



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.



Recent Developments

Under a security vacuum prevailing at the bordering area of the Syrian side, Jordan's border guard foiled many infiltration and smuggling attempts by gunmen, driving vehicles through the long borders and exchanged fire with the guards who pounded them using Jordanian air force fighter jets, killing and detaining many. More smuggled arms, medicines and medical supplies attempts were foiled by the guards.

Meanwhile, random shelling coming from the Syrian

side caused some damages and cracks to Jordanian houses that are located in the bordering area, apart from horrifying residents of mortar explosions, gun shots and loud sounds. Under such conditions, children refrained from going to schools and residents were asking for financial compensation from the government to repair the damages.

“random shelling coming from the Syrian side caused some damages and cracks to Jordanian houses”

According to UNHCR inter-agency portal information, this updated table (mid July 2014) illustrates Syrian refugees' registration with the agency with regard to geographical distribution:

UNHCR inter-agency portal information

The Zaatari Camp: **82,867**

Mreijeb Al Fahoud Camp: **3,737**

King Abdullah Gardens Camp: **712**

Total No. of Syrian Camp Refugees: **211,590**

| Amman | Irbid | Mafraq | Zarqa | Balqa | Jerash |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 166,507 | 141,452 | 156,942 | 66,234 | 19,053 | 11,162 |
| Ajloun | Karak | Madaba | Maa'n | Tafleh | Aqaba |
| 10,071 | 9,638 | 10,378 | 7,146 | 2,494 | 2,978 |

Total No. of Non-Camp Syrian Refugees: **607,500**



The UNHCR will now have 90 days to examine applications submitted by refugees who enter Jordan under amendments introduced to a memorandum of understanding and signed between the UN Refugee Agency and GOJ.

The Interior Ministry and the UNHCR signed the amendments to the memo, which was first signed in 1998 and gave the UN agency between 21 and 30 days

to examine applications. The agreement also stipulates extending the validity of a refugee identification card to one year instead of six months.

The current developments related to the high influx of Syrian refugees called for amending these articles of the agreement which has 13 articles to regulate this relationship, and only two articles were amended to give the UNHCR more time to deal with the large number of refugees.

The UN Refugee Agency announced that it had received only 40% of allocations needed until the end of the year to continue providing services for Syrians under Emergency Response Plan, which triggered the agency to carry out a RRP6 budget revision with the intention to down-size their operations to provide only basic services, Caritas has been put in a position to uphold the severest and emergency medical cases and provide them with proper medical care, amid a shortfall of other similar services especially in remote and underserved areas of Jordan. According to its representative in Jordan, the funds received so far might be enough until August as there is \$600m shortfall of the \$1billion that the UN agency requested for the year.

Recent Developments

ZAA'TARI CAMP

More security incidents took place inside the Zaatari Camp in response to general dismay among Syrian refugees over their miserable living conditions and allegedly lack of services inside the camp that is now home to more than 100,000 refugees and a fifth largest urban center and has 1000 babies who were born in their clinics, according to UNFPA statistics. The replacement of tents into caravans has gone down due to shortfall of financial support to finish this work that has kept some 6000 tents and 23,800 caravans.



A recent series of unfortunate incidents erupted in the world's second largest Syrian refugee camp due to violent riots that left 29 Jordanian security personnel injured and led to the tragic death of a refugee who received a shot in his back by unknown perpetrators.

According to security officials, the clash erupted after Jordanian police stopped three families illegally attempting to flee Zaatari through a breach in the camp's southern border fence and three other unidentified people trying to sneak in carrying "several types of goods".

Police stopped the three who started shouting and calling for help, gathering around 200 Syrians who began throwing rocks at the authorities' cars and personnel. The number of protesters swiftly increased to around 5,000.

The agitators torched tents and caravans throwing Molotov cocktails and blowing up several gas cylinders, according to authorities, who added gunshots were heard

in the rioting. Exactly one week later, the camp was once again a focus of attention when Jordanian authorities unveiled that they uncovered weapons-grade explosive materials in the camp, capable of leaving half-a-kilometer radius of devastation that would have destroyed one-fourth of the camp and several neighboring houses and farms.

"The replacement of tents into caravans has gone down due to shortfall of financial support"

Rumors that a four-year-old Syrian girl was tragically struck and killed by a Jordanian Gendarmerie vehicle during a routine patrol in the camp was later exposed as baseless contributed to this cycle of violence that hit the camp.

In one occasion, The Camp's security had to close the main gates after some local communities staged demonstration in protest of allowing a number of refugees to work outside the camp in different sectors such as agriculture and construction, which gravely affected area residents' livelihoods.

Despite installing and operating 6 surveillance cameras in different locations in areas of the Camp to preserve security and detecting any incidents that take place inside the Camp, two Syrian children died and their father suffered nerves breakdown due to burns caused by a candle that ignited fire and caught a caravan and two tents. Meanwhile, 120 refugees were evacuated after torrential rain flooded their tents and were taken to child friendly spaces where they were secured with blankets, heaters and food supplies while authorities remove the water from their tents.

OTHER CAMP REFUGEES

The government and the UNHCR officially opened a new camp in April for Syrian refugees in Jordan that they see have the potential to become one of the world's largest refugee camps.

The Azraq Refugee Camp, located some 100km east of Amman near Zarqa Governorate, will eventually be able

to accommodate up to 130,000 people, sprawling over 15 square kilometers.

“Over 9000 refugees are now residing in Jordan’s third Syrian camp”

Over 9000 refugees are now residing in Jordan’s third Syrian camp which, to date, has shelters for 25,000 and infrastructure for 50,000 refugees.

Of the total residents of the camp, 53 per cent are children, 20 per cent of whom are less than five years old, 30 per cent are from Daraa, 20 per cent Aleppo and 15 per cent from Homs, according to UNHCR Representative in Jordan.

On the site of a former transit camp for displaced Iraqis and Kuwaitis during the first Gulf War, housing units are grouped in communities and have private cooking and cleaning areas.

Azraq follows a bottom-up planning approach, beginning with the smallest social units, and preserving traditional social arrangements and structures of Syrian communities as much as possible.

Four distinct areas will be able to accommodate 10,000 to 15,000 people with its own community center, primary health post, community police post, women- and child-friendly spaces, sports grounds and access to schools for children. The Camp has now a security center sponsored by the Canadian government. It was inaugurated to preserve security and discipline and is provided with necessary equipment and cadres to respond to all complaints.

(ITS) INFORMAL-TENTED SETTLEMENTS

Lack of essential services at the Zaatari Camp as well as high costs of house leases have made it difficult for some Syrian families to stay at makeshift camps that they have been calling home for the past few months, according to residents of Informal Tented Settlements (ITS).

One of the Syrian families set up a camp on a farm located in the Dabaa area, an hour-and-a-half drive south of Amman, after they found the Zaatari Refugee Camp

uncomfortable for their families.

The family spent only three hours in the Zaatari Camp, and they could not stand staying there. They had expressed its worries about having their female relatives living in an “exposed environment” where there is little privacy, among other safety concerns. The family resides now in a poultry farm at an olive orchard owned by a Saudi national. The facility currently houses around 17 tents, where more than 50 per cent of the residents are children.

In the beginning, they stayed outside the farm. Gradually, they erected their tents in the orchard and a number of their relatives followed.



When the snowstorm hit the Kingdom last December, the tents flooded and the situation became very difficult. After that, the owner of the farm found out about them and decided to let them stay there. But living conditions have been less than ideal, as the place does not include bathrooms or kitchens.

They need water because the farm’s water is only suitable for irrigation.

The family and relatives do not have warm clothes for winter as they left all their belongings in Syria when they moved to Jordan.

The families only work at this farm, which is the only source of income. It is a seasonal job because this farm only has olive trees. Their job is done when the season is over and they are paid JD7 a day. Most refugees in the makeshift camp are registered with the UNHCR and they go to Mafraq city in the north to get their food

voucher, worth JD240, because they are registered there. They need to get a car or a bus to get there, which costs them JD75. It is also difficult for refugees to receive health services because most places are far from the farm. Their leisure time activities are limited. They only play either marbles or football and miss going to school. Despite all its disadvantages, the families see the farm as a place they can call “home”.

Meanwhile, authorities in the Northern Ghor “Sharhabil Bin Hassneh” Municipality in (Jordan valley area) moved Syrian refugees residing in illegal makeshift camps to the Zaatari Refugee Camp.

The area governor attributed the move to safety concerns, as the camp lacks the minimum health and safety requirements for the 800 refugees, and the Municipality is financially incapable to respond to their needs. The refugees attributed their stay in the tents to poor services provided to them at the Zaatari Camp and lack of financial capabilities to rent houses in urban areas.

LABOR MARKET ISSUE

The Syrian refugee crisis is accentuating the need to tackle pre-existing labor market issues in Jordan, according to an ILO report. These challenges focus on high Jordanian youth unemployment as well as the prevalence of low-quality and low-productivity jobs.

The report found that the extent to which Syrians have displaced Jordanian workers has been limited. Unemployment has not increased in the governorates, which host most Syrian refugees. However, the economic activity rate of Syrians (48.5 per cent) is estimated to be higher than Jordanians (36.5 per cent) and male Syrian refugees are working informally in sectors not traditionally attractive to Jordanians, such as agriculture and construction.

The report emphasized that since the Jordanian economy is characterized by small informal enterprises, Syrian refugees are likely to be gradually integrated into the job market over time as they develop contacts and relationships with Jordanian employers in host communities.

Drawing upon secondary data sources from the Jordanian Government and international organizations, the report aims to provide some indication of the Syrian refugee crisis’s impact until more concrete data is available. The ILO, in conjunction with Jordan’s Department of Statistics (DOS) and the Ministry of Labor, is currently

conducting a more comprehensive labor market study covering both Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

The ILO concludes that any approach to address the labor market impact of Syrian refugees must be comprehensive in terms of addressing fundamental labor market issues in Jordan, not just through creating new jobs, but also through:

- Improving working conditions and wages;
 - Addressing informal employment;
 - Strengthening migration management;
 - Expediting the implementation of Jordan’s National Employment Policy;
 - Strengthening the role of the Ministry of Labor, the private sector and trade unions in order to improve labor market governance; and
 - Improving national policy coordination and coherence to maximize job creation potential.
- Immediate ILO recommendations to address the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the labor market include:
- Providing Syrians with formal work permits in specific sectors;
 - Creating immediate jobs in host communities;
 - Maximizing the job creation potential of the aid economy; as well as Encouraging the positive impact of the Syrian presence in Jordan, including investment and increasing demand, this in turn creates jobs.

Noteworthy, the number of Syrian guest workers in Mafraq Governorate, 80km northeast of Amman, is around 7000. Residents of Mafraq city that includes 135,000 Syrian refugees, currently generate 200 ton of garbage daily, with sanitation services unable to keep up among lack of trash compactors, and a staff shortage that exacerbate the sanitation situation in the city. The residents are also requesting the government to stop sponsoring the camp refugees as this has also contributed to raising prices of commodities, rents and other basic services, with more cases have been brought to courts for litigations as percentage of crime, felony, labor and wedlock disputes surfaced.

Meanwhile, the Spokesperson of Ministry of Social Development –MoSD said that the majority of vagrants being held by the authorities are Syrians who make up 17% including 180 males and 166 females.

On the other hand, some Jordanian economists have warned of the negative consequences of having an active Syrian labor market, which is expected to raise unemployment levels among Jordanian workforce. This alert came after the Cabinet allowed skilled Syrian labor to work in Jordan, allocating 30% of those to work in the Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ) and 60% in the remote and outlying areas of the governorates. Economists advised to reduce these percentages to 25% to strike a balance in the labor market between Jordanians and other nationalities as the unemployment rate among Jordanians has reached 12%, adding that construction sector should be given a priority in light of a severe shortage in local community's work power.

PROTECTION & COUNSELING SERVICES

Almost 88.9 per cent of Syrian women refugees who visited counseling centers in Jordan are victims of different types of violence, according to a study conducted by the Arab Women Organization, a local NGO. The study is based on information obtained from 18 centers that provide counseling services for women and not on direct interviews with the targeted group.

The results of the study indicated that 50 per cent of Syrian women who visited these centers were subject to violence in school or university, while the same rate experienced gender-based violence in service-providing places. The study, which covered 101 women seeking assistance in these centers, also found that 44.4 per cent of these women experienced violence in the street.

In terms of domestic violence, 83 per cent of Syrian women reported that they are victims of violence inflicted on them by their parents, while 72 per cent cited their husbands and 56 per cent their brothers.

Another study conducted by UN Women early last year also reported that both Syrian children and women face an increased risk of sexual, physical and psychological abuse, yet have limited opportunities to access social services.

The “Interagency Assessment on Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection Among Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage” report was based on data collected through questionnaires distributed to 613 Syrians outside the Zaatari Refugee Camp, focus group discussions and 45 in-depth interviews with key informants, community leaders and service providers from all regions.

“early marriage (before the age of 18) is common among Syrian girls”

The report showed that early marriage is common among Syrian girls, with 51.3 per cent female and 13 per cent male assessment participants married before the age of 18 (most of them prior to their arrival in Jordan).

Yet the practice is perceived to be even more prevalent by study participants, according to the report, which indicated that 44 per cent identified the normal age of marriage for girls at between 15 and 17 years.

“The majority of survey respondents (over 65 per cent) said that the average age of marriage has stayed about the same since coming to Jordan,” the report said.

While there is no conclusive evidence that Syrian refugees are marrying early at a higher rate in Jordan than in Syria, the report noted that the sense of economic and physical insecurity that, among other factors, drive early marriage, is augmented in displacement.

Many focus group participants felt that, as refugees in Jordan, it was more likely for a young girl to be married to a much older man, and in a limited number of cases, a Jordanian, because he may be perceived as being more capable of providing her with protection in an unsafe or unfamiliar environment.

HEALTH ISSUE

Health services provided to Syrian refugees are not confined to medication.

According to director of the National Program to stop TB led by Ministry of Health, 109 tuberculosis cases have been detected among Syrian refugees in the Kingdom during the first three months of 2014, 40 of them among residents of the Zaatari Refugee Camp, while the rest were

among those living in host communities.

The ministry supervises the medication for all refugees diagnosed with TB as part of the “Public Health Strategy among Syrian Refugees” launched earlier this year.

Nine out of 10 Syrian refugee households in Jordan have at least one family member with a medical condition, including chronic diseases, conflict-related injuries and



psychological problems, according to recent assessments conducted by some INGOs operating in Jordan.

The assessment covered 384 Syrian families living outside refugee camps.

Syrian refugees, living outside of camps in Jordan, are increasingly unable to cover expenses for medical treatment, in particular for chronic and other costly health conditions, according to the assessment.

Although Syrian families that are registered with the UN have access to basic health services, 23 per cent of the surveyed Syrian refugees said they resorted to private institutions because the required treatment was not available at public health facilities or there were no services in their area.

Refugee families have to spend on average \$90 per month for medical services and medication, a huge amount of money for families who have no or little means of income.

“people die of diseases either preventable or treatable.”

Refugees in Jordan are struggling to afford healthcare and medication. There are more and more cases where people die of diseases which are usually either preventable or treatable.

Despite the burden on the sector due to serving Syrian refugees, the international assistance the sector receives does not even cover expenses.

Interior Minister has previously said that the cost of providing medication for Syrian refugees is JD23 million.

(IS) ISLAMIC STATE

The resurgence of the Islamic State (IS), better known as Daesh, and its control of large swathes in the northern cities of Iraq is expected to shed light on the movement of refugees to other areas of Iraq as well as the neighboring countries, namely Christian, Yazidis and Shabak minority groups who have long lived in the northern area of Iraq in peace with neighbours and had to flee persecution to the Kurdish autonomous area.

“1.6 million Iraqis left to Kurdistan, Turkey and Jordan”

Jordan is expected to be affected by these flights, as its border with Iraq is not controlled by the Iraqi government. Despite Ministry of Interior’s confirmation that Iraqis’ crossing the borders to Jordan is normal, there are conflicting information obtained from UNHCR that the number of Iraqis who are coming to Jordan and the neighboring countries is in thousands. Whereas, the spokesperson of the Iraqi opposition conference that took place in Amman said that there are more than 1.6 million Iraqis left to Kurdistan, Turkey and Jordan, at a time UNHCR has officially announced a contingency plan should the number of Iraqi refugees surge significantly, checking on its warehouse stacks of relief aid items.

According to the Minister of Foreign affairs’ latest statement, there are some 350,000 Iraqi refugees in Jordan since the beginning of 2003 war

Caritas Response:

The following table and chart clarify Caritas Registration process until June 2014. Total number of registered individuals with Caritas Jordan came to **394,170** making up **79,945** households.

The table shows that Zarqa has the vast majority of Syrian families as well as average of intake, Amman came first in terms of individuals. Caritas provides its holistic services to Syrian refugees in response to UNHCR RRP6 sectors.

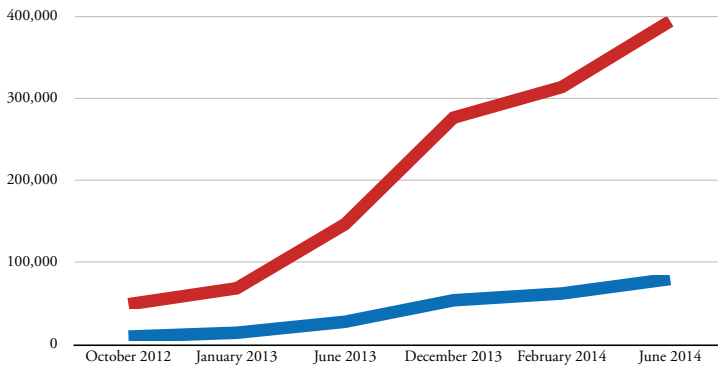


Caritas Center

| Date 31.03.2014 | Mafraq | Zarqa | Irbid | Amman | Madaba | Karak | Balqa | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Number of Families | 15735 | 15891 | 15022 | 17909 | 6105 | 4436 | 4847 | 79945 |
| Number of Individuals | 79770 | 78915 | 76395 | 89500 | 26129 | 20345 | 23116 | 394170 |
| Average Family Size | 5.07 | 4.97 | 5.09 | 5.00 | 4.28 | 4.59 | 4.77 | 5 |
| Average Daily Registration/Family | 30 | 65 | 55 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 32 |

● Mafraq ● Zarqa ● Irbid ● Amman ● Madaba ● Karak ● Balqa

The following table and chart illustrate Caritas Jordan refugees' upsurge registration curve:



Syrian Refugees Registratin Track

| Month | Registered Families | Registered Individuals |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| October 2012 | 9,688 | 49,110 |
| January 2013 | 14,400 | 68,612 |
| June 2013 | 27,792 | 146,801 |
| December 2013 | 53,957 | 276,513 |
| February 2014 | 62,219 | 313,814 |
| June 2014 | 79,945 | 394,170 |

Caritas Jordan Emergency Response Plan according to Emergency Sectors in line with RRP 6:

Under the jurisdiction of the Government of Jordan (GoJ) and coordinated by UNHCR, refugees response plan is a collaborative effort between the donor community, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, community-based organizations, refugees and Jordanian communities.

The total requirements for the Jordan RRP6 in 2014 are US\$1,200,650,591 requested by 64 organizations, through 1,265 project submissions across the eight sectors: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Cash, Education, Food Security, Health, Non-Food Items (NFIs), Protection, and Shelter. In addition, the GoJ has presented projects totaling \$ 413,787,018 for prioritized needs in the municipalities and the Education, Health and Water sectors.

Caritas Jordan is one of key actors in playing an integral role in this plan. Its' holistic approach in dealing with this man-made disaster makes it [Caritas] one of a very few organizations that tackle the majority sectors in 7 Governorate operating Centers, providing the following services in line with RRP6 requirements with the total of \$16,056,837 USD:

1 – HEALTH:

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.

1.1 Management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including EPI services in place

1.2 Comprehensive reproductive health services provided to Syrian refugees and affected Jordanian population.

Objective 2: Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential, secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees WGBM in Jordan By the end of 2014.

2.2 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established.

Objective 3: Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian WGBM and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.

3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary and tertiary health care supported.

3.3 Essential chronic disease drugs available.

2 – SHELTER:

Objective: provide adequate shelter for vulnerable Syrians (WGBM) and targeted members of the host communities in urban/urban settings outside of camps.

1.3 Refugees enabled to pay rent on time.

1.4 HH adapts housing to overcome harsh weather conditions.

1.5 Increased awareness / knowledge about tenure obligations and rights.

3 – NON-FOOD ITEMS:

Objective 1: Ensure that the basic HH needs of MWBG are met

1.1 Provision of basic HH items (through material assistance or conditional cash support) for new arrivals and replenishment/replacement for longer term populations.

1.2 Provision of basic HH items to mitigate harsh weather conditions.

1.3 Essential sanitary items provided.

4 – CASH:

Objective 1: Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrians as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.

1.2 Provision of equitable regular cash assistance

1.3 Provision of equitable seasonal assistance.

5- PROTECTION:

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.

1.5 Identification and referral of persons with specific needs strengthened and access to service improved

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreaches and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.

2.1 Community based protection mechanisms, outreach and community mobilization strengthened.

2.2 Peaceful Coexistence with local communities, including through community support projects.

2.4 Community empowerment and self-reliance opportunities for refugee and host communities are promoted as part of comprehensive protection interventions.

2.5 Psychosocial support services are strengthened and expanded.

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM are reduced/mitigated, and the quality of response is improved, in accordance with AGD principles.

3.1 SGBV risks are reduced through WGBM's empowerment and engagement in prevention initiatives.

Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.

4.1 Capacity development and collaboration with relevant stakeholders is strengthened, through the mainstreaming of child protection into other humanitarian response sectors.

4.2 CP prevention activities are increased, including through the strengthening of CBCPCs and other community structures.

4.3 Procedures and coordination mechanisms, including SOPs and referral mechanisms, are established and strengthened in order to support early disclosure, identification and referral in a safe & confidential manner.

4.4 Quality of Multi-sectorial response services for girls and boys and their families is strengthened and improved in accordance with AGD principles.

6- FOOD:

Objective 1: Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilization for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.

1.2 Syrian refugees received cash, vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas including vulnerable Syrian refugees awaiting UNHCR registration.

Objective 2: Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.

2.1 Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees received food assistance.

Objective 3: Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women.

3.1 Moderately malnourished Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women received specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus).

Objective 4: Ensure effective and coordinated sectorial response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.

4.3 Comprehensive (quantitative and geographically significant) food security and livelihood assessments conducted taking into account the different and special needs of women, girls, boys and men.

7- EDUCATION:

Objective 1: children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.

1.2 Out-of-school boys and girls including adolescents and youth (6-24 years) benefit from alternative education services such as informal, non-formal education, and basic life skills activities.

1.3 Boys and girls (3-6 years) have access to pre-primary education services.

1.4 Children with specific needs access educational and psycho-social services. Caritas Jordan Emergency Appeal (EA25) and (EA25 Revision)

| Sector | Total Required under RRP6 Revised (in USD) | % Requested by Sector | RRP6 Funds received (in USD) | | Total % received by Sector | Total % received by Sector |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | First Quarter (Jan-Mar) | Second Quarter (Apr-Jun) | | |
| CASH | 1,271,186 | 7.9% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| EDUCATION | 1,585,000 | 9.8% | 2,713,766 | 1,981,977 | 4,695,743 | 296.2% |
| FOOD | 2,118,644 | 13.3% | 1,075,564 | 42,035 | 1,117,599 | 52.7% |
| HEALTH | 6,800,000 | 42.4% | 2,489,005 | 4,746,360 | 7,235,365 | 106.4% |
| NFI | 2,439,467 | 15.2% | 1,624,293 | 285,641 | 1,909,934 | 78.2% |
| Counseling | 165,000 | 1% | 74,838 | 103,423 | 178,261 | 108% |
| SHELTER | 1,677,540 | 10.4% | 2,313,843 | 0 | 2,313,843 | 137.9% |
| Total | 16,056,837 | | 10,291,309 | 7,159,436 | 17,450,745 | 108.6% |

Caritas Jordan Emergency Appeal (EA25) AND (EA25 Revision)

Caritas Jordan had been supporting Syrian refugees in local host communities across the country for the last 2 years (2012, 2013). A number of Caritas partners provided funding support and in-kind donations for the initial Caritas Jordan response.

Based on the successes of the first EA appeal (44/2013) and the growing number of Syrian refugees and underserved Jordanians, Caritas Jordan kick-started the implementation of this new- phase 2- project in January 2014. The 12- month- project that is generously donated by some CI members, with extra funding compared to the former project, is expected to cover highly needed services under the following sectors:

- Food security
- Non-Food Items
- Medical care (Primary Health Care, Emergency Health Care, Chronic Medication)
- Protection-counselling (Psycho-social Activities, Health and Social Awareness)
- Mother and Child Health Care (Reproductive Health Care, Child Health Nutrition)

Following review and consultations within Caritas Jordan with a number of partners, and in light of the continuing

influx of new refugees from Syria to Jordan, Caritas Jordan was of the opinion that the time has now come to request assistance from the wider Caritas family through the development, formulation and launch of a revision on EA 25 through CI.

In order to continue to respond to a coherent and appropriate emergency plan and budget for the coming months, based on up-to-date needs assessment, analysis and coordination and drawing on Caritas Jordan's strengths and capacities, Caritas Jordan has sought to revive the call for support from CI through revisiting the project's a Revised Emergency Appeal (EA25), to urge CI members to shoulder their responsibilities and stand by Caritas Jordan that is exerting relentless efforts to bridge the gap regarding services provided to Syrian refugees, as well as needy Jordanians.

The project seeks to reach Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians who are living in Amman and the remote areas of Jordan, and provide them with the most needed assistance. In order to achieve this goal, Caritas premises are located in many remote areas in 7 governorates providing different services in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Balqa, Madaba, Karak and Mafraq targeting 22,500 beneficiaries.

Additional Information:

HRH Prince Faisal, the Regent, met on Sunday, May 18, 2014 with a delegation from Caritas Internationalis Directors, who are holding their annual meeting in Amman. During the meeting that took place in the Hashemite Royal Court, his Highness stressed that Jordan, led by His Majesty the King, is working in close partnership and cooperation with all international bodies and organizations to reduce the negative impacts of the regional crises, in particular the situation in Syria, which constitutes a major challenge, with catastrophic consequences on the Middle East and its people. From his side, His Highness highlighted the burdens that are placed on Jordan as a result of hosting thousands of Syrian refugees on its territory and the economic challenges to provide them with ongoing humanitarian services, as well as the pressure on its limited resources, especially in areas that are suffering from this influx. The delegation included His Eminence, Cardinal Oscar Rodriguez Maragiaga, CI President, Archbishop Giorgio Lingua, Apostolic Nuncio to Jordan, Bishop Maroun Lahham, Latin Patriarchal Vicar, Me. Joseph Farah, Caritas MONA President and Mr. Wael Suleiman; Caritas Jordan General Director.

During His Holiness visit to Jordan MAY 24, 2014, Pope Francis had a special meeting with with a group of Iraqi & Syrian refugees, handicapped people, vulnerable groups and individuals from charitable organization and institutions in Jordan. Caritas Jordan was present at that meeting with (40) Syrian & Iraqi refugees both Muslim and Christian. His Holiness that day made two important speeches; one addressing His Majesty, King Abdullah the 2nd at Jordan's Royal Palace, and a second at the Jordan River Baptism site to refugees and people with disabilities. In these two speeches, Pope Francis focused on the hospitality of Jordan and thanked all generous efforts made by the Jordanian authorities to support refugees in Jordan through the Catholic Church and in particular Caritas Jordan!

Caritas Jordan during Ramadan months and in cooperation with several local NGOs & CBOs in Jordan and the Ministry of Development distributed (5000)

vouchers to needy & vulnerable families. The assistance entailed JD 50 worth vouchers.

Since 2003, Caritas Switzerland has awarded the Prix Caritas in June each year. This prize honors personalities for their admirable commitment, their outstanding work in the social sphere, in development cooperation and in intercultural understanding. The recipients of the award stand out by their innovative and long-term commitment, and rely on political and social support.

For this year 2014, Caritas Switzerland chose Caritas Jordan and JRS " Jesuit Refugees Service" in Syria to take this award for the great efforts and human mission that both organizations are doing to serve the Syrian Refugees with various services.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted first aid procedures to Syrian refugees at the Zaatari Refugee Camp. The training course aims to teach Syrians on how to administer first aid and deal with health emergencies.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UNICEF have begun providing "the first learning opportunities to vulnerable Syrian refugee children" at the Azraq Refugee Camp through an education program.

The NRC-UNICEF program will ensure that refugee children affected by Syrian conflict do not fall further behind and gives them a sense of normalcy.

The 'catch-up' classes in Arabic, English, math and science are based on the Jordanian curriculum and taught by Jordanian teachers, the statement the NRC is also providing children with recreational and sports activities.

Korean Ambassador to Jordan inaugurated a football league and the "Korea's Ambassador Cup" competition at the Zaatari Refugee Camp.

The league was organized by the embassy in cooperation with Korea Food for the Hungry International, UNHCR and the International Relief and Development organization.

Two new football pitches at Mafraq's Hay Olimat School for Girls and Sareeh Club were inaugurated today. The pitches are two of eight Norway Football Fields constructed or renovated in northern Jordan, host to the largest number of Syrian refugees in the Kingdom. Supported by the government of Norway and the Football Association of Norway (NFF), the Norway football fields are implemented in cooperation with the Jordan Football Association (JFA) and the Ministry of Education. The other Norway football fields include two in the newly opened Azraq Refugee Camp, one in Ramtha, two in the Zaatari Refugee Camp (inaugurated in November 2013) and another field in the Mafraq School for Boys.

Mercy Corps is implementing 38 developmental projects in the northern areas of Jordan that host a big number of Syrian refugees. The projects entail improving and enlarging a medical center in Ramtha, 4 football pitches, a children garden, a psycho-social support centre in Mafraq, a sewing centre and community capacity building in the Zaatari village.

The Saudi national campaign for aiding Syrian refugees in Jordan presented food aid to Syrians in Mafraq.

The assistance reached 497 families, according to director of the campaign's office in Jordan. Saudi Arabia donated 1800 tons of dates to Syrian refugees in Jordan. The shipment was distributed to Syrian refugees in and outside the camps as well as to poorest Jordanians.

The Qatari Fund for the Treatment of Wounded Syrians in Jordanian Hospitals announced that it would extend medical assistance to Syrian refugees in the Kingdom.

The project, which began providing medical support in November 2013, will implement its second phase over the next six months.

The project is implemented by four Qatari charitable societies: Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF), Qatar Charity, the Organization of Islamic Call and the QRC.

The medical services cover critical cases, including eye, head and spinal surgeries.

60 children from the Zaatari Refugee Camp participated in an interpretation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "King Lear" that was performed in the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman.

Dubbed "Shakespeare in Zaatari", the 45-minute performance was organized by the Qatari Red Crescent (QRC) and was attended by 3000 spectators.

It was first held in the Zaatari camp, around 90km northeast of Amman.

Around 5,847 underprivileged Jordanian and Syrian families benefited from a winter campaign that lasted for over four months.

Launched by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in collaboration with Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) in December last year, the initiative covered all parts of the Kingdom.

Under the initiative, gas heaters, blankets and packages of winter clothes were distributed to the beneficiaries.

Under a huge white tent in the desert dust of Jordan, 100 Syrian refugee children, their own lives shattered, rehearse King Lear, one of Shakespeare's plays.

They form a circle around Syrian actor, who has worked with them for more than two months at Zaatari refugee camp in the hope of drawing attention to their plight.

This drama aims to revive laughter and joy among children to help them express themselves as well as to reproduce their childhood, which has been destroyed by war.

Mercy Corps Jordan completed the opening of four football playgrounds in targeted local communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha.

The establishment of the playgrounds is within the Leadership and Community Development Project implemented by Mercy Corps and funded by the British embassy, in collaboration with the UNHCR.

The project seeks to support efforts to respond to the impact of the Syrian crisis on host communities.

A two-day bazaar at the Zaatari Refugee Camp brought together women from host communities and refugees to display and sell their handicrafts.

This project was about introducing the Jordanian and Syrian community to each other and helps them integrate and share expertise.

Five local women's associations were invited from northern Jordan and three women's organizations from the camp. The handicrafts were produced in their own associations and the Syrian women produced them at the camp in labs provided by UN Women.

Several Syrians in the north are benefiting from a program held by the National Committee for De-mining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) and financially supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The NCDR has previously organized workshops and training programs for Jordanians on the dangers of mines.

As many Syrians back home, especially children, will be curious and want to inspect any strange objects they find on the street, so it is really important to teach them that it is dangerous to play with anything they find lying outside their house.

A new monthly magazine that covers refugees' issues inside the camp was issued. The magazine, which is sponsored by a Japanese NGO, will publish 20,000 copies that will be distributed inside the camp.

Some Syrian refugees are entrusted to do the editing and graphic designs. The aim of publishing this magazine is to give refugees inside the camp a space to express their anguish and provide them with entertainment.

A technical and vocational training Center was established at Mreijeb Al Fhoud (MAF) Syrian Refugee Camp. The Centre, which was sponsored by the British International Development Directorate, is expected to provide some training courses on sewing, electricity installation, ICT, entrepreneurship, in addition to remedial classes in Arabic Language, Math, life skills, marketing and office management, along with sports, arts, handicrafts and horticulture, and has a library.

WFP switched its traditional food vouchers that support refugees in Jordan with smart e-cards. The new system aims to retrieve the allocated amounts of each voucher through SMS they receive on a monthly basis. Formerly, the program managed to assist 550,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan through traditional vouchers, with a cost of JD 24 for each refugee. The agency received a contribution of 500,000 euros (\$684,000) from the French government towards its emergency food assistance programs, supporting thousands of Syrian refugees who have fled to Jordan. With food vouchers, refugee families are able to purchase food items of their choice at local shops across the country, including dairy, meat and foodstuffs, which are not usually included in food rations.

The "Colors of Resilience" project, which was implemented by the Awareness and Prevention through Art (aptArt) group and the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), attempts to utilize street art and mural painting to replace thoughts of war and death with ones of joy and hope.

Syrian, Jordanian and international artists engaged over 2,000 youngsters, who reflected in their paintings things they learned in workshops about health, hygiene, conflict resolution and hope for the future.

The workshops targeted Syrian refugees in the Zaatari and Cyber City, as well as the local community in the Irbid, Jerash, Ajloun and Mafraq governorates, to promote the theme of coexistence.

One of the main aims of the project is to ensure social cohesion between the two communities. The project is supported by UNICEF, the European Commission's humanitarian aid and civil protection department.

My Spark of Hope!

The harshness of life is still featured in the stories of many Syrian refugees whom destiny denied to live the basic rights of life! Hind Abu-Saif, a 38-year old Syrian mother of eight children, age between 3 to 18 years old, escaped to Jordan in October 24, 2012.

“No choice that day but to run away with my kids...”

“I had no choice that day but to run away with my kids... this scene will be imprinted in my memory and unfortunately my kids’ for ever! Says Hind. “a group of armed people broke in to our home in Daraa’, took by force my husband, Khaled, outside on the doorstep. They interrogated him, bit him really hard on the head and then shot him dead!” These people then burnt the house and thank God, Hind managed to run away with all her children.

Hind and her children escaped to Jordan to go first to a refugee camp, “Zaatari”. They stayed there for four months! “I prefer to go back to Syria rather than staying in this Camp!” says the eldest son, Mohammad 17 years old. And for the eldest girl, Manar, 18 years old, was the same opinion since they suffered from cold and dust there. “I had to find a way to escape from the camp considering the harsh conditions there and the critical situation of my 5-year old daughter, Taghreed, who suffers from Epilepsy and needs regular treatment and attention that was not provided inside the camp,” adds Hind.

With the help of a charitable person who helps the “martyr’s families” and since Hind’s family is considered one after her husband was killed back in Syria, Hind found a house in Amman area for (160) JOD per month plus (38) JOD electricity and water bills. This man offered to help with the rent for 6 months only.

“I am now the responsible of this family, I have to think about how to support them. I have a big family but what to do! I had no idea.” Says Hind “but God leaves no one! And my spark of hope came when the neighbors where I am staying told me to go to Caritas Center.”

Caritas staff listened to Hind’s story and as done for any needy who approaches Caritas Center, Hind was registered and then visited by Caritas field team more than once to see exactly what she and her family need. Caritas provided Hind with vouchers for non-food items and clothes for her kids besides bedding materials in addition to doing some maintenance work that the house needed to fit the living criteria such as water pump in for the bathroom and electricity safety points and electric lamps in all rooms.*

“I went at many organizations to ask for help but I was only helped by Caritas! I will make sure to tell other refugees or needy people to go to Caritas, the same way I was told and helped by others”. Says Hind

The future now for Hind and many others like her is a nightmare “each time I think of the future, I feel like I will have a heart attack! She says. “Now my concern is the education of my kids! Their father wanted them to get good education and my goal in life now is to fulfill his wish” says Hind.

* “Shelter maintenancel repair and NFIs (thermal clothes) for refugees from Syria and Jordan host community” ADC “Austrian Development Cooperation/ Caritas Austria



Caritas staff with Hind & her children in their house in Amman area.
Photo by CJ 2014

<http://www.caritasjordan.org.jo>