**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**

- **650,000**
  Total Syrian population

  - of whom **650,000**
    are Syrian refugees

- **4 out of 5**
  Refugees live in host communities

**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.

98 public schools across Jordan operate double-shifts

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

Between 10,000 - 30,000 Syrian refugee boys and girls require urgent access to certified alternative education opportunities

70,000 children remain outside any type of schooling

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

2 out of 5 Syrian refugees over 18 years have at least one chronic medical condition
Unplanned settlement growth is promoting unsustainable sprawl and informal settlements formation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

- **Quality and protectiveness of learning environments enhanced for all vulnerable boys and girls (children, adolescents and youth)** - USD 22,980,750
- **Access to education sustained for all vulnerable boys and girls (children, adolescents and youth) affected by the Syria crisis** - USD 56,250,000
- **Capacity of MOE increased to ensure the continuous delivery of quality education services in emergency situations** - USD 650,000
- **Capacity of education service providers increased to deliver quality inclusive education and training for all boys and girls (children and youth) – particularly the most vulnerable – through all levels of formal, non-formal and informal opportunities** - USD 177,022,696

### 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.

- **Syrian refugees have access to adequate and cost-effective energy in planned and developed camps** - USD 68,101,500
- **Improved and effective rapid sustainable energy solutions for offsetting incremental energy demand in the short-term ensured** - USD 35,905,000
- **Contribution of solar energy for electricity generation increased** - USD 30,000,000
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.

- Monitoring and mitigation of air pollution strengthened - **USD 2,650,000**
- Effective strategic mechanisms established for environmental mainstreaming in JRP 2015 implementation - **USD 400,000**
- Mechanisms to mitigate increased pressure and competition on ecosystem services improved - **USD 2,150,000**
- National and local capacities to manage increased hazardous waste enhanced - **USD 2,100,000**

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.

- Equitable access, uptake and quality of primary healthcare for Syrian WGBM and vulnerable Jordanian populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 24,861,596**
- Equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Syrian WGBM and vulnerable Jordanian populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 23,297,568**
- Comprehensive healthcare for Syrian WGBM and Jordanian populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 7,530,282**
- Adaptive capacity of national health systems to current and future stresses increased - **USD 124,297,600**
- Comprehensive health care improved through integrated community interventions including rehabilitation services for Syrian WGBM and Jordanians in highly impacted areas - **USD 4,000,000**
- Equitable access, uptake and quality of primary healthcare for Jordanian and other populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 40,627,000**
- Equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and other populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 24,861,596**
- Equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and other populations in highly impacted areas - **USD 23,297,568**
- Comprehensive health care improved through integrated community interventions including rehabilitation services for Syrian WGBM and Jordanians in highly impacted areas - **USD 4,000,000**
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.

- Resilience of local governance systems to crisis strengthened - USD 3,719,000
- Municipal service delivery performance in host communities improved - USD 70,744,000
- Socio-economic changes and priorities induced by the arrival of Syrian refugees reflected and responded to within local development priorities, projects and processes - USD 7,244,458

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.

- Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable WGBM from both Jordanians and Syrian refugees, living outside of camps - USD 21,240,000
- Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable WGBM in planned and developed camps - USD 62,295,000
- Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for Syrian refugee WGBM in planned and developed camps - USD 62,295,000
- Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable Jordanian WGBM - USD 1,663,000
- Housing markets enabled to meet the needs of all Jordanians - USD 295,000
- Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for extremely vulnerable households, cash-for-rent - USD 83,533,000
- Resilience - USD 1,954,000
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.

Access to territory and international protection is improved and protection space preserved - USD 32,859,291

Families and communities are strengthened, engaged and empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions, while the most vulnerable WGBM are identified and their needs addressed through appropriate services and interventions - USD 75,070,298

Risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM mitigated - USD 12,369,607

Equitable access to quality child protection interventions increased for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis - USD 16,483,203

Basic household needs of refugee WGBM are met in camp and non-camp settings through the provision of in-kind or monetized voucher assistance - USD 145,602,204

National and sub-national protection systems strengthened and expanded to meet the needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis - USD 10,020,000

Social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis improved - USD 94,890,000

Violence and social tensions in host communities mitigated - USD 1,300,000

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.

Transport systems and modes improved in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis - USD 3,900,000

Efficiency of the transport service system enhanced to accommodate increased population in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq - USD 1,500,000

Capacity of the road networks strengthened to accommodate the increased traffic flows in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq - USD 36,800,000
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Force</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Local Governance and Municipal Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Social Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>WASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods and Food Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Resilience Response Budget Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Refugee Response Budget Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Grand Total Budget Requirements (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>177,672,696</td>
<td>79,230,750</td>
<td>256,903,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>Health</td>
<td>177,834,600</td>
<td>55,689,446</td>
<td>233,524,046</td>
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<td>Justice</td>
<td>9,810,000</td>
<td>2,280,967</td>
<td>12,090,967</td>
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<td>Livelihoods and Food Security</td>
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<td>297,096,664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Governance and Municipal Services</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
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<td>83,535,000</td>
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<td>Social Protection</td>
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<td>282,384,603</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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<td>42,200,000</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>219,360,000</td>
<td>$7,390,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>1,304,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response</strong></td>
<td><strong>956,627,754</strong></td>
<td><strong>889,038,530</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,846,970,284</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidies for Syrian Refugees</td>
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<td>417,786,616</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Support</td>
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<td>318,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Loss</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total: Direct Budget Support</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,144,766,616</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,144,766,616</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total JRP Budget Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,991,736,900</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,991,736,900</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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