PLATFORM**
FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS





FOR MANY YEARS, OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND STABILITY AND OUR CITIZENS' GENEROUS COMPASSION HAVE LED DESPERATE REFUGEES TO OUR DOORS. IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THE SYRIAN CRISIS HAS SENT JORDAN'S BURDEN SKYROCKETING. SOME 2.5 MILLION SYRIANS HAVE CROSSED INTO JORDAN SINCE 2011. ... ACROSS MY COUNTRY, JORDANIANS ARE SUFFERING. NO ONE IS JUSTIFIED IN QUESTIONING OUR COMMITMENT AND SACRIFICES. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT HAS SHOCKED EVERY SECTOR, EVERY COMMUNITY; AND IT HAS SET BACK THE STRIDES OF OUR ECONOMY AND HAS CREATED TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS IN OUR DEVELOPMENT, JOB GROWTH AND DEBT REDUCTION.

AS A COLLECTIVE EFFORT, WE MUST NOW ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO THE TRUE EXPECTED NEED, THE TRUE BROAD IMPACT, AND THE TRUE DURATION OF THE CRISIS. TO THIS END, JORDAN HAS PUT FORWARD AN EFFECTIVE, SUSTAINABLE, DEVELOPMENT-DRIVEN PLAN TO SUPPORT HOSTS AND REFUGEES ALIKE. OUR APPROACH WILL BUILD ON INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP, TRADE, AND INVESTMENT TO CREATE OPPORTUNITIES AND INCOME THAT BOTH JORDANIANS AND SYRIANS NEED.

HIS MAJESTY KING ABDULLAH II

**AT THE LEADERS' SUMMIT ON REFUGEES
(ON THE MARGINS OF THE 71ST UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY)
NEW YORK, US
20 SEPTEMBER 2016**

THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2017-2019

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FOSTERING RESILIENCE

The JRP 2017–19 is a three-year rolling plan that seeks to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions affected by the crisis. It incorporates refugee and resilience responses into one comprehensive vulnerability assessment and one single plan for each sector, thereby placing the resilience of the people in need and of the national systems at the core of the response. The plan also takes into consideration the budgetary costs and income losses incurred by the Government of Jordan, in addition to fully integrating the most recent policy decisions taken by the government on livelihood and education issues. As such, it is the only comprehensive response plan for the Syria crisis in Jordan.





The Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (JRP) provides a three-year vision to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions of the crisis are better integrated, sequenced and complemented.

Jordan has collaborated closely with the international community toward putting in place joint response proposals that span comprehensive vulnerability assessments, long-term plans, and a transparent reporting mechanism. The result was a plan that offers a comprehensive response that effectively links short-term coping solutions with longer-term initiatives aimed at strengthening local and national resilience capacities.

The Jordan Response Plan is implemented with the generous funding of the European Union and the following UN agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNWOMEN, WFP and WHO.

THE IMPACT OF THE SYRIA CRISIS

The Syrian conflict is arguably the most tragic humanitarian crisis of our time.¹ Since 2011, half of the country's pre-war population — more than 11 million people — have been killed or have fled their homes. Families are either struggling to survive inside Syria or make a new life in neighbouring countries. Others are risking their lives on the way to Europe, hoping to find acceptance and opportunity.

Jordan alone has provided refuge to some 1.266 million Syrians,² 655,833 of whom are registered as refugees.³ Of these, around 141,000 (11 percent) live in camp settings, while the vast majority lives in non-camp settings in rural and urban areas.

Refugees in camps need humanitarian support for shelter, health, water, education and protection services to ensure that minimum standards are met. Refugees living in host communities are increasingly relying on government services and international assistance, while many are turning to negative coping strategies such as limiting food consumption, restricting children's access to education, engaging in illegal activities, resorting to child labour or accepting early marriage.

In parallel, the needs of vulnerable Jordanian citizens have grown rapidly, with increased competition for resources straining the national government's ability to meet the needs of its citizens. Furthermore, the notable deterioration in the quality of services delivered across numerous critical sectors — including health, education, water and municipal services — is equally affecting Syrians and Jordanians in host communities. Some 200 public schools are running double shift classes to accommodate for overcrowding, thereby impacting the quality of education provided to all children. Health centres and hospitals are unable to keep pace with the growing number of patients they are serving. Some 1,441,084 vaccines have been administered to Syrian refugees, and around 251,000 Syrian patients used the services of Health Ministry hospitals or health centres in 2015.

Moreover, 19 percent of solid waste cannot be landfilled due to lack of landfill capacity, while the demand for water resources has increased by as much as 40 percent in areas heavily populated by Syrians. In some northern governorates, per-capita share of water plummeted by 27 percent.⁴ The presence of a large number of Syrians in host communities is also having a significant impact on the labour market, increasing competition for available job opportunities, lowering wage levels and exacerbating already poor working conditions for low paid jobs.⁵ This has forced many vulnerable Jordanians to turn to social protection programmes, further stretching the capacity of these schemes. Overall, while some sectors may have benefited from the population increase, the overall impact of the crisis on the economy has been detrimental.

This situation is eroding development gains made by Jordan over the last decades as planned development, maintenance and expansion of new investments, services and infrastructure is sacrificed to meet the spiraling costs of the crisis.

While the international community has been supportive towards Jordan, development and humanitarian aid has not kept pace with the increasing needs and requirements. Recognizing that the existing situation is unsustainable, Jordan and its international partners have agreed on a paradigm shift that promotes economic development and opportunities for all and provides further financial support to Syrian refugees, host communities and Jordanian institutions.⁶

1 Remarks by His Majesty King Abdullah II at the "Supporting Syria and the Region Conference" in London, UK 4 February 2016

2 Government of Jordan, "2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census", February 2016

3 UNHCR, "External Statistical Report on UNHCR registered Syrians", 30 September 2016

4 Government of Jordan, "National Water Strategy 2016 – 2025", Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

5 ILO and FAO, "Impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labour market", April 2015.

6 "The Jordan Compact: A New Holistic Approach between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the International Community to deal with the Syrian Refugee Crisis", London, February 2016



"This situation is eroding development gains made by Jordan over the last decades as planned development, maintenance and expansion of new investments, services and infrastructure is sacrificed to meet the spiraling costs of the crisis."



“The JRP 2017–19 is a three-year rolling plan that seeks to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees, Jordanians, communities and institutions affected by the crisis. According to some researchers, the JRP is the most sophisticated response to the Syrian refugee crisis on a regional level.”

THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2017-2019



THE JRP2017-19 CONSOLIDATES ALL REQUIRED EFFORTS TO RESPOND TO AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE SYRIA CRISIS ON REFUGEES AND THE COMMUNITIES HOSTING THEM. IT IS THE ONLY RECOGNIZED NATIONAL DOCUMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF WHICH INTERNATIONAL GRANTS FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

Since 2013, the Government of Jordan has taken a proactive role in seeking to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis within a resilience framework by preparing the National Resilience Plan (NRP) 2014, which mainly focused on host communities. In September 2014, the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) was established to coordinate, guide and provide oversight over the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the JRP 2015 and the JRP 2016, which bridge the divide between short-term refugee and longer-term developmental responses within a resilience-based, comprehensive framework. According to some researchers, the JRP is the most sophisticated response to the Syrian refugee crisis on a regional level.

The JRP 2017–19 is a three-year rolling plan that seeks to address the needs and vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees, Jordanians, communities and institutions affected by the crisis. It incorporates refugee and resilience responses into one comprehensive vulnerability assessment and one single plan for each sector, thus placing the resilience of the people in need and of the national systems at the core of the response. The JRP2017-19 fully integrates the most recent policy decisions taken by the Government of Jordan on livelihood and education issues, thereby becoming the only comprehensive Plan for the Syria crisis in Jordan.

In order to maximise the possibilities of securing reliable and predictable funds to assist in the delivery of both short-term humanitarian and longer-term resilience-based interventions, the plan adopts a multi-year approach spanning 36 months. Furthermore, the JRP2017–19 is not conceived in an institutional vacuum but it is rather a component of a wider national planning process framed under the 'Jordan 2025' development blueprint that reflects the country's long term national vision.

The total budget for the JRP 2017-19 is USD 7.642 billion, including USD 2.962 billion for budget support, USD 2.182 billion for refugee-related interventions and USD 2.499 billion for resilience strengthening, including that of communities where both Jordanians and Syrians live. The yearly budget for the JRP 2017-2019 is as follows: ⁷

2017		USD 2.651 billion
2018		USD 2.594 billion
2019		USD 2.398 billion

Budget requirements for refugee and resilience programmatic response have been disaggregated into projects and listed through detailed project summary sheets (PSS), which are annexed to the plan. Each PSS includes relevant information, such as project objective, outputs, location and beneficiaries. Moreover, PSSs within each sector have been prioritized based on commonly agreed-upon criteria.

⁷ Numbers have been rounded.

SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

THIS SECTION PRESENTS ALL TWELVE COMBINED REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS AS PREPARED BY THE RESPECTIVE TASK FORCES IN A SERIES OF INTENSIVE WORKING SESSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS. THE OUTCOME OF THE WORK DONE BY TASKFORCES WAS THEN SCRUTINIZED BY MOPIC, WHICH FINALIZED EACH SECTOR RESPONSE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE RELEVANT LINE MINISTRY. THEREFORE, WHILE THE FOLLOWING SECTOR RESPONSES ARE BASED ON THE NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES, THEY ONLY INCLUDE THE INTERVENTIONS IDENTIFIED AS A PRIORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN.

EDUCATION

The education component of the JRP fully reflects the commitments taken by Jordan and the international community within the Jordan Compact. In particular, it aims to ensure sustained access to quality and inclusive education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians through the following main pillars: (i) increasing access to inclusive education opportunities; (ii) improving the quality of education delivered to all children affected by the crisis; and (iii) strengthening the government's capacity to plan and manage the education system in light of the extra pressures on the system.

As such, the education response works to boost the capacity of the public education system with much-needed additional learning spaces. It includes remedial/catch-up classes for children who have missed out on weeks or months of schooling as well as access to improved and diversified certified alternative learning opportunities for both children and youth. Professional development opportunities for teachers is needed to ensure that quality education is maintained. Moreover, to ensure equal access to all school-aged boys and girls for education, child-focused services in both child-friendly spaces and schools must be provided. On the tertiary education level, the JRP aims to ensure expanded access to universities and community colleges.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EDUCATION SECTOR

EDUCATION	OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO ENSURE SUSTAINED QUALITY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH IMPACTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		336,784,741	431,085,479	416,670,088	1,184,540,308
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	IMPROVED CAPACITIES OF EDUCATION AUTHORITIES TO THE CONTINUOUS DELIVERY OF QUALITY INCLUSIVE EDUCATION SERVICES	1,380,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	3,580,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	IMPROVED PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES SUSTAINS ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, SAFE AND PROTECTIVE LEARNING SPACES	28,285,160	27,343,000	27,343,000	82,971,160
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	INCREASED PROVISION OF ADEQUATE, PROTECTIVE AND SAFE LEARNING SPACES AND FACILITIES	307,119,581	402,642,479	388,227,088	1,097,989,148



ENERGY

Given the estimated levels of incremental power needed to respond to the Syria crisis in urban areas, the energy component of the JRP aims to develop and strengthen renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) solutions and to increase awareness on energy-saving while building on existing capacities and initiatives. The response will be aligned with the new strategic investments planned within Jordan's overall drive for sustainable energy solutions — an approach that is expected to yield long-term benefits for Jordan's sustainable energy vision. Moreover, while implementing immediate solutions to meet refugees' demand for energy, consideration will be given to long-term solutions to ensure the sustainable production and use of energy in Jordan.

Sector assistance in camps is focused on delivering adequate energy to every household for the purposes of cooking and refrigerating food, lighting and heating homes, lighting streets, charging electronics, and washing clothes. In urban areas, interventions should focus on utilizing safe RE&EE technologies at the household level.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR

ENERGY	OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO ACCELERATE AND SCALE UP EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO JORDAN'S GROWING ENERGY DEMANDS IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER THAT ALLEVIATE INCREMENTAL DEMAND PRESSURES FROM THE SYRIA CRISIS	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		69,030,000	71,190,000	54,780,000	195,000,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	INTRODUCE AND PROMOTE INNOVATIVE RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT (RE&EE) TECHNOLOGIES TO REDUCE THE PRESSURE ON THE GRID AND SUPPORT THE INCREASED ELECTRICITY NEEDS	28,500,000	37,800,000	23,700,000	90,000,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	PROVIDE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO AN ADEQUATE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY OF ENERGY FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD	40,530,000	33,390,000	31,080,000	105,000,000

ENVIRONMENT

The Syria crisis continues to have a wide array of negative repercussions on the environment. With increasing pressure on natural resources, it has become urgent to address the adverse environmental impact resulting from the influx of refugees into the Kingdom. The response aims at strengthening the resilience of fragile ecosystems and communities and offsetting the adverse environmental impact posed by the rapid population growth.

The following four pillars constitute the backbone of the environment component of the JRP: (i) improving mechanisms to mitigate pressure and competition for ecosystem services (land, water) resulting from refugee influx; (ii) enhancing national and local capacities to manage hazardous waste; (iii) strengthening the monitoring and mitigation of air pollution; and (iv) effectively institutionalizing environmental mainstreaming mechanisms within the JRP.

It is also prudent to put in place an effective monitoring system for environmental indicators, including air and soil pollutants, illegal grazing, illegal hunting, and the amount of generated waste. The monitoring system should focus on northern governorates that are most impacted by the crisis.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

ENVIRONMENT	OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO MINIMIZE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE SYRIA CRISIS ON VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEMS AND COMMUNITIES	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		3,800,000	5,445,000	1,910,000	11,155,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	IMPROVED MECHANISMS TO MITIGATE PRESSURE AND COMPETITION FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (LAND, WATER) RESULTING FROM REFUGEE INFLUX.	990,000	2,170,000	1,790,000	4,950,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	ENHANCED NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES TO MANAGE HAZARDOUS WASTE	1,055,000	2,420,000	120,000	3,595,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	STRENGTHENED MONITORING AND MITIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION	1,480,000	630,000	0	2,110,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MECHANISMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING AS PART OF JRP IMPLEMENTATION	275,000	225,000	0	500,000

FOOD SECURITY

The food security component of the JRP aims to support the government in meeting the urgent need for food assistance, in addition to promoting nutritional support to the most vulnerable community segments by boosting awareness on sound nutritional practices, achieved through training, communication and sensitization, and through promoting dietary diversity through enhanced self-reliance and local food production. Furthermore, all interventions supporting recovery should lead to sustainable food access and availability for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.

The food security response focuses on (i) maintaining the ability of refugees to access food; (ii) developing national and local capacities to sustain recovery efforts and developmental gains; (iii) expanding the provision of healthy school meals to include children in camps and a wider network of schools in the host community; (iv) supporting and expanding the capacity of households and communities to establish family farming activities to improve dietary diversity and enhance food security; (v) enhancing food security of Syrian refugees and host communities through support for food value chain activities; (vi) promoting climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices and local agricultural production and marketing channels; and (vii) strengthening surveillance and control of transboundary animal and crop diseases and pests in order to protect the asset base and health of Jordan's vulnerable population groups, reduce the impact on livestock and crop sectors, and safeguard their contribution to food security and income generation.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

FOOD SECURITY	OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO ENHANCE THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OF HOST COMMUNITIES AND SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		209,867,233	211,022,295	216,345,314	637,234,841
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	TO IMPROVE AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND UTILIZATION OF QUALITY FOOD FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	199,438,321	194,453,846	200,276,872	594,169,039
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	TO PROMOTE FOOD SECURITY, MAINTAIN SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENT PRODUCTIVE USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES BY HOST COMMUNITIES (HOUSEHOLDS BOTH RURAL AND URBAN) AND SYRIAN REFUGEES	10,428,912	16,568,448	16,068,442	43,065,802

HEALTH

The demand for health services from Syrian refugees in Jordan continues to place acute pressure on the national health system. This is aggravated by high healthcare expenditure and the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among refugees. Disabled, war-wounded, and older refugees also present significant challenges, particularly as war-related injuries require costly surgical treatment and lengthy rehabilitation. More than half of Syrian households suffer from severe or high health vulnerability, while around one-third of Jordanian children under five years of age are anaemic. Vitamin (A) and iron supplementation is alarmingly low among this age group. Low tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage among women of reproductive age poses serious public health risks and concerns regarding protection of women and their newborn infants from tetanus.

The health component of the JRP therefore aims at reinforcing the centrality of the national health system to the Syria crisis response. The response spans a range of activities, from direct interventions that ensure the short-term critical needs of Jordanians and Syrian refugees are met, through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services both in camps, rural and urban settings, and systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of the national health system. The response also aims at building the resilience of the public health system through investments in information management and logistical systems.

JUSTICE

The justice component of the JRP aims at enhancing the capacities of the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Judge Department to deliver efficient justice services for all, including Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. This implies strengthening the capacity of judges and prosecutors to respond to specific needs of various population groups through specialized training and enhanced judiciary studies. Additionally, the capacity of Shari'a judges on dealing with issues related to gender and child-sensitive judicial processes should be supported. The JRP also aims at supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Justice and the Bar Association to amend legislation and issue bylaws to regulate legal aid and strengthen the provision of pro-bono services.

Additionally, the plan aims to assist in the provision of legal aid services in criminal cases — particularly for felonies — and to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to extend such services to impoverished and vulnerable communities. In order to develop the legal aid system, the response plan will look at providing the future national system with tools to operationalize legal aid and legal counselling mechanisms.

Specific focus has to be placed on including Syrian refugees in the national legal protection systems, thereby expanding legal aid services to them. The plan continues to invest in free legal information, counselling and advice for Syrian refugees in Jordan on documentation and rights and obligations in Jordan, particularly with regard to the Personal Status/Family law, Labour Law, and Landlord and Tenancy law. Special focus is also given to Shari'a Courts and their Family Reconciliation Offices in refugee camps so that Syrian refugees can access quality legal services.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR

HEALTH	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
	TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH STATUS OF JORDANIAN HOST COMMUNITIES AND SYRIAN REFUGEES BY MEETING HUMANITARIAN HEALTH NEEDS, PROMOTING RESILIENCE, AND STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM AND SERVICES	191,222,849	168,973,511	146,267,059	506,463,418
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	INCREASED EQUITABLE ACCESS, UPTAKE AND QUALITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FOR JORDANIAN AND SYRIAN WGBM IN IMPACTED AREAS	70,845,147	68,763,714	70,741,828	210,350,689
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	INCREASED EQUITABLE ACCESS, UPTAKE AND QUALITY OF SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HEALTHCARE FOR JORDANIAN AND SYRIAN WGBM IN IMPACTED AREAS	52,889,486	50,431,766	49,018,649	152,339,901
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	STRENGTHENED ACCESS, UPTAKE AND QUALITY OF INTEGRATED COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS FOR JORDANIAN AND SYRIAN WGBM IN IMPACTED AREAS	9,566,958	8,448,011	8,492,902	26,507,870
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	STRENGTHENED ADAPTIVE CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM TO ADDRESS CURRENT AND FUTURE STRESSES	57,921,258	41,330,020	18,013,680	117,264,958

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE JUSTICE SECTOR

JUSTICE	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
	TO ENSURE QUALITY AND PROMPT ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS, AND MEN IN GOVERNORATES AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	5,130,000	7,220,000	5,450,000	38,390,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	EASY ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE SECTOR BUILDINGS WHICH ARE PROPERLY EQUIPPED AND REHABILITATED SUPPORTED BY WELL-TRAINED JUDICIAL PROFESSIONALS	2,930,000	4,720,000	2,650,000	19,500,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	IMPROVED ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE (WMGB)	2,200,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	18,890,000

LIVELIHOODS

Given the high unemployment rate among local youth and the low labour force participation rate among women, the livelihoods component of the JRP aims to ensure dignified, sustainable livelihoods and create economic opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees, while at the same time strengthening national capacity. The livelihood response therefore includes steps for short-term employment creation that could (i) help stabilize the livelihoods of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, (ii) support sustainable employment opportunities and (iii) promote local economic development.

Additionally, formal employment creation through vocational training, employability courses, job-matching and self-employment creation through entrepreneurial activities will be at the core of the response in the livelihoods sector. It is important to note that micro and small businesses (MSEs) are the primary growth engine in Jordan outside of the public sector, yet many of these businesses face strong disincentives around the registration process, leaving a large percentage of Jordanians and Syrians in the informal realm and preventing their economic activities from growing and/or accessing financial services. Awareness of labour rights and entitlements by refugees will be mainstreamed throughout the response, and the plan will focus on creating an enabling environment that is conducive for women to work and to develop economic opportunities. Moreover, the plan will focus on promoting access to financial services and support for in-demand technical training and formal employment and self-employment opportunities.

Finally, the response plan embeds a capacity development component to strengthen on-going technical assistance to the Government, including issues related to labor migration management, information management systems and the operationalization of Jordan Compact commitments.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The local governance and municipal services component of the JRP aims at making major improvements in the capacity and responsiveness of local administrations, focusing on service delivery performance, solid waste management, social cohesion, and cross-sector cooperation. It also includes urgent required investment in infrastructure. The response adopts a resilience-based approach by helping municipalities to cope with the crisis, recover from its impact and sustain developmental gains.

Immediate short-term interventions will focus on social cohesion, solid waste collection and rapid planning. Social cohesion interventions will be concentrated in tension-prone areas and will mobilize activities that foster tolerance, co-existence and cooperation. In order to alleviate the pressure incurred on the sector due to additional waste production, the plan will also focus on the procurement of machinery and equipment related to solid waste collection, especially in the northern governorates. Rapid planning and coordination support will be provided to municipalities and communities in affected areas and medium term recovery interventions will focus on landfills, while the construction of sanitary cells will serve only as an emergency response. Financial independence of municipalities will be pursued by increasing revenue through assessing and improving the performance of existing revenue collection and eventually by introducing alternative approaches.

Capacity building interventions will be implemented to help municipalities and the wider local administration structure in Jordan to plan for and address the needs of citizens and refugees, with a special focus on gender, youth and persons with disabilities. Participatory approaches to planning and budgeting as well as better information management and coordination will be pursued to foster responsive and efficient local government responses.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
LIVELIHOODS	TO ENSURE DIGNIFIED, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND CREATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR JORDANIANS IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND SYRIAN REFUGEES, AS WELL AS STRENGTHENING IN-SITUATIONAL CAPACITY	117,285,918	68,687,417	62,137,425	248,110,759
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	IMPROVED SHORT TERM SELF-RELIANCE MEASURES IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PROTECTION, HUMAN DIGNITY AND SOCIAL COHESION IN PREPARATION FOR LONG-TERM ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	28,528,676	15,985,242	15,985,242	60,499,160
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	INCREASED ACCESS TO FORMAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES MEETING DECENT WORK AND PROTECTION STANDARDS	43,701,643	21,799,175	20,199,183	85,700,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	INCREASED ABILITY OF MEN AND WOMEN TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, MARKET-ORIENTED ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT	30,305,600	21,503,000	18,253,000	70,061,600
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	INCREASED CAPACITY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR TO TIMELY IMPLEMENT THE JORDAN COMPACT, AND IMPROVE LABOR MARKET GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS	7,500,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	17,000,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5	ENHANCED PARTICIPATORY LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)	7,249,999	3,900,000	3,700,000	14,849,999

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE SECTOR

	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
LOCAL GOVERNANCE / MUNICIPAL SERVICES	TO IMPROVE THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE JORDANIAN LOCAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM TO THE NEEDS OF HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES, INCLUDING THE MOST MARGINALIZED INDIVIDUALS	72,974,452	66,354,204	55,075,988	194,404,645
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	IMPROVED MUNICIPAL SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE IN HOST COMMUNITIES.	64,150,341	57,588,206	46,859,993	168,598,540
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	REVISED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROJECTS, PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS TO REFLECT AND RESPOND TO CHANGES AND PRIORITIES ARISING FROM THE SYRIA CRISIS.	5,092,740	5,750,033	5,477,817	16,320,590
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthened resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion	3,731,372	3,015,965	2,738,178	9,485,515

“IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT WHEN WE THINK ABOUT REFUGEE PROTECTION WE ALSO THINK ABOUT THE RESILIENCE OF BOTH THE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES LIVING TOGETHER UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND IN NO OTHER COUNTRY HAS IT BEEN SO HARMONIOUS AS IN JORDAN.”

**ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN SECRETARY-GENERAL /
FORMER UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES**

KEYNOTE SPEECH DURING THE RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT FORUM
9 NOVEMBER, 2015



SHELTER

The Syria crisis is severely straining the absorptive capacity of the Jordanian housing market. In 2016, the overall housing market gap exceeded 100,000 housing units, representing a significant increase from the estimated annual average need by Jordanians. Pre-crisis supply was not well aligned with demand, with an oversupply at the middle and upper end of the market now translating into an acute shortage of affordable housing units. This contributes to tensions between refugees and host communities, with the lack of affordable housing — particularly in urban centers where competition is the strongest — being the most present cause of tension.

Bringing additional and affordable housing to the market is thus expected to mitigate rental prices, providing tenants with more options for better quality housing at better prices. This will likely reduce opportunities for exploiting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians and mitigate the use of negative coping mechanisms. This approach provides an opportunity to link relief and development needs in host communities, where relief programming (such as cash for rent or completion of unfinished buildings) and development programming (such as affordable housing for Jordanians) can be complementary.

In Za'atari camp, the main interventions are related to the construction of internal roads, maintenance of camp infrastructure and replacement of damaged prefabricated caravans and winterization activities. In Azraq camp, specific focus will be given to the maintenance of existing shelters and installations, improvements to existing shelters (cooking area, shower, shelves, home gardening, etc.), expanding of the existing market areas, upgrading of roads, improved accessibility between villages (light bridges, pathways, etc.), possible camp extension in existing villages and/or in constructing new villages.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The social protection component of the plan focuses on integrating Syrian refugees into national protection systems, as well as implementing quality social protection interventions prioritizing the most vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees. The response includes social protection activities directed towards both Syrians and Jordanians, including direct assistance and strengthening institutions and systems impacted by the crisis. Social assistance priorities include meeting the life-saving basic needs of refugees and vulnerable Jordanians through humanitarian assistance programmes and support to national social support systems.

The social protection response aims at (i) strengthening and expanding national and sub-national systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis; (ii) providing life-saving basic needs assistance to Syrian refugee households and vulnerable families affected by the crisis both in and out of camps (iii) expanding in-kind assistance programmes (including cash assistance and social protection platform programmes) to reach more vulnerable Jordanians in communities affected by the Syria Crisis.

TRANSPORT

The transport component of the JRP aims at minimizing overall transport costs and maximizing quality. Specific attention will be given to (i) ensuring the proper maintenance of existing road networks and the expansion and development of regional and access roads with high social, economic and environmental returns; (ii) rehabilitating existing roads and building new ones at the Jordanian-Syrian borders in order to maintain security and transport lifesaving aid, particularly in Rukban and Hadalat areas; (iii) enhancing the capacity of Ministry of Transport as well as Ministry of Public Works in assessing needs and coordinating the response; (iv) increasing public awareness on road safety.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SHELTER SECTOR

SHELTER OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO ENSURE VULNERABLE JORDANIAN HOUSEHOLDS AND SYRIAN REFUGEES HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS TO SHELTER		2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		34,543,250	29,903,750	27,400,000	91,847,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	SUSTAINABLE AND GENDER APPROPRIATE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SHELTER AND BASIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN IN CAMPS	11,500,000	10,900,000	9,900,000	32,300,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	PROVIDED ADEQUATE SHELTER AND BASIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE REFUGEE AND JORDANIAN WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN IN HOST COMMUNITIES	23,043,250	19,003,750	17,500,000	59,547,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

SOCIAL PROTECTION OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO PROVIDE ALL VULNERABLE GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES AND LEGAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORKS IN ALL GOVERNORATES AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS.		2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		388,211,591	246,224,532	199,481,247	833,917,371
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS TO MEET THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND/OR SOCIAL PROTECTION NEEDS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE GOVERNORATES MOST AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	203,857,543	114,263,313	90,567,994	408,688,851
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	TO EXPAND NAF, MOSD, ZAKAT FUND AND OTHER CASH AND IN-KIND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES – INCLUDING CASH ASSISTANCE ‘GRADUATION’ AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PLATFORM PROGRAMMES - TO REACH INCREASED NUMBERS OF VULNERABLE JORDANIANS IN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	16,329,048	19,330,548	21,531,648	57,191,244
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	IMPROVED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION MECHANISMS FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT BASIC HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ARE MET	7,925,000	7,925,000	7,925,000	23,775,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	TO PROVIDE LIFE-SAVING BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE TO SYRIAN REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS AND VULNERABLE FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS INSIDE THE CAMPS AND IN NON-CAMP SETTINGS.	160,100,000	104,705,671	79,456,605	344,262,276

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

TRANSPORT OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO ENSURE THE SAFE MOBILITY OF PEOPLE AND GOODS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS THROUGH UPGRADED AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AND ROAD NETWORK		2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		36,335,000	29,415,000	12,780,000	78,530,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	IMPROVED AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORT SERVICES AND SYSTEMS TO ACCOMMODATE INCREASED POPULATION IN THE NORTHERN GOVERNORATES OF IRBID, ZARQA AND MAFRAQ	6,900,000	7,000,000	2,300,000	16,200,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	STRENGTHENED CAPACITY OF THE ROAD NETWORKS TO ACCOMMODATE THE INCREASED TRAFFIC FLOWS IN THE NORTHERN GOVERNORATES OF IRBID, ZARQA AND MAFRAQ	29,435,000	22,415,000	10,480,000	62,330,000

WASH

Jordan is one of the most water scarce countries worldwide. Since the onset of the Syria crisis, water demand has increased by 40 percent in the northern governorates and 21 percent elsewhere in Jordan, mainly due to the rapid population growth. Most renewable surface water is being utilized, while groundwater is being unsustainably exploited and gradually diminishing, leading to decreasing water levels and deteriorating water quality. Currently, there is a specific risk associated with the WASH needs of both Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in host communities in terms of cost, effort and a persistent risk of “failure to deliver.”

The WASH component of the JRP aims at (i) rehabilitating and enhancing water and sanitation infrastructure in host communities; (ii) strengthening sewage treatment facilities; (iii) rehabilitating and improving water distribution networks; (iv) improving WASH conditions in schools; and (v) supporting wastewater reuse, where possible.

Furthermore specific attention will be given to strengthening national and subnational capacity in water quality monitoring, partnership building, project management and monitoring, and sector coordination.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WASH SECTOR

WASH	OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ENSURING THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL AND SUSTAINABLE WASH SERVICES TO THOSE AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
		228,876,577	265,466,481	164,507,317	658,850,376
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	QUANTITY, QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF SAFE DRINKING WATER DELIVERY IMPROVED AND SYSTEM OPTIMIZED	90,523,659	122,804,730	59,952,628	273,281,017
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	SANITATION SERVICES EXPANDED AND IMPROVED	63,899,611	87,569,514	70,453,492	221,922,617
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	STRENGTHENED SECTOR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND COORDINATION	2,681,250	2,300,000	2,068,750	7,050,000
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	SUSTAINABLE PROVISION OF SAFE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES IN CAMPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES AS PER MINIMUM STANDARDS	38,144,803	28,255,073	17,190,871	83,590,747
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5	PROVIDING SAFE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO GENDER APPROPRIATE SANITATION SERVICES IN CAMPS	24,377,240	16,432,803	9,302,794	50,112,836
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6	IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AS A RESULT OF THE PRACTICE OF KEY HYGIENE ACTIVITIES.	9,250,014	8,104,361	5,538,782	22,893,158



DIRECT BUDGET SUPPORT NEEDS

Some of the effects of the crisis will be mitigated through programmatic interventions identified through the above mentioned 12 sectors. However, budgetary costs and income losses, which constitute a major burden on the economy, cannot be addressed through the implementation of these interventions. The table below shows the major items/sectors that require direct budget support to compensate for the additional costs and losses resulting from the Syria crisis.

	2017	2018	2019
1 SUBSIDY			
1.1 FOOD (WHEAT, BARLEY AND BRAN)	33,343,783	37,403,337	41,908,648
1.2 ELECTRICITY	179,500,000	184,900,000	190,700,000
1.3 WATER	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
SUBTOTAL	237,843,783	247,303,337	257,608,648
2 SECURITY			
2.1 MILITARY	218,563,759	236,541,426	257,552,312
2.2 CIVIL DEFENSE	39,639,432	42,077,081	45,909,843
2.3 GENDARMERIE	41,148,069	43,896,630	48,043,412
2.4 POLICE	127,611,817	134,059,095	143,977,838
SUBTOTAL	426,963,078	456,574,232	495,483,404
3 INCOME LOSS			
3.1 LABOUR PERMIT FEES	49,718,900	40,368,020	29,614,508
3.2 TRANSPORT	40,057,500	42,060,357	44,163,394
3.3 AVIATION	21,315,000	22,380,750	23,499,788
SUBTOTAL	111,091,400	104,809,127	97,277,690
4 ACCELERATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEPRECIATION			
SUBTOTAL	172,973,615	175,966,579	177,869,855
TOTAL	948,871,877	984,653,275	1,028,239,596

PREPARATION PROCESS



The JRP 2017–19 was prepared within the framework of the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), led by MOPIC and in close cooperation with relevant line ministries, other government institutions and organizations, donors, UN agencies and NGOs. It is the result of a participatory planning process involving a wide range of stakeholders invested in the ongoing response to the Syria crisis in Jordan.



The JRP sector response plans were produced in a series of intensive sector working sessions, which culminated in a planning workshop held in October 2016 at the Dead Sea. Some 300 professionals from around 90 institutions and organizations, including government officials, UN specialists, representatives of the donor community, and national and international NGOs participated in the elaboration of the plan.



Members of all 12 Task Forces worked intensively to (i) finalize their sector Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA); (ii) review their sector overall and specific objectives; (iii) identify and review projects for each specific objective; (iv) complete all project summary sheets (PSSs); and (v) ensure harmonization and consistency within and among sectors.



As a result of the JRP workshop, Task Forces finalized a first draft of their sector response, including a sector narrative and PSSs. PSSs, which are provided as an annex to the JRP, incorporate detailed information, such as project budget, objective, key activities, location and beneficiaries. A number of commonly agreed prioritization criteria are listed and ranked within each PSS, thereby providing a guide for the prioritization of projects for each sector.



During the period between October and December, sector responses produced by the Task Forces were reviewed by MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat and presented for discussion with key donors, UN agencies and the relevant line ministries for final approval.



MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

THE JRPSC SECRETARIAT WILL WORK WITH THE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF COORDINATION UNIT (HRCU) AT MOPIC TO FACILITATE THE SWIFT IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCURATE MONITORING OF JRP PROJECTS. JORISS WILL BE THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USED TO ENSURE THAT ALL FUNDS CHanneled TOWARD THE JRP ARE TRACKED AND ACCOUNTED FOR THROUGH ANY OF THE DIFFERENT CHANNELS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FINANCING OF THE PLAN: BUDGET SUPPORT, POOLED FUNDS OR PROJECT AID FOR PUBLIC ENTITIES, UN AGENCIES, NGOS OR OTHER IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS.

The JRP2017-19 is a genuine commitment of the Government of Jordan to put into practice the aid effectiveness and coordination principles that were established in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and reinforced subsequently in Accra in 2008 and Busan in 2011 as well as at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in 2015.

The JRP has been prepared under the overall supervision of the Government of Jordan, represented by MoPIC (*leadership*), through the JRPSC and its Task Forces (*ownership*) and with the active participation of all relevant national and international stakeholders (*inclusive participation*), in order to ensure the support of the international community to JRP national priorities (*alignment and partnership*). The JRP includes a full list of interventions with clear budget, activities and targets in order to facilitate the monitoring of its progress (*results*). It is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees as well as Jordanians, communities and institutions affected by the crisis (*mutual accountability and responsibility sharing*).

The JRP2017-19 management arrangements have been set up in order to facilitate the allocation and implementation of funding against JRP interventions. The government's overall process of project revision and approval will be streamlined by utilizing the same revision process for all projects. All implementing partners — government institutions, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and the private sector — will have to upload their project information through JORISS, which will remain the JRP's only government-owned system for project submission, tracking, and monitoring and reporting. If updated information is provided through JORISS, it will be possible for MOPIC to ensure efficient targeting and prioritization, avoid duplications and gaps in response, provide policy and decision-makers with an up-to-date analysis of the situation, and provide all relevant actors with the data they need to assess the effectiveness and impact of the actions that have been carried out.

PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

Once uploaded to JORISS, projects are reviewed and cleared electronically by MOPIC and then submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) for approval before going to the Cabinet for final approval. The specifics of the process are as follows:

- **MOPIC/HRCU will review each submitted project, making sure that (i) all required documents and information are included in the application, (ii) that it is aligned with the JRP objectives and (iii) that it does not duplicate any project already under implementation.**
- **IMCC will review the project to ensure it is in conformity with policies, norms and regulations. It also checks implementing partner's capacity to achieve the desired results as well as the project management governance structure proposed, ensuring it includes (i) sufficient levels of management oversight, quality assurance, risk management, realism and implementation capacity, (ii) an appropriate level of engagement with the relevant line ministry and (iii) appropriate and balanced finance of components, sectors and subject matters.**
- **Once reviewed by the IMCC, the project will be sent to Cabinet for final approval.**

In instances where projects fall short of the quality required through the detailed project appraisal process outlined above, or where some aspect of the project appears to be conspicuously lacking, feedback will be provided to the applicant through JORISS advising what elements of the project document should be addressed prior to its re-submission.

JRP 2017-2019 CONTENTS

The JRP consists of five chapters. (i) Context and Methodology; (ii) Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment; (iii) Sector Response Plans; (iv) Impact of the Syria Crisis and Specific Budget Support Needs; and (v) Management Arrangements.

Chapter one consists of an overview of the scope and objective of the plan and the process that has led to its elaboration. Chapter 2 identifies the vulnerabilities, needs and gaps in assistance to refugees and host communities, and seeks to measure the impact of the crisis on key public service sectors and their capacity to cope with the additional demand arising from the influx of refugees. Chapter 3 presents the 12 sector response plans, with an update on 2016 contributions and achievements, an overview of outstanding needs, and the strategies that have been developed by sector task forces to meet them, including proposed projects. Chapter four outlines the direct budget support needs of the government to deal with the impact of the crisis with a breakdown according to expenditures under the main budget lines: subsidies, income loss and security. Chapter 5 outlines the management arrangements including proposed procedures for the appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

The full text of the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis is available at www.jrpssc.org.

JRP 2017-2019 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS PER YEAR (USD)

SECTOR	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
EDUCATION	336,784,742	431,085,479	416,670,088	1,184,540,309
ENERGY	69,030,000	71,190,000	54,780,000	195,000,000
ENVIRONMENT	3,800,000	5,445,000	1,910,000	11,155,000
FOOD SECURITY	209,867,233	211,022,295	216,345,314	637,234,842
HEALTH	191,222,849	168,973,511	146,267,059	506,463,419
JUSTICE	12,220,000	14,470,000	11,700,000	38,390,000
LIVELIHOOD	117,285,918	68,687,417	62,137,425	248,110,760
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	72,974,453	66,354,204	55,075,988	194,404,645
SHELTER	34,543,250	29,903,750	27,400,000	91,847,000
SOCIAL PROTECTION	388,211,591	246,224,532	199,481,247	833,917,370
TRANSPORT	36,335,000	29,415,000	12,780,000	78,530,000
WASH	228,876,578	265,466,481	164,507,318	658,850,377
MANAGEMENT	620,000	810,000	640,000	2,070,000
SUBTOTAL JRP PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE	1,701,771,614	1,609,047,669	1,369,694,439	4,680,513,722
SUBTOTAL DIRECT BUDGET SUPPORT	948,871,877	984,653,275	1,028,239,596	2,961,764,748
GRAND TOTAL	2,650,643,491	2,593,700,944	2,397,934,035	7,642,278,470

JRP 2017-2019 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS PER COMPONENT (USD)

SECTOR	REFUGEE RESPONSE	RESILIENCE RESPONSE	TOTAL
EDUCATION	421,260,215	763,280,094	1,184,540,309
ENERGY	105,000,000	90,000,000	195,000,000
ENVIRONMENT	0	11,155,000	11,155,000
FOOD SECURITY	509,672,977	127,561,865	637,234,842
HEALTH	224,439,941	282,023,478	506,463,419
JUSTICE	9,000,000	29,390,000	38,390,000
LIVELIHOOD	49,711,600	198,399,160	248,110,760
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	13,055,140	181,349,505	194,404,645
SHELTER	90,050,000	1,797,000	91,847,000
SOCIAL PROTECTION	602,791,126	231,126,244	833,917,370
TRANSPORT	0	78,530,000	78,530,000
WASH	156,596,742	502,253,635	658,850,377
MANAGEMENT	0	2,070,000	2,070,000
SUBTOTAL JRP PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE	2,181,577,741	2,498,935,981	4,680,513,722
SUBTOTAL DIRECT BUDGET SUPPORT	-	-	2,961,764,748
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	7,642,278,470

"IN A COUNTRY OF 6.6 MILLION JORDANIANS, WE HAVE OPENED OUR DOORS TO 1.3 MILLION SYRIANS FLEEING VIOLENCE IN THEIR HOMELAND—JUST AS WE HAVE OPENED OUR DOORS IN THE PAST TO PALESTINIANS, IRAQIS, AND OTHERS SEEKING A SAFE HAVEN ... SO, TOGETHER, WE MUST DO MORE — AND MUST DO MORE WITH LESS. AND IT CANNOT FALL TO THE COUNTRIES CLOSEST TO THE CONFLICTS TO SHOULDER THIS RESPONSIBILITY ALONE."

HER MAJESTY QUEEN RANIA OF JORDAN

UN SUMMIT ON REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS
19 SEPTEMBER 2016



FOSTERING RECOVERY CREATING OPPORTUNITY PROMOTING RESILIENCE

The Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (JRP) provides a three-year vision to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions of the crisis are better integrated, sequenced and complemented. Jordan has collaborated closely with the international community toward putting in place joint response proposals that span comprehensive vulnerability assessments, long-term plans, and a transparent reporting mechanism. The result was a plan that offers a comprehensive response that effectively links short-term coping solutions with longer-term initiatives aimed at strengthening local and national resilience capacities.

The JRP has been prepared by the JRPSC Secretariat under the overall leadership of MOPIC. The JRPSC Secretariat is financially supported by the European Union and the following UN agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNWOMEN, WFP and WHO.

THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

