



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN
FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS

ANNUAL REPORT

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JORDAN
RESPONSE
PLATFORM
for the Syria Crisis

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
4W	Who's doing What, Where, and When?
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSFME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
CVA	Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment
HCSP	Host Community Support Platform
HRCU	Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit
IASC	Inter-agency Standing Committee
IMCC	Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JORISS	Jordan Response Information System for the Syria Crisis
JRF	Jordan Response Fund
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
JRPSC	Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOPIIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MOWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAP	Project Action Plan
RC/HCO	Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
SVA	Sector Vulnerability Assessment
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality & Empowerment of Women
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program



1

Introduction

1.1) The Impact of the Syria Crisis on Jordan

Since the onset of the crisis, Jordan has been hosting about 635,000 Syrian refugees, about 83% of whom are residing in host communities and 17% within camps.¹ Currently, the total Syrian population in Jordan is 1.266 million,² representing almost 20% of Jordanians.³ This drastic and sudden population growth has put tremendous pressure on public resources and infrastructure across all sectors of service provision, while also exacerbating pre-existing structural challenges and vulnerabilities.

The findings of the Sector Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)⁴ suggest that the whole country is under huge strain as a result of the increased demand arising from the influx of Syrian refugees, particularly the governorates of Amman, Irbid, Mafrq, and Zarqa. The SVA noted that there has been a drastic deterioration in the quality of public services provided across numerous critical sectors, including health, education, municipal services, and water.

For Jordan, which is arguably one of the most vulnerable countries globally, such deterioration has had serious macroeconomic and sociopolitical ramifications that could potentially jeopardize its long-term stability. So far, the impact of the Syria crisis includes:

- A 24.9% increase in public debt between 2011 and 2015;
- An 82.8% increase in government expenditure between 2011 and 2015;
- A 24% shortfall in the availability of hospital beds, with more than 1,000 physicians needed to meet the national standard;
- A 100% increase in the number of schools maintaining double shifts to accommodate for overcrowding;
- A 30% increase in youth unemployment due to competition for work;
- A 40% increase demand for water in areas populated by Syrian refugees;
- 1,698 tons of excess solid waste per day;
- Up to 300% rise in the cost of rent in various locations nationwide due to higher demand for housing and core services.

1 - According to UNHCR's Jordan Fact Sheet (as of January, 2016).

2 - Approximately 630,000 Syrian (non-refugees) are estimated to have entered in Jordan before the start of the Syria crisis in 2011.

3 - The northern governorate of Mafrq has witnessed an influx of refugees equaling 57.8% of its total population.

4 - The SVA measures the impact of the crisis on selected public service sectors such as education, health, municipal services, water, and sanitation, and the extent to which these sectors are able to cope with the additional demands arising from the influx of Syrian refugees. The SVA is a component of the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA), available at www.jrpdc.org.

1.2) JRP 2015 Main Features

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) 2015 was prepared with the aim of providing protection and emergency humanitarian response to Syrian refugees and to strengthen the resilience of affected Jordanian people, communities and institutions, while at the same time (i) mitigating the ongoing impact of the crisis; (ii) sustaining Jordan's social and economic stability, and (iii) preserving the critical development gains achieved during previous decades.

The plan was a one-year program consolidating all major national and international efforts to address the impacts of the Syria crisis in Jordan within the framework of a coordinated, broad-spectrum response. The JRP 2015 constituted a major paradigm shift in Jordan's response to the Syria crisis by substantially reducing the divide between resilience and humanitarian systems, and reconciling the programming objectives, funding mechanisms and operating systems that often run in parallel when addressing short-term people-centered needs and medium and longer-term systemic and institutional arrangements. In particular, the JRP 2015 has contributed to ensuring that emergency, short, medium and longer-term interventions implemented by the Government of Jordan, the United Nations (UN), national and international non-government organizations (NGOs) and the private sector are better integrated, sequenced and conjoined.

The JRP 2015 was prepared under the overall supervision and oversight of the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), which is led by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and composed of representatives from the government, the donor community and the UN. The JRPSC is also guiding the implementation and monitoring of the JRP.

The interventions contained within the JRP 2015 aimed at:

- Meeting the immediate needs of Syrian refugees both in and out of camps, as well as vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis.
- Supporting the government's budget to cope with the additional financial obligations and income losses resulting from the Syria crisis.
- Rapidly scaling up critical government capacities when it comes to planning, programming, coordinating and implementing a more resilience-oriented response, with the ability to manage and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis in a timely, efficient, and effective manner.
- Strengthening the capacities and resilience of the health, education, justice, and water and sanitation service systems at local and national levels, and mitigating the negative impact of high concentrations of refugees on service delivery sectors.
- Restoring municipal services and infrastructure degraded as a result of the sharp demand increases in critically affected sectors, particularly solid waste management, housing, environment, energy and transport.
- Rapidly expanding employment and livelihood opportunities and strengthening the coping capacities of vulnerable Jordanians who have been impacted by the crisis.
- Addressing social imbalances and strengthening social cohesion in Jordanian communities hosting large numbers of refugees.

The JRP 2015 appealed for a total of US\$2.99 billion to cover a programme of refugee and resilience-strengthening interventions (US\$889 million and US\$956.6 million respectively) for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, as well as direct budget support (US\$1.144 billion) for the government to support the losses incurred as a result of the Syria crisis.

JRP 2015 Budget Requirements – USD

Sector	Resilience Response	Refugee Response	Grand Total
Education	177,672,696	79,230,750	256,903,446
Energy	65,905,000	68,101,100	134,006,100
Environment	7,300,000	Not Applicable	7,300,000
Health	177,834,600	55,689,446	233,524,046
Justice	9,810,000	2,280,967	12,090,967
Livelihoods and Food Security	66,670,000	230,426,664	297,096,664
Local Governance and Municipal Services	81,707,458	Not Applicable	81,707,458
Shelter	1,958,000	83,535,000	85,493,000
Social Protection	106,210,000	282,384,603	388,594,603
Transport	42,200,000	Not Applicable	42,200,000
WASH	219,360,000	87,390,000	306,750,000
Management	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1,304,000
Subtotal JRP Programmatic Response	956,627,754	889,038,530	1,846,970,284
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees			417,786,616
Security Support			318,700,000
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation			244,000,000
Income Loss			164,280,000
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support			1,144,766,616
Total JRP Budget Requirements			2,991,736,900

1.3) The Purpose of this Report

This report aims to communicate the progress and achievements obtained jointly by Jordan and the international community through the implementation of the JRP 2015. The report also strives to identify lessons learned and challenges in the implementation and management of the plan and to provide recommendations to the Government of Jordan and the JRPSC on how to strengthen this process in the future. The report is based on project data and information provided by JRP implementing partners through the Jordan Response Information Management System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS),¹ and complemented by information collected by the JRPSC Secretariat.

For the purpose of the report, the following terminology is used:

- **Requirements:** financial resources requested by the Government of Jordan through the JRP
- **Commitments:** firm written obligations by donor governments or official agencies, backed by the appropriation or availability of the funds, to provide grants of a specified amount to the JRP;
- **Disbursements:** actual payments made by donors to implementing partners (Government of Jordan, UN agencies, NGOs, technical cooperation agencies, private sector, academia and others) for the implementation of their activities through JORISS in the framework of the JRP. Disbursements are further disaggregated as follows:
 - Pending disbursements: total amount of funding for JRP projects that have been submitted through JORISS for approval but have not yet been approved by the Cabinet;
 - Approved disbursements: total amount of funding for JRP projects that have been submitted through JORISS and approved by the Cabinet.
- **Expenditures:** total amount of recorded money through JORISS spent against JRP approved projects.

Particular emphasis in this report will be given to disbursements and expenditures since they allow for the examination of the results obtained by implementing partners due to contribution by donors, thereby well describing aid flows from a recipient's point of view.

¹ - The Jordan Response Information System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS) is an online system for the submission, tracking, reporting and monitoring of JRP projects. All JRP projects must submit a complete Project Action Plan (PAP) through JORISS for approval by the Government of Jordan prior to implementation. JORISS can be accessed at: <http://www.jrp.org/systemlogin/>



2

JRP Management and Coordination

2.1) Multi-stakeholder Coordination

Delivering one comprehensive response to the Syria crisis is a joint effort of the Government of Jordan and both the national and international community, including donors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector. As such, MOPIC, with the support of the JRPSC Secretariat, undertook in 2015 a number of actions to foster multi-stakeholder engagement and coordination around the JRP.

At the policy level, two JRPSC meetings were organized in March and in October in order to guide the preparation and implementation of the plan. Both meetings were attended by H.E. the Prime Minister and various line ministers, including the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, who served as Chairman of the JRPSC.

During the 7th JRPSC meeting on 16 March 2015, the Government of Jordan and the international cooperation set the following guiding framework for the preparation of the new JRP (JRP 2016-18):

- A three-year rolling plan to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented;
- Jointly prepared by the government, donors, the UN and NGOs around common and urgent objectives and approaches for delivery within a unified effort;
- Based on data and analysis arising from the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment;
- Framed around a reliable set of priorities based on common vulnerability criteria and existing resources to better achieve results in the short and medium term.

On 19 October 2015, MOPIC called for the 8th JRPSC meeting, during which the JRP 2016-18 was discussed and endorsed. The international community recognized the truly participatory approach taken by Jordan in the preparation of the plan and ensured continuous support for its implementation.

At the technical level, more than 80 Task Force meetings took place in 2015 in order to monitor the progress of the plan and provide guidance to partners, including assistance on the preparation of the JRP 2016-18 sector responses. Furthermore, regular advisory and technical support was provided by MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat to all partners and Task Forces. This includes support provided through the provision of terms of reference, project submission and reporting templates, guidance documents and data analysis.

During the reporting period, one workshop was held for more than 200 representatives of implementing partner organizations, with the objective of providing detailed information on the newly developed JORISS project approval, monitoring, and reporting system. Another workshop was held in June for all TF members on issues related to the elaboration of the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) and the JRP 2016-18. Additionally, a meeting was organized for all line ministry chairs and UN secretariats to guide them through their coordination role within the TFs.

In August, a three-day workshop was held at the Dead Sea for all TF members to:

- Review sector and specific objectives;
- Identify projects for each specific objective;
- Complete project summary sheets;
- Prioritize projects;
- Formulate baseline and target information for indicators;
- Ensure harmonization and consistency within and among sectors.

Regular meetings were also held with donors both at bilateral and multi-lateral level. During the reporting period, MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat also liaised with donors at the technical level to discuss issues related to commitments and disbursements to the JRP.

To further facilitate multi-stakeholder cooperation, MOPIC worked closely with the UN RC/HC and UNDP to establish a multi-donor Trust Fund for the JRP – the Jordan Response Fund (JRF). The Trust Fund aims at mobilizing, pooling, and coordinating contributions from donors to provide grant financing to national and international entities for high priority activities of the JRP.

2.2) Project Approval and Aid Information Management

JORISS, which has been operational since March 2015, is Jordan's information management system for JRP project submission, approval, tracking, monitoring and reporting. JORISS is designed to strengthen overall aid coordination and effectiveness by harmonizing project approval and reporting procedures, and increasing transparency and accountability.

JORISS centralizes all information and correspondence related to the submission process and has built-in data checks that ensure that most common errors are corrected before submission. Projects are reviewed electronically by MOPIC before being submitted to the Cabinet (resilience projects) or the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) for approval. Submitting entities can review their project status online anytime and are notified by email in case there is a need for further information.

All approved projects are publically accessible and provide disaggregated information at activity level. They have a 4W (who's doing what, where, and when) tracking functionality which allows any stakeholder to sort them by implementing partner, response type, sector response, geographic location, and keyword search, thus enhancing transparency, complementarity and harmonization. The JORISS 4W is linked to a comprehensive, publically-accessible mapping facility – the JRP Digital Atlas – that provides an online geographical visualization of activities, correlated with a number of other socio-economic variables, including CVA criteria. This allows stakeholders to easily analyze information and identify gaps and priorities. The Map View has an expandable number of info layers that can be displayed to provide contextual information for the 4Ws filtered display. The resulting overlay can be exported and printed for analysis, coordination and / or reporting purposes. The 4W mapping tool is also intended to automatically retrieve and display all the relevant project data from the JORISS system, thereby providing each project implementer with an online, real-time link to a common project / activity tracking and mapping tool, where project activity data from JORISS can be geo-referenced.

JORISS also comprises a reporting function, whereby implementing partners are required to report online their activities on a half-yearly basis. Reports include the following:

- **General Information:** overview of project technical and financial details as provided by implementing partners during their project submission.
- **Challenges and Recommendations:** description of the challenges faced by the project during the reporting period and steps to mitigate them.
- **IASC Gender Marker:** it is a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether or not a project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way. If the project has the potential to contribute to gender equality, the marker predicts whether the results are likely to be limited or significant.
- **Activity Reporting:** reporting on achievements, expenditures, and beneficiaries for each activity of the project.



3

JRP Funding and Implementation

3.1) Donor Commitments

Information on JRP 2015 commitments was reported by donors. The initial set of commitments was collected through official donor letters received by MoPIC. The information received was reviewed by MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat based on the following criteria:

- Commitments should be against the JRP2015 (this excludes funds for general development projects, for non-JRP sectors or for non-Syrian refugees).
- Commitments should be assigned for 2015.
- Multi-year commitments should be broken down by year so that funds are not double counted. If information on the funding breakdown by year is not provided by the donor, the total amount committed is divided by the number of months of the agreement and multiplied by the remaining months of 2015 and following years.

Based on the above criteria, information on commitments was uploaded on an online financial tracking system (FTS), which was then updated anytime official written information was received from donors. The database maps out all donor commitments and is sortable by donor, response type and sector.¹

As of 31 December 2015, a total of US\$ 998.56 million was recorded as committed by donors against the JRP 2015, including US\$ 357.22 million for resilience, US\$ 302.21 million for refugee programmatic responses, US\$ 265.87 million for budget support and US\$ 73.25 unspecified. This represents only 33% of the total requirements of the JRP.

Among the eleven JRP sectors, the highest amounts of funding were committed towards Education (US\$ 181 million), Health (US\$ 178 million), Livelihoods and Food Security (US\$ 111 million) and WASH (US\$ 104 million).

The sectors that have received the highest proportion of commitments are health (76%), education (70%), and local governance and municipal services (59%). Environment and Transport are the only two sectors against which no commitments were made in 2015.

¹ - JRP FTS is publicly available at www.jrp.org

Commitments by Donor (USD)

Donor	Refugee	Resilience	Budget Support	Unspecified	Donor Total
USA	106,563,000	169,615,000	252,000,000	-	528,178,000
Saudi Arabia	-	40,000,000	-	60,000,000	100,000,000
UK	44,953,052	41,368,620	-	-	86,321,672
European Union	56,803,683	5,580,053	13,867,250	-	76,250,986
Canada	34,918,298	30,159,297	-	-	65,077,595
Germany	34,031,348	8,592,704	-	-	42,624,052
Japan	13,860,000	23,760,000	-	-	37,620,000
Kuwait	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
INGO Core Funds	-	-	-	13,256,104	13,256,104
Russian Federation	-	7,370,000	-	-	7,370,000
Italy	4,604,484	2,031,390	-	-	6,635,874
Sweden	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000
Spain	3,179,125	1,467,115	-	-	4,646,240
Switzerland	3,058,251	1,581,854	-	-	4,640,105
Korea	-	693,500	-	-	693,500
Netherlands	238,473	-	-	-	238,473
TOTALS	302,209,714	357,219,533	265,876,250	73,256,104	998,561,601

Commitments by Sector (USD)

Sector		Budget Support	Resilience		Refugee		Unspecified	Total	
		Commitments	Requirements	Commitments	Requirements	Com	Commitments	Requirements	Commitments
Education	Amount	101,876,250	177,672,696	76,109,865	79,230,750	2,988,034	-	256,903,446	180,974,149
	Percentage	NA	-	43%	-	4%	-	-	70%
Energy	Amount	3,500,000.00	65,905,000	2,800,000	68,101,100	0	-	134,006,100	6,300,000
	Percentage	NA	-	4%	-	0%	-	-	5%
Environment	Amount	-	7,300,000	0	-	-	-	7,300,000	0
	Percentage	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Health	Amount	120,500,000	177,834,600	49,100,000	55,689,446	8,760,882	-	233,524,046	178,360,882
	Percentage	NA	-	28%	-	16%	-	-	76%
Justice	Amount	-	9,810,000	1,000,000	2,280,967	0	-	12,090,967	1,000,000
	Percentage	-	-	10%	-	0%	-	-	8%
Livelihoods Food Security &	Amount	-	66,670,000	33,845,228	230,426,664	77,141,545	-	297,096,664	110,986,773
	Percentage	-	-	51%	-	33%	-	-	37%

Sector	Budget Support		Resilience		Refugee		Unspecified	Total	
	Commitments		Requirements	Commitments	Requirements	Commitments	Commitments	Requirements	Commitments
Local Governance and Municipal Services	Amount	-	\$81,707,458	\$48,487,209	-	-	-	\$81,707,458	\$48,487,209
	Percentage	-	-	59%	-	-	-	-	59%
Shelter	Amount	-	1,958,000	400,736	83,535,000	5,183,312	-	85,493,000	5,584,048
	Percentage	-	-	20%	-	6%	-	-	7%
Social Protection	Amount	-	106,210,000	21,320,703	282,384,603	35,743,450	-	388,594,603	57,064,153
	Percentage	-	-	20%	-	13%	-	-	15%
Transport	Amount	-	42,200,000	0	-	-	-	42,200,000	0
	Percentage	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
WASH	Amount	32,000,000	219,360,000	50,369,087	87,390,000	21,655,483	-	306,750,000	104,024,570
	Percentage	NA	-	23%	-	25%	-	-	34%
Management	Amount	-	1,304,000	546,275	-	-	-	1,304,000	546,275
	Percentage	-	-	42%	-	-	-	-	42%
Multi-sector	Amount	-	-	73,222,429	-	150,737,008	73,256,104	-	297,215,541
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	Amount	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000
	Percentage	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	Amount	265,876,250	957,931,754	357,219,333	889,038,550	302,209,714	73,256,104	1,846,970,284	998,561,601
	Percentage	-	-	37.29%	-	34%	24%	-	54%

3.2) Disbursements

While commitments can give a strong indication of future aid flows, disbursements show actual payments in each year and better describe aid flows from a recipient's point of view. For this reason, Jordan has put much effort in strengthening the tracking of donors' disbursements through JORISS.

As of 31 December 2015, a total of US\$ 625.23 million have been uploaded onto JORISS as disbursements, including US\$ 80.53 million for resilience and US\$ 554.70 million for refugee. This represents only 8% of the resilience component requirements and 61% of the refugee component requirements. Budget support disbursements accounts for US\$301,870,000. The total amount disbursed is worryingly low and is mainly focused on humanitarian activities.¹

2015 Project Submission per Implementing Partner

Implementing Partner		TOTAL	
		Funding (USD)	Number of Submitted Projects
1	UNHCR	135,988,156	11
2	WFP	111,578,308	3
3	Norwegian Refugee Council	34,039,481	5
4	ACTED	28,990,939	1
5	UNDP	19,539,634 v	4
6	Mercy Corps	18,724,715	8
7	World Vision International	17,397,917	12
8	Oxfam GB	17,335,389	15
9	Save the Children Jordan	15,500,440	6
10	CARE International	15,282,379	8
11	International Rescue Committee	14,382,064	13
12	Save the Children International	13,673,255	12
13	JHASi	12,314,224	4
14	Caritas Jordan	12,217,794	26
15	International Medical Corps	9,427,503	8
16	The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development	9,378,487	2
17	International Relief & Development	9,045,665	1
18	Islamic Relief Worldwide	8,936,380	14
19	Lutheran World Federation	8,655,767	4
20	Islamic Charity Center Society	8,538,897	3
21	INTERSOS	6,759,233	5
22	Japan Emergency	5,734,582	5
23	UN Women	4,793,795	4
24	Action Against Hunger	4,649,820	6
25	MWI	4,370,400	1

¹ - MOPIC is aware that some implementing partners, including line ministries, have not uploaded all their projects to JORISS. The JRPSC Secretariat is currently working with all stakeholders to ensure that all funding received is accounted for, as per Jordanian law and regulations.

Implementing Partner		TOTAL	
		Funding (USD)	Number of Submitted Projects
26	IOCC	4,343,828	14
27	German Jordanian University	4,249,000	1
28	Danish Refugee Council	4,145,362	4
29	Institute for Family Health-Noor AlHussein Foundation	3,577,138	2
30	ICMC	3,573,628	10
31	Madrasati	3,482,677	3
32	Minnesota Center for Victims of Torture	3,158,137	2
33	Terre des hommes Lausanne Foundation	2,927,329	4
34	Finn Church Aid	2,871,604	5
35	Handicap international	2,835,912	2
36	Relief International	2,772,914	2
37	Medecins du Monde	2,753,908	1
38	Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale	2,257,931	4
39	Medair	2,148,685	5
40	MSF	1,950,000	1
41	Jordan River Foundation	1,918,272	4
42	Yarmouk Al-baq'a Club	1,907,501	2
43	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development	1,898,007	7
44	International Organization for Migration	1,879,992	3
45	ARDD-Legal Aid	1,756,072	3
46	Taghyeer	1,345,918	2
47	UNHABITAT	1,251,098	1
48	Generations For Peace	1,145,520	1
49	Zaha Cultural Center	1,074,740	3
50	Un ponte per...	1,038,202	2
51	FGAC	1,003,388	1
52	FPSC	1,001,546	1
53	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	950,000	2
54	Children without Borders	881,352	2
55	Arabian Medical Relief	744,759	1
56	Terre des Hommes Italy	690,352	2
57	Arab Center for Consulting and Trainig Services	683,470	2
58	Questscope	637,126	1
59	The Holy Land Institute for Deaf	633,794	1
60	Jordanian Women's Union	618,483	1
61	NOIVA	600,000	1
62	East Amman charity	549,717	3
63	Help for Selfhelp	537,522	1
64	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	500,000	1
65	AVSI	462,850	2
66	Save the Children	453,225	1
67	Ghosson Al Hahmah Association	425,904	1
68	Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria Onlus	417,672	1
69	International Labour Organization	383,954	1

Implementing Partner		TOTAL	
		Funding (USD)	Number of Submitted Projects
70	Jesuit Refugee Service	337,197	2
71	Middle East Children's Institute	323,067	1
72	Royal Health Awareness Society	252,542	1
73	DVV International	240,700	1
74	Arab Women Organization of Jordan	231,373	1
75	Neda'a Al Kair Orphanage Association	223,867	2
76	Justice Center for Legal Aid	222,954	1
77	Noor Al Hussein Foundation	199,564	1
78	Vento di Terra Ngo	192,016	1
79	World Associates	170,956	1
80	Aman Jordanian Association	150,000	1
81	Al-Ghraa Association	143,361	1
82	Al Quds Education, Training and consultancy	142,660	1
83	Japan Medical Network, Jordan	141,775	1
84	Mansheyet Bani Hasan Charity	124,257	2
85	Identity Center for Human Development	102,228	1
86	War Child UK	96,463	2
87	Secours Islamique France	85,663	2
88	Khat Al Hayah for Consultation	79,801	1
89	Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies	66,670	1
90	Jordan Society for Human Rights	63,180	1
91	World Relief Germany	63,000	1
92	Near East Foundation	45,456	1
93	Haya Cultural Center	15,000	1
94	Local Charity Association	10,500	1
TOTAL		625,231,885	325

Disbursements have been mainly channeled to the following JRP sectors: Social Protection (US\$ 212 million); Livelihoods and Food Security (US\$ 71 million); and Education (US\$ 79 million). No disbursements are recorded for the Environment and Transport sectors in 2015. Full details of disbursements by each JRP sector are provided in the following table.

2015 Disbursements per Sector (USD)

Sector		Resilience		Refugee		Total	
		Requirements	Disbursements	Requirements	Disbursements	Requirements	Commitments
Education	Amount	177,672,696	24,346,475	79,230,750	54,653,240	256,903,446	78,999,715
	Percentage	-	14%	-	69%	-	31%
Energy	Amount	65,905,000	4,206,433	68,101,100	14,710,921	134,006,100	18,917,354
	Percentage	-	6%	-	22%	-	14%
Environment	Amount	7,300,000	NA	NA	0	7,300,000	0
	Percentage	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Health	Amount	177,834,600	248,873	55,689,446	59,548,285	233,524,046	59,797,158
	Percentage	-	0.14%	-	107%	-	26%
Justice	Amount	9,810,000	0	2,280,967	2,351,467	12,090,967	2,351,467
	Percentage	-	0%	-	103%	-	19%
Livelihoods Food Security &	Amount	66,670,000	11,225,065	230,426,664	115,959,064	297,096,664	127,184,129
	Percentage	-	17%	-	50%	-	43%

Sector		Resilience		Refugee		Total	
		Requirements	Disbursements	Requirements	Disbursements	Requirements	Disbursements
Local Governance and Municipal Services	Amount	81,707,458	26,895,028	NA	0	81,707,458	26,895,028
	Percentage	-	33%	-	0%	-	33%
Shelter	Amount	1,958,000	2,252,306	83,535,000	37,631,963	85,493,000	39,884,269
	Percentage	-	115%	-	45%	-	47%
Social Protection	Amount	106,210,000	8,422,404	282,384,603	204,031,954	388,594,603	212,454,358
	Percentage	-	8%	-	72%	-	55%
Transport	Amount	42,200,000	NA	NA	0	42,200,000	0
	Percentage	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
WASH	Amount	219,360,000	1,631,480	87,390,000	55,812,927	306,750,000	57,444,407
	Percentage	-	1%	-	64%	-	19%
Management	Amount	NA	1,313,000	NA	NA	1,313,000	1,313,000
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Sub-Total: JRP Programmatic Response	Amount	956,627,754	80,532,064	886,757,563	544,699,821	1,845,666,284	625,231,885
	Percentage	-	8%	-	61%	-	34%

3.3) Project Approval

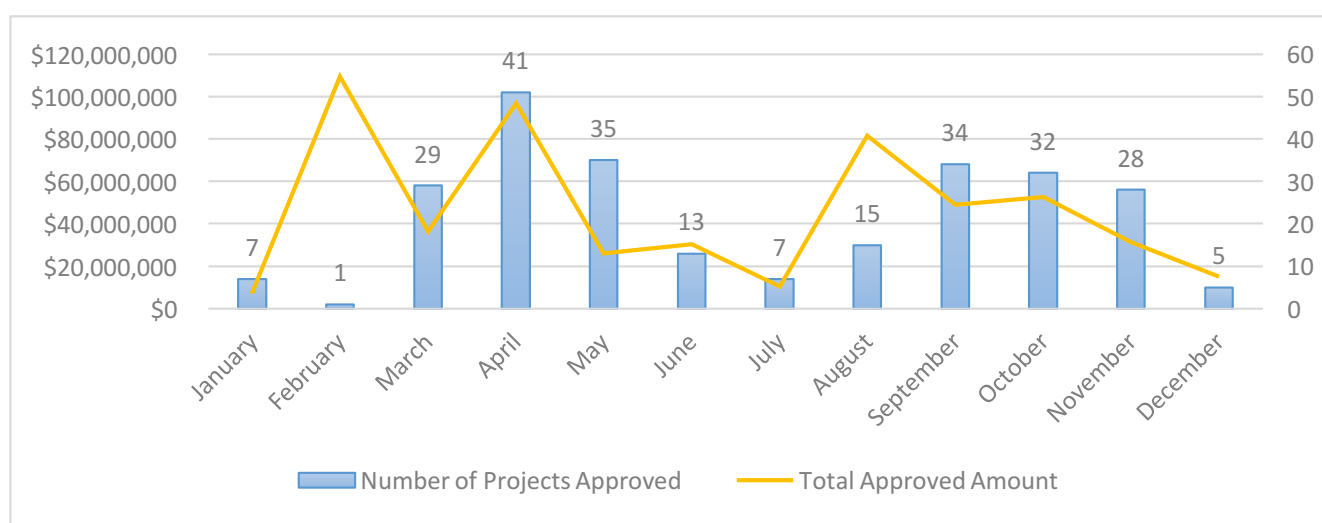
In 2015, 325 projects were uploaded on JORISS by 94 national and international implementing partners (government entities, donors' cooperation agencies, UN agencies, NGOs and private sector). The majority of projects being submitted are refugee projects (278), whose number is more than five times higher than resilience projects (49). Most submissions are coming under the Social Protection sector (129 submissions).

As of 31 December 2015, 247 projects, for a total amount of US\$545,544,980, had been approved by the Cabinet.¹

The below table tallies the JORISS record of submitted projects in 2015. For the first half of the year, it shows an increase in project submission in March, April, and May, followed by a decrease in June. JORISS started being operational in March. Prior to that, projects were submitted on paper and were then retroactively entered into the system. As for the second half of the year, the data shows minimal project submission in July and August, followed by a pickup in project submission in September, October and November. Only 5 projects were approved in December.

2015 Project Approval

Month	Number of Projects Approved	Total Approved Amount (USD)
January	7	7,093,788
February	1	109,270,464
March	29	36,250,694
April	41	96,772,525
May	35	25,915,057
June	13	30,495,159
July	7	10,363,843
August	15	81,420,262
September	34	48,944,578
October	32	52,648,260
November	28	31,426,033
December	5	14,944,317
Totals	247	545,544,980



As of 31 December 2015, the highest approval rates are scored by the Energy (100% of submitted projects were approved), WASH (83%) Shelter (82%), and Livelihoods and Food Security (85%) sectors.

¹ - As of 31st March 2016, the number of JRP2015 projects approved by the Cabinet has grown up to 318, which corresponds to US\$ 592,438,018. It is worth-noting that most of the projects approved in the first quarter of 2016 had been uploaded in JORISS in the last few weeks of 2015, thereby giving insufficient time to the Cabinet to review and approve them on time for the reporting.

A Detailed Project Submissions Overview

Sector	Total				Resilience				Refugee			
	Submitted	Approved	Pending	Approval Rate	Submitted	Approved	Pending	Approval Rate	Submitted	Approved	Pending	Approval Rate
Education	62	45	17	73%	13	12	1	92%	49	33	16	67%
Energy	3	2	1	67%	2	1	1	50%	1	1	0	100%
Environment	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
Health	43	33	10	77%	1	1	0	100%	42	32	10	76%
Justice	4	3	1	0.75	0	0	0	NA	4	3	1	75%
Livelihoods and Food Security	38	33	5	87%	12	11	1	92%	26	22	4	85%
Local Governance and Municipal Services	5	3	2	60%	5	3	2	60%	0	0	0	NA
Shelter	17	14	3	82%	2	1	1	50%	15	13	2	260%
Social Protection	129	94	35	73%	10	7	3	70%	119	87	32	73%
Transport	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
WASH	23	19	4	83%	3	2	1	67%	20	17	3	85%
Management	1	1	0	100%	1	1	0	100%	0	0	0	NA
TOTAL	325	247	78	76%	49	39	10	80%	276	208	68	75%

According to the data provided by JORISS, the project approval process can take a variable period of time ranging from 10 days to several weeks, depending on the type and quality of project information submitted. For instance, a resilience project submitted with all requested information and supporting documents takes 13 days on average to receive approval. For refugee projects, the duration required for a fully developed project document to receive approval is 24 days.¹ The below table lists the steps involved in the project approval process and the average number of days for each step.

2015 Resilience Project Approval Process

Steps of Pending Projects	Average # of Days
1. Under review by MOPIC	1.2 days
2. Under review by Line Ministry	18 days
3. Under review by Cabinet	19 days

2015 Refugee Project Approval Process

Steps of Pending Projects	Average # of Days
1. Under review by MOPIC	1.2 days
2. Under review by IMCC	14 days
3. Under review by Cabinet	19 days

Project Approval Summary

Refugee Project Estimated Average Approval	24 Days
Resilience Project Estimated Average Approval	Average # of Days
- If line ministry's approval letter is not included in the application	35 days
- If line ministry's approval letter is included in the application	13 days

With regards to the geographical distribution of disbursements, 81% are intended to support host communities and 19% target camp settings, which is somewhat consistent with the distribution of the refugee population in the country.

At the governorate level, and excluding camp funding, the biggest recipients of assistance are Mafrq, Irbid and Amman, with 24%, 15%, and 13% of total project activity costs respectively.

Health-related JRP resources appear to be allocated mainly in Amman and Mafrq. Mafrq is also the main recipient of current WASH resources, receiving more than 67% of the funding. On education, Amman, Irbid and Mafrq concentrate 62% of allocated resources, while Irbid is the main recipient of Shelter resources.

¹ - During the project approval process, the Government of Jordan has the authority to send any submitted project back to the implementing partner for revision. The amount of time taken by implementing partners to review and re-upload the project on JORISS can vary depending on each organization's capacity and on the type of edits required, therefore the estimated duration of the project approval process has been calculated taking into consideration only projects submitted with all requested information.



4

JRP Expenditures and Achievements

4.1) Expenditures

JRP expenditures and achievements are based on the information provided by JRP implementing partners through JORISS. Unfortunately, not all implementing partners have reported to JORISS on their project progress as requested by MOPIC. Out of 247 approved projects, only 189 projects were reported on, leaving 58 unreported projects. This means that a total of US\$41.46 million in disbursed resources went unreported (6.6% of total disbursements). Below is a table with all IPs that have not reported through JORISS on their approved projects.

List of Non-Complying Implementing Partners

Implementing Partner	Projects Not Reported	Amount Not Reported (USD)	Financing Agency	Fund Source
Al Quds Education, Training and consultancy	1	142,660	UNESCO	United States of America
Al-Ghraa Association	1	143,361	Humanitarian first	United Kingdom
Arab Women Organization of Jordan	1	231,373	UNICEF	UNICEF
ARDD-Legal Aid	3	1,756,072	AECID,, UNHCR	Norway
Caritas Jordan	11	2,387,086	Caritas Austria, Caritas Canada, Mennonite Central Committee	Austria, Canada, United States of America
Children without Borders	2	881,352	Japan Platform	Japan
FGAC	1	1,003,388	UNICEF	New Zealand, United Kingdom
Finn Church Aid	2	1,034,152	Finn Church Aid	Finland
ICMC	3	828,332	BPRM	United States of America

Implementing Partner	Projects Not Reported	Amount Not Reported (USD)	Financing Agency	Fund Source
Identity Center for Human Development	1	102,228	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation	Spain
Institute for Family Health-Noor AlHussein Foundation (IFH-NHF)	1	1,951,742	UNFPA	United States of America, EU
International Organization for Migration	2	1,249,475	Global Fund	Global Fund
Islamic Charity Center Society	3	8,538,897	UNICEF	Multilateral Funds
Jesuit Refugee Service	2	337,197	Jesuit Refugee Service	Jesuit Refugee Service
JHASi	1	494,350	CAP ANAMUR	Germany
Jordan River Foundation	1	552,040	UNHCR	UNHCR
Jordanian Women's Union	1	618,483	Oxfam GB	OXFAM
Madrasati	2	1,964,993	Jordan River Foundation, OFID	Germany, OFID
Medair	1	302,406	UN - OCHA	Core Funds
Medecins du Monde	1	2,753,908	Centre De Crise, British Department for International Development	France, United Kingdom
Near East Foundation	1	45,456	Taiwan Embassy	United States of America
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development	2	647,143	UN - OCHA	United States of America
Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale	1	536,790	ECHO	European Union
Save the Children International	1	906,909	Save the Children	Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark
Secours Islamique France-Jordan	2	85,663	Secours Islamique France	France

Implementing Partner	Projects Not Reported	Amount Not Reported	Financing Agency	Fund Source
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1	\$500,000	Government of Japan	Government of Japan
JOHUD	2	\$9,378,487	UNICEF	UNICEF
Ghosoon Al Rahmeh Association	1	\$377,880	Vision Hope international Organization	Germany
Mansheyet Bany Hasan Charity Association	1	\$64,235	Hope International	Hope International
Action Against Hunger	3	\$1,426,227	ECHO, UNICEF	Australia, European Union, Sweden, United States of America
Neda'a Al Keir Orphanage and Poor Families Association	2	\$223,867	Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services	Qatar
TOTAL	58	41,466,152		

In terms of expenditures, it should be noted that JORISS had requested implementing partners to include information on the planned expenditures of each of their projects for the year 2015. Based on this information, it can be concluded that WASH (107%), Energy (91%) and Shelter (85%) have the highest rate of reported planned expenditures, while Justice (29%) and Health (49%) have the lowest.¹

It is also worth noting that the Livelihoods and Food Security sector presented an anomaly, whereby actual expenditures exceeded planned expenditures by a wide margin. Overall, and including the Livelihood and Food security sector, 97% of planned expenditures for refugee projects were disbursed, and 56% of planned expenditures for resilience projects were disbursed.

¹ - Livelihood and Food Security ratio between reported and planned expenditures show the effects of missing information provided in JORISS by some implementing partners at the time of their project uploading.

Planned Expenditures vs. Reported Expenditures by Sector (USD)

Sector	Refugee			Resilience			Total Expenditures		
	Planned Expenditure	Reported Expenditure	Percentage	Planned Expenditure	Reported Expenditure	Percentage	Planned Expenditure	Reported Expenditure	Percentage
Education	11,622,757	9,098,444	78%	3,082,392	271,012	9%	14,705,149	9,369,456	64%
Energy	13,652,909	12,775,904	94%	413,078	0	0%	14,065,987	12,775,904	91%
Environment	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Health	23,728,961	11,718,808	49%	0	0	0%	23,728,961	11,718,808	49%
Justice	970,446	277,259	29%	0	0	0%	970,446	277,259	29%
Livelihoods and Food Security	4,184,040	60,507,802	1446%	1,477,374	2,104,626	142%	5,661,414	62,612,429	1106%
Local Governance and Municipal Services	7,617,908	4,001,997	53%	7,617,908	4,001,997	53%	15,235,816	8,003,994	53%
Shelter	12,349,462	10,404,786	84%	408,343	408,171	100%	12,757,805	10,812,957	85%
Social Protection	130,989,139	89,738,182	69%	2,498,197	1,977,407	79%	133,757,336	91,715,590	69%
Transport	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
WASH	14,676,504	15,745,160	107%	46,287	0	0%	14,722,791	15,745,160	107%
TOTALS	\$219,792,126	\$214,268,342	97%	\$15,543,579	\$8,763,213	56%	\$235,605,705	\$223,031,557	95%

4.2) JRP Achievements

Beneficiary Information

Based on the information reported by implementing partners through JORISS, it seems that projects implemented for host communities under the JRP tend to primarily target Syrian refugees. While this is understandable in camp settings, it raises a number of questions that warrant further investigation. The lack of balance between the benefits derived by Syrian refugees and Jordanians is particularly pronounced in sectors such as Livelihoods and Food Security (3% of Jordanians versus 97% of Syrians), Social Protection (3% of Jordanians versus 97% of Syrians), Education (4% of Jordanians versus 96% of Syrians), and Health (9% of Jordanians versus 91% of Syrians). Further analysis would be required to determine whether this truly reflects beneficiary outreach or is the consequence of reporting bias.

The gender distribution of beneficiaries is composed of 51% male and 49% female. According to the analysis made by the JRPSC Secretariat, most submitted projects (75% of the total) have a limited potential to contribute to gender equality, while 17% of submitted projects show a significant potential to contribute to gender equality. Finally, 6% of all submitted projects appear to be completely gender blind.

Main Achievements by Sector



EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To ensure sustained quality educational services for all, particularly the most vulnerable.

DONORS

Canada; EU; Finland; Germany; Italy; Japan; New Zealand; Norway; South Korea; Sweden; United Kingdom; United States of America; other multilateral funds; UN core funds; and NGO core funds.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS

9.4M

68.1M

265.9M

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Save the Children International; Zaha Cultural Center; Taghyeer; East Amman Charity; Relief International; Islamic Relief Worldwide; Children without Borders (KnK Japan); Madrasati; Islamic Charity Center Society; Jesuit Refugee Service; Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development; Mansheyet Bani Hasan Association; Middle East Children's Institute (MECI); World Vision International; War Child UK; Yarmouk Al-baqa'a Club; Ghosoon Al Rahman Association; Al Quds Education Training and consultancy; Norwegian Refugee Council; ARDD-Legal Aid; Al-Ghraa Association; Lutheran World Federation (LWF); Save the Children Jordan; Vento di Terra NGO; UNHCR; Finn Church Aid; ICMC; INTERSOS; JOHUD; Caritas Jordan; German Jordanian University; AVSI; Holy Land Institute for the Deaf; and World Associates.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- 186,265 vulnerable boys and girls benefited from improved and safer learning environments.
- 174,975 awareness-raising activities were held.
- 1,280 adolescents and youth benefited from informal education services.
- 6,274 parents and children provided with essential information about the education system.
- 54,656 vulnerable boys and girls benefited from sustainable access to education.
- 1,589 teachers, education staff and volunteers were provided with specific training and capacity building programs.
- 4,107 of the most vulnerable children and youth benefited from improved education services provided with the objective of delivering quality inclusive education and training.

- ☐ REQUIREMENTS
- ☒ APPROVED
DISBURSEMENTS
- ☒ EXPENDITURES



ENERGY

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To scale-up and accelerate responses to Jordan's energy crisis in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.

DONORS

Czech Republic; EU; Kuwait; other multilateral funds and IKEA Foundation.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

NRC and UNHCR.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- Installation of photovoltaic solar systems in Irbid and Jarash host communities.
- 19,932 households got access to electricity/lighting.

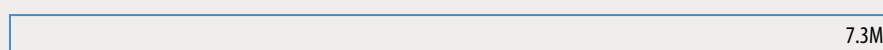


ENVIRONMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To scale-up and accelerate responses to Jordan's energy crisis in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



As of end of December 2015, no environment projects within the JRP 2015 have been recorded in JORISS.



HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To improve the health status of Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities by strengthening national health systems and services.

DONORS

Canada; Denmark; European Union; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Netherlands; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America; UNFPA; UN core funds; NGO core funds; multilateral funds.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

JHASi, Minnesota Center for Victims of Torture. Medecins du Monde, International Rescue Committee, IRC, Islamic Relief Worldwide, International Organization for Migration, Un ponte per, Medair, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development, Institute for Family Health Noor AlHussein Foundation (IFH-NHF), Handicap International, Lifeline for Consultation and Rehabilitation, International Medical Corps (IMC), Terre des Hommes Italy, Caritas Jordan, Save the Children Jordan, UNHCR, MSF, Japan Medical Network, Jordan, IOCC, Arabian Medical Relief, Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria Onlus, FPSCM, and Aman Jordanian Association.

- ☐ REQUIREMENTS
- ☒ APPROVED DISBURSEMENTS
- ☒ EXPENDITURES

**KEY
REPORTED**

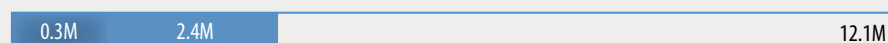
- RESULTS**
- 6,711 beneficiaries received health education sessions.
 - 7,481 primary health consultations and / or treatments provided.
 - 1,900 children with access to pediatric care.
 - 6,356 Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians benefited from equitable access to improved secondary and tertiary healthcare services.
 - 429,695 Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians benefited from comprehensive healthcare in Jordanian host communities.

**JUSTICE****SECTOR OBJECTIVE**

To ensure quality and prompt access to the justice system for all WGBM in Jordan in areas with an increased caseload resulting from the presence of Syrian refugees.

DONORS

Denmark, Multilateral Funds, and UN core funds.

**EXPENDITURES /
DISBURSEMENTS****IMPLEMENTING
PARTNERS**

ARDD-Legal Aid, Justice Center for Legal Aid, and UNHCR.

**KEY RESULTS
REPORTED**

- 229 Syrian refugees benefited from improved access to legal consultations and representation.

**LIVELIHOODS & FOOD SECURITY****SECTOR OBJECTIVE**

To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks.

DONORS

Australia; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Qatar; Sweden; Switzerland; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United States of America; multilateral funds; UN core funds; and private funds.

**EXPENDITURES /
DISBURSEMENTS****IMPLEMENTING
PARTNERS**

World Vision International, Oxfam GB, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Medair, Nippon International, Cooperation for Community Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Arab Center for Consulting and Training Services, UN Women, Jordan River Foundation Caritas Jordan, Save the Children International, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Neda'a Al Khair Association, Secours Islamique France (SIF), IOCC, UNDP, WFP, Haya Cultural Center, NOIVA AVSI, Local NGO, and Al Helal Al Akhdar Organization.

**KEY RESULTS
REPORTED**

- 427,224 poor and vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian host community households benefited from the improved access to quality staple foods;
- 153,882 food rations distributed to Syrian refugees;
- 5,832 Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians benefited from the promotion of the consumption of safe, nutritious, and diversified food (3,000 Food boxes and 2,832 Vouchers);
- 223 vulnerable women, and young men and women benefited from the creation of more and improved job opportunities;
- 248,465 Jordanians benefited from the revival of the local economies of the most affected areas through sustainable employment and income generation;

- ☐ REQUIREMENTS
- ☒ APPROVED
DISBURSEMENTS
- ☒ EXPENDITURES



LOCAL GOVERNANCE & MUNICIPAL SERVICES

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To ensure that the Jordanian local governance system is responsive to host citizens, communities, and Syrian refugees' needs identified in most affected governorates.

DONORS

Netherlands and the United Kingdom

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



IMPLEMENTING PARTERS

Mercy Corps.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- 10,070 Jordanians benefited from local development projects and processes that aimed at tackling the socio-economic changes caused by the arrival of Syrian refugees.



SHELTER

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to adequate shelter.

DONORS

Donors: Germany; United Kingdom; European Union; United States of America; Japan; Germany; Austria; and Switzerland.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



IMPLEMENTING PARTERS

Help for Self-help, JHASi, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale, Islamic Relief Worldwide, ICMC, Norwegian Refugee Council, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development, IOCC, UNHCR, and Caritas Jordan.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- 297,232 Syrian refugees have benefited from the sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services in planned and developed camps.
- 23,584 Vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees living outside of camps had benefited from the adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided.

- REQUIREMENTS
- APPROVED DISBURSEMENTS
- EXPENDITURES



SOCIAL PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To provide vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection and improved legal and operational protection on frameworks and services in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis.

DONORS

Austria; Canada; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Kuwait; New Zealand; Norway; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Switzerland; Taiwan; United Kingdom; United States of America; UN core funds; NGO core funds; and private donors.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS

91.7M	197.4M	388.6M
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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

UN Women, Questscope, Jordan River Foundation, Terre des hommes, Lausanne Foundation, FPSC, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, IRC, Un ponte per, Oxfam GB, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Action Against Hunger, FGAC, Mercy Corps, International Medical Corps (IMC), Arab Women Organization of Jordan, dvv international, Save the Children International, Medair, Islamic Charity Center Society, Jesuit Refugee Service, ICMC, Lutheran World Federation, CARE International, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development, Jordanian Women's Union, International Organization for Migration, Caritas Jordan, Save the Children Jordan, Identity Center for Human Development, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale, UNHCR, Near East Foundation, Institute for Family Health-Noor AlHussein Foundation (IFH-NHF), INTERSOS, JOHUD, ARDD-Legal Aid, and Norwegian Refugee Council.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- 655,077 Syrian refugees had benefited from the improved access to territory and international protection and the preservation of protection space.
- 272,071 Syrians benefited from services designed to mitigate the risks and consequences of SGBV (Sexual and Gender-based Violence).
- 175 persons with disabilities received technical devices.
- 634 persons with disabilities received coping sessions.
- 22,727 visits to a center providing life skills were recorded.
- 1,059,675 in-kind or monetized voucher assistance cases were provided to Syrian refugees.
- 3,050 Jordanians benefited from the strengthening and expansion of national and sub-national protection systems in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis.



TRANSPORT

SECTOR OBJECTIVE

to enhance and ensure the safe mobility of people and goods in the areas affected by the Syria crisis through provision of upgraded public transportation on services and an efficient and functioning road network.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS

42.2M

As of end of December 2015, no transport projects within the JRP 2015 have been recorded in JORISS.

- ☐ REQUIREMENTS
- ☒ APPROVED DISBURSEMENTS
- ☒ EXPENDITURES



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

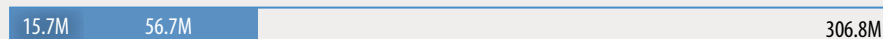
SECTOR OBJECTIVE

To enhance the capacity of the Government of Jordan and in particular host communities to meet the increased demand for water and sanitation services.

DONORS

Australia; European Union; Canada; Germany; Ireland; Japan; Kuwait; South Korea; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; United Kingdom; United States of America; UN core funds; NGO core funds; other multilateral funds.

EXPENDITURES / DISBURSEMENTS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, Royal Health Awareness Society, ACTED, Japan Emergency NGO, World Vision International, Action Against Hunger, and INTERSOS.

KEY RESULTS REPORTED

- All Syrians benefited from safe and equitable access to water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- 29,470 Syrians benefited from the ACF's WASH interventions in Azraq camp, including water networking and WASH facility maintenance services.
- Around 20,000 reports and studies have been produced for the WASH sector.
- 47,280 toilets and toilet cleaning kits were provided.
- 67,070 rehabilitations and assessments of sanitation units were conducted.
- 26,180 benefitted from services designed to raise the awareness of target populations on key public health risks and on the adoption of good hygiene practices and measures.

- ☐ REQUIREMENTS
- ☒ APPROVED DISBURSEMENTS
- ☒ EXPENDITURES

4.3) Budget Support

In 2015, the following disbursements were made to the Ministry of Finance in support to the Syria crisis:

United States of America	US\$288 million
European Union	US\$ 13.86 million



5

Conclusions and Recommendations

The present report shows that the JRP2015 has only been partially funded, which implies that limited assistance is currently reaching beneficiaries in need. However, underreporting of projects and expenditures into JORISS may partly explain this finding. Against the US\$2.99 billion required by the Government of Jordan, UN agencies and NGOs for the JRP, only \$927 million – 31% per cent – was disbursed in 2015.

The international community is called upon to increase solidarity and responsibility-sharing with Jordan so that refugee protection and assistance can be enhanced within the country. More funds are needed more quickly to address the needs of vulnerable people and consolidate the efficiency gains outlined in this report. On a broader scale, financial support is required to address the complexity and root causes of the crisis, including a breakdown of the silos between humanitarian and development actions, and more support to strengthen national and local service delivery.

The report shows that, in 2015, the Government of Jordan has taken bold steps to improve aid coordination, increase transparency, and strengthen accountability as a means of increasing overall aid effectiveness in Jordan.

Whereas the JRP 2015 represented a major paradigm shift in the approach to responding to protracted humanitarian and development challenges, it is expected that the JRP 2016 – 2018 will represent a further step towards a comprehensive response that effectively links short-term coping solutions with longer-term initiatives aimed at strengthening local and national resilience capacities. The three-year rolling plan goes further in terms of strengthening the linkages between humanitarian and development responses, integrating refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector.

Recognizing the need to continue strengthening Jordan's response to the Syria crisis, the following recommendations have been developed:

Recommendations to the Government of Jordan

- Reinforce accountability mechanisms to ensure an increase in funding for the JRP and enhance national aid tracking and reporting;
- Ensure full tracking of commitments, disbursements and expenditures to provide an accurate picture of aid flows into the country;
- Ensure full reporting by line ministries of funding allocated for program and budget support;
- Consolidate engagement of Task Forces in the coordination and monitoring of the JRP 2016-18;
- Continue encouraging compliance by all partners to JRP reporting requirements;
- Continue to improve project approval process;
- Continue to build institutional capacity, mainly within line ministries, to lead the coordination of sector response;
- Finalize the Digital Atlas to support response and gap analysis for all sectors;
- Provide additional training for implementing partners on project submission and reporting through JORISS.

Recommendations to Donors

- Ensure that JRP funding requirements are met;
- Ensure accurate and timely reporting to MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat on pledges and commitments;
- Follow-up with implementing partners to ensure they are meeting their reporting obligations;
- Support line ministries' role as TF Chair;

Recommendations to Implementing Partners

- Comply with project and expenditure reporting obligations in a comprehensive and timely manner;
- Provide accurate beneficiary information and meet government's requirements on beneficiary distribution;
- Support line ministries' role as TF Chair.

6 ANNEXES

Alignment Analysis between Sector Vulnerability and JORISS funding

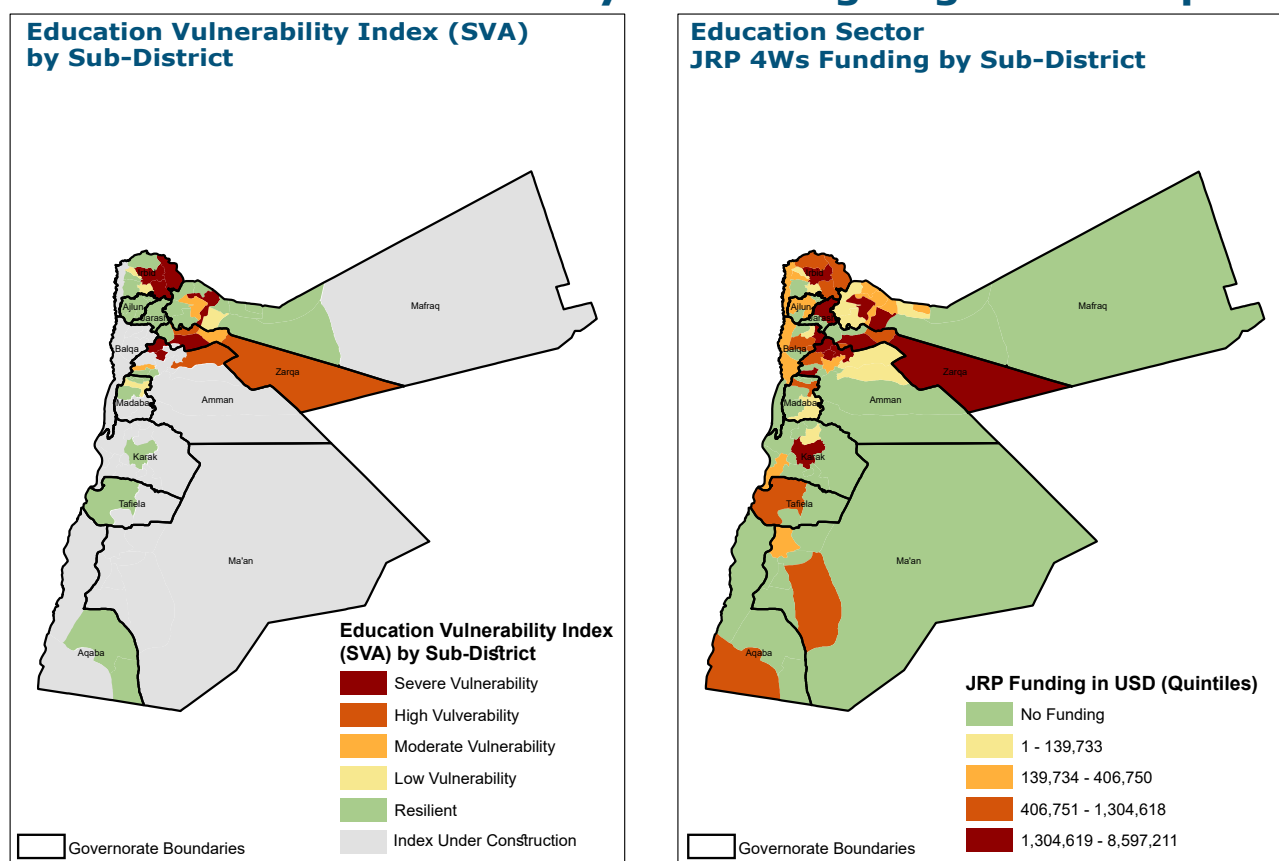
Below is a series of maps produced by the JRPSC Secretariat through the JORISS/Atlas toolkit. They attempt to compare vulnerability at sub-district, district or governorate level with sector project activities and disbursements.

For Education, Health and WASH, vulnerability has been calculated using the Sector Vulnerability Index produced by MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat, in close cooperation with line ministries.¹ The Shelter and Food Security Vulnerability mapping is based on the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment Framework of refugee households.²

Education

The Education Sector Vulnerability has been calculated for the majority of the sub-districts of the country, and most of the highly vulnerable ones. The comparison with the JRP Education Activities Funding distribution shows a reasonable level of alignment with the vulnerability map, and provides guidance on current gaps and new areas of focus.

JRP Education Vulnerability & Funding Alignment Map



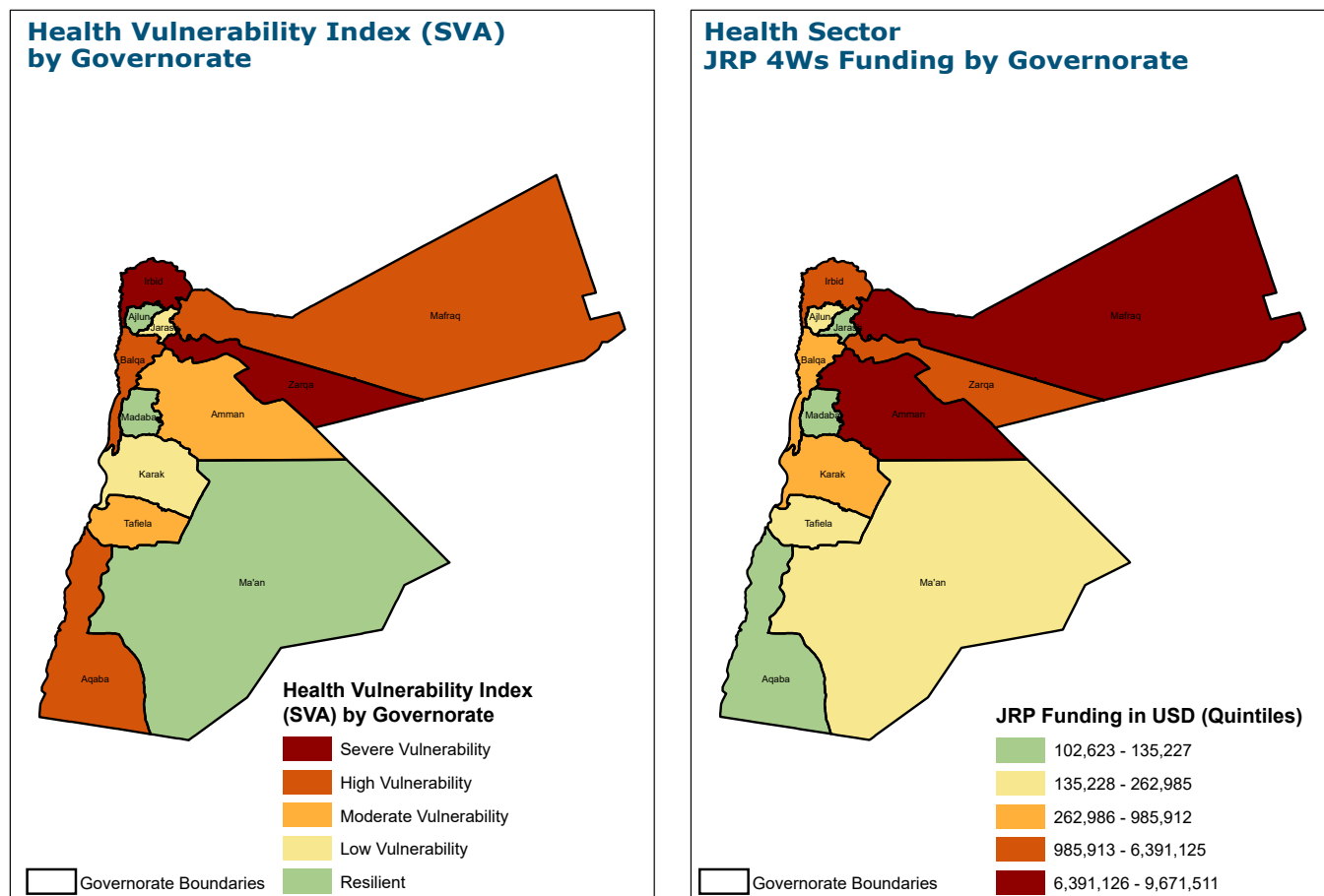
1 - Please see the MOPIC's Sector Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) for more information: www.jrp.org

2 - The VAF can be found at <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>

Health

The Health Sector Vulnerability has been calculated for all governorates of the country. The comparison with the JRP health disbursement distribution shows a reasonable level of alignment with the vulnerability map. It should be noted that the funding pattern is also influenced by the specific health vulnerabilities of refugee households as per the VAF. The dual analysis between SVA and VAF dimensions of vulnerability for different types of response (i.e. resilience, refugee) can provide guidance on current gaps and new areas of focus.

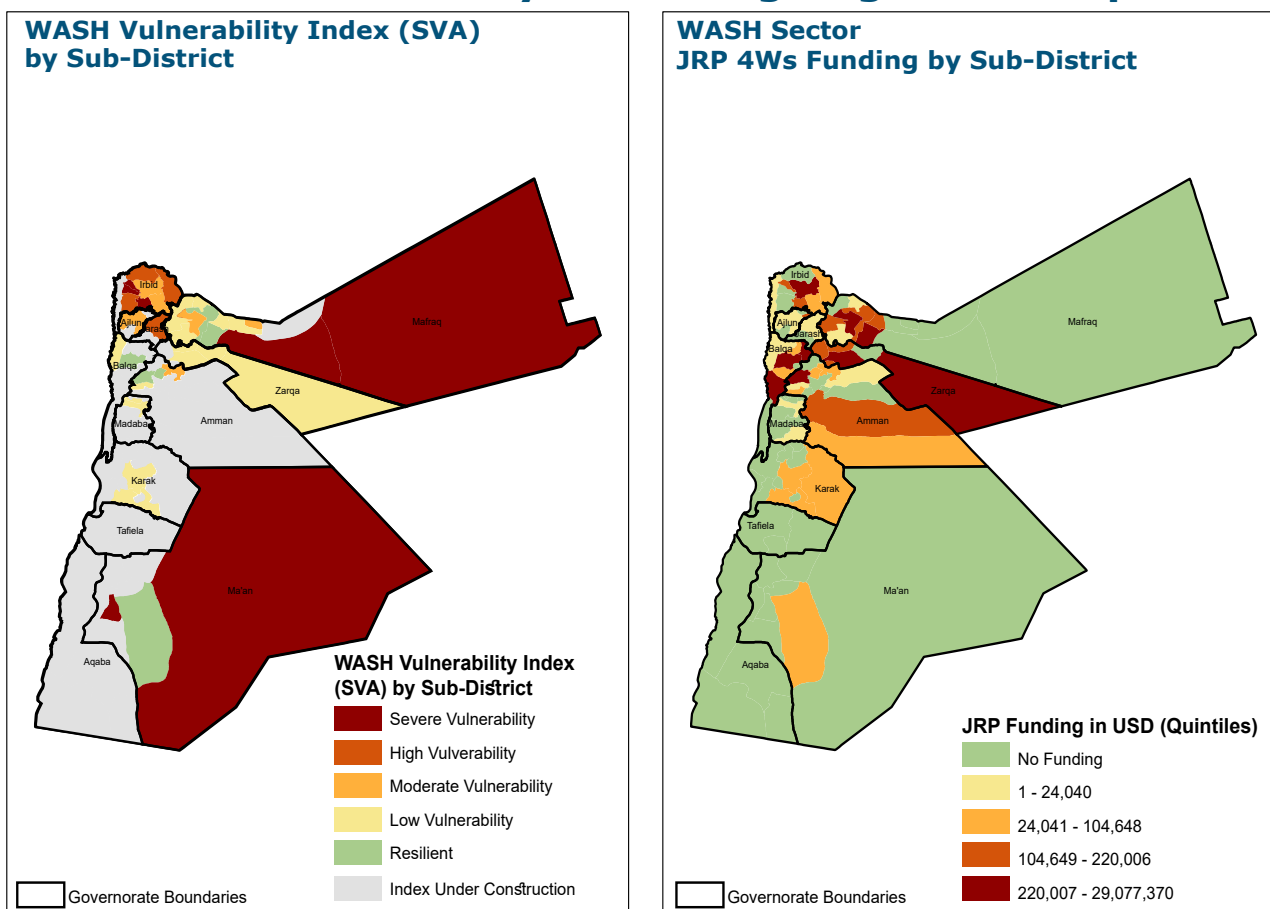
JRP Health Vulnerability & Funding Alignment Map



The WASH Sector

WASH SVA versus JRP WASH Activity Funding in JORISS

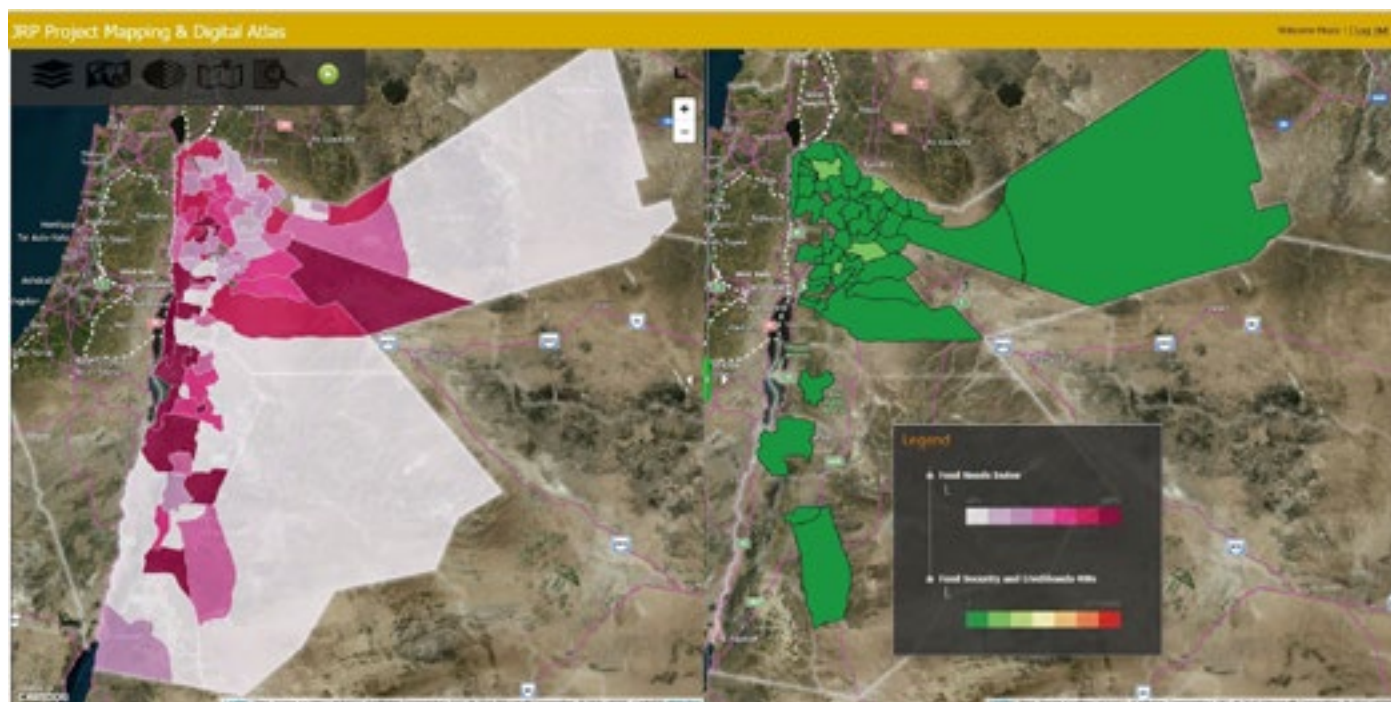
JRP WASH Vulnerability & Funding Alignment Map



The WASH Sector Vulnerability has been calculated for most of the sub-districts of the country, and almost all of the highly vulnerable ones. The comparison with the JRP WASH Activities Funding distribution shows an inconclusive level of alignment with the vulnerability map, though the funding pattern is also influenced by the specific WASH vulnerabilities of refugee households as per the VAF. The dual analysis between SVA and VAF dimensions of vulnerability for different types of response (i.e. resilience, refugee) can provide guidance on current gaps and new areas of focus.

Food Security Sector

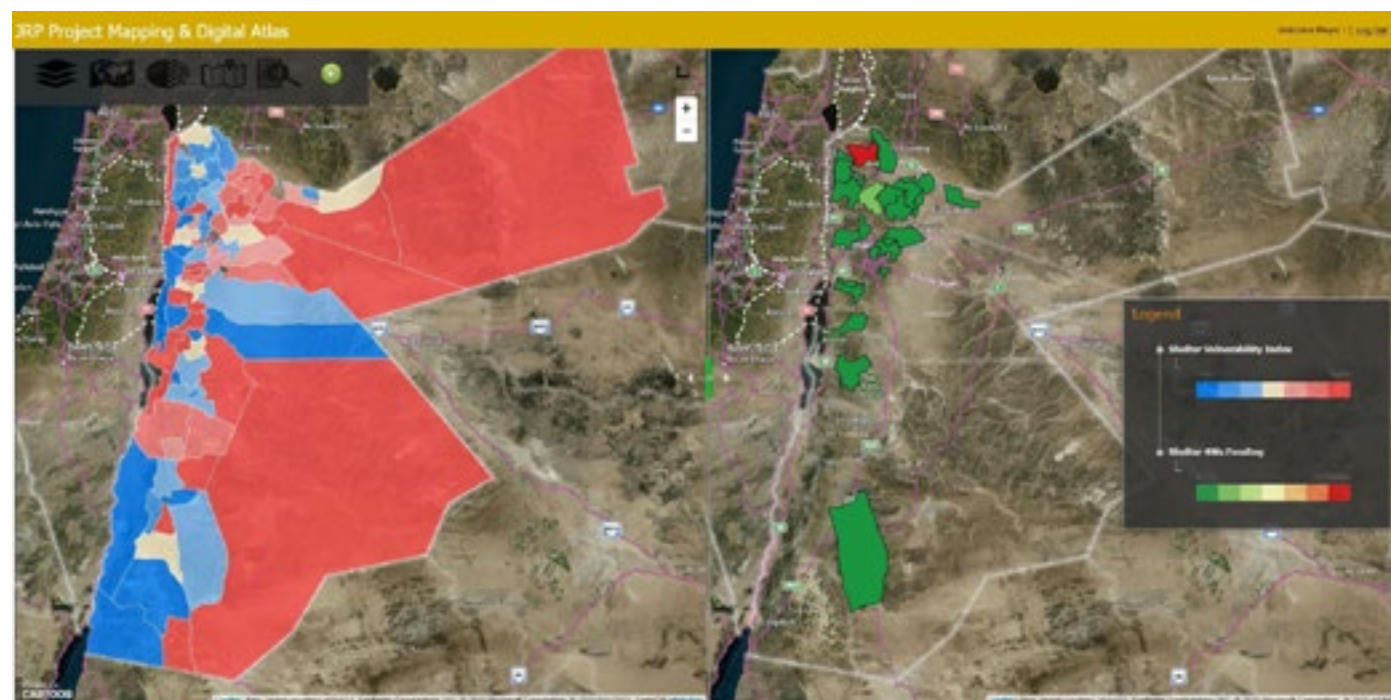
Food Needs VAF versus JRP Food Security Activity Funding in JORISS



The Food Needs VAF vulnerability has been calculated for all sub-districts of the country. The comparison with the JRP Food Security Activities Funding distribution shows a good level of alignment with the vulnerability map, and can provide guidance on potential gaps and needed areas of focus.

Shelter Sector

Shelter VAF versus JRP Shelter Activity Funding in JORISS



The Shelter Sector VAF vulnerability has been calculated for all sub-districts of the country. The comparison with the JRP Shelter Activities Funding distribution shows a limited level of alignment with the vulnerability map, and provides guidance on current gaps and new areas of focus.