THE JHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2018
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FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2018 Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) Annual Report. The report reviews the JHF operations and management of the Fund and how it has been used strategically and effectively to respond to urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities.

With the Syria crisis entering its ninth year, we have to stand together as partners, to alleviate the suffering of the people in Syria and neighbouring countries such as Jordan, which have also been deeply impacted by the crisis. We need to pursue new innovative approaches and capitalize on our comparative advantage to deliver jointly as one. It is time we transform this burden into an opportunity for development to help the Syrian people recover so they can return to their country as productive citizens and rebuild Syria, when the conflict ends.

The JHF remained a strategic and flexible funding mechanism for addressing critical humanitarian needs in Jordan in 2018. Donors continued to demonstrate confidence in the JHF, providing 10.4 million in much needed financial support, in addition to the $1.6 million carried over from 2017. The Fund played an instrumental role, disbursing funds in a timely and flexible manner to meet the most immediate needs while reinforcing and encouraging coordinated humanitarian action.

In 2018, the JHF allocated US$ 10.4 million to 27 projects to address critical needs and funding gaps to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians in camps and host communities. Furthermore, the Fund responded to emergency and unforeseen needs through the three Reserve Windows that were activated in 2018.

Humanitarian needs in Jordan are not predicted to decrease in 2019 and it will be critical that funds are at hand to enable us to respond with projects that can have the greatest impact for those who need our interventions the most. We have therefore developed a new strategy for 2019 that demonstrates the Fund’s comparative advantage by focusing on the most vulnerable, such as people with specific needs, like disabilities, gender and SGBV. As custodian of the Fund, I remain convinced that the JHF is an invaluable tool and I would like to call upon our donors’ to continue their commitment, support our new strategy and encourage new donors to join the Fund.

In my capacity as the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Jordan and custodian of the JHF, I am humbled by the Advisory Board’s support and commitment to strengthening humanitarian leadership and ensuring a coordinated response to the Syria crisis through its continuous engagement. In fact, this engagement has been evident throughout the response including the planning and development processes of the Jordan Response Plan (2018-2020) and the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again express my sincere gratitude to our donors the Government of Sweden, Belgium and Ireland for their long standing commitment to the JHF. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to Germany and Italy for demonstrating their confidence in the Fund through their contributions to the JHF.

ANDERS PEDERSON
Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Jordan
The JHF continues to be an instrumental tool to respond to critical and evolving humanitarian needs.

ANDERS PEDERSON
RESIDENT COORDINATOR/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR JORDAN
This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund during the 2018 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

1. **Information on allocations for granted in 2018 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.

2. **Results reported in 2018 attributed to allocations granted in 2018 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 January 2018 – 31 January 2019.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
2018 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in Jordan
Since the onset of the crisis over a million Syrians have fled to Jordan, 671,551 of which are registered refugees, constituting 10 per cent of the total population in Jordan. Of these, 545,542 (79%) live in host communities, while the remaining 126,009 (21%) live in camps, principally Zaatari and Azraq. Over seven years of successive waves of increasing refugee influxes have placed considerable strain on social, economic, institutional and natural resource systems throughout Jordan. As of December 2018, more than 40,000 people continue to be displaced in the remote Rukban ‘makeshift’ settlement in south-eastern Syria, on the border with Jordan. Families are stranded in an extremely dire situation enduring living conditions unimaginable to most. The UN agencies in Jordan and Syria, continue to call for a safe, voluntary, long-term solution to help the people in Rukban, whether through facilitating the voluntary return to their homes or to a place of their choosing in safety and dignity.

In Jordan, although the international community has been generous in providing development and humanitarian aid to the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) in recent years, unfortunately the needs and requirements of Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities have vastly outpaced the financial support received. Led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) constitutes the strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs for the development of a comprehensive refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan. It also ensures the alignment of assistance to the Government’s main development priorities and harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation.

In 2018, Jordan endorsed 2018–2020 JRP. The Plan adopted a resilience-based approach to respond to and mitigate the effects of the Syria crisis on Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, host communities and institutions by integrating humanitarian and development responses into one comprehensive vulnerability assessment and one single plan for each JRP sector. By the end of 2018, some USD 954 million was delivered out of a total of more than USD 2.5 billion requested under the plan, designed to support refugees and mitigate the consequences of the crisis on host communities.

Humanitarian Situation in south Syria
Following a period of relative calm in south Syria in 2017, a return of unprecedented hostilities in mid-2018 caused large-scale displacement, damage to infrastructure including schools and hospitals. Through 2018, the key drivers of humanitarian needs in south Syria remain vulnerability due to protracted crisis, displacement, limited access to basic services, and major protection concerns.

By end of 2018 most recent IDPs had returned to their home villages. Moreover, access to select services improved substantially, while remaining far from 2010 levels. However, at the opening of 2019, the resilience of local populations remains critically depleted. Access to education and health services among others remained highly constrained. Major protection concerns remain.

A rapid evolution of the conflict was witnessed in 2018, control over territory shifted rapidly between June and the end of August and mass displacement resulted. At its peak more than 300,000 were displaced in an area where humanitarian agencies were already meeting the needs of up to 330,000 long-term displaced. With the end of access to southern Syria by Jordan-based humanitarian agencies in the second half of 2018, in depth planning with Damascus based agencies allowed a degree of continuity of services and protection within the political constraints of the context. More than 300,000 People in Need were served with life-saving assistance of the pre-positioned stocks.

Following reconciliation agreements in July, most IDPs had returned to their home villages by end of 2018. Access to certain services, especially water and electricity improved for returnees. However especially areas of NE Dar’a to which IDPs returned remained particularly devastated by the 2018 fighting, adding to longer term impact on infrastructure of over seven previous years of conflict in both areas of refugee and return across the south.

From the beginning of 2018 it became increasingly clear that a major military offensive on south west Syria was likely, despite the ongoing de-escalation agreement. Consequently, the Inter Sector Working Group intensified efforts to pre-position humanitarian goods and services in south west Syria in accordance with the planning figures in the inter-agency contingency plan. The long-anticipated ground offensive in SW Syria began shortly after Eid al-Fitr on 15 June 2018. Convoys continued to cross from Ramtha, and humanitarian programs continued in the South, despite the upsurge hostilities. Convoys continued to cross from Ramtha until 26 June when the Government of Syria re-established control of the border with Jordan. The prepositioning of humanitarian supplies in strategic locations in southern Syria proved vital in meeting the needs of the huge number of IDPs who fled the upsurge of fighting in Dar’a and Quneitra Governorates, even after the border was suspended for humanitarian convoys thereafter. But the end of July, the Syrian government was able to re-establish control over all the territory formerly controlled by armed opposition groups. As such, by the end of the third quarter of 2018 even cross-border programming with pre-positioned services was largely ended.
The JHF funds UNRWA to cover the costs of unconditional cash assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria.

Response to the inter-sectoral priorities in line with the Jordan Response Plan and the Syria HRP.

Response to critical needs of civilians affected by ongoing military operations in the south-western governorates of Syria.
The JHF funds UNRWA to cover the costs of unconditional cash assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria.

Response to the inter-sectoral priorities in line with the Jordan Response Plan and the Syria HRP response to critical needs of civilians affected by ongoing military operations in the south-western governorates of Syria.

Response to the gap in non-formal education for Syrian refugees.

Contributions and Allocations:
- July: $0.79M (Sweden)
- August: $0.59M (Italy)
- September: $4.39M
- October: $0.6M
- November: $2.84M (Germany)

The JHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT
JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

2018 ALLOCATION

$10.4M CONTRIBUTIONS

- Sweden: $3.3M
- Germany: $2.8M
- Belgium: $1.9M
- Ireland: $1.9M
- Italy: $0.6M

CONTRIBUTIONS IN MILLION USD

152K PEOPLE TARGETED

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview

41K BOYS
22K GIRLS
28K MEN

WOMEN

24 PARTNERS
27 PROJECTS

$2.7M NATIONAL NGOs
8 PARTNERS
6 PROJECTS

$6.4M INTERNATIONAL NGOs
16 PARTNERS
17 PROJECTS

$0.9M UNITED NATIONS
1 PARTNER
1 PROJECT

$0.4M RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT
1 PARTNER
1 PROJECT

CONTRIBUTIONS IN MILLION USD

152K PEOPLE TARGETED

ALlocations

DAR’A (SYRIA)
$0.4M
28K people

AL MAFAQ
$2.3M
12.5K people

IRBID
$1.2M
8.5K people

MADABA
$0.2M
1.4K people

ZARQA
$2.5M
27.7K people

AMMAN
$3.1M
17.1K people

OTHER regions: Al Aqaba $0.1M, 1.6K people; Al Karak $0.1M, 1K; Ma’an $0.1M, 0.4K; Quneitra (Syria) $0.1M, 52.1K; Ajloun $83K, 0.9K; Jarash $83K, 0.9K; Al Balqa $79K, 0.9K; Al Tafilah $20K, 0.2K.

ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER
1.5% OF HRP REQUIREMENTS

- Emergency Shelter and NFI: 4
- Health: 3.1
- Protection: 1.8
- Water Sanitation Hygiene: 0.9
- Education: 0.6
- Food Security: 0.1
- Managing costs: 0.4

*NFI: Non-food Item

See explanatory note on p.6
## JHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

### JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocations</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$0.3M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$3.7M</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$7.9M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$1.2M</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESULTS REPORTED IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE</th>
<th>People reached</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>People reached</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>61,889</td>
<td>88,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>28,300</td>
<td>28,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>25,645</td>
<td>27,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>11,220</td>
<td>7,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>26,846</td>
<td>39,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>14,997</td>
<td>16,788</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

- **Jordan**: 13M
- **Rural Damascus**: 19
- **Quneitra**: 15,580
- **Dara’a**: 80,253
- **Irbid**: 10,604
- **Ajloun**: 1,352
- **Al Balqa’**: 4,113
- **Al Karak**: 1,740
- **Zarqa’**: 53,553
- **Amman**: 22,882
- **Maan**: 393

Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.
**JHF basics**

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) is a multi-donor Fund that was established in July 2014 to support a swift response to humanitarian needs in Jordan as well as in southern Syria through a flexible and coordinated funding. The objective of the JHF is to enable the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance by providing humanitarian partners with a rapid, timely and flexible funding to respond to the current humanitarian situation affecting Jordan. In addition, the JHF initiates crucial life-saving activities both inside Jordan and southern Syria for Internally Displaced People (IDPs), refugees and host communities alike.

The JHF reinforces the leadership and coordination role of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) by directing funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas. The JHF also aims for a more inclusive approach by working with a variety of humanitarian partners. In doing so, the Fund focuses on two streams of response: the response to the refugee crisis in Jordan in line with the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and the response to humanitarian needs in southern Syria in line with the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (SHRP).

The HC is responsible for the management of the JHF and is accountable for the Fund. In this function the HC is supported by an Advisory Board (AB) comprising representatives of UN agencies, donors, and national and international NGOs, provides strategic direction and advice on the operations and utilization of the Fund. The HC, supported by the AB, determines allocations to prioritized activities and sectors. The AB has oversight of the Fund and ensures that decisions reflect the views across the humanitarian community.

The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) acts as the Fund’s secretariat, manages the grant allocation cycles and provides technical support to the HC. Sector leads and members feed into the prioritization process by identifying priority needs and target sectors.

**What does the JHF fund?**

The JHF funds activities prioritized by the different sectors and the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) in both Jordan and southern Syria for being the most urgent and strategic interventions that address critical humanitarian needs and gaps. Funding is directed towards priority humanitarian needs, identified through inclusive and participatory processes. The JHF funding is primarily aligned to support the delivery of strategic humanitarian response identified under the Jordan Response Plan and the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan.

**Who can receive JHF funding?**

Country-based Pooled funds (CBPFs) are managed by OCHA and made available to national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and UN agencies. The JHF supports National NGOs to enhance their capacity to access the fund and supports partnerships with International NGO with strong capacity. All funded projects are well coordinated with the sectors to avoid duplication and overlap and ensure organizations are working together to achieve a common objective. To be eligible to receive JHF funding, NGOs need to undertake a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have the necessary administrative, financial and technical capacity to meet the Fund’s accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities. The JHF currently has 1167 eligible implementing partners, of which 21 are national NGOs.

**Who sets the Fund’s priorities?**

The JHF’s overall funding allocation strategies are developed in line with the strategic priorities of the JRP and the Syria HRP. The discussion kicks off with the ISWG to inform them about the process and alert them to initiate discussion on identifying needs and priorities for the call. It is left to the ISWG to decide among the sector leads where the focus should be (thematic, geographical or sectoral). Once this is completed, the HC with the Advisory Board determines what is the most critical priorities that need to be funded. Once this is completed the Allocation document is prepared defining each sector priority. Projects undergo a rigorous selection process involving the sector technical Review committees.

**How are projects selected for funding?**

The JHF has two modalities of allocations; the Standard and the Reserve Allocation.

**Standard Allocations:** The Standard Allocation process allocated the majority of the funds to priority projects in line with the JRP, and humanitarian needs in southern Syria in line with the Syria Response Plan (SRP). For the Allocations, OCHA prepares an allocation strategy...
paper under the leadership of the HC, seeking inputs from the ISWG as required. The allocation paper defines the focus and timeframe of the call, the funding envelope and approval dates.

**Reserve Allocations:** Reserve Allocations are primarily intended for the rapid and flexible allocation of funds in the event of unforeseen or strategic needs. Reserve Allocations are usually shorter in nature to allow for a quicker response to emergencies. For all allocations, the HC publishes a strategy paper that outlines the sectors and activities proposed for funding. The strategy is aligned with the JRP and SRP priorities and based on inputs from the sectors and the Advisory Board. Following a set of criteria, strategic and technical review committees from the relevant sectors consisting of NGOs and UN representatives, will assess the submitted proposals. Only technically sound projects that address key priorities will be recommended to the AB and HC for a final funding decision.

**Who provides the funding?**
The JHF receives funding from a wide range of donors. In 2018, the JHF received a total amount of US $10.45 million. The contributors to the JHF are Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Ireland, and Italy.
HOW DOES THE JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND WORK

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.

MANAGING FUNDS
Contributions are pooled into single funds.

ALLOCATING FUNDS
Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.

REQUESTING FUNDS
Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
Since its establishment, the Jordan Humanitarian Fund received a total amount of US $46.21 million. The contributors to the fund have been Belgium, Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Italy, and India. An annual target of US $10 million was set for the JHF, the fund was able to meet its target in the years that followed. Over the past years, the JHF was able to gain the trust of donor’s and in 2018 received $10.45 from Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Ireland and Italy. The carry over-from 2017 was critical to launch the JHF first Standard Allocation in March 2018. The US$ 2.45 million from 2017 brought the total available funds in 2018 to approximately US$ 13 million.

The information sharing forums and active engagement of the HFU encouraged other donors like Italy to contribute to the JHF in 2018 for the first time.

While the JHF remained a strategic and flexible funding mechanism for addressing critical humanitarian needs in Jordan in 2018, the overall contributions to the Fund did not reach the target of USD 15 million. A donor’s meeting was held in May 2018 to advocate for the JHF and to demonstrate the added value of the Fund and the criticality of timely contributions to the Fund.
Life-saving, coordinated and effective response
In 2018, the JHF allocated US$ 10.4 million to 27 projects to address critical needs and funding gaps to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians in camps and host communities. The Fund responded to emergency and unforeseen needs through the three Reserve windows that was activated in 2018 to disburse funds in a timely and flexible manner to the most immediate needs.

Two Standard Allocations were launched during 2018, in addition to three Reserve Allocations. The first Standard Allocation covered Jordan and south Syria, however, the second allocation only targeted the needs in Jordan due to the inaccessibility to south Syria following the suspension of humanitarian activities under the cross-border security council resolution.

Funding was approved by the HC to 27 projects implemented by 18 international NGO, 8 national NGOs, 1 Red crescent and one UN agency. The projects targeted 153,042 people in need with a total of US$ 10.4 million.

Standard Allocations:
Under the two Standard Allocations a total of US$ 8.5 million was allocated to 22 Projects, implemented by 18 International NGO, 8 national NGOs, 1 Red crescent and one UN agency.

First Standard Allocation - April 2018:
The first Standard Allocation was launched in April with an envelope of US $ 5 million. A total of 36 applications were received from 31 different partners (21 international NGOs, 8 national NGOs, one UN agency, and one Red Cross-Red Crescent Society).

Under this allocation the JHF funded 4 projects in south Syria for a total amount of US$ 1.4 million. However, due to the changes in the context mid-June 2018, and the partners’ inability to implement activities in the southern region of Syria, the 4 projects were withdrawn. Only one of the partners was able to carry out an emergency intervention for the internally displaced people.

Second Standard Allocation - September 2018
-Winterization Response
The second Standard Allocation was launched in September 2018 and addressed priority needs based on where the impact of Syria crisis is most severe. The allocation strategy focused on four main sectors: basic needs, shelter, health and protection and its priorities were set in line with the objectives of the Jordan Response Plan. Although protection was identified as a standalone priority area, however, protection imperatives were mainstreamed across all prioritized sectors, as part of the commitment to the “do no harm principle and the centrality of protection” in the humanitarian response. The allocation envelop was set at US$ 3.5 million.

As a response to this call for proposals, the JHF received 25 applications from 25 different partners. 12 applications addressed basic needs and shelter sectors, eight protection, and five health projects.

During the allocation, the Fund received a new contribution from Germany which enabled the Fund to allocate more financial resources to this allocation and fund more project with a total amount of US$4.3 million. Following the strategic and technical reviews, and in view of the limited resources for this allocation, the JHF was able to fund 12 out of the 25 received applications.

Reserve Allocations
During 2018, the reserve window was activated three times; in February 2018 the HC endorsed funding UNRWA to cover the costs of unconditional cash assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria, the total funding amount is US $856,000.

In mid-June 2018, the Reserve Allocation was activated again to respond to the needs of civilians affected by the ongoing military operations in south-west Syria. Eight of the nine funded projects were withdrawn due to the fast developments on the ground in south Syria. The only project that continued its implementation is a Health project inside Jordan providing assistance on the Jordanian side of the border. The project’s budget is US$ 400,000.

Towards the end of the year, the JHF, under the reserve window, funded a project for Relief International to fill a funding gap in their non-formal and remedial education programmes for a total amount of US$ 600,000.

First Reserve Allocation - January 2018 - UNRWA:
As of January 2018, more than 17,600 PRS are recorded with UNRWA Jordan (4,300 families). By the time PRS
reach Jordan they have depleted any savings and are in need of assistance. Their most critical needs are for shelter, food and non-food items.

The Reserve window was activated to respond to the critical urgent needs of the PRS by allocating USD 850,000.

**Second Reserve Allocation - July 2018 - South Syria emergency response.**

In mid-June 2018, a Reserve Allocation of $2.5 million was launched to respond to the needs of civilians affected by the ongoing military operations in south-west Syria: Dar’a, Quneitra and Sweida.

The request to activate the reserve has been triggered by the dire conditions and urgency needs of the highly vulnerable 325,000 displaced with the south-west of Syria as a consequence of the escalation of hostilities.

The JHF received nine application from eight partners, however eight of the nine projects were withdrawn due to the fast developments on the ground in south Syria, thus, the partners were not able to access the area or maintain their presence on the ground, and hence were unable to implement. The only project that continued with implementation is a Health project that aimed at receiving critical medical cases from the northern borders which is implemented from Jordan.

**Third Reserve Allocation - December 2018 - Relief International:**

The HC received a request from Relief International (RI) to activate the Reserve window of the JHF. RI have a funding gap and they were trying hard to secure funding support to enable them to continue responding to the education needs in the two camps Za’atari and Azraq.

Starting December 2018, UNICEF being the main donor of this program, will no longer be able to sustain the program due to funding shortages. The JHF has stepped in to cover the funding shortages for 2019.

The funding of US$ 600,000 is currently used by RI to support the education of 2,200 students in the camps.

**Life Saving, coordinated and effective response**

The JHF continued in 2018 to be an important tool to sectors and NGOs to respond to urgent funding needs and gaps in a well-coordinated manner. For all allocations, the HC publishes a strategy paper that outlines the sectors and activities proposed for funding. The strategy is aligned with the JRP and Syria HRP priorities and based on inputs from the sectors and the Advisory Board.

The three Reserve Allocations were as result of urgent funding gap and required an immediate action.

**Alignment with the Jordan Response Plan**

The bases of the Funding for the JHF is derived for the Jordan Response Plan and the Syria HRP. All JHF-funded projects are linked to the sectoral priorities defined in the Jordan Response Plan and the Syria HRP. The allocation Strategy is in line with the objective of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to consolidate all efforts to respond and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on the country and the people living in it and the Syria Humanitarian Plan, namely to "Support saving lives, alleviate suffering and increase access to humanitarian response for vulnerable people and those with specific needs". The priorities for the call are to respond to the inter-sectoral priorities in line with the JHF’s objectives and project’s prioritization criteria.

**Empowering Coordination**

The JHF supports the coordination structure that is led by UNHCR through ensuring that funding targets NGOs that are part of the coordination structure in Jordan.

The HFU works directly with the ISWG and the sector leads to define the priorities of the allocation and technically and strategically review the received applications.

The JHF reinforce the leadership and coordination role of the HC by driving funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas. The JHF also aims for a more inclusive approach by working with a variety of implementing partners. All funded projects are well coordinated with the sectors to avoid duplication and overlap and ensure organizations are working together to achieve a common objective.
Diversity of partners
In line with the objectives of the “Grand Bargain” and commitments made by the UN Secretary-General at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 to prioritise national “Front Line Responders”, engage a more diverse range of actors, in particular increasing local and national partners. the JHF continues supporting and promoting diversity and partnership by supporting a variety of humanitarian actors, including national NGOs with the resources they need to contribute to humanitarian response operations. NGO partners, in particular local NGOs, are critical to effective humanitarian response as they are in closer proximity to people in need and have better knowledge of affected communities. Sectors are encouraged to ensure robust national NGO participation to enhance capacity and facilitate funding by the JHF. Strengthening partnerships with national NGOs to gradually build their capacity and ultimately improve humanitarian response is important while being cautious of adverse effects.

Winterization Support
As part of efforts to assist the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan during the winter months, the JHF dedicates the second Allocation of the year focusing on winterization needs of the Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. The assistance is usually in the form of unconditional cash assistance to buy winter materials and clothing. This assistance usually is supplemented by distribution of items such as insulation materials, gas cylinders, and shelter repairs.
### ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

- **Reserve Allocations**: $1.9M (12%)
- **Standard Allocations**: $8.5M (82%)
- **Total**: $10.4M

### SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE

- **INGOs**: $0.6M (out of $6.4M total allocations)
- **NNGOs**: $0.3M
- **Red Cross/Red Crescent**: $0.8M (out of $6.4M total allocations)
- **UN Agencies**: $0.4M (out of $0.9M allocations)
- **Government**: $71K (out of $0.9M allocations)

### GENDER MARKER PROJECTS

- **0**: No signs that gender issues were considered in project design
- **1**: The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality
- **2a**: The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
- **2b**: The principle purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

### PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER

- **Emergency Shelter and NFI**: 77K
- **Health**: 5K
- **Protection**: 14K
- **Water Sanitation Hygiene**: 36K
- **Education**: 2K
- **Food Security**: 20K

### ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- **S01**: To enhance the capacity of the Government of Jordan to provide essential and sustainable water and sanitation to affected population by the Syria crisis
- **S02**: To ensure improved living conditions for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians through access to adequate, secure and affordable housing in the host communities and camps in Jordan
- **S03**: To ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria Crisis
- **S04**: 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
- **S05**: To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection
With the introduction of the Common Performance Framework (CPF) in 2018, OCHA has added a new tool to the set of management, reporting and accountability instruments for the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

The CPF provides Humanitarian Coordinators (HC), Advisory Boards, OCHA and other stakeholders a way to monitor and improve the performance of CBPFs. The tool is built on the five fundamental principles (below) that guide the management of CBPFs: Inclusivity, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency and accountability and risk management.

The CPF applies a common methodology and set of indicators based on the five principles to measure Fund-management performance (Fund Management Level) and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response (Response Outcome Level).
PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participate in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

The Advisory Board has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

The target for the JHF’s AB composition in 2018 was HC; OCHA Head of Office; 2 UN; 4 NGOs; 4 donors

Results

The JHF managed to maintain the structure of the AB except for having 2 UN agencies. In 2018, only one UN agency had a nominated member attending the AB meetings. The Jordan INGO Forum Coordinator attended the AB meetings as an observer.

Analysis

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD

The unique approach that the JHF adopted in its management ensures the participation of different humanitarian representatives in the governance of the Fund. Donors, UN agencies national and international NGO representatives comprise the composition of its Advisory Board. In addition to the original composition, an observer from the INGO forum regularly attends the AB meetings.

Sector Leads and Sectoral Strategic and Technical Reviewing Committees have a crucial role in deciding the directives of the Fund and providing a different viewing angle on the Fund’s impact and role in responding to the humanitarian needs in the country.

Follow up actions

The JHF is keen to keep the same composition for the following year and will communicate with a second UN agency representative to nominate an attending member.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different organizations.

Target

Depending on the Sector’s size, the number of members varies from 5 to 7 members per Sector

Results

The number of Sector Reviewing Committee’s members varied from five to Seven members from different types of organizations, in addition to a gender focal point and in some cases a representative of the Inter-Sector Coordination section. It is worth noting that the sectoral reviewing committees play a technical as well as a strategic reviewing role.

Analysis

Inclusiveness has been further promoted through the allocation process, whereby partners are involved in the development of the allocation priorities and participate in the evaluation and recommendation of proposals to be funded focuses on creating strategic partnerships with the national and international NGOs as a key partner responding to humanitarian needs.

Follow up actions

The JHF will maintain the same approach in selecting the members of the Strategic and Technical Reviewing Committees.
3 Inclusive implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

**Target**

INGO 60% equivalent to US$ 6 million; NNGO 30% equivalent to US$ 3 million; RC/RC 5% equivalent to US$ 0.5 million; UN 5% equivalent to US$ 0.5 million. Knowing that the total annual target 10,000,000

**Results**

In 2018 The JHF funded 16 INGOs 6 national NGOs 1 RCRC and 1 UN agency in different sectors.

The share of INGOs reached US$ 6.4 million (62% of total allocations); NNGOs US$ 2.7 million (26% of total allocations); UN agencies US$ 0.9 million (8% of total allocations); RCRC US$ 0.4 million (4% of total allocations).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER BY SECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation Hygiene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**

The nature of the JHF emphasises that the funds are targeted for NGOs, in some instances UN agencies have access to areas of intervention that NGOs do not have access to. This is the case of UNRWA were NGOs in Jordan are not permitted to work with Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and as UNRWA’s mandate lies in providing assistance to PRSs, the HC decided to allocate the needed funds and support UNRWA.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will continue to focus its funding towards NGOs and at the same time, maintain its flexibility in supporting UN agencies in exceptional cases when NGOs are not able to provide assistance.

4 Inclusive engagement

Resources invested by OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, for example through trainings, workshops, communication material to national partners.

**Target**

Local and National partners have the capacity to access the JHF and successfully implement their projects. Focus on localization of aid (30% of JHF funds go to NNGOs)

**Results**

The JHF focused on attracting national partners to the fund and has conducted several one-to-one coaching sessions for newly-registered organizations. The total allocations to NNGOs in 2018 reached 26%

**Analysis**

The JHF has increased its focus on attracting national actors to the Fund, in addition to encouraging their participation in the current humanitarian structures in the country.

It is now noticeable that the JHF is more known to national NGOs than before, and is enjoying the reputation of a supportive entity to the national actors.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will continue its efforts to attract national actors and provide them with the necessary guidance and coaching.

There is also the possibility to allocate financial and other types of resources for the sole purpose of capacity building, coaching, and building a coordination structure for NNGOs.
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance
CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target
The JHF maintains the flexibility to fund projects adopting in-kind, cash, or mixed in-kind and cash assistance modalities. Defining the cash vs. in-kind assistance depends on the needs and the sector’s priorities. Cash as a response modality is strategically prioritized and operationally considered as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results
Cash was utilized and preferred to other types of assistance. Some projects adopted a mixed approach of cash and in-kind assistance. The JHF funded projects that were service oriented like Health and protection projects, therefore these types of interventions are not measurable on a cash vs. in-kind basis, however, they are quantifiable as in-kind for the purpose of this report.

ALLOCATION THROUGH IN-KIND ASSISTANCE

- 3.9M CBPF Funding allocated through cash assistance
- 6.4M CBPF Funding allocated through in-kind assistance
- $10.4M TOTAL ALLOCATIONS

38% of total allocations
62% of total allocations

Analysis
The flexibility of the Fund was demonstrated through assistance in the form of cash assistance, a total of US$ 3.2 million went to cash projects.

The JHF also demonstrates flexibility by facilitating project revisions and reprogramming based on change of context and situation.

Follow up actions
The JHF will maintain the same level of flexibility for future allocations.

6 Flexible operation
CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment (common services).

Target
N/A; The JHF does not support common services at the country level.

Results
N/A; The JHF does not support common services at the country level.

Analysis
N/A; The JHF does not support common services at the country level.

Follow up actions
N/A; The JHF does not support common services at the country level.
**PRINCIPLE 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

**7 Flexible allocation process**
CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to sudden onset emergencies and applies the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time.

**Target**
At least 90% of funds allocated through Standard modality (strategic planning) and up to 10% kept in Reserve (response to sudden onset emergencies)

**Results**
97% of funds were allocated through the standard modality and 3% through the reserve window

**Follow up actions**
The JHF will maintain the same level of balance between strategic allocations and emergency response for future allocations

**8 Flexible implementation**
CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

**Target**
Project revision requests processed within 15 working days

**Results**
On average the revision requests were processed in 12 days

**Analysis**
The JHF is a Fund that is unique in its approach as its flexibility is one of the main characteristics of the fund. The fund is able to adapt to the various changes in the context and operation and can change, modify and reprogrammed easily.

**Follow up actions**
The JHF will maintain the same level of response to partner’s requests and reflect the changes on the online project document in a timely manner

**Allocation Type by Region**

```
SYRIA ARAB REPUBLIC
Quneitra 0.1
Dar’a 0.4
Irbid 1.2
Ajloun 0.1
Al Balqa 0.1
Madaba 0.2
Al Karak 0.1
Zarqa 2.5
Amman 3
Al Mafraq 2.3
Maan 0.1
Al Aqaba 0.1
JORDAN
```

**Analysis**
The JHF responds to unforeseen needs and gaps by activating two Reserve Allocations in 2018. The first was for UNRWA to provide unconditional cash assistance for Palestine Refugees from Syria while the second Reserve was for Relief International to fill the funding gap in their education project in Za’atari
PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation
Allocation processes have an appropriate duration vis-à-vis the objectives of the allocation timeline.

Target
The average duration of all launched Standard Allocation is 90 days - The average duration of all launched Reserve Allocations is 15 days.

Results
The average duration of all launched Standard Allocation is 90 days from project submission to partner signature - The average duration of all launched Reserve Allocations is 15 days.

Standard Allocations: 49 days
Reserve Allocations: 26 days

Analysis
There has been some delays in the Reserve Allocation process during the south Syria crisis in June. This is due to the fact that some projects were still pending in the system while the partners were figuring a way to implement their projects in the affected areas.

Follow up actions
The JHF will ensure that the timelines are respected from all applicants to the Fund and the process is accurately reflected on the Grants Management System.

10 Timely disbursements
Payments are processed without delay

Target
10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

Results
The average number of days required from OCHA EO’s signature to the first payment was 9 days.

Analysis
The time it takes to process the first disbursement has been made according to plan.

Follow up actions
No action is required.

11 Timely contributions
Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target
Two thirds of annual contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year

Results
Two thirds of annual contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PLEDGED TIMELINE

Analysis
Timely contributions were made from the donors of the JHF.

Follow up actions
No further action is required regarding this point.
**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing trans-action costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

**12 Efficient scale**

CBPFs have a critical mass to support the delivery of the HRPs.

**Target**

The JHF is a small sized fund with annual target of USD 10 million, and this amount is considered insignificant in comparison to the JRP’s budgetary requirements for the year.

**Results**

It has been decided by the HC and endorsed by the AB that the JHF will not be able to meet the 15% of the JRP.

**Analysis**

In comparison to the JRP requirements which is above 3 billion a year, the JHF is a very small fund that is not able to meet the %15 of target set by the World Humanitarian Summit.

**Follow up actions**

The Fund is relatively very small to the JRP additional resource mobilization should be carried out to ensure a decent level of funds exists in the JHF to enable the Fund to be more strategic.

**13 Efficient prioritization**

CBPP funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

**Target**

At least 90% of allocated funds contribute to the HRP strategic priorities.

**Results**

Except for UNRWA’s project which targeted a beneficiaries’ group (PRSSs) that is outside of the JRP, the resources have been allocated at 100% of the JRP.

**Analysis**

The project represented a response to urgent needs and was in line with the JHF’s operational manual

**Follow up actions**

No further action is required.

**ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

- **S01** To enhance the capacity of the Government of Jordan to provide essential and sustainable water and sanitation to affected population by the Syria crisis
- **S02** To ensure improved living conditions for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians through access to adequate, secure and affordable housing in the host communities and camps in Jordan
- **S03** To ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria Crisis
- **S04** 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
- **S05** 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

- 0.8M **S01**
- 0.9M **S02**
- 0.6M **S03**
- 1.9M **S04**
- 6.2M **S05**
- $10.4M TOTAL ALLOCATIONS
PRINCIPLE 4
EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage
CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target
10% of targeted beneficiaries for 2018 have reportedly been reached during the reporting year.

Results
55% of the targeted beneficiaries have been reported as reached in 2018.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Standard allocations</th>
<th>Reserve allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td>0 / 770</td>
<td>1710 / 2843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN</td>
<td>0 / 157</td>
<td>1409 / 2049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td>0 / 267</td>
<td>1533 / 2179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOYS</td>
<td>0 / 267</td>
<td>1525 / 2264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
The numbers reported were higher than expected, the delays in obtaining the governmental approvals are a decisive factor in the low number of reached beneficiaries.

Follow up actions
The JHF is consistently following up with the concerned authorities to accelerate the projects’ approvals and will continue to do so in 2019.

15 Efficient management
CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target
HFU operations (direct cost) is 4% of the total value of contributions to the Fund.

Results
HFU operations costs is 3%.

CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST TOTAL HFU EXPENDITURE

$10.8
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

0.4
HFU DIRECT COSTS

3%

Analysis
The HFU is not adequately staffed, in order to ensure compliance with the global guidelines, management and operational standards required, extra staffing should be on board to ensure that the HFU is functioning efficiently and adequately, and is able to meet all tasks effectively.

Follow up actions
To ensure that the HFU is adequately staffed in 2019.
**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

**16 Efficient management**

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

**Target**

JHF Operational Manual updated based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines by the end of the first quarter. Annual report and allocation papers compliant with global guidance documents.

**Results**

JHF manual was updated and disseminated to all stakeholders widely in 2018.

**Analysis**

The HFU will work on ensuring that all our partners have an in-depth understanding of the Jordan operational manual and that compliance reaches 100%.

**Follow up actions**

Capacity building session and GMS to all new partners.

**PRINCIPLE 5**

**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

**17 Accountability to affected people**

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

**Target**

20% of funds are allocated to promote the participation of affected people (internships, cash-for-work, volunteers, etc.) 100% of projects are required to indicate their plan on the accountability to affected population (AAP). 100% of monitoring visits include consultations with beneficiaries’ component.

**Results**

All proposals include an Accountability to Affected populations (AAP) component with no costs incurred. Monitoring activities were conducted where the HFU conducted 79% of the planned monitoring visits.

**Analysis**

All projects funded through the JHF promoted accountability to affected population (AAP) by ensuring that beneficiaries are consulted from the design of the project until the implementation and monitoring.

**Follow up actions**

Provide training to new partners on accountability to affected population to ensure that AAP is mainstreamed and reflected in their projects.
Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

95% compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting time-frame).

Results

The JHF ensured full compliance with the operational modalities in terms of project ceilings, number of disbursements, monitoring visits, and frequency and number of reports.

The Assurance dashboard is continuously updated.

Analysis

In line with the Operational Modalities, projects funded through the JHF were appropriately monitored in 2018. On the programmatic side the JHF reached 79% compliance in field monitoring visits. The main reason behind not monitoring 100% of the projects is the delay in approving the projects by the government, hence pushing the monitoring visits to 2019.

Spot checks were not conducted due to the departure of the finance officer from the HFU and the duration it took to bring a new staff on board. The JHF was able to reach 100% compliance of reviewing and finalizing narrative and financial reports.

As for the Audits, a delay was also encountered due to the duration it took to finalize the global agreement for the auditing firms. With the long term agreement finally secured, we can move forward with all the backlog audits.

Follow up actions

The JHF is continuously monitoring the compliance of the partners with the operational modalities and updating the assurance dashboard accordingly. After signing the global agreement with the audit firm, the plan is to complete all pending audits during the first quarter of 2019, and clear any backlog that resulted from the delay in not having an agreement in effect.
**PRINCIPLE 5**

**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

**19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners**

CBPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

**Target**

Distribution of funds according to partner risk level in 2018: Low 15% Medium 75% High 10%.

**Results**

In 2018, the JHF funded 7 low risk partners constituting 42% of total number of partners, 15 Medium risk partners (52%), and 2 high risk partners (7%).

**IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE**

- **Low Risk**: 42% (7 partners)
- **Medium Risk**: 52% (15 partners)
- **High Risk**: 7% (2 partners)

**Analysis**

Risks are managed through 1) Capacity assessments for all partners that meet the due diligence requirements to determine their eligibility to access the Fund. 2) Monitoring: Once a partner receives a grant, the JHF reviews their performance throughout the project implementation duration. Monitoring results feed into the performance indicators of any implementing partner, impacting their risk level and future funding decisions. 3) Reporting: The frequency of reporting is linked to the operational modality and the risk level of the partner. 4) Financial controls and audits: These are considered assurance that applies to all partners to ensure compliance. Most of the funding was allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

**Follow up actions**

The same modality of assurance will continue to be applied across the fund and work on minimizing the number of high risk partner by ensuring they have the right capacity to move to the next stage of medium risk.
20 Accountability and risk management of funding
Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding channeled through CBPFs.

Target
No diversion of funds or fraud cases reported in 2018.

Results
The JHF had no reported cases of fraud or diversion of funds.

Analysis
The JHF ensures appropriate control mechanisms in place to avoid fraud and misuse of funds. This is maintained through our systems (i.e. due diligence, capacity assessment, spot-checks, monitoring visits, AAP).

It is worth noting that the operating context in Jordan does not allow for fraudulent activities first due to accessibility of HFU to all geographical areas, secondly, the Jordanian government has a system in place to oversee and endorse all projects from all donors in country. And finally, all partners are registered and well known to the government as well as the humanitarian community.

Follow up actions
The JHF will continue the same approach of vetting partner and ensure that all systems are applicable at all times.
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund allocations per sector, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2018.

The sector level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2018. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017 and/or 2018, but whose reports were submitted in 2018. The bulk of the projects funded in 2018 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent JHF reports.
### ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

#### EDUCATION

**SECTOR OBJECTIVES:**

**Objective 1:** To ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria Crisis.

**LEAD ORGANIZATIONS**

UNICEF

#### Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE¹</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$600,003</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIRLS 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BOYS 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education: The total allocations for the Education sector reached US$ 0.60 million serving 2,200 students in both Za’atari and Azraq Camps.

One project received funding; the organization implementing this project is Relief International.

The partner has approached the HC requesting the activation of the reserve window to cover the gaps in remedial education and certified non-formal education in both Za’atari and Azraq Camps. Starting December 2018, UNICEF being the main donor of this program, will no longer be able to sustain the program due to funding shortages. The JHF has stepped in to cover the funding shortages for 2019 and ensured that children continue accessing education.

#### Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS²</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.20M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6263</td>
<td>3617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries participating in back to learning campaign Girls 3,629 2,170 60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys 2,628 1,447 55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| # of classrooms established, expanded or rehabilitated in eastern Ghouta | TARGETED 7 | ACHIEVED 7 | % 100% |

¹ Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance with an emphasis on those most at risk and in need.

Objective 2: Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas.

Objective 3: To improve health system capacity and community resilience and response to IDP movements and disease outbreaks.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, WHO

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3,102,505</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,933</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total allocations for the Health sector reached US$ 3.10 million providing medical assistance to 4,933 beneficiaries.

Eight projects received funding: the organizations implementing these projects are: Handicap International (1), Jordan paramedic society (3), Medair (2), Qatar Red Crescent Society (1), and Johanniter International (1).

Throughout 2018, the health sector in Jordan had continued to face increasing needs and vulnerabilities with a high demand for services from refugees coupled with rising healthcare costs, of both services and supplies. The health sector’s response strategy aimed to maintain humanitarian programming to meet the immediate and short-term health needs of individual refugees.

The priorities that were indicated in the two Standard Allocations focused on supporting secondary health care for priority cases, such as Basic Emergency Obstetric Care and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) including supporting priority medical referrals from the borders and camps.

Within this framework, the projects that the JHF funded have adequately responded to the increasing needs and funding gaps that faced the health sector in Jordan. The projects that were funded have been instrumental in covering gaps in secondary health care and tertiary, supporting the referrals from the borders and camps, provision of cash-for-health assistance which is a modality that strengthens resilience in Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Jordanians, and provision of comprehensive rehabilitation services. In addition to the aforementioned, the JHF has also funded a kidney dialysis project for Syrian refugees.

Following the military escalation in south Syria during June-August 2018, and the receipt of urgent medical cases from the northern borders, the project was funded to act as a first responder to receive and refer those cases. The project’s geographical location was on the Jordanian side, therefore it was not discontinued or withdrawn.
### Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$0.30M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$1.85M</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$2.28M</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$0.31M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Indicator</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of trainings to caregivers and disabled on mobility aids maintenance and customized home-based rehabilitation exercises</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>204%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of medical procedures conducted by skilled attendants in health facilities</td>
<td>17,889</td>
<td>16,061</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of treatment courses distributed</td>
<td>6,701</td>
<td>10,181</td>
<td>152%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries provided with lifesaving medical care</td>
<td>Women 1,726</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>167%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 516</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>147%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Allocations

- **2015**: $0.30M
- **2016**: $1.85M
- **2017**: $2.28M
- **2018**: $0.31M

### Projects

- **2015**: 1
- **2016**: 5
- **2017**: 8
- **2018**: 1

### Partners

- **2015**: 1
- **2016**: 3
- **2017**: 7
- **2018**: 1
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, NRC

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,808,379</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13,574</td>
<td>6,113</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td>3,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BOYS</td>
<td>2,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total allocations for the protection sector reached US$ 1.81 million extending the support to 13,574 beneficiaries. Six projects received funding: the organizations implementing these projects are: Norwegian Refugee Council (1), Un Ponte Per (1), Terre des Hommes Lausanne (1), Noor Al Hussein Foundation (1), Jordan River Foundation (1), Danish Refugee Council (1).

The activities that have been identified to tackle SGBV case management services and prevention activities. The first allocation focused more on women empowerment interventions including economic empowerment and adolescent girls-focused programming.

Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26,846</td>
<td>39,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of beneficiaries accessing protection services (PSS, Child protection, case management, in addition to SGBV, child labor awareness raising sessions, and risk education)</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>9,581</td>
<td>9,621</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>8,024</td>
<td>12,536</td>
<td>156%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,817</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>7,352</td>
<td>12,210</td>
<td>166%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of beneficiaries with protection concerns receiving specialized cash assistance</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>163%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>121%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>213%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of beneficiaries in established youth committees</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>148%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To provide life-saving basic needs assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the crisis inside the camps and in non-camp settings.

Objective 2: Access to adequate, secure and affordable housing provided for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host Communities.

Objective 3: South Syria: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, CARE (Basic Needs), and NRC (Shelter)

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3,951,148</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>76,649</td>
<td>19,496</td>
<td>14,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIRLS 20,801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BOYS 21,562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The JHF complies with the structure of the JRP when designing its allocations. The basic needs in the original design of the JRP is listed under the social protection component, and the shelter is a standalone sector. The GMS as well as the submitted projects under the NFI/shelter global sector were aligned with this breakdown. To this effect, the Basic Needs and Shelter were the highest funded sectors in 2018: the following is a detailed description of the allocations made to these sectors:

Basic Needs: the total allocations reached US$ 2.95 million, extending the support to 72,138 beneficiaries.

Seven projects received funding: the organizations implementing these projects are: International Catholic Migration Commission (1), INTERSOS (1), Islamic Relief Worldwide (1), Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (1), Première Urgence Internationale (1), World Relief Germany (1), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (1), Al-Maram for Training and Development (1).

The first Reserve Allocation intended to cover the funding gap that UNRWA was facing in covering the needs of Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS). The JHF’s contribution of US$ 856,000 had enabled UNRWA from providing 9,335 extremely vulnerable PRSs and 400 protection cases (10,000 PRS individuals) with regular unconditional cash assistance.

For south Syria, the only funded partner from the first Standard Allocation who was able to provide services inside those areas was Al-Maram. The partner consulted with the JHF and the Sectors to change the geographical coverage of their project, and has managed to deliver food baskets, NFI kits, and water and hygiene kits to 39,076 displaced people arriving to Quneitra governorate.

The focus of the first Standard Allocation for Jordan did not include basic needs as a standalone approach, however the second Standard Allocation was highly focused on Basic Needs and Shelter with winterization being the core theme of this allocation.

Six projects have been funded to cover the winterization needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities. The total funding amount reached US$ 2.1 million. The projects utilize cash and non-cash (in-kind) assistance modalities.

Shelter: the total allocations reached US$ 0.89 million, supporting 4,511 beneficiaries.

Three projects received funding: the organizations implementing these projects are: Norwegian Refugee Council (1), Caritas Switzerland (1), and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (1).

For the first Standard Allocation, Basic Needs, Shelter, and Protection sectors adopted a multi-sectoral approach with the main priority set at addressing the needs of eviction cases; types of assistance include referrals,
mediation, dispute resolution, information provision, and cash assistance.

One project that addressed this priority was submitted by NRC and has aimed at response to evictions targeting Syrian refugees in different geographical locations.

Under the second Standard Allocation the JHF funded two shelter projects to respond to the needs of vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians during the winter season.

### Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 $0.69M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 $3.07M</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>88,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 $0.86M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries received emergency shelter assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,781</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>6,608</td>
<td>10,974</td>
<td>166%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>2,286</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>8,080</td>
<td>15,812</td>
<td>196%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries provided with support towards meeting their basic needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>10,738</td>
<td>13,115</td>
<td>122%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>14,178</td>
<td>18,830</td>
<td>133%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>9,436</td>
<td>11,245</td>
<td>119%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>15,276</td>
<td>21,957</td>
<td>144%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of beneficiaries receiving unconditional cash assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>2,529</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Providing safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services in Zaatari, Azraq and KAP camps.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
UNICEF, OXFAM

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$855,242</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGETED PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,351</td>
<td>6,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,538</td>
<td>10,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total allocations for the WASH sector reached US$ 0.86 million serving 16,612 beneficiaries in the Azraq camp, and providing 19,537 beneficiaries with hygiene kits in south Syria.

Three projects received funding: the organizations implementing these projects are: World Vision International (1), Action Contre la faim (1), and Al-Maram for Training and Development (1).

The two projects were funded to establish a greywater system in Village 5 of the Azraq camp and expanding the greywater network to Village 2. The objective of these two projects is to reduce health risks, improve environmental conditions within the camp, and optimize water use. The construction of a greywater network with the support of Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVs) consequently contributing to short-term livelihoods opportunities.

The south Syria project provided water and hygiene kits to Internally Displaced Population arriving to Quneitra governorate.

Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 $0.38M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14,997</td>
<td>16,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 $0.80M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Men: 3,178
- Boys: 4,199
- Women: 3,656
- Girls: 3,964

Reaches vs targeted

People targeted

- Men: 3,178
- Boys: 4,199
- Women: 3,656
- Girls: 3,964
### OUTPUT INDICATORS

#### # of girls, boys, women and men have better access to sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### # of girls, boys, women and men with access to water based on minimum standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### # of people benefited from improved wastewater services in the camps Sanitation improvement interventions in HH and vulnerable settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>4,844</td>
<td>4,920</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>5,742</td>
<td>5,826</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>4,072</td>
<td>4,118</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>6,180</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Credit: Hanna Abu-Barham/OCHA/Jordan

Project: Winterization Assistance to Vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian Refugees Affected by the Syrian Crisis in the host community.

Partner: JHCO (Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization)
Amman, Jordan – Fayzeh Faq Zardan’s voice cracked as she starts talking about how her three-year-old son, Abdul Rahman, had asked her not long ago if he could have sweets for gift marking the end of the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan.

“I just told him we cannot afford it,” said the 38-year-old Syrian refugee from the western city of Homs as she struggled to prevent the choking voice lead to tearful eyes. “I don’t even have enough money for food or for the injections I need after this,” pointing to a Hemodialysis machine to which her arms were attached.

The injections Zardan are needed additions for the kidney dialysis treatment she has been receiving the past three years at a Jordan Red Crescent clinic. Ordinarily, she should show up for the treatment three times a week but does it only twice a week.

“I have never worked and cannot now. My husband used to be a construction engineer in Syria but here does odds-and-ends when he can. I cannot afford the transportation costs three times a week. We mostly live off the charity of other people or occasional help from donor organisations,” she said.

Steps away from her bed, 51-year-old Ghassan Nader Al Barq had a similar story. He developed kidney disease nine years ago, while still at his hometown of Hama, also in western Syria. When he fled to Jordan six years ago, he first received a couple of dialysis sessions at a private hospital in the capital Amman but they proved too costly.

“I cannot work. My wife is a cook and sells some food in the neighbourhood. But we also get help from charities.”

While life for all Syrian refugees, whether inside or outside the country, is tough, Zardan’s and Al Barq’s cases have an added twist. They – and more than 100 other Syrian refugees in Jordan – suffer from the most-acute phase of kidney failure, the End-Stage Renal Dialysis (ESRD), which requires either a kidney transplant or continuous Hemodialysis treatment.

The dialysis machines to which Zardan and Al Barq were attached remove waste substances and fluid from the blood, functions a healthy kidney performs.

Zardan, Al Barq, two of those who live outside the camps in the city of Mifrag, an hour from Amman, are part of 124 Syrian refugees who receive the ESRD treatment free of charge thanks to a grant from the multi-donor Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) to the Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), which in turn has a contract with Jordan Red Crescent health centres. Thirty-seven others who live inside the camps also suffer from ESRD but UNHCR covers their medical expenses.

Multiple factors determine the cost of kidney disease treatment for an uninsured patient, including the number of time per week it is performed, types and number of supplementary medicine and injections needed, or transportation cost. Just as an example, a 2016 Jordanian ministry of health report, showed that the country was spending $50 million a year for kidney disease treatment of 4,581 Jordanians – about $11,000 per patient.

Over 655,000 Syrian refugees live in Jordan. While more than 139,000 live in UNHCR-administered Za’atari and Azraq camps, the rest live outside the camps. It is estimated that 93 per cent of refugees in Jordan live below the poverty line.

OCHA administers the JHF, which was established in July 2014 to support humanitarian response in Jordan and southern Syria, as authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolutions. To date, more than one million Jordanians and Syrians have benefitted from the Fund.
Greywater System in Village 5 in Azraq Camp to Address the Protection and Safety Concerns of Syrian Refugees

World Vision International

In February 2019, World Vision (WV), with the support of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund began the implementation to connect all households in Village 5 in Azraq Camp to the underground collection tanks at communal WASH blocks, thereby enabling greywater from shelters (from kitchens and bathing areas) to be collected and safely disposed.

WV is targeting 9,133 beneficiaries living in 3,120 shelters in 260 plots in Village 5 of Azraq Camp. The greywater system will equip shelters with the required manholes, pipes, fittings and accessories. All beneficiaries are being provided with an orientation on key fundamental principles of the greywater system’s operation and maintenance. Furthermore, the project provides Syrians refugees with cash assistance and opportunities to work and gain new skills.

WV selects 10 people on a monthly basis to conduct all of the required work: digging, casting, piping, connections and system testing over 5 months, with plans to reach 108 Syrian refugees with meaningful work opportunities, as well as improving their skills and building their technical capacities.

Ahmad Aljaber, one of the Incentive Based Volunteers (IBVs) who is connecting the pipes with the Manholes said “In Syria I used to work as plumber. This project was the only one in Jordan that I used my experience and to feel positive that I can earn money again”

Demand for IBV programming among refugees in Village 5 is high. To ensure inter-agency coordination and transparency, WV helps maintain a comprehensive database of refugees seeking participation in IBV programming with other camp actors. The current rotation mechanism ensures available opportunities reach as many refugees as possible. High demand for work opportunities in Azraq Camp is a direct consequence of the need to supplement provided assistance, boredom, and social norms that make work customary, expected, and self-defining, particularly for young Syrian men.

“This is one of few projects that can support us in Village 5 by providing an opportunity to us to work and to buy more food for my children since I cannot work outside” – Malek Omar
## ANNEX A

### ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

**United Nations** 0.9% 8%

- UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) 856,000

**International NGO** 6.4% 62%

- MEDAIR (MEDAIR) 792,968
- RI (Relief International) 600,003
- ACF (Action Contre la Faim) 400,000
- HI (Handicap International) 400,000
- ICMC (International Catholic Migration Commission) 400,000
- PUI (Première Urgence Internationale) 400,000
- WV (World Vision International - Jordan) 400,000
- INTERSOS (INTERSOS) 399,938
- CaCH (Caritas Switzerland) 399,636
- WR Germany (World Relief Germany) 392,474
- UPP (UN PONTE PER) 370,998
- JUH (Johanniter International Assistance) 313,000
- DRC (Danish Refugee Council) 306,002
- IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide) 300,000
- NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) 270,000
- TDH-L (Terre des Hommes Lausanne) 250,000

**National NGO** 2.7% 26%

- JPSJo (Jordan Paramedic Society) 1,198,797
- JRF (Jordan River Foundation) 399,959
- JGHUJD (Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development) 384,660
- NHF (Noor Al Hussein Foundation) 319,419
- Al-Maram (Al-Maram for Training and Development) 220,967
- JHCO (Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization) 199,957

**Others** 0.4% 4%

- QRCS (Qatar Red Crescent Society) 397,740

See Annex D for acronyms.
## ANNEX B

### JHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>project code</th>
<th>sector</th>
<th>organization</th>
<th>budget</th>
<th>sub-implementing partner</th>
<th>sub-implementing partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>JOR-18/DDA-3560/J-CfPApr18/WASH/INGO/9110</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>$400,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>JOR-18/DDA-3560/SS-CfPApr18/SRP NFI-SRP-Food-SRP-WASH/NGO/9005</td>
<td>Syria - NFI/Shelter (50%), Syria - Food Security/ Livelihoods (25%), Syria - WASH (25%)</td>
<td>Al-Maram</td>
<td>$220,967.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JOR-18/DDA-3560/SA2/Sh./INGO/10660</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>CaCH</td>
<td>$399,635.58</td>
<td>$399,635.58</td>
<td>Caritas Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JOR-18/DDA-3560/J-CfPApr18/P/INGO/8976</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>$306,001.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>JOR-18/DDA-3560/SA2/H/INGO/10671</td>
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## ANNEX C

### JHF ADVISORY BOARD

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<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
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<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHF</td>
<td>Jordan Humanitarian Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Government of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Government of Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Government of Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Government of Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Jordan River Foundation (JRF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Aurantis Life Line for Development and Training (AURANTIS)</td>
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<td>Observer</td>
<td>Jordan INGO Forum coordinator</td>
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### ANNEX D

#### ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
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<td>AFAK</td>
<td>AFAK Future for Capacity Building</td>
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<td>AURANTIS</td>
<td>Aurantis Life Line for Development and Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEMONC</td>
<td>Basic Emergency Obstetric care and Newborn Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>CACH</td>
<td>Caritas Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country Based Pool Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEMONC</td>
<td>Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Handicap International</td>
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<tr>
<td>IATF</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Task Force</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>INTERSOS</td>
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<td>IOCC</td>
<td>International Orthodox Charities</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internal Displaced Population</td>
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<td>ISWG</td>
<td>Inter Sector Working Group</td>
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<td>ITS</td>
<td>Informal Tented Settlement</td>
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<td>JHF</td>
<td>Jordan Humanitarian Fund</td>
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<td>JPSJO</td>
<td>Jordan paramedic society</td>
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<td>JIF</td>
<td>Jordan INGO Forum</td>
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<td>JRP</td>
<td>Jordan Response Plan</td>
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<td>JUH</td>
<td>Johanniter International Assistance</td>
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<td>JWU</td>
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<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>MOPIC</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
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<td>Non-Food Items</td>
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<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
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<td>PSS</td>
<td>Psychosocial Support</td>
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<td>PWD</td>
<td>Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>QRCS</td>
<td>Qatar Red Crescent Society</td>
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<td>RI</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
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<td>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</td>
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<td>SRD</td>
<td>Syria Relief and Development</td>
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<td>Terre des Hommes Lausanne</td>
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<td>TPM</td>
<td>Third Party Monitoring</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations Higher Commission of Refugees</td>
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<td>UOSSM-USA</td>
<td>Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations-USA</td>
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<td>UN Security Council resolution</td>
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<td>UN PONTE PER</td>
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<td>Vulnerable Outreach Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>WGBM</td>
<td>Women Girls Boys Men</td>
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ANNEX E
REFERENCE MAP

Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.