



This situation report on the Syrian refugees is meant to convey the latest developments on the crisis that triggered many to leave their country seeking a safe haven in Jordan, as well as to cast a light on Caritas' activities pertaining to this issue.



Evolution of the context and of the current humanitarian situation

Jordan, as a host country of more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees with 51 per cent children below 18 years overwhelming majority has become exhausted and reached its maximum capacity to provide assistance to refugees.

According to a national plan for 2014-2016, Jordan needs \$5 billion to be able to handle the repercussions of Syrian refugee influx.

Jordanians have shared their houses, schools, hospitals, job opportunities and even the already scarce water with their Syrian brethren, who caused a huge burden on the national economy.

“receiving more than 140,000 Syrian students, made schools overcrowded”

The Jordanian educational system has been hugely affected as a result of receiving more than 140,000 Syrian students, which made schools overcrowded and forced the Education Ministry to run schools in two shifts.

In the health sector, the number of Syrian refugees who seek health services has increased by 250 per cent, and the number of medical operations in public hospitals has increased by 600 per cent since the crisis started.

The blizzard that hit Jordan did not cause major damages to refugees either those who are in or outside the camp as the Jordanian authorities put a well-organized emergency plan to prevent any harms. However, some tents were destroyed and submerged; some areas inside the camp looked like swamps. The Jordanian authorities moved a very small number of affected refugees from the Zaatari camp to Al Azraq camp, whereas UNHCR provided others with emergency thermal tents.

During the visit of the high commissioner for refugees, Antonio Guterres, UNHCR has launched a report on the Syrian refugees' conditions in Jordan. The report titled "Living in the Shadows" relied on house visits conducted to 15,000 Syrians in Jordan governorates. The report highlighted the tragic conditions under which 538,000 or 85% of Syrian refugees in Jordan are living in urban setting:

Many refugees were becoming "increasingly dependent on assistance, with Jordan's resources and infrastructure being stretched to the limit".

- As of the end of 2014, more than 10,000 additional Syrian refugee households had identified as eligible for such assistance but, due to lack of funds, could not be helped, it said.
- One in six of Syrian refugees live in extreme poverty, with less than \$ 40 for each person every month, according to the report.
- Two thirds of refugees across Jordan are now living



below the national poverty line.

- Almost half of the households' researcher visited (15,000 Syrian refugees) had no heating, while a quarter had unreliable electricity and 20% had no functioning toilet.
- Rental costs accounted for more than half of household expenditures, with refugee families being forced to share accommodation with others to reduce costs
- More than 58% of Syrians in Jordan are headed by women. The priority to them is to secure rent then food which drain one fourth of their expenditures.

Jordan Regional Response Plan 2015 (JRP)

On December 4, 2014, Jordan launched the 2015 Syria Regional Response Plan. According to the plan, Jordan needs \$2.87 million to cover the 2015 expenses that are incurred due to hosting thousands of Syrian refugees. These allocations are to cover the Government treasury with \$1.061 million, as well as to finance programs and projects that are prioritized with the national development plans in the sectors that are negatively affected by massive presence of refugees with \$916 million, in addition to \$889 million to implement projects and humanitarian efforts that target both Syrian and Jordanians. The plan entails projects, education development programs, energy, environment, health, housing, justice, water, transportation, social protection, livelihoods, in addition to funds that help boost the treasury against the costs of security, government subsidized commodities, miscellaneous items in an aim to cover the losses that are caused by the Syrian crisis repercussions. The plan will further cover the activities that are likely to fulfill refugees' needs as well as badly affected Jordanians.

With national and international partners, the JRP was developed by the Government of Jordan to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan.

The plan aims to bridge humanitarian and development assistance in Jordan to address the needs of refugees and vulnerable host communities, while ensuring alignment with national priorities. The implementation of the plan will be coordinated by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis based in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

"1.4 million Syrians currently living in Jordan"

There are currently 1.4 million Syrians living in Jordan, 650,000 of whom are refugees and 750,000 were residing

in Jordan before the crisis erupted in 2011.

Around 85% of refugees or 98,000 reside in the urban settings while 15% are in the camps, where the government is expected to place more than 2000 caravans to temporarily accommodate the new comers, as part of its emergency winterization plan.

The most recent figures concerning refugees' registration with UNHCR stated that there are 622,287 Syrian refugees registered with the agency.

The vast majority is in Amman (174,087), Mafraq (160,702), Irbid 143,448, Zarqa (67,519, Balqa (20,262), Jerash (10,977), Madaba (11,134), Ajloun (9,639), Karak (9,510), Maan (7,208), Badia (2,353), Aqaba (3,062) and Tafileh (2,386).

Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

As of 1 July 2014, the Syria Emergency Response Fund (ERF) was reorganized into country-based pooled funds. The Jordan ERF was established with a minimum funding target of US\$ 10 million. To date, the Government of India has allocated US\$ 500,000, and the Government of Sweden has pledged another US\$700,000.

With indications of an upcoming harsh winter in Jordan, the immediate priority of the Jordan ERF is to address gaps in winterization, focusing especially on the needs of Refugees in the most vulnerable host communities. The ERF Advisory Board and the Strategic Review Board met on 27 November 2014 to endorse the ERF strategy and agree on the modality for submission and approval of projects that target immediate winterization needs.

Figures about the current situation:

World Food Program

In a rapid assessment undertaken by WFP in November 2014, over 40 per cent of Syrian Refugees said they would likely return to Syria in case of suspension of food assistance, with another 20 per cent saying they would move to the camps. Meanwhile, WFP resumed its assistance to Syrian refugees after receiving funds from private donations and countries. The program received

funds from Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Norway and Canada.

This assistance is expected to cover the needs of the most vulnerable groups until January 2015. \$80 million has been collected, more than the \$64 million target amount which the program has aspired to collect in order to resume the assistance.

WFP monthly assistance to around 540,000 refugees living in towns and villages has been suspended, but support to camps will be maintained, according to the agency.

This suspension involves more than 1.7 million Syrian refugees in neighboring countries including Jordan. It will also endanger the health and safety of these refugees and will potentially cause further tensions, instability and insecurity in the neighboring host countries, according to WFP Executive Director in Jordan. This is also expected to force affected families to drop their children from schools to find jobs and help feed their families, begging, as well as increase early marriages. The decision adds insult to injury, as they are already struggling with harsh weather. WFP needs to immediately secure a total of \$64 million to support Syrian refugees in neighboring countries during the month of December.

WFP assistance witnessed continued cuts during the last 3 months of this year, reducing the vouchers value from 24 per person per month to JD 12, with 12,000 Syrian refugees deprived of receiving their food vouchers in October and ending with all of those who are living in urban setting. UNICEF has signed an agreement with WFP to increase food cards from JD 14 to JD 30.

Accordingly, each child will benefit from this additional assistance until end of January 2015. The program received 5,105 appeals from non-camp families whose allocations have been suspended; 95 appeals have been rejected.

The program will consider a new system in the New Year, endorsing food for work with an aim to promote refugees' resilience and help them go back to normal life. This comes amid severe funding shortfall and a global appeal from the program to collect \$1.5 billion in 2015 to feed more than 6.5 displaced Syrians in and in the neighboring countries. However, Syrians in Jordan might be at risk of another suspension of the food voucher program by the end of January 2015 if WFP did not receive funds to sustain the assistance.

In the meantime, Syrian families in the Zaatari and Azraq refugee camps have started purchasing winter clothes for their children thanks to a winter cash assistance programme launched by UNICEF in partnership with WFP.

Under the initiative, 41,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee children under the age of 14 in the two camps were provided with JD14 each to enable their families to get them winter clothes, according to a joint statement issued by the two UN agencies.

The one-time cash assistance from UNICEF targets children from some 13,000 vulnerable families in the two camps through the existing WFP electronic food voucher programme (e-cards), the statement said.

The UNICEF assistance can be used to buy boots, gloves, trousers, coats and scarves at WFP-contracted supermarkets in the camps until January 31, 2015.

Security Information

UN aid convoys

Under UN Security Council resolution 2165, eight convoys of 81 trucks carrying humanitarian relief items have crossed Al-Ramtha border to bring humanitarian assistance to people in southern Syria. In cooperation with implementing partners, the UN agencies have provided humanitarian aid in 17 locations in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, benefitting 24,413 families. The most recent convoy, organized on 25 November, brought winterization assistance, including thermal blankets and children's clothes, to families in Tal Shihab and Tassil in Dar'a Governorate. Importantly, healthcare supplies, including surgical, emergency, and reproductive health kits, were delivered to a secondary healthcare facility, which is now under considerable strain due to heightened conflict in neighboring Nawa city, resultant displacement and civilian casualties.

While the resolution has enhanced humanitarian access in southern Syria, the collective response still falls short of needs on the ground. In particular, UN agencies and their partners require urgent donor support to scale up the winterization response.

The resolution enables UN humanitarian agencies to use the border crossings of Bab Al Salam and Bab Al Hawa in Turkey, Al Yarubiyah in Iraq and Ramtha in Jordan to deliver aid to displaced Syrians.

The decision also entails creating a monitoring mechanism for humanitarian shipments dispatched into Syrian territory. The resolution says the council is "gravely concerned" with the ineffective and delayed implementation of previous resolutions demanding increased aid access to Syrian civilians trapped in

hard-to-reach areas due to bureaucratic and logistical delays, fighting, militant roadblocks, security and safety of aid workers.

The United Nations says some 12.2 million Syrians now need humanitarian aid, an increase of 2.9 million people in just 10 months. Nearly half of the Syrian population is displaced with more than 7.6 million internally displaced and over 3 million refugees in neighboring states.

Healthcare to Syrians

The government had no other option but to stop providing free medical treatment to Syrian refugees after the cost of offering this service reached JD34 million, according to a senior official.

The ministry was providing free healthcare for refugees and treating them like Jordanians who are covered with health insurance, but the burden was increasing with no contribution to alleviate it.

"5,000 medics were appointed to deal with the increased pressure"

The ministry appointed 5,000 medics to deal with the increased pressure... due to the high turnout of Syrian patients. **The government recently decided that Syrians will no longer receive free treatment, but pay a nominal fee like Jordanians who do not have insurance coverage.** However, the government will continue providing free-of-charge treatment for Syrians diagnosed with communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and hepatitis, in order to prevent the prevalence of these diseases as well as free anti-polio immunization, health awareness sessions with the support of UNICEF, WHO and UNHCR.

Meanwhile, Jordan has begun tightening its borders, deporting still-rehabilitating patients and closing informal medical facilities, according to human rights officials.

On December 3, authorities in Jordan expelled nine Syrians who Human Rights Watch (HRW) says were "working to facilitate medical treatment" for Syrians wounded in that country's nearly four-year civil war.

The nine men worked with the Syrian War Wounded Liaison Office, one of many groups — ranging from officially titled entities to unnamed networks of friends and colleagues — that work to treat the war-wounded in

Jordan. Because Jordan generally does not allow non-citizens to practice in the medical field, many displaced doctors and nurses work informally alongside activists who pair them with patients.

HRW also reported the head of Syrian War Wounded Liaison Office was arrested two days prior, on December 1.

On September 16, Jordan expelled 12 Syrians who were patients at an unlicensed camp where they had been rehabilitating. Though the Jordanian government does, along with non-governmental organizations, offer treatment for the severely wounded, Syrians have few options for long-term care.



Refugees have been forced to seek entry into Jordan at points farther east, along the arm of the country that juts out to the border with Iraq. Thousands of Syrians have been stranded in remote desert areas without access to humanitarian assistance. The UN has reported that thousands of Syrians are trapped in informal camps along the Syria-Jordan border.

Jordan has also begun expelling greater numbers of Syrians — even wounded and convalescing patients.

In October, the Syria Needs Analysis Project, a group that tracks the humanitarian plight of Syrians, found “the number of refoulements of Syrian refugees has increased in September, particularly of those with invalid documentation or who have gone to Syrian and returned back to Jordan.”

They deported three unaccompanied minors; they’ve deported paralyzed guys, people on stretchers”, according to HRW.

However, the government says it had not deported any

Syrian, but a small number of persons who were involved in terror organizations in Syria and they attempted to revive their activities in Jordan, stressed that no injured people were forced to return to Syria.

Education

Jordan needs to quickly build a new 72 schools in order to cope with the huge number of Syrian students who massively come to Jordan, apart from the two shifts system which is applied in 98 schools across Jordan, the interior minister said. According to UNICEF figures, there are 200,000 school-age Syrian refugee children in Jordan and almost 90,000 of them are currently out of school. Ministry of education alerted that there are 150,000 Syrian students in Jordan’s schools, including 8,000 in private schools in comparison with 2013 when the number of Syrian students in the Jordanian schools was 124,000.

The situation in northern area schools is “catastrophic” due to congested classes that are now taking 75 students in one classroom.

Resettlement

Western governments meeting in Geneva on 9 December pledged to increase the number of Syrian refugees they are accepting through resettlement and other humanitarian mechanisms. UNHCR expects the total number of places for Syrian refugees available in the coming months to reach 100,000 from these pledges and indications of future commitments. This includes 62,000 places already made available by governments. UNHCR estimates that more than 10 per cent of the 3.3 million refugees in countries neighboring Syria are individuals who are acutely vulnerable and need resettlement elsewhere. This includes people who fall within globally agreed resettlement criteria, such as survivors of torture, refugees with serious medical conditions or women left alone with several children to care for and without family support.

“Estimated 10% of the 3.3 million refugees are acutely vulnerable and need resettlement elsewhere”

UNHCR, which wants to resettle 130,000 Syrians outside the region by the end of 2016, said the figure includes

62,000 places that have already been pledged by countries such as Germany and Sweden. Since 2013, Germany has pledged to take in 30,000 Syrians, Australia 5,600, Sweden 1,200 and Norway 1,000.

But many aid agencies including Oxfam, Refugee Council and Save the Children say wealthy nations should agree to take at least 5 percent of all Syrian refugees by the end of 2015.

UNHCR said the places pledged on Tuesday come from resettlement and other humanitarian admission schemes, such as humanitarian visas, private sponsorship, family reunification, scholarships, medical evacuation and labor mobility programs.

Camps

More than 3,000 Syrian refugees coming from different governorates had to go back to live in the Zaatari Camp due to their difficult living conditions in the urban settings, according to the Camp's director. Those have been provided with tents and other needed items.

The government launched a contingency plan in the camps ahead of winter. Waterways and sewers have been revamped. Extra tents have been prepared upon need and electricity maintenance work has been completed. Emergency teams have been also formed to immediately respond to any exigencies. From late November into early December, reports of planned evictions of some informal tented sites have been received. On 2 December, an eviction of such an informal tented site took place at Al Hwejah in Mafraq, 15km from the Rabaa Al-Sarhan registration center. Approximately 120 persons present on the site were transferred through Rabaa Al-Sarhan to Azraq camp.

The government has confirmed that it has closed the Camp where some 45 defected Syrian military were staying and they will be moved to other Syrian temporary camps. Since the beginning of the crisis, Jordan has received around 2100 military Syrians of different ranks who were placed in a designated "Rajihi Housing". They will not be deported as they are now refugees in Jordan, but will be allowed to return if they choose to do this.

North Jordan

The mayors of Irbid, Mafraq, Um Al Jimal and Ramtha said their municipalities are struggling to cope with the high demand on sanitation services with "a very limited" number of garbage trucks and trash compactors.

Noting that Irbid's population was 1 million, Irbid Mayor said the Syrian refugee influx has increased the northern city's population by nearly 25 per cent.

"The sanitation situation has worsened and is very bad in Irbid," he noted, calling on international donors to offer assistance to host communities and not just focus on refugee camps.

The mayor said certain areas of Irbid have become "Syrian districts", and local residents sarcastically call Al Rabia area "Daraa Al Balad" as most of its inhabitants hail from the southern Syrian city of Daraa.

In Mafraq, 80km northeast of Amman, refugees outnumber local residents, according to the mayor who said the city is home to around 90,000 Jordanians and 120,000 Syrians. The municipality's six garbage trucks work around the clock, collecting up to 100 tons of trash daily. Mafraq is now home to 200,000 in comparison with 65,000, the number of the governorate's residents prior to the crisis.

The situation is similar in Um Al Jimal Municipality, home to 40,000 Jordanians and around 29,000 Syrians.

Um Al Jimal mayor said the municipality's 24-kilometre-long border with Syria contributed to the "high" influx of refugees.

Irbid Governate's Ramtha District, where some 96,000 Syrian refugees live among 80,000 Jordanians, has also been under severe pressure since the Syrian crisis erupted, according to Ramtha mayor.

"Our streets, which haven't been renovated for over seven years, have been severely affected by the large number of Syrian cars.

There are around 1,200 Syrian cars in the city and their drivers sometimes use them as taxis," he noted. "The businesses of many Ramtha residents mainly depend on trade with Syria," he said, adding that although many Syrians have opened restaurants and sweets shops, most of them only employ their compatriots.

The sanitation situation is dismal as well, owing to municipality's "limited" number of garbage trucks and workers, according to the mayor.

Some 160,000 Syrian refugees are residing in Zarqa, costing the municipality JD 2 million annually and draining natural and livelihood resources.

“Zaatari town in Mafraq has rose to 110% of its residents”

Zaatari town in Mafraq has witnessed a significant Syrian population that rose to 110% of its residents, or 13,000 refugees. This has contributed to high percentages of employment, upsurge rents and demographic imbalances.

According to the UNHCR website, more than 230,000 of the 620,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan live in the northern governorates.

“thousands of Syrians, mostly women and children, have been stranded for weeks on Jordan’s border”

Apart from this, thousands of Syrians, mostly women and children, have been stranded for weeks on Jordan’s border, according to international aid agencies that say Jordan appears to be increasingly turning away Syrians fleeing war at home.

The Syrians stuck at the border have presumably been turned away by border guards, the aid workers say, and have built some 155 makeshift shelters in a desolate stretch of desert north of Mafraq, Jordan, in an apparent hope that the country will eventually allow them in.

The International Organization for Migration has estimated that about 2,700 people were waiting there, but a document circulated among countries contributing money for the refugees put the number at up to 4,000.

Some European countries expressed their willingness to receive only 1500 refugees through UNHCR and in coordination with the Syrian Government. According to director of Syrian refugee camps, 120-150 Syrians voluntarily returned to their country after signing a written pledge in this regard. The MOU signed by UNHCR and the Jordanian government included an

item stipulating that when the crisis ends, Syrian refugees should go back to their country, or the international community is obliged to find them resettlement countries as there is no integration in Jordan.

Secretary General of the Higher Council for Population estimated Jordan population to 9 million Jordanian and non-Jordanians, adding that this number was expected in 2030. A demographic imbalance has been created as a significant number of refugees are youngsters (below 15), in addition to 20% population increase.

According to the same source, apart from 1.4 million Syrians in Jordan, there are 550,000 Egyptians, 200,000 Iraqis, and 220,000 Palestinians in addition to 50,000 other Arabic nationalities and 100,000 non-Arabs.

A prominent economist in Jordan alerted that there are 700,000 foreign workers and 180,000 unemployed Jordanians in the country.



International Assistance to Syrian Refugees

UNICEF Jordan announced that up to 80,000 Syrian refugee children in Jordan will receive cash assistance under the agency's winterization programme.

The agency will provide 37,847 vulnerable Syrian children in the (0–12) age bracket in host communities with JD18 each to support their winter needs.

In addition, 41,000 children aged (0–14) years in the Zaatari Refugee Camp will receive JD14 each, and another 5,590 children in Azraq camp will receive the same amount of money.

The EU, through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has provided Border Guards with custom-built vehicles to assist injured and incapacitated refugees fleeing the war in Syria, this week donating a mass casualty ambulance equipped to carry up to six patients.

The vehicle will join three single patient ambulances and 25 other vehicles, including buses and pickup trucks, already donated by the EU through IOM to help Border Guards cope with the refugee influx.

Doctors Without Borders/ Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), in cooperation with the Health Ministry, inaugurated its first clinic for non-communicable diseases in Irbid city.

MSF inaugurated a clinic in Irbid for non-communicable diseases to serve Syrian refugees and underprivileged Jordanians. The clinic seeks to serve Syrian refugees in Irbid, in addition to underprivileged Jordanians who are not covered by health insurance.

USAID will finance the construction and expansion of 20 overcrowded schools in the northern and central governorates.

USAID-funded project will cover 10 schools in Irbid, two in Mafraq and six in Amman and Ain Al Basha, while the construction and expansion project will begin in January next year, according to the statement.

In a move to spread positive vibes and happy melodies among children at the Zaatari Refugee Camp, a charity piano recital by Japanese pianist Shinnosuke Inugai has raised funds to buy a musical keyboard for the Bahrain-funded school there.

More than 200 young Syrians graduated from a continuing education programme run by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in the Zaatari Refugee Camp.

Based on a comprehensive training package of literacy, numeracy, life and practical skills, the course provides meaningful learning opportunities in safe spaces for young Syrians.



The community committee at the Jordan Red Crescent in Ajloun organized two workshops on increasing legal awareness among Syrians. The workshops mainly addressed issues related to the Landlords and Tenants Law.

The Kuwaiti Red Crescent provided 600 neediest Syrian refugee families in Jordan with cash assistance. Each family received an amount of JD 50 to be able to purchase warm clothes during winter.

A Qatari charity organization has funded implantation of cochlea to 10 deaf Syrian refugees at the Zaatari Camp in a governmental hospital in Amman. 6 Syrian children benefited from this assistance. The organization seeks to assist other 20 Jordanian and Syrian children.

UNICEF treated 300,000 Syrian children who suffer from psychological problems in 2013 and 2014. The program took place in the camps and urban setting in the child friendly spaces in cooperation with the ministry of social development.

In cooperation with the Bahraini Royal Charity Organization and the Education Ministry, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization on laid the cornerstone for the Bahrain school for Syrian refugees in Irbid.

Education Ministry said the project will alleviate the burden on over-crowded schools, noting that 130,000 Syrian students attend school at camps and in the various governorates.

The new school will include 23 classrooms in addition to playgrounds and several other facilities.

The Saudi National Campaign to assist Syrian refugees carried out winterization assistance in Khaldieh area in Mafraq targeting 750 Syrian families, another campaign took place targeting 500 families in Sabha and Subhieh areas in Mafraq.

United Arab Emirates distributed winter items to 980 Syrian families in Amman. The assistance included heaters, blankets, hygiene kits and food. UAE is expected to assist a total of 3,000 families in two weeks.

The Red Cross Committee in Jordan revamped water infrastructure in the northern governorates of Jordan. The work included Replacing old pipes, water treatment; increase pumping, and maintaining water wells in Mafraq and Ruweished.

UNHCR provided 70,000 Syrian refugees in the Zaatari Camp with winter clothes, thermal blankets, mattresses it is planned to assist all refugees in the Camp with winterization items especially those who lose their tents because of rain and snow and be provided with emergency tents until they move to caravans.

King Abdullah Fund for Development, a national NGO conducted a voluntary campaign in Mafraq. The work included painting schools, yards, cleaning, schools electricity maintenance and vocational training courses.



Mapping of Caritas Jordan interventions

Below is a matrix that outlines Caritas Projects during 2014

Summary sheet of CJ projects throughout October 2013 till December 2014

CJ Projects: 25	17,114,994.2 JOD			
	\$24,173,720.6 USD			
CJ Partners: 26	Caritas Germany, Caritas Australia, CRS, Caritas Italy, Caritas Denmark, Caritas Austria, D&P/Caritas Canada, Caritas Singapore + + Caritas Slovakia, Caritas Switzerland, Caritas Czech, CAFOD, Trocaire, Caritas Korea, SCIAF, Caritas Belgium, Secour Catholic, Caritas Sweden, Caritas Tiwan, Caritas Andorre, Caritas Brazil, holy specular of Belgium UNHCR, WHO, MCC, Misereor, BPRM,			
	Number of beneficiaries			
Individuals	124,143	Jordanian	Household	11,629
			Individuals	17,673
Households	53,445	Syrian	Household	41,816
			Individuals	106,470
Total Beneficiaries	391,368	75,818	315,550	
		Jordanians	Syrians	
Areas	Services			
Irbid	15%	Food	Household	10,579
Zarqa	14%	Security	Individuals	0
Amman	17%	Basic Needs	Household	39,145
Mafraq	15%		Individuals	0
Balqa	12%	Health	Household	0
Karak	12%		Individuals	70,693
Madaba	14%	Protection	Household	0
			Individuals	8,400
		Shelter	Household	3,721
			Individuals	0
		Education	Household	0
			Individuals	45,050

Region	Amman Region	North Region	Central Region	South Region
Governorate	Amman	Irbid	Zarqa	Karak
		Mafraq	Madaba	
			Balqa	
%	50%	20%	20%	10%

New Emergency Appeal 37/2014

Beneficiaries and Services:

Provide humanitarian **food and non-food items** to **1000** Syrians (60%) and Iraqi refugee households (15%) and vulnerable Jordanian families (25%) in urban centres and outlying areas of Jordan.

Provide **12,000** Syrians (60%) and Iraqi (15%) patients and vulnerable Jordanians (25%) with **primary health care assistance** that involves screening check-up and first relief treatment.

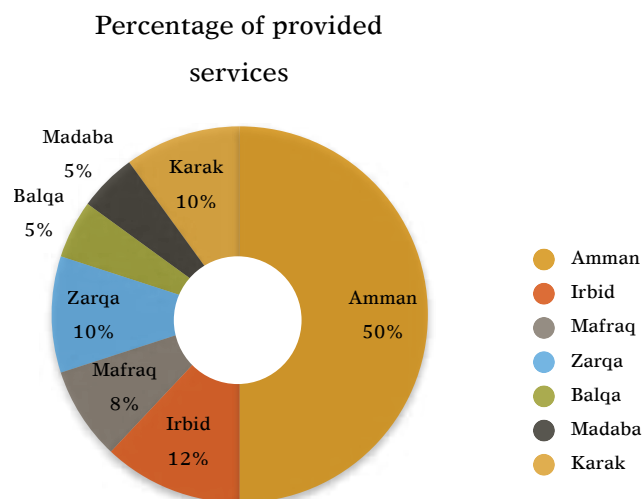
Provide **6000** Syrian patients (60%), Iraqi patients (15%) and 25% vulnerable Jordanians, including those who are non-registered with UNHCR, with **secondary health care assistance** including **600 beneficiaries** with inpatient that is not provided through any other medical facilities or partners, in addition to provide 10% of 6000 (**600**) Syrian, Iraqi and vulnerable Jordanian patients, with **medical accommodative tools and supplies** such as wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids, eyeglasses, blood testing kits.

Secure **2000** affected Syrians and Iraqi to protection-related services

provided through Caritas psychologists who are operating in Amman and the governorates. It involves **medical and social awareness** on hygienic and health topics, in addition to **psychosocial support and group discussions, along with referral to other specialized service providers.**

Secure **2400** Syrian, Iraqi refugees and needy Jordanians with **Mother& Child health care services.** It involves health care services to pregnant and lactating Syrian and Iraqi refugee women and children and poorest Jordanians.

CJ will implement the Emergency Appeal EA 37 in 4 regions within 7 geographical areas (Governorates) In Jordan through its' medical centre which located in these areas and other outreach medical campaigns, as shown in the map below:



Winterization Response 2014-2015

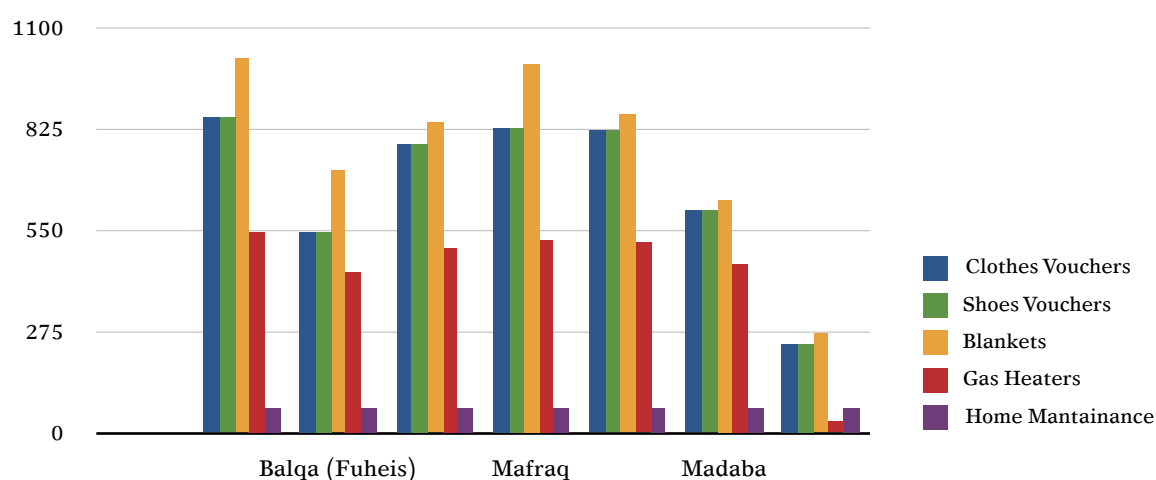
Many campaigns were carried out by Caritas Jordan in (7) governorates across Jordan, namely Amman, Balqa, Mafraq, Zarqa, Karak, Madaba and Irbid where Winterization Items-WIs were distributed to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. Caritas has put a new distribution plan to be implemented during the winter season (December 2014-February 2015), which will cover all areas where Syrian refugees and host communities reside, with semi-full WIs package of (heavy thermo

Blankets, Gas heaters, Shoes and clothes vouchers in addition to home maintenance) according to the UN Winterization sub-Working Group guidelines and SOPs. CJ plays an initial part with other NGOs through sharing the information with Winterization sub-working group and checking the RAIS system to avoid service duplication, where the total Number of beneficiaries through CJ-Winterization response is 18,305 Households comprising 91,525 individuals. **And this was achieved through 5 Winterization projects In partnership with Caritas Denmark, Caritas Germany and Caritas Austria.**

Total (Syrian + Jordanian Families)

Type (NFIs + Service)	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Mafraq	Irbid	Madaba	Karak	Total HH	Total Indiv
Clothes Vouchers	861	548	789	830	826	605	246	4705	23525
Shoes Vouchers	861	548	789	830	826	605	246	4705	23525
Blankets	1023	717	843	1004	869	637	277	5370	26850
Gas Heaters	546	438	504	525	521	460	31	3025	15125
Home Maintenance	72	72	72	72	72	70	70	500	2500
Total Services	3363	2323	2997	3261	3114	2377	870	18305	91525
Total cost JOD	Budget based only on services not running costs & staff							954,757 JOD	
Total cost USD	Budget based only on services not running costs & staff							\$1,343,527 USD	

N° Syrian + Jordanian Households Receiving Winterization NFIs + Services



Humanitarian needs and gaps:

There are many basic needs that are highly requested, but this does not mean that these assistances are restricted to the following:

1. Medical sector: allocate additional funds to respond to the acute and chronic needs of Syrian refugees so they can get proper medical treatment in a country that is plagued with crowded and inadequate medical facilities, amid a significant destruction of Syria's medical system.
2. Mother and Child: provide sufficient funds to cover increasing needs of mother and child feeding and hygienic services, in accordance with healthy life-style plan in place, to prevent feeding-related health diseases and respond to efficiently manage chronic health conditions.
3. Counseling: Caritas needs to have a physical structure where Syrians affected by war atrocities and blood scenes can be cordially received, listened to, and psychologically, physically and legally assisted, be provided with specialized training from which they can earn a living or promote certain skills and entrepreneurship, or referred to specialized services, according to each individual case need.
4. Basic fundamental needs and Emergency Cash: Caritas has to receive support to efficiently and effectively resume a momentous relief aid and reach out to neediest refugees and provide them with voucher-based tailored cash assistance that is likely to respond to their immediate needs such as winterization items, beddings, kitchen ware as well as emergency cash assistance, fresh, dry and dieted food.

In term of Gaps:

- The Jordan JRP came in a right time to determine the needs of the refugees in comparison with the host communities. The refugees and host communities should have respective needs and services.
- The momentum of human intervention inside Syria should be increased and effective so as to avoid more influx of refugees to the neighboring countries.
- Securing safe voluntary return and rebuild houses by the international organizations.
- Increasing awareness programs and training on peace building, reconciliation, civil society, livelihoods, cash for work, stipends to replace prohibition of work.
- To put in place a clear and continuous funding platform that ensures allocating and increasing annual budget and support to be constantly available.

Contingency Scenarios (Difficulties and Challenges):

In terms of challenges:

- Lack of self-reliance due to absence of work permission issued for refugees, reliance of relief aid amid lack of alternative programs and shortfall of funding.
- Legal status: there is no set policies in terms of valid/invalid documentation, registered and non-registered status, legal and illegal entries that don't provide available chances and enough access for the refugees to be integrated in the community, on the contrary, they are more threatened in terms of security and protection.
- Lack of capability of the government resources, facilities, infrastructure and funding strategies, which increase additional responsibility burdens, create tensions and negative impacts, and reflection of poor development structure.



Scenario 1:

Health and hygienic needs: more refugees are coming to Jordan due to mounting needs and the destruction of medical infrastructure in their country and lack of economic resources that enable refugees to cover their medical needs. Furthermore, there is a great need to provide hygienic items to school children as many skin diseases are spreading due to poor knowledge about health issues and awareness sessions among students.

In addition to, the government of Jordan has no option nowadays but to ask Syrian refugees to pay money for their medical treatment in public facilities, the same money uninsured Jordanians pay for getting a proper medical treatment in health public facilities.

Scenario 2:

Food Needs: in light of the WFP 85% cut on food ratios and the negative consequences that are expected to affect vulnerable nutrition support, Caritas seeks to fill this gap and complement the food ratios for beneficiaries have lacked this vital assistance.

Caritas Jordan will have to intensify its efforts through hiring more staff and seeking more financial resources to address these difficulties.

Future perspective:

In the absence of durable solutions, the ongoing violence and deterioration of human suffering, with the expectations that the conflict is prolonged, the following scenarios are expected to emerge:

1. Most likely scenario: Ongoing conflict inside Syria and prevailing deterioration of human suffering, increasing numbers of IDPs more than refugees (due to the latest preconditions on the Syrian entries to Lebanon).
2. Likely scenario: ongoing conflict inside Syria is expected to reach its utmost, especially in the high frequency conflict locations, where IS and Nusra are in control, particularly east and south Syria, which reflects an aggravating humanitarian situation as the number of refugees and IDPs is likely to rise.
3. Worst scenario: having any other regional conflicts; this will be resulted in additional batches of refugees and IDPs and devastating situation, politically and economic dimensions.

Coordination and Meetinas:

In recognition of its efforts towards assisting medical cases in Jordan and its noble humanitarian work for refugees and local communities, **Caritas Jordan** received an appreciation letter from the Ministry of Health (MoH), signed by the minister.

This goes in line with a close cooperation between MoH and Caritas, particularly in utilizing Caritas premise in immunization campaigns in the governorates where MoH have no/limited PH clinics.

Furthermore, Caritas has established a referral system for advanced psychological cases with 14 CBOs and national institutions as well as a referral system for complex medical cases with UNHCR.

Advocacy:

“Seeking Durable Solution and Advocacy for Displaced Iraqis in Jordan, the current situation, Challenges and Suggested Solutions”

Caritas Jordan in cooperation with UNHCR and other INGOs, NNGOs, CBOs, FBOs and other local charities, institutions and organizations initiated to establish Iraqi Working Group under UNHCR mandate and supervision to find a suitable durable solutions (to be returned to Iraq, to stay in Jordan or to be resettled in third country) and to secure their transitional residing period in Jordan by maintaining the basic needs and supplies of health, education, food and NFIs, and protection services.

Caritas takes into consideration the latest report that was issued by UNHCR and is working hard to respond to the urgent needs that were mentioned in the report:

According to The UN latest report living in the Shadows said that as the Syrian conflict approached its fifth year, many refugees were becoming “increasingly dependent on assistance, with Jordan’s resources and infrastructure being stretched to the limit”.

On the other hand, there should be a clear strategy and criteria to deal with the Syrian refugees, which lead to an increased burden on NGOs in terms of securing constant funding to cover food, health and cash sector needs.

- Integrating non-Syrian refugees (Iraqis) in the financial allocations (Cash), according to eligibility criteria (VAF).
- Enhancing the sub working groups as those have significant importance in the follow up and focusing on providing humanitarian assistance such as Cash, Winterization Items, and ITS.
- Interventions should not be exclusive to Cash as this assistance increase refugees’ dependency.
- Bringing coordination WGs together by governorates, led by UNHCR and local governorate representatives.
- Increasing UN agencies financial support.

Media and Communication:

Caritas communication officer roles are to reflect Caritas successes and provide sister organizations and partners with all news and developments concerning the work of Caritas especially in times of crisis and emergencies. Newsletters, sitreps, press release and other documents are issued on a regular basis. Caritas facilitates the work of visitors and communication bodies from all around the world and provide them with all needed information about the crisis as well as the Caritas role and intervention in this regard.

Personnel:

Caritas Jordan staff gave an extensive list of training needs for more effective and efficient work. Many staff is relatively new to CJ, and need additional training to be able to do their jobs well.

Staffs are moved between locations relatively frequently and while this is good for exposure to different centres, sometimes the learning curve associated with so much change compromises efficiencies.

Additionally, staff requested more regular access to information on project details, including funding breakdowns and inclusion criteria.

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

<i>Risk</i>	Likelihood (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy
90,000-100,000 new Syrian refugees in IS controlled areas come to Jordan as well as Palestinian refugees in Syria	High	Caritas asks for more funds to handle this problem
WFP program witness more than 85% of food ratios which prompt return of refugees	High	Caritas complements the role of WFP by providing food and contribute to fill this gap
Iraqi and Syrian refugees continue to come to Jordan from IS controlled areas	High	More projects are to be proposed to assist Iraqi refugees
Lebanon and Turkey close the borders and stop receiving Syrian refugees which makes Jordan the first country of asylum	High	Work more with the government of Jordan and other potential donors to share burdens and provide assistance

Back with Ambition...

Jihad –a thirteen year-old student– tells us his story after being enrolled in our school as he decided to quit the job he used to do to help his father covering their usual daily expenses to focus on his studies.

Jihad used to live in Damascus with his family before coming to Jordan in 2013. His family consists of six members. They used to have a relatively moderate life as his father worked as a simple labor.

“Our life was normal until the crisis began”

“Our life was normal until the crisis began; we were unable to attend school anymore. We had to flee to Dara’a and move to Jordan as my father had a previous trauma in his hand” Jihad said. The family spent few hours in Za’atari camp and directly moved to Amman- Al Ashrafeyeh region. “When we arrived, we had almost nothing. My young brothers and sister were sick and my father did not have the ability to work. That was the motive that made me go out each day and search for work. I worked in the field of painting cars during a year”.

“When we arrived, we had almost nothing”

Jihad’s parents were worried about him and his future as he lost four years of studies between Syria and Jordan. Jihad’s father told us: “A boy at his age should be able to read and write but this is not the case with my son.”

Jihad’s parents heard about Caritas School and they were immediately willing to send their son as they said: “We could not refuse this opportunity as everything is provided; a safe place for learning, an atmosphere filled with reciprocal love and respect, transportation as well as hospitality.”

Jihad is now back to school with a great ambition. He wants to learn so that his education will give him a chance to help his family in the future. “I am really relieved as I receive much care from my teachers and I made lots of friends” Jihad said.

Caritas is also helping Jihad’s family to pay their house rent and they somehow depend on the small amount of money that the mother gains from cleaning houses.

“We are so happy that Jihad and his brother go to school together, I sacrificed everything for my children”



“We thank God for everything. We are so happy that Jihad and his brother go to school together. I sacrificed everything for my children and we came to Jordan to give them a chance for a proper life with a better future! I believe that this is the first step of making their future-dreams come true” Jihad’s father said.

Response towards Iraqi Displaced in Jordan

Jordan now receives a wave of displaced persons who long lived in a country that used to be a birthplace of ancient civilizations, as well as a melting pot and a mosaic of diverse ethnicities and faith:

1. The initiative to bring displaced Iraqis to Jordan was taken in response to the Jordan Monarch' Decree to facilitate granting them entry visas and receive them in the Catholic Churches premises in Jordan, in coordination with the priests of the Churches. This comes as a result of the Islamic State (IS) incursion to their territories in Mosul and its surrounding villages.
2. An Iraqi priest sought Caritas Jordan's assistance, which made all needed preparations to receive in the designated Centers and facilitated their reception in Jordan.
3. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Caritas Germany, in addition to some other local and international bodies, expressed their solidarity and generously provided all sorts of urgent assistance to Caritas Jordan in order to deal with this new human tragedy. In a sign of solidarity and advocacy with those who all of a sudden found themselves homeless and exposed to all forms of intimidation and harms, the churches in Jordan have turned their halls to temporary accommodations, cancelling its parish activities and favoring the reception of the displaced families.
4. 15 locations were allocated to receive them, where they were equipped with mattresses, pillows, kitchen utensils and hygienic services, as well as food items.
5. Caritas was granted 50% discount on air tickets to bring the displaced Iraqis from Erbil to Jordan and facilitate their arrival procedures to the country with the Government of Jordan.
6. The displaced Iraqis were received by Caritas Jordan at the airport then were taken to the Reception Centers allocated by Church leaders and with the assistance of volunteers and Parishes.
7. Caritas medical cadres pay frequent visits to the hosting Centers and provide Iraqis with needed medication and hospital admissions.
8. UNHCR was informed about their presence in the Churches halls so as to register them in its database and

9. The Jordanian government, through Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, provided some displaced Iraqis with equipped caravans.
10. Many guests and visitors paid them solidarity visits and provided urgent assistance.
11. It is likely that their stay in Jordan will last long as long as their resettlement opportunities are still obscure, as some have UNHCR registration interviews and Refugee Status Determination (RSD), which will be held in April 2015, since not all of them are expected to be resettled in third countries, only those who demonstrate a well-founded fear of persecution if they return.



Highlights on Caritas Jordan Role vis a vis Iraqi Refugees' Reception:

Since August 2014, **Caritas Jordan** has registered some 6,000 displaced Iraqis in its premises, providing them all basic needs and services that help them live under dignified living conditions and promote resilience during their unknown period of time they stay in Jordan:

Caritas Jordan hosted 1034 displaced Iraqi Christians or 202 families in 15 temporary shelters.

Caritas Jordan prepared 204 units to host 202 families, each unit for around one family or sometimes two small relative families on a big unit.

Caritas established temporary dividers to install suitable emergency living units then were replaced with full partitions donated by Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) in all planned temporary shelters.

* 61 Caravans were donated by: Taiwan Embassy, Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization and Islamic Center Organization.

The 61 caravans units contain 54 hosting rooms and 89 dividers in the following Churches halls.

- * Amman: “Jabal Amman, Tlaa Ali, Ashrafya, Marka,”
- * Zarqa: “Saint Joseph, Melkite church”
- * Madaba: “Melkite church & Latin Church “
- * Balqa: “Salt & Fuhais “
- * North Amman: “Our Lady of Peace Center (OLOPC), Marj Al-Hammam /Melkite Church, Saint Charbel / Maronite, Naoor /Latin Church at Marj Al- Hammam / Latin Church”.

***Partitions distributed in 204 units donated from the LWF on 7 planned sites “Emergency Shelters” in:**

Other assistance came from Franciscan Monks, the Iraqi Embassy, The Royal Court, Toyota, Romo and Tanweer Companies, Daraghmeh Stores, Lions, Rotary Charities and World Vision.

“Caritas Jordan has assisted 570 Christian Iraqi refugees”

Caritas Jordan has assisted 570 Christian Iraqi refugees or 114 families residing in rented house by paying their rent subsidies, covering 57 rented houses for six months. Moreover, medical services, non-formal education, psycho-social support, food and non-food, food vouchers, winterization, hygienic and household items, among other fundamental needs have been also provided by Caritas Jordan.

Some families were advised to live together; two to three in the same house so that Caritas can spend money on paying more rents to a bigger number of Iraqis.

Caritas Jordan opened three centers to register the Christian Iraqi refugees who were displaced from north of Iraq after August 2014, and to conduct needs assessment.

Caritas field team visits reached out and collected information and analyzed data of 351 families,

consisting 1083 individuals in urban areas till the end of December 2014.

Caritas Jordan, in coordination and collaboration with the local community and charities, helped the Iraqi families in urban areas with some of their needs: “rent assistance, food packages, clothes, heaters, furniture

- 50 % of rental cost assistance for the urban houses were from the local community, Jordanian parishes and volunteers, such as “ Bait Al-Rajaa’ Charity, covering the rented houses in Al-Ashrafya area, Messengers of Peace in Marka area and rich Jordanian families in Al-Fuhais area”.

35 % of the Iraqi Christian population in urban area lives in: Al-Hashemi, 22% in Marka, 3% in Al -Ashrafyh 11 % in Al Jabal Al Hussein (Amman), 5% in Fuhais, and the other 24% distributed in other areas.



Caritas Jordan has been building and repairing pipeline installations, water tanks and repair bathrooms and showers. Moreover, it has been installing some kitchen sinks, baths and solar heaters when needed.

Further, it has allocated some of the caravans for personal use, taking into consideration gender issues and Sphere Standards (bathroom and showers).