

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

Annual Report 2015



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NOTE FROM THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) was established in July 2014 following the devolution of the Regional Emergency Response Fund for the Syria Crisis. The principal objective of the JHF is to provide flexible and timely funding to address priority humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities in Jordan. A provision was also made within the Fund to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable, conflict affected people in southern Syria by supporting the delivery of cross-border assistance.

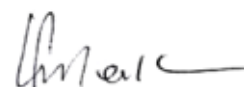
Drawing on the guidance of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Jordan and the Inter-Agency Task Force for refugees, the Advisory Board was able to elaborate the strategy for the fund to fill critical gaps and address time-sensitive priority needs. Over the course of 2015 with the additional support of the Governments of Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium the JHF exceeded its target for the year, securing just over USD 13.1 million. Through four formal calls for proposals and activation of the reserve window the JHF funded 38 projects amounting to \$11.8 million supporting the work of 25 different partners (17 INGOs, five NNGOs, one Red Cross partner, and two UN agencies). Of the 38 projects funded, 31 projects supported humanitarian response in Jordan and seven supported humanitarian operations in southern Syria.

I would like to underscore my sincere gratitude to the Governments of India, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Belgium for their generous contributions to the fund in 2015. Through this support the Jordan Humanitarian Fund was able to benefit over 400,000 vulnerable people in Jordan and southern Syria.

In 2016, my ambition is to build on the success of the past year and substantially expand the fund to provide timely and flexible support to the work of humanitarian partners both in Jordan and southern Syria. While the fund principally supported international non-governmental partners in 2015, the involvement of local partners was limited. In 2016, I would like to see the Fund focus on supporting more national non-governmental partners.

With the Syria crisis entering its sixth year, I very much count on the continued support and contribution of donor partners to help us respond to the profound impact of the Syria crisis. We have to stand together, as partners, to alleviate the suffering of the people in Syria and its neighbouring countries. For the first time in five years we see the possibility of a political resolution to conflict in Syria. I trust that with donor support we will be able to pursue dynamic and innovative programmes to support the people of Syria and lay the foundations for their eventual return to rebuild Syria once the conflict ends.

Mr. Edward Kallon



UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator /Jordan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) was established in July 2014 to support humanitarian response in Jordan and Southern Syria through a flexible and coordinated funding. The JHF is considered a unique fund as it enfoldes two goals, the first to respond to the humanitarian needs inside Jordan and, the second, to respond to the needs in southern Syria under the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR 2139/2165/2191/2258)¹, the first of which was adopted in February 2014. To support the implementation of these resolutions, the JHF extends support to implementing partners to fund cross border activities.

The Fund uses two windows for allocation: the Standard basis and the Reserve Window. For all allocations, OCHA prepares the allocation paper, seeking inputs from the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) as required. The allocation paper defines the focus of the call, as well as the process, time frame, funding and approval dates.

The standard allocation process allocates the majority of funds to priority projects in line with the JRP, and the humanitarian needs in southern Syria in line with the Syria Response Plan (SRP). Depending on the available funding, standard allocation processes are facilitated based on the allocation strategy papers formulated under the leadership of the HC.

The Reserve is 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 more rapid response to emergencies.

The HC is responsible and accountable for the management of the JHF and the use of funds.

The JHF aims for a more inclusive approach by working with a variety of implementing partners. All funded projects are well coordinated with the sectors in order to avoid duplication and overlap and ensure organizations are working together to achieve a common objective.

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 AB. Following a set of criteria, strategic and technical review committees from the relevant sectors consisting of NGOs and UN representatives, assess the submitted proposals. Only technically sound projects that address key priorities are recommended to the AB and HC for a final funding decision.

By the end of December 2015, the JHF had received 13.1 million US dollars from India, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden. In the second half of 2015, Belgium also made a multiyear funding for 2015 & 2016 amounting to USD 5.7 million per year and, thus, was the largest donor to the JHF in 2015.

In 2015, 38 projects with a total value of USD 11.9 million were allocated to 25 partners, comprising national and international NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross and UN agencies. Projects covered a wide range of urgent humanitarian needs reaching almost half a million beneficiaries.

With the launch of the OCHA Global Guidelines for Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) in February 2015, the previously operating Emergency Response Fund was re-branded as the 'Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF)' with the objective to ensure its relevance to the protracted nature of the crisis affecting Jordan and strategically allocate funding against the needs reflected in the 'Humanitarian' pillar of the JRP 2015 and in the Syria Response Plan.

1. UN Security Council Resolutions 2139/2165/2191/2258 place an obligation on the parties to the conflict to facilitate humanitarian access to people in need in Syria through the most direct routes, including across conflict lines and across borders.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

With the conflict in Syria entering its fifth year in 2015, Jordan was hosting 1.4 million Syrians, of whom 646,700 were refugees. Eighty-five per cent of refugees lived outside camps in some of the poorest areas of the country. Approximately 23.5 per cent of all Syrian refugees were women, and almost 53 per cent were children; 18 per cent of whom were under five years of age.

Long-staying Syrian refugees were increasingly unable to meet their basic needs in view of the shrinking protection space, limited access to livelihoods and fewer resources. At the same time, WFP was facing severe financial crisis resulting in the reduction of the value of food vouchers provided to urban refugees and even cutting off the food assistance. Moreover, the government had imposed restrictions on the access of urban refugees to free healthcare services the year before. Accordingly, and given that refugees became increasingly and heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance since they were not allowed to work, they started resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as taking up underpaid illegal work; selling food rations; taking children out of school and sending them off to work; families sharing small living spaces; early marriage of girls and young women; and survival sex.

Providing for the Syrian refugees' needs had also seriously impacted Jordan's infrastructure and services and exacerbated the burden on the already scarce water resources in a country that is considered the second poorest in the world in terms of water resources. In some municipalities, refugees outnumbered residents, and the impact on inflation, employment, and access to public services had fuelled local tensions. There was growing acknowledgment that life-saving humanitarian funding and programming should be complemented by a more development-oriented approach to build national resilience and sustain the level and quality of services.

As for southern Syria, the conflict remained persistent and intense at the beginning of 2015. Within both IDP and other conflict affected communities in the south, a confluence of factors, including vastly inflated food prices, inadequate shelter, shortages of fuel and electricity, and disrupted access to clean water, have exacerbated humanitarian needs. At the same time, infrastructural damage and other issues have left healthcare facilities, schools and other essential services operating at reduced capacity or closed, despite ever-growing demand.

Although UN Security Council Resolutions 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) have significantly improved humanitarian access in the south, with the number of locations designated as "hard-to-reach" decreasing by more than 75 per cent, UN agencies and their implementing partners still faced significant operational constraints, including no direct access to target areas, rendering it difficult to move beyond short-term, lifesaving and life-sustaining measures and take meaningful steps to build local resilience and enhance access to protection, livelihoods, and essential services.

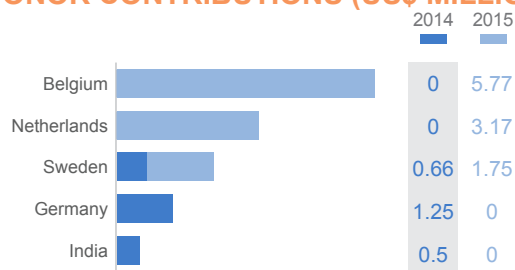
TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED

By the end of December 2015, the JHF had received 13.1 million US dollars from India, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden. In the second half of 2015, Belgium made a multiyear funding for 2015 and 2016 amounting to USD 5.7 million per year and, thus, was the largest donor to the JHF in 2015. Given that the JHF had set a funding threshold of USD 10 million in 2015, the commitment and generosity of donors enabled the Fund to exceed the set threshold by almost 30 per cent.

The generosity of donors also enabled the response to urgent humanitarian needs in a timely manner, and ensured the continuation of rapid assistance and high quality programming to the vulnerable people. Availing the necessary funds has greatly reduced the suffering of the crisis-affected communities, and prevented further resort to negative coping mechanisms.

In an effort to expand its donor base, the JHF approached non-traditional donors including Qatar and Japan.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$ MILLION)



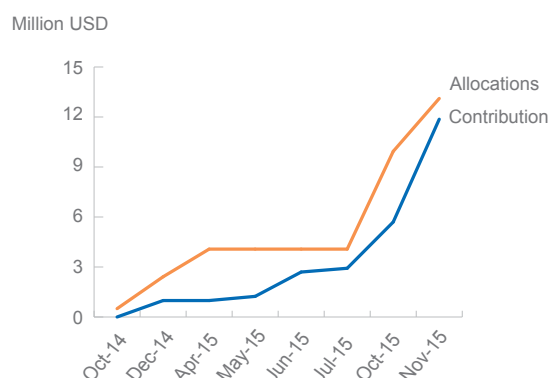
During the period of October to December 2014, and upon receipt of funding from India, Sweden and Germany, the JHF launched its first call for proposals, allocating nearly 40 per cent of the available funds.

Upon the receipt of US \$ 1.6 million from Belgium in April 2015, the second call for proposals was prepared, but underwent some changes and was consequently delayed until June.

By the end of July and with the launch of the two calls for proposals and the funding of two more projects from the reserve allocation window, the balance stood at US \$ 1.15 million.

November 2015 witnessed a sizeable increase in contributions received, and, consequently, a timely response from the JHF. With the launch of two calls for proposals in November, combined with the October winterization call and two reserve-funded projects, the Fund was able to allocate 91 per cent of the received contributions.

The Contributions-Allocations trends in the below table illustrate the response of the JHF



ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

All funding allocations were initiated by the HC in consultation with HCT and CBTF members. For all allocations, the prioritization process and the decision on the focus of each call for proposals were made at HCT and CBTF meetings.

The JHF relied heavily on Sector Working Groups (SWGs) - whether they were under the UNHCR-led refugee coordination structure for Jordan or under the Jordan-based coordination structure for cross-border operations to southern Syria - in the prioritization and approval of projects. Sector Leads played an important role as technical and strategic partners to the Fund.

Sector Leads drove the review process and compiled and submitted comments on the technical merit of the proposal. They also followed up closely on the recommendations made to applicant organizations.

The main emphasis of the JHF was to involve all SWGs in project selection and review to ensure projects were technically sound and met the sector objectives and priorities. The SWGs also ensured equitable geographical coverage and timely delivery of assistance; hence, minimizing duplication and inequitable distribution of resources/ activities.

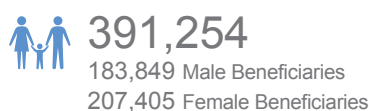
After the prioritization and selection by the sector working groups, the Review Board, consisting of experts from different sectors, reviewed and made final decisions on the selected projects. The Review Board convened meetings physically to review the recommendations made by the relevant SWGs and recommend projects for endorsement by the HC and AB. The collective effort of the Review Board members was vital in making the Fund transparent and accountable to all stakeholders.

The decision making process was mainly centred on the merit of the project based on the prevailing humanitarian crisis as well as the sector priorities.

In 2015, five calls for proposals were launched. The calls sought to ensure that allocations were strategically drafted and the relevance and coherence of the humanitarian response was improved. The five allocation papers were driven by the growing needs of the sectors in different priority and geographical areas in alignment with the JRP and the SRP.

- **The first** call for proposals was launched in December 2014. Following close coordination with the Winterization Task Force, it was agreed that the Fund will look at addressing the urgent unmet needs in the winterization response plan. The call focused on targeting the most vulnerable population, including unregistered refugees and those living in tented settlements. The call also sought to address funding gaps of on-going projects at the time to avoid disruptions in programming. In that call, four projects were funded for approximately one million US dollars.
- **The second** call for proposals was launched in June 2015, focusing on cross-sectoral priorities in the health and WASH sectors. Close coordination with the Inter-Sector Coordinator and Sector Leads on the needs and priorities for the call was ensured. Due to limited available funds, only four projects were funded amounting to USD 1.4 million.
- In October, **a third** call was initiated to address Winterization needs with the aim to protect vulnerable populations from harsh weather conditions. Prior to receiving the new funds, the HFU started coordinating closely with the winterization task force to prepare for a winterization call upon receiving a fresh contribution. Once the funds were received, the call was immediately launched and seven projects were funded for a total of USD 2.6 million.
- **A fourth** call was launched at the beginning of November 2015 to respond to the inter-sectoral priorities and fill urgent funding gaps within the sector response plans. The

Total number of beneficiaries



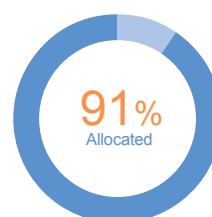
Disaggregated beneficiaries



Total funding received **US\$13.11** million

Total funding allocated **US\$11.86** million

Total balance **US\$1.24** million



focus was on Health, Education, WASH, Basic Needs and Shelter sectors. In this call, 13 projects were funded amounting to USD 4.4 million. The priorities of this call were decided upon in the inter-sector working group meeting, and the relevant sector leads were involved from the initiation of the call until the prioritization, review and selection of projects were done.

- Simultaneously, **the first Southern Syria** call for 2015 was initiated in November 2015 by the HC, in consultation with the Jordan-based Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) for southern Syria and the Advisory Board of the JHF. The priorities for this call focused on three key areas; namely: Food security, Health and NFI/Shelter.

The reserve allocation was activated four times in 2015 with a total funding of USD 781,018; the first funded project was for iMMAP to enable them to conduct the humanitarian needs identification for the

Whole of Syria, benefiting 50 organizations that work in Syria. The second funded project was for JHAS (Jordan Health Aid Society International) to enable them to support the provision of quality and equitable access to comprehensive reproductive health services for Syrian refugee girls, boys, women, and men including the new born within camp and urban settings. The project targeted 4,777 beneficiaries. The third project belonged to a local NGO (Aman Jordanian Association) with the aim to address “Post-Operative and Rehabilitation Services Targeting Conflict –Affected Syrians in Jordan”, targeting 90 beneficiaries. The last project funded through this window was for FPSC (Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture) for the provision of specialized secondary health care services and inclusive activities to 640 Syrian refugees with disabilities in Za’atari camp. All four projects were shared with the relevant sectors for technical review to ensure that they were in line with the sector priorities.

PERFORMANCE

FUND PERFORMANCE & MANAGEMENT

The Fund strengthened the policy-setting role of the JHF Advisory Board (AB) by producing a strategy paper reflecting the direction and allocation criteria of the JHF every six months.

Funding decisions were guided by the aim of empowering the civil society and the inclusiveness of national partners in the Fund. The JHF remains a valuable instrument that enables humanitarian organizations (particularly national NGOs) to leverage access and deliver assistance to refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. The Fund allowed national and international NGOs to address acute humanitarian needs of refugees and host communities, especially in urban settings. Developing partnerships with national NGOs is also seen as a way of fostering the sustainability of interventions and coherence with the resilience-building approach in countries like Jordan.

The reorganization and relocation of the fund from the regional office to the country office has allowed the Humanitarian Coordinator to have the ultimate authority over the fund, providing guidance and direction to the efficient and effective use of funds.

The Fund strengthened the role of the HC and the HCT, which was elevated to a strategic and decision-making level. The strategy of the HC in Jordan focused on a new narrative that bridged humanitarian and development assistance under a national-led coordinated platform that led the national response plan to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan (Jordan Response Plan for 2015). Accordingly, the Fund was flexible and supported this innovative approach, and the prioritization of the sectors for funding by the JHF was done at the HCT level, based on inputs from the operating sector working groups.

The Fund also strengthened the role of the HC and the Cross-Border Task Force (CBTF), which is the strategic decision making body for all UN cross-border operations from Jordan to southern Syria. The prioritization process and

decision on the focus for funding of projects in southern Syria were consulted and determined at CBTF meetings, based on input from the operating sector working groups.

The allocation modality also enhanced the coordination within and among SWGs, who responded positively to the task of screening all proposals and making recommendations to the Review Board; not only on the individual quality of each proposal, but also on how they fit together in each sector. Consequently, the call for proposals also created a healthy competition that allowed the Review Board to discard proposals that were of poor, quality, duplicative or irrelevant.

The Fund was used in a very strategic and coherent way, since all the priorities that were identified in each of the allocation papers were corresponding in a way or another to the JRP and 3RP objectives. Once the HC and the AB approve launching an allocation paper, the discussion kicks off with the ISWG to inform them about the process and alert them to start the 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). For unforeseen needs, the reserve window was activated for partners once an urgent need was identified and discussed with the HC and the HFU. Partners were guided to submit their applications on GMS and, once this was done, the relevant sector reviews the application to ensure coherence and complementarity with the sector objectives and priorities.

For the cross border component, the Fund was strategically and timely used to respond to the winterization needs in Southern Syria. An allocation paper was launched in November 2015 to address the winterization and health needs for the IDPs in Southern Syria. Discussion on priorities and focus were initiated at the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) and hence presented to the HC and AB for approval. One project was

through the reserve window for iMMAP to enable them to carry out a needs assessment in Southern Syria.

On average, the processing time of projects in a standard allocation modality from submission to signature was 74 days.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) of 2015 comprised of two main components: Refugees and Resilience. The latter outlined a set of projects to support and capacitate the Jordanian institutions to overcome the burdens of the Syrian crisis, and its impact on the service sectors in the country. Being outside the realm of the Fund, the Refugee component

was the most relevant, and the contributions of the Fund demonstrated efficiency and strong synchronization with the priorities. The allocations made were able to cover 1.7 per cent of the refugee component of the JRP.

Allocation name and type	# of funded projects	Total allocated amounts in USD
Call for proposal December 2014 (winterization)	4	986,954.91
Call For Proposals June 2015	4	1,460,580.71
Call for Proposals November 2015	13	4,413,826.62

ALLOCATIONS TIMELINES

Allocation name and type	# of funded projects	Total allocated amounts in USD
Call for proposals October 2015 (winterization)	7	2,620,095.42
Cross Border Task Force Call for Proposals Nov 2015	6	1,604,107.78
Jordan Reserve Allocation 2015	4	781,018.28
Grand Total		11,866,583.72

of the allocation steps, depending on the specificities of each project and the rationale behind it.

Strategic review: The strategic review starts with the review of the projects by the relevant sector working groups.

Following the receipt of the sectoral assessment results, the Review Board is convened to discuss and approve / reject the submissions.

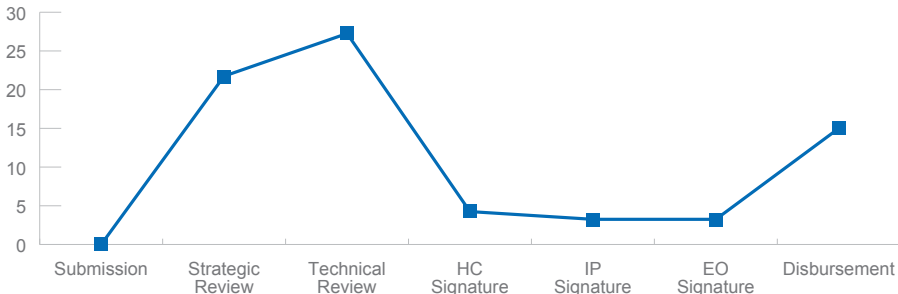
The Advisory Board is consulted on the outcomes of the Review Board’s meeting, and the HC is provided with the final list of approved applications for endorsement.

The first call for proposals in December 2014 was not managed through the GMS as the system was rolled out at the beginning of 2015.

The four projects that were funded from the reserve window are excluded from this analysis due to major differences in the timing

The analysis of the four calls for proposals is reflected in the below chart:

CFP	# of days						Total
	Strategic Review	Technical Review	HC Signature	IP Signature	EO Signature	Disbursement	
Average number of days	20	35	3	1	3	17	79.00



The delay in the review process of the November 2015 call for proposals was mainly due to the longer time given to each sector upon their request, in addition to the larger number of applications (23).

The winterization call for proposals, as well as the southern Syria call were reviewed by one sectoral reviewing committee, therefore the reviewing time at this stage was less in comparison to November (In-Country) call.

COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING (CERF, ETC.)

In view of the serious funding shortfall faced by UN agencies towards the end of 2014 to meet the basic needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan, and given the need for a rapid response to meet the winterization needs of refugees to help them cope with the upcoming harsh weather conditions, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided to use the available in-country humanitarian financing instruments (ERF/CERF) in an efficient, effective and complimentary manner. Accordingly, the HCT decided in December 2014 to request a CERF allocation to fund the distribution of food vouchers and cash assistance by UN agencies to respond to the refugees' basic needs in Jordan. Meanwhile, the basic winterization needs of refugees were decided to be addressed by NGOs through a separate ERF call for proposals.

In accordance with UN commitments, gender considerations were systematically taken into account by the HCT, UNHCR-led refugee coordination structure (Inter-Agency Task Force - IATF) and the Cross Border Task Force (CBTF) in the humanitarian response in Jordan and Southern Syria. The gender marker was applied to the Fund applications and project proposals. A significant number of projects highlighted the different needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys and men, and logically presented responsive activities and related outcomes. These projects were scored 2a on the IASC Gender Marker. Projects that scored 1 on the Marker were designed to contribute in some limited way, which was well spelt out, to gender equality.

ACCOUNTABILITY & RISK MANAGEMENT

Advisory Board Structure and Function

With the recent restructuring of the JHF and the roll out of the operational manual, the launch of the GMS at the beginning of 2015 and the change in the governance structure /work flow were all geared towards strengthening the Fund's accountability.

The composition of the AB was decided upon by the HC in consultation with the HCT, where donors, UN agencies, and INGOs are members. The AB also ensures equitable representation of the key stakeholders to the Fund (Donors, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs). To ensure transparency, it was decided that membership in the AB will rotate on yearly basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The risk management framework will be regularly updated depending on the changing circumstances. OCHA will update the Advisory Board at the quarterly AB meeting on the implementation of the risk treatment actions that have been taken in accordance with the analysis below. The Advisory Board will advise the Humanitarian Coordinator accordingly on the critical risks, assessment of the critical risks and outstanding action plans.

For projects implemented cross-border from Jordan to Syria, the residual risk will be much higher than with projects implemented inside Jordan. Levels of insecurity are greater, bureaucratic procedures more challenging and coordination more difficult. Each of these factors impacts needs assessments, planning, delivery, implementation and monitoring of JHF projects. They also negatively impact the ability of the JHF to mitigate these risks.

PARTNER CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS

The HFU launched the capacity assessment process in January 2016. In order to enhance partnerships, NGOs interested in applying for funding under the JHF have to participate in the eligibility process; this is one of the main pillars of the accountability framework. The

Accountability framework was developed to ensure a strong process of management and oversight. The management of the JHF uses a risk-based approach to ensure that a thorough analysis of risks is undertaken and that adequate assurance modalities are identified to mitigate these risks. Risks are analysed at the level of the partner by undertaking due diligence activities and a comprehensive capacity assessment, as well as at the level of the fund globally. The due diligence was introduced as of the beginning of 2015 to all applicant organizations without any discrimination.

This exercise aims at ensuring that the Jordan Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) is equipped with the necessary information about the capacity of the non-governmental partners that have access to the Fund, and are able to identify the most suitable modalities and scale of assurances that can be applied to the management of funding granted to them. It is worth mentioning that this is a mandatory requirement for new applicant organizations, as well as existing partners. Partners should obtain low or medium risks to qualify to become partners of the fund. The NGOs that score low risk are not eligible to apply to the fund and are asked to re-submit proposals again after six months.

MONITORING, REPORTING, EVALUATION

The monitoring and reporting framework is based on the assumption that JHF-funded partner organisations have adequate internal mechanisms to meet project management, monitoring and reporting requirements and generate quality performance information. OCHA aims to ensure adequate verification of reported results at the project level, thereby contributing to increased accountability. The HFU carries out field site monitoring in order to verify that JHF-funded projects are delivering against targeted outputs, and to allow the HC and clusters to assess the qualitative aspects of program implementation. A field monitoring visit collects information that: assess the timeliness of overall project implementation; verify reported results; assess progress on key project activities; assess the monitoring and reporting setup of the implementing partner; and carry out financial spot checks.

The findings of those monitoring were used to assist NGOs to efficiently respond to emerging needs and achieve their objectives. In 2015, the HFU carried out 23 field visits to 19 project sites and the findings were all positive vis-à-vis performance, achievements and timeliness.

The Jordan JHF requires reporting to ensure that activities are on track to reach proposed objectives. To the extent possible, UN agencies, IOM and NGOs are treated equally in relation to their reporting requirements. A public information product reflecting the achievements, funding status and highlights of the JHF was produced and circulated on monthly basis in English and Arabic (through mailing lists, posting on the website, etc.).

In 2015, the HFU in partnership with Talal Abu Ghazaleh audited 40 individual projects, implemented by 33 NGOs. It was noted that audit observations and issues identified in 2015 were much less than 2014 and 2013 respectively. There were in fact no qualified audit opinion issued by the auditor in 2015, which is a strong and objective indication of systematically improved financial management systems, improved risk management and successful capacity building of NGO partners.

The audit of 2015 focused on finalizing the audit for the remaining projects funded through the old Regional fund in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq since the official date of handing over all audited projects to the colleagues in Syria and Lebanon in March 2015. HFU continued providing the audit support to the colleagues in Syria and Lebanon and finalized auditing the full set of remaining project funded in Iraq in June 2015.

BREAKDOWN OF AUDITED PROJECTS IS AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

	Jordan	Iraq	Syria	Lebanon
Closed Projects	18	16	3	3

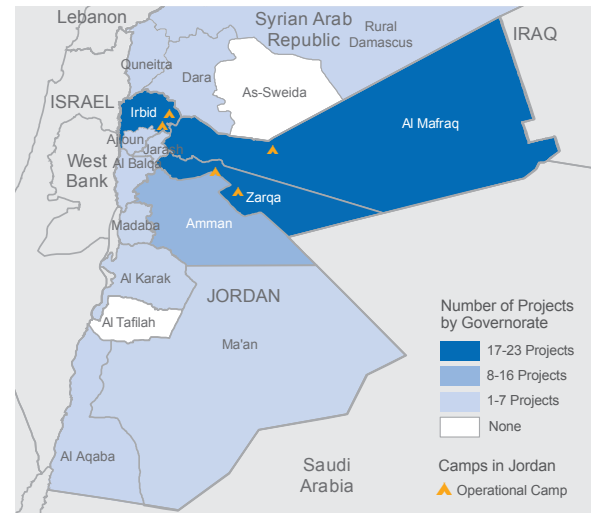
ACHIEVEMENTS

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

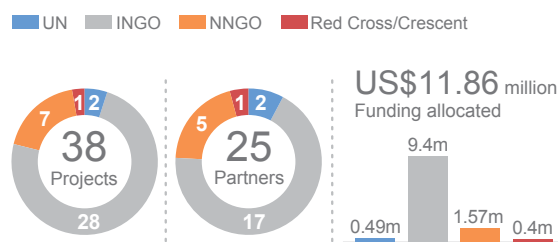
Since its inception, the Jordan Humanitarian Fund received contributions amounting to US \$ 13 million from the Governments of Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, and India; thus, exceeding the set threshold of the fund by 30 per cent.

Within The Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative, Belgium also pledged an amount of US \$5.77 million in support of the JHF for 2016. By the end of 2015, the JHF was able to allocate a total amount of US \$11.9 million to 38 projects and carried over the remaining US\$ 1.1 million to 2016.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY PARTNER



NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY PARTNER



In terms of beneficiaries, the 38 funded projects managed to reach a total of 391,254 beneficiaries in Jordan and the Southern Syrian governorates of Dara'a, Quneitra, and Rural Damascus. The majority of the beneficiaries were Syrian refugees living in camps and the host communities. Vulnerable Jordanians, whose livelihoods had been affected by this protracted crisis, were also provided with assistance as per the agreement made between the Government of Jordan and the humanitarian actors in the country.

By combining the Jordan and the Southern Syria projects, the accumulated results show that the Shelter and Basic Needs (Cash/NFIs) sectors received the largest share of the allocations in 2015, followed by Health, WASH, Education, Protection, and Food security. Two calls for proposals addressed winterization needs under the Basic Needs Sector; hence the relatively high number of allocations to this sector. Conditional and unconditional cash was seen as a better dignifying tool compared to items-based assistance; thus, this mechanism was preferred by most of the Sectors.

Health had been identified as a priority in several underserved areas. The Fund provided support to several interventions related to community health, cash for health, and the conventional health services inside and outside camps. Although the protection sector's share was not among the highly funded sectors, protection was a cross-cutting theme taken into consideration at the level of each project.

The only multi-sector project funded by the JHF was a comprehensive needs assessment exercise implemented by iMMAP in southern Syria in order to collect critical data that would serve as guidance for organizations working there.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for 2015 comprised two main components: Refugees and Resilience. The latter outlined a set of projects to support the institutional capacity of government line ministries to overcome the burdens of the Syria crisis and its impact on the service sectors in the country. Being outside the realm of the Fund, the Refugee Component was the most relevant, and the contributions of the Fund demonstrated efficiency and strong synchronization with the priorities. The JHF funds that were allocated to projects in Jordan were able to cover 1.7 per cent of the Refugee Component of the JRP.

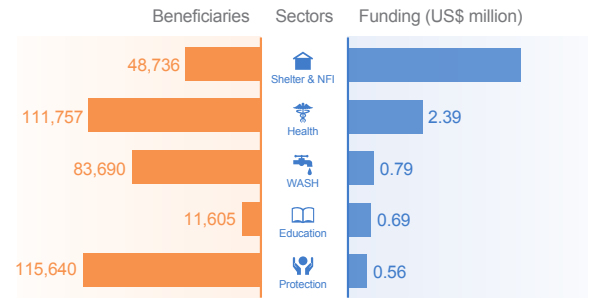
Geographical prioritization was also taken into consideration during the allocation and project review processes. The majority of Syrian refugees in Jordan reside in the north-eastern part of the country, as well as in Amman and Zarqa; which are the largest cities in Jordan. This is illustrated in the below table where Irbid (North) and Mafraq (East, including the Za’atari camp) are on top of the list.

It was observed that cash-based interventions funded by the JHF were very effective and had a positive impact on beneficiaries in terms of making them feel that they received assistance with dignity. The great advantage of cash is that it enables people to make their own choices about how best to meet their basic needs; cash is often allocated through vouchers that limit the choice of items to be purchased. The rationale for using cash distribution to refugees in Jordan was that those refugees living in urban areas suffered mostly from the fact that they were not allowed to work and generate an income while incurring regular expenses such as rent, clothes, food and medical treatment, which are often not or not fully covered in on-going

refugee response interventions. The income-expenditure gap found in these areas was estimated at around JOD 150 (approximately USD 211). Therefore, refugees resorted to negative coping mechanisms including child labour and early marriage. The economic pressures had a share in the growing levels of frustration and feeling of helplessness among refugee households; which contributed to increased domestic violence. Cash transfers represent a suitable form of assistance that enables households to minimize their income-expenditure gaps.

It is advised that humanitarian actors continue providing cash support to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Jordan’s host communities and informal settlements for as long as refugees lack access to consistent and reliable means of financial support. The implementation of cash interventions helps ensure that the humanitarian response is effective and efficient, strengthens protection of beneficiaries and upholds their safety, dignity and preferences. Cash is considered an innovative approach to the humanitarian response; one of the four key themes of the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016.

FUNDS AND BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR/CLUSTER FOR JORDAN



ALLOCATION RESULTS - JORDAN

HEALTH

Towards the end of 2014, the Government of Jordan imposed restrictions on the provision of free healthcare services to Syrian refugees residing in the host communities. This increased the responsibility to support the Health sector to enable it to address the growing health needs of refugees and fill funding gaps where needed.

During the summer, health was one of the main priorities addressed by the HCT, thereby requesting the Fund to prioritize the sector in its June Call for Proposals. Within this understanding, two of the four approved projects for funding fell under the Health sector.

Following the November Call for Proposals, the JHF managed to provide funding to nine projects in Jordan, bringing the total funding contributed to the Health sector to US \$ 2,799,522.

The health projects funded by the JHF were all in line with the JRP objective: 'Equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Syrian Women, Girls, Boys and Men (WGBM) and vulnerable Jordanian populations in highly impacted areas'. The projects addressed a wide spectrum of interventions, aiming to reach out to the largest number of beneficiaries, based on the priorities defined by the ISWG.

One of the main areas covered under the nine projects was convalescent and post-operative care for the war-wounded. The Health sector clearly indicated that this type of medical treatment was highly needed, given that the organizations working in this specific area were very few and in need of financial support. The cases received in Jordan come with certain complexities and need long-term treatment. The JHF was able to fund one national NGO, whose focus was on treating these cases through an operational specialized center and capable medical staff.

Reproductive health services, secondary and tertiary care, prevention of non-communicable diseases, and the rehabilitation for persons with injuries and/or disabilities were also amongst the areas that the Fund supported through its flexible mechanisms. Projects of four national NGOs, addressing these health areas, were approved for funding; two of these NGOs were first-time applicants to the Fund. Furthermore, two National NGOs were funded from the reserve window.

The geographical coverage of the nine health projects in Jordan addressed the needs in Amman, Zarqa, Mafraq and Irbid governorates, where the majority of the Syrian refugees reside and the strain is at its highest on the vulnerable host communities. The total number of beneficiaries reached was 111,757

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The JRP's Social Protection Sector's objectives are linked to the following priorities of the Protection Sector Working Group and the Basic Needs Working Group (which combines NFI and Cash sectors), both of which fall under the UNHCR-led refugee coordination mechanism (IATF and ISWG):

- Families and communities are strengthened, engaged and empowered in order to contribute to their own protection solutions, while the most vulnerable WGBM are identified and their needs addressed through appropriate services and interventions (Protection).
- Basic household needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men are met in camp and non-camp settings through the provision of in-kind or monetized voucher assistance (Basic Needs).

The Basic Needs was the highest funded sector by the JHF in 2015; the reason being the increase in the needs of refugees and vulnerable Jordanian host communities. The increase in rent prices coupled with the cut in WFP's food rations and the government restrictions on access to free healthcare services for Syrian refugees were the main factors contributing to the deterioration of refugees' living conditions and the increase in their needs of NFIs and/or cash.

Since the needs of in-camp refugees are catered for mainly through the provision of NFIs, the focus of the Basic Needs projects funded by the JHF in 2015 was on refugees residing in host communities with the aim to alleviate their suffering in meeting their daily needs.

It is observed that, five years into the crisis, the humanitarian community has become more inclined to providing cash assistance rather than in-kind items. Monetized assistance has proven to be a more effective tool that preserves the dignity of the beneficiaries, and respects their decisions in prioritizing their own distinct needs and expenses.

The first Call for Proposals, launched in December 2014, was based on the priorities of the Winterization Task Force, which was being convened under the Basic Needs SWG. The call resulted in funding four projects for a total of US \$ 986,955. Following this allocation, a second Winterization Call for Proposals was launched in October 2015, resulting in allocating funds to seven projects for a total of US \$ 2,620,095.

While these two calls were specifically addressing the refugees' needs to help them cope with the winter season, the basic needs of refugees were still unmet. Therefore, it was decided to include the Basic Needs sector in another comprehensive call for proposals launched in November 2015. The call resulted in directing funding to four projects that addressed the basic needs of refugees in the Jordanian host communities for US \$ 1,599,787.

In order to respond to the protection needs of refugees, the JHF funded two protection projects for a total of US \$ 555,136. Although the share of the protection sector from the JHF funding was not sizeable compared to the Health or Basic Needs sectors, protection was considered a cross-cutting theme that was carefully observed in all submissions. Some applications submitted by the different sectors were referred to the Protection SWG, under the UNHCR-led refugee coordination mechanism, for feedback.

The total funding directed to Protection and NFI/Cash projects was US \$6,561,904, serving a total of 62,376 beneficiaries.

SHELTER

In March 2015, the Government of Jordan suspended the approval of any shelter project in the Jordanian host communities; an issue that discouraged shelter project applications. Therefore, the JHF funded only one shelter project for a total of US \$ 395,571. This project included conditional cash-for rent component, which made it partly a shelter project, and since it involved cash assistance,

it also partly corresponded to the Basic Needs Sector. However, in order to make sure that the project obtains government approval for implementation, it was finally submitted to the Shelter SWG targeting the Shelter Sector under the JRP 2015's humanitarian pillar.

This project targeted 2,000 beneficiaries.

WATER & SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

The JHF funded two WASH projects in 2015 for a total of US \$ 792,743. The projects targeted 83,690 beneficiaries and corresponded to the following two WASH Sector Specific Objectives of the JRP:

- Access to sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation services ensured; and
- Target populations' awareness of key public health risks improved and good hygiene practices and measures adopted

The first project addressed water and sanitation concerns in 10 public schools hosting Syrian refugee students, who were placing a significant burden on the already exhausted WASH facilities. The project also included an awareness raising component with the aim to promote hygiene practices among teachers, students and parents.

In Zaatari Camp, floods had damaged roads and households, prevented the access of services, decreased camp security, and posed health risks to Syrian refugees. To mitigate these risks, the JHF funded a second project that aimed at improving the infrastructure of key districts in the camp, enabling their residents and visitors to have better access to WASH facilities to minimize any health hazards.

The total number of direct beneficiaries of the first project was 4,550 students in 10 schools, whereas the majority of the camp residents formed the total direct beneficiaries of the second project.

EDUCATION

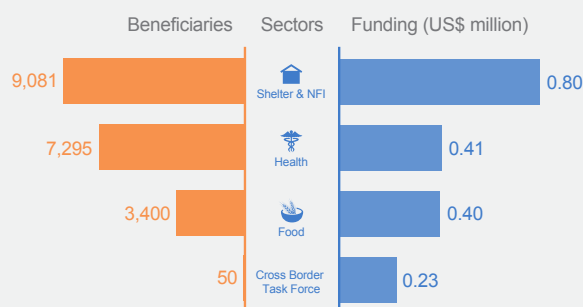
In response to the need to ensure sustained quality educational services for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, and following the comprehensive Call for Proposals in November 2015, the Education sector recommended two projects for funding: one addressing the educational needs of Syrian children in Zaatari and Azraq camps, and the second aiming to increase learning opportunities for children in the host communities.

The two projects amounted to a total of US \$ 693,514, focusing primarily on the provision of remedial education and psychosocial support to 11,605 school-aged boys and girls, with the help of the local communities and volunteers.

RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS IN SOUTHERN SYRIA THROUGH CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS UNDER THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2165, 2191 AND 2258

Given that the conflict in Syria evolved into a protracted crisis with no prospects of reaching a near political solution, a significant proportion of the population had become acutely vulnerable to death, diseases, and disruption of livelihoods over a prolonged period of time. In response to their needs, the JHF launched a call for proposals in consultation with the HC and the JHF Advisory Board to support interventions in the southern Syria governorates of Dara'a, Quneitra, and Rural Damascus. The call resulted in the allocation of funds to six projects that covered the following three main sectors as follows;

FUNDS AND BENEFICIARIES BY SECTORS/CLUSTER FOR SOUTHERN SYRIA



NFI/SHELTER

Given the harsh weather conditions faced by people during the winter season, which witnessed very low temperatures that dropped below zero and prolonged periods of snowfall, the winterization needs of people in southern Syria increased.

Therefore, the JHF funded two projects under the NFI/Shelter Sector comprising the provision of winterization kits, fuel vouchers and sealing off kits to a total of 9,081 beneficiaries for a total amount of US \$799,930.

FOOD SECURITY

Under the Food Security sector, the JHF supported 2 projects to provide winter support to herders in Western Dar'a and Quneitra governorates as well as support livestock owners with animal-health assistance. These interventions addressed the needs of 1,700 of the most vulnerable households, whose livelihoods were dependent on herding, through the provision of animal feed, critical

veterinary drugs, refreshment training and technical support to veterinary staff, in addition to raising the awareness of the beneficiaries on animal healthcare. The total funding allocated to this sector was US \$397,486.



HEALTH

The health system in Syria was lacking capacity to respond appropriately and promptly to the growing needs of people in the south; Dar'a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus governorates. The interventions supported by the JHF aimed at the prevention of cholera outbreak and provision of medications to

health facilities in the targeted governorates, especially remote areas. Two partners were funded to implement two projects and cater for the needs of 7,295 beneficiaries with a total funding of US \$ 406,691.



MULTI SECTORAL SUPPORT

In response to the changing dynamics of the crisis in southern Syria, and given the importance of having comprehensive understanding of the situation there in order to inform the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the JHF supported the implementation

of Whole of Syria Assessment (WoSA) and Humanitarian Needs Identification Project. This project came in response to a request from the Cross-Border Task Force (CBTF) and amounted to US \$225,843.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS & WAY FORWARD

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund proved to be instrumental in meeting priority needs and funding gaps in 2015. It also supported the collection and analysis of fundamental data on needs and priorities to serve as input to strategic decision making. The Fund also managed to disburse funding to humanitarian partners in a timely manner, with an average processing time for projects in standard allocation modality of 74 days; which is reasonable in the context of a protracted crisis. Based on the findings of field visits to project sites, all projects funded by the JHF progressed well and in line with the set objectives and timeframe.

The reorganization and relocation of the fund from the regional office to the country office has allowed the Humanitarian Coordinator to have the ultimate authority over the fund, providing guidance and direction to the efficient and effective use of funds.

The Fund strengthened the role of the HC and the HCT, which was elevated to a strategic and decision-making level. The strategy of the HC in Jordan focused on a new narrative that bridged humanitarian and development assistance under a national-led coordinated platform that led the national response plan to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan (Jordan Response Plan for 2015). Accordingly, the Fund was flexible and supported this innovative approach, and the prioritization of the sectors for funding by the JHF was done at the HCT level, based on inputs from the operating sector working groups.

The Fund also strengthened the role of the HC and the Cross-Border Task Force (CBTF), which is the strategic decision making body for all UN cross-border operations from Jordan to southern Syria. The prioritization process and decision on the focus for funding of projects in southern Syria were consulted and determined at CBTF meetings, based on input from the operating sector working groups.

The main challenges faced in the management of the Fund in Jordan were related to the context in southern Syria and the difficulty to be physically present on the ground there to collect primary data on the progress and added value of projects; thus having to rely on remote monitoring of partners' achievements and reports.

Accordingly, the HFU will focus its efforts in 2016 on increasing the access of national partners to the Fund. This entails undertaking capacity assessment of national partners to identify their strengths and weaknesses and design tailored capacity development programmes on different topics, such as proposal writing, budgeting, gender mainstreaming, etc. The HFU will also work closely with the coordination units within OCHA Jordan Office to undertake joint resource mobilization initiatives to meet the increased funding threshold. The HFU will also strive to apply the Risk Management Framework and implement the operational manual to ensure funding allocations and processes are smooth and transparent, expand partnerships and strengthen leadership and accountability.

HUMAN INTEREST, ANECDOTES AND SUCCESS STORIES

The inclusion of anecdotes and success stories in annual reports is encouraged. In addition to the human element, the fund's effectiveness and value added should be documented, e.g., through a particular strategic allocation; how the fund supported a particular cluster in a sudden emergency; how it complemented other funding, including CERF; filled a critical gap; innovations; etc.

Mohammad khair ibarhim al monjed / 35 years old – suffers from amputation in both lower limb – married

Mohammad lost both his lower limbs in the middle of the Syrian conflict; unfortunately, his injuries were so serious that the doctors couldn't save his legs. After the amputation, he perceived himself as a dead body; without the possibility to walk, go to work or even perform simple actions such as going to the bathroom or moving around the house without assistance. He felt useless and had no prospects, he said: "I wished to die thousands of times. My life became dark and sad after I lost my legs".

Suddenly, he heard about a place where people with disabilities had been assisted and where refugees can receive healthcare and mobility aids such as prosthesis. He started thinking that maybe he could wear them; he started imagining his life with these aids, becoming independent again and maybe one day even going to work.

He went to "Al Takaful Health Center" in Ramtha, north of Jordan, and he was astonished when he was assessed by the FPSC technical team member, who himself



was disabled; a new hope started growing in his mind and he started believing that these people could really help him. During the assessment, the FPSC technical team took all the measurements for the prosthesis and, finally, on the distribution day, Mohammad tried his new "legs".

After taking his first steps with assistance, he slowly started to walk alone. With signs of hope returning to him, Mohammad said: "I wore the legs and I can now stand up and walk again. It was like my life came back to me. I have been blessed by God ... My first thought was to return to Syria and to my normal life, but the most important thing was to relieve my wife from this burden since she suffered from my condition more than I did".

Mohammad thanked the Orthopaedic Team, OCHA and FPSC for making his dream come true.

MEETING THE WINTERIZATION NEEDS OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IRBID, JORDAN

Jordan is notorious for its summer heat and expansive deserts, but many don't realize that its winters can be as brutally cold as the summers are hot. Even the buildings are in denial, made of cement to keep the summer heat out, which ignores the reality of temperatures that drop below 0 degrees Celsius regularly during the winter months. For the many refugee families that live in the northern city of Irbid, winter is the time of year when they must work the hardest to survive.

A monitoring team from the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) arrived at Dania's apartment building to find her 6 and 4 year old daughters already waiting, excited to escort us to their home. Walking downstairs to the basement floor, Dania welcomed the team, happy and willing to share her story and talk about the assistance she received from ICMC funded by OCHA.

We sat with Dania and her 5 children in a room 3 meters square in size, with only a rug, a few cushions, and a small kerosene heater filling the space. "This room" Dania explained, "is where me and my children gather together to stay warm during the night." Before she received the cash assistance, Dania had to rely on body heat to protect her children from the cold, which was particularly worrisome for her two youngest, who were only 2 and 3 years old. She has two other rooms in her tiny apartment, but one is used for storage by the landlord while the other drips water from the ceiling, making it damp and unusable during the cold months.

As the two year old swiped at a bug on the floor, Dania explained how truly thankful she feels for this apartment and for her landlord's patience. In reality, she has no other option. Two months ago her husband was deported back to Syria because he was caught working in Jordan without a work permit. He took a risk working various low-paying handyman jobs because he wasn't able to afford the permit, and the family owed over 900 JOD (\$1260) in debt. With her husband back in Syria, Dania is left with those debts, including 3 months of rent arrears, no income, and 5 children to care for.



"I would love to work, and I tried looking, but I couldn't find anything--and I have to be with my children," Dania told the team from ICMC. She was raised in the rural countryside of Aleppo where she grew up picking olives and working the land. She never went to school and doesn't know how to read or write. Finding a job would be difficult for her, and it's not worth the risk of deportation. Dania was desperate to earn money and had to sell the gas cylinder from her oven. She thought she might be able to earn 50 JOD from the sale, but the man who she sold it to exploited her desperation and gave her only 20 JOD. For the past month, the family has been without a stove to cook with.

Dania pointed to the kerosene heater in the middle of the room and told us she bought it with the cash assistance ICMC gave her, through its winterization program funded by OCHA. "We now try to use the heater to cook." The heater, less than a meter tall, had a tea kettle sitting on top during the monitoring visit. Dania explained, "I put the kettle on at 4 o'clock this morning. It's now noon and it still hasn't boiled." The ICMC monitoring team counseled Dania on the safety concerns of using a kerosene heater to ensure that the family stays as safe as possible while keeping warm this winter.

Dania, as the head of household for her family of six, received tier one winterization assistance equal to 438 JOD (617 USD). Along with the kerosene heater, she also bought blankets for her children, diapers for her youngest child, paid a few bills, and the rest went towards her debt. Without a source of income after her husband's deportation, this assistance was especially necessary and came when Dania needed it the most. As the assistance provided was unrestricted cash assistance, Dania was able to prioritize her most urgent needs during this winter season, choosing to balance the family's seasonal needs with hygienic concerns and alleviating the burden of debt.

Her situation is still extremely precarious, relying on the sympathy of her landlord and on the goodwill of her neighbors and community members who continue to loan her money.

Dania's sole future hope is to one day be able to give her children everything they need. At this point, her only means to do so is by receiving assistance, for which she is incredibly grateful to ICMC and OCHA.

Dania and her children were one of 510 Syrian and Jordan households who received cash assistance in December 2015 and January 2016 through ICMC's program, "Meeting the Winterization Needs of Vulnerable Households in Irbid, Jordan," funded through the Jordan Humanitarian Response Fund (JHPF) administered by OCHA.



UN HUMANITARIAN CHIEF STEPHEN O'BRIEN VISITS JHF PROJECT IN ZA'ATARI CAMP

In response to the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in camps, the JHF funded several projects addressing the needs within different humanitarian sectors such as education, WASH, shelter, and social protection.

As part of the visit of Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs / Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC) Stephen O'Brien to Jordan on 19 September 2015, he visited the Zaatari Camp to have face-to-face interaction with Syrian refugees and examine first-hand their living conditions and needs. USG O'Brien visited one of the JHF funded projects; a centre for people with disabilities established by the international NGO "Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)". He interacted with the beneficiaries and assessed the impact of the project on their daily lives and wellbeing.

Following the visit, USG O'Brien commended the level of services provided to the Syrian refugees with disabilities and recognized the positive impact the JHF had on meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable refugee groups and alleviating their suffering.



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan
AB	Advisory board
ACF	Action Contre la faim
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPF	Country-Based Pool Funds
CBTF	Cross Border Task Force
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFP	Call for Proposals
EO	Executive Officer
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Funding Coordination Section
FPSC	Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GMS	Grants Management System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Coordination Team
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HI	Handicap International
HPC	Humanitarian Program Cycle
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
iMMAP	Information Management and Mine Action Programs
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISWG	Inter-Sector Working Group
ITS	Informal Tented Settlements
JEN	Japan Emergency NGO
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society International
JHF	Jordan Humanitarian Fund
JPS	Jordan Paramedic Society
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
LWF	Lutheran World Federation

NFI	Non –food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for community development
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PU-AMI	Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
RB	Review Board
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator - Humanitarian Coordinator
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
RI	Relief International
SAMS	Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
SRP	Syria Response Plan
SS	southern Syria
SWG	Sector Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council resolution
UPP	UN PONTE PER
USG/ERC	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WGMB	Women, Girls, Men and Boys
WHO	World Health Organization
WoSA	Whole of Syria Assessment
WVI	World Vision International

ANNEX 1

PROJECTS FUNDED IN JORDAN

HEALTH

Equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Syrian WGBM and vulnerable

Jordanian populations in highly impacted areas



111,757 Number of beneficiaries




\$ 2,392,830 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
Aman Jordanian Association (Aman Jordanian Association)	Post-Operative and Rehabilitation Services Targeting Conflict –Affected Syrians in Jordan	Al Mafraq	150,001
HI (Handicap International)	Rehabilitation intervention for Persons with Injuries and/ or Disabilities and their families affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan (Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities)	Al Mafraq, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	400,000
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	Improving access for non-camp Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian communities to essential primary and reproductive health services in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates	Al Mafraq, Irbid	250,000
JHAS (Jordan Health Aid Society International)	Supporting the provision of quality and equitable access to comprehensive reproductive health services for Syrian refugee girls, boys, women, men and newborns within camp and urban settings.	Al Mafraq, Amman, Irbid	250,038
JHAS (Jordan Health Aid Society International)	Supporting the provision of Secondary and tertiary healthcare for refugee Girls, Boys, Women and Men in camps and out of camps and vulnerable Jordanians, including the deliveries , neonatal , emergency obstetric , war wounded from eastern and western border .	Al Mafraq, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	385,408
JPSJo (Jordan paramedic society)	Comprehensive Reproductive Healthcare for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in Amman, and referrals for free deliveries, emergency obstetric care, and neonatal care to the network hospitals	Amman	152,957
MEDAIR (MEDAIR)	Emergency health support and community resilience for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in Jordan	Amman, zarqa	315,049
MEDAIR (MEDAIR)	Reducing vulnerability of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities in Jordan through health and cash assistance	Al Mafraq, Amman, Zarqa	262,990
RHAS (Royal Health Awareness Society)	The Healthy Community Clinic HCC	Ajloun, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	226,388

SOCIAL PROTECTION


Projects funded responded to the following Social protection Jordan Response plan objectives.

Families and communities are strengthened, engaged and empowered in order to contribute to their own protection solutions, while the most vulnerable WGBM are identified and their needs addressed through appropriate services and interventions

 **115,640** Number of beneficiaries

 **\$ 555,136** Total allocations

Basic household needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men are met in camp and non-camp settings through the provision of in-kind or monetized voucher assistance

 **46,736** Number of beneficiaries

 **\$ 5,206,837** Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
ACF (Action Contre la faim)	Addressing the urgent needs of the most vulnerable among the Syrian crisis-affected population in Jordan through cash assistance.	Irbid	249,365
ACF (Action Contre la faim)	Emergency Winterization Support to Displacement Affected Populations in response to the Syrian crisis	Irbid	400,000
CARE (CARE)	Protecting Dignity of Crisis-Affected People in Jordan	Irbid	400,661
ICMC (International Catholic Migration Commission)	Meeting the Winterization Needs of Vulnerable Households in Irbid, Jordan	Irbid	322,133
IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)	Improving the Living Conditions and Well-being of Syrian Refugees through Unconditional Cash Assistance in Amman	Amman	399,480
INTERSOS (INTERSOS)	Unconditional cash assistance to extremely vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian households in non-camp settings in Irbid, Karak and Ma'an Governorates	Al Karak, Irbid, Ma'an	399,644
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	2014 Winterization Support for Vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian Households in Northern Jordan	Al Mafraq, Irbid	400,000
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	2015 Winterization Support for Vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian Women and their Households Living in Northern Jordan	Al Mafraq, Irbid	250,000
LWF (Lutheran World federation)	Emergency Winterisation Assistance to Syrian Refugees and Conflict-Affected people in Northern Jordan	Al Mafraq, Irbid	237,847
MEDAIR (MEDAIR)	Reducing vulnerability of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community households in Jordan through emergency winter cash assistance	Al Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa	300,406
NICCOD (Nippon International Cooperation for community development)	2014 Winterization Assistance through Provision of Non Food Items for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Jordanians in Zarqa Governorate	Zarqa	397,462
NICCOD (Nippon International Cooperation for community development)	2015 Winterization through NFI Distribution for Syrian Refugees and NFI Voucher Distribution for Vulnerable Jordanians in Zarqa Governorate	Zarqa	249,741
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Emergency Winterisation Assistance to Vulnerable Households in Northern Jordan	Al Mafraq, Irbid	400,093
PU-AMI (Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale)	Provide cash assistance to most vulnerable populations in Jordan to cover their basic needs and prevent negative coping strategies.	Amman, zarqa	400,000

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
PU-AMI (Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale)	Provide life-saving winterization assistance to populations affected by the Syrian crisis, in Jordan.	Al Karak, Amman, Zarqa	400,000
FPSC (Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture)	Specialized secondary health care services and inclusive activities for people with disabilities among Syrian refugees in Za'atari camp.	Al Mafraq	155,136
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Supporting Syrian refugees in Jordan through management of centralised humanitarian distribution centres	Al Mafraq, Zarqa	400,000

SHELTER

Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable WGBM from both Jordanians and Syrian refugees, living outside of camps.



2,000 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 395,570 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
ICMC (International Catholic Migration Commission)	Improved Access to Adequate Shelter for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Jordan	Al Mafraq, Irbid, Jarash, Zarqa	395,570

WATER & SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Projects funded responded to the following WASH Jordan Response plan objective.

Access to sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation services ensured



81,415 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 593,948 Total allocations

Target populations' awareness of key public health risks improved and good hygiene practices and measures adopted



81,415 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 593,948 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
JEN (Japan Emergency NGO)	Improvement of Sanitation in top 10 priority public schools in host communities in the northern and eastern governorates such as Irbid, Balqa and Zarqa Governorates – Jordan.	Al Aqaba, Irbid, Zarqa	397,590
WVI (World Vision International - Jordan)	Comprehensive WASH support (flood mitigation and waste water drainage) to reduce vulnerabilities of crisis-affected people in Zaatari refugee camp	Al Mafraq	395,153

EDUCATION

Projects funded responded to the following Educations Jordan Response plan objective. To ensure sustained quality educational services for all, particularly the most vulnerable



11,605 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 395,570 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
RI (Relief International)	Providing education opportunities for Syrian Refugees in Za'atari and Azraq camps	Al Mafraq, Zarqa	401,216
UPP (UN PONTE PER)	Learning for life: Increase equitable access to learning opportunities for vulnerable children and adolescents affected by the Syria crisis in Jordan	Irbid	294,892

PROJECTS FUNDED FOR CROSS-BORDER ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA

NFI/SHELTER

Projects funded responded to the following NFI/Shelter SRP objective.

Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support to people in need



9,081 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 799,930 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
IOM (International Organization for Migration)	Winterization Response through Provision of Shelter Sealing-Off Kits (SOKs) and Olive Pit Bricks to Vulnerable Households in Southern Syria	Southern Syria	400,008
RI (Relief International)	Addressing urgent winterisation needs of Syrian IDPs informal settlements in Quneitra governorate	Southern Syria	399,921

FOOD SECURITY

Projects funded responded to the following Food Security SRP objective.

Protect and strengthen the assets base, support income generating activities and increase agricultural production.



3,400 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 397,486 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
CARE (CARE)	Winter Support to herders in Western Dara and Quneitra	Southern Syria	302,486
FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)	Provision of Animal Health Assistance to Livestock Owners in Eastern Dara and Quneitra	Southern Syria	95,000

HEALTH

Projects funded responded to the following Health SRP objective.

Enhance the provision of life-saving and life-sustaining health services



7,295 Number of beneficiaries



\$ 406,691 Total allocations

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
JHAS (Jordan Health Aid Society International)	Preventing the transmission of diarrhea disease (cholera)	Southern Syria	108,551
SAMS (Syrian American Medical Society Foundation)	Providing support to facilities in Rural Damascus to address critical gaps in the provision of medications by procuring and distributing medication for chronic diseases and Conducting Surveys of needs in remote areas of Rural Damascus and Dar'aa and Quneitra.	Southern Syria	298,139

MULTI SECTORAL SUPPORT

Projects funded responded to the following Multi Sectoral Support of the SRP objective.

Implementing Partner	Project Title	Locations	Funding amount in USD
iMMAP (Information Management and Mine Action Programs)	Whole of Syria Assessment (WoSA) Humanitarian Needs Identification Project	Southern Syria	225,843.47
SAMS (Syrian American Medical Society Foundation)	Providing support to facilities in Rural Damascus to address critical gaps in the provision of medications by procuring and distributing medication for chronic diseases and Conducting Surveys of needs in remote areas of Rural Damascus and Dar'aa and Quneitra.	Southern Syria	298,139