

Caritas Jordan Emergency Response Plan CJ/ERP 2021



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SITUATION OVERVIEW

REFUGEES REGISTRATION

Jordan hosts 757,714 formally registered refugees, though the actual number is likely

*"757,714 registered
refugees in Jordan"*

much higher. 83% of refugees in Jordan live in urban areas, 17% in the camps and 46.2% are children under the age of 17. 88.4 % of refugees in Jordan are from Syria 669,497, 66,670 Iraqis, 13,393 Yemeni, 6,009 Sudanese, 696 Somalis and 1,449 others. The vast majority live in Amman 217,7181.

Meanwhile, a recent decision by the Jordanian government considers Asylum

Seeker Certificates (ASCs) to persons of concern of all nationalities that have expired during the pandemic, valid through December 2021, regardless of the date of expiry.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/registered-persons-concern-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-jordan-1-august-2021>

Prior to the crisis, an average of 50,000 refugees approached UNHCR's registration centres every month to renew their certificates. Based on this decision, even if a person holds an expired ASC, they should still be able to access national services, including health and education, by presenting their existing documentation. In Jordan, ASCs have to be renewed on an annual basis, and while UNHCR has transitioned to carrying out this renewal through remote processes over the last year, challenges remain both in terms of connectivity/reachability, as well as managing the increased backlog².

RESETTLEMENT

For 2021, more than 5,300 resettlement places for refugees in Jordan have been confirmed by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the US

As part of UNHCR's efforts to expand complementary pathways for refugees, 32 refugees departed in May from Jordan to Italy through the Humanitarian Corridors Programme (HCP), with the support of Caritas. While the refugees' original departure had been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the families were able to finalize all processes and depart on 25 May.

Remote resettlement processing continues, with UNHCR Jordan conducting interviews, by video and telephone, with some 303 refugees during May, ensuring that integrity and identity verification safeguards are in place. A total of 153 individuals were submitted for resettlement in May, reaching a total of 1,114 submissions in 2021³. Meanwhile, less than 50,000 Syrians have returned to their home country since the border reopening in October 2018, 30,000 of whom returned during 2019, and 1,800 in 2020⁴.

Syrians have found asylum in 127 countries, but the vast majority fled to the neighboring countries – Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. These countries and communities have generously hosted refugees, and in the process, made an invaluable contribution to regional and international stability. This has come at an unprecedented cost, however, exacerbating preexisting vulnerabilities, overstressing basic social services, and reversing years of hard-won development gains. Today, several host country governments continue to confront heightened economic and financial challenges, whilst undertaking difficult reforms.

"Syrians have found asylum in 127 countries, but the vast majority fled to the neighboring countries – Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt."

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/jordan-unhcr-operational-update-may-2021>

³ <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Jordan%20operational%20update%20May%202021.pdf>

⁴ <https://alghad.com/35-2/>

With more than 669,000 refugees estimated to be in need of resettlement in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon, representing 46 per cent of the global needs, resettlement and complementary pathways remain key interventions providing an effective solution to refugees who face vulnerabilities in the countries of asylum, demonstrating responsibility-sharing while playing a part in preserving protection space in host countries⁵.

COVID-19

Jordan has noticed an increased need for SGBV services as a result of the pandemic, as SGBV has increased globally due to insecurity and lockdown measures. Creative

solutions are needed to implement these services remotely, but the past year has proven that it can and should be done. Similar concerns to people with disabilities exist in Jordan, and greater attention is needed to making humanitarian services more accessible to them, and to tailor health and MHPSS services to the needs of people with disabilities.

COVID-19 cases have been notably lower in refugee camps with a 3% test positivity rate in camps compared to a 7% test positivity rate nationally. Over 2.5 million vaccine doses have been administered, and refugees are increasingly among those registering to receive vaccinations.

Prior to the pandemic, Syrian refugees in Jordan faced significant barriers in accessing education, healthcare, shelter, and livelihood opportunities. 21% of refugee households in Jordan are classified as food insecure, with a further 67% of households considered vulnerable to food insecurity.



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The situation only deteriorated even further with the acute economic crisis worldwide, triggered by the COVID 19 pandemic that also heavily affected the countries hosting most of the Syrian refugees. These are confronting economic recessions and rising levels of unemployment and poverty. In several countries, host governments are facing mounting fiscal challenges to provide services for all those in need. The continuous provision of asylum and protection services to Syrian refugees has put a significant strain on the Jordanian national systems that address the multifarious legal, protection, durable solutions need. Despite the assistance by the international community to those Syrian refugee-hosting countries, the resources allocated are limited and are in continuous decline.

⁵ https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/acik?sa=L&ai=DChcSEwiL4NTFkrXyAhWN-VEKHT2dC-cYABAAAgJ3cw&ae=2&ohost=www.google.com&cid=CAASE-RoEO_A-ijkt09jDZck9rHdMEw&sig=AOD64_25_nHEhYzbMSfgytx8_gUWhE4U6Q&q&nis=1&adurl&ved=2ahUKEwjRxs7FkrXyAhUBDmMBHY5CD1UQ0Qx6B_AgCEAE

The pandemic has especially exacerbated food insecurity, as the unemployment rate reached 22.6% among men and 32.8% among women. Protection concerns for Syrian refugees in Jordan abound – mental health has declined, and many refugees, especially women, report feeling unsafe in their communities⁶.

Jordan demonstrates generosity in hosting large numbers of refugees, the pressures are clearly growing at national, community and household levels and there is an urgent need to find durable solutions to the Syria crisis.

FOOD SECURITY

Shortage of funds has made it difficult for WFP to provide vital monthly food assistance to half a million refugees in Jordan. WFP had already been forced to stop this assistance to 21,000 vulnerable refugees in July due to lack of funds and was concerned that further cuts to another 110,000 refugees are unavoidable in September. However, the Canadian Government stepped in with emergency funding of USD 3.2 million to maintain this monthly assistance for another month.

However, WFP's funding situation remains critical; the organization urgently needs a further USD 53 million to maintain food assistance to half a million vulnerable refugees during October, November and December 2021.

More than a quarter of refugees in Jordan are already food insecure and a further 65 percent are on the edge of food insecurity⁷.

*"92,399 Syrian
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EDUCATION

According to UNICEF, 238,038 refugee children are at school age, as 92,399 Syrian refugee children are out of school due to several challenges hindering them from getting access to education, and to be enrolled in formal education. The associated schooling barriers include lack of school space to absorb more students, inability to cover transportation fees and other additional related costs, bullying, sexual harassment, and adapt negative coping mechanism that obliges the family to send their children to work covering family's monthly expenses and/or get early marriage.

DARAA UNREST

Beginning of August, local Syrian sources said that the city of Daraa in southern Syria is witnessing a large displacement of families, especially during the night hours, in light of the continuing battles in the city. The sources stated that dozens of families were displaced from the neighborhoods of Daraa Al-Balad, Al-Sad Road and the camp to the southern outskirts of the city. Eyewitnesses said that the displacement movement comes after the failure of negotiations between the Syrian regime on the one hand and

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/syrian-refugee-crisis-facts-and-how-help>

⁷ <https://jordan.un.org/en/138358-funding-canadian-government-averts-additional-cuts-food-assistance-110000-refugees-jordan>

representatives of the negotiating committees on the other hand, and the failure to reach an agreement on a ceasefire in the city of Daraa. Syrian forces have intensified their bombardment of a rebel enclave in the southern city of Deraa in an attempt to establish control over the area since recapturing it three years ago, witnesses, the army and residents said. An army attack on the old neighborhood of Daraa dealt a blow⁸.

JRP

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has published a booklet on the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to the Syrian refugee crisis for the years 2020-2022.

The JRP aims to reduce pressure on the Kingdom's role as a host country, improving living conditions and helping refugees and host communities to rely on themselves in eliminating vulnerabilities and supporting Jordan in maintaining quality service provision for Syrian refugees, according to the booklet.

The budget requirements for the new JRP reach a total of around \$6.6 billion, with the total required for each year at an average of \$2.2 billion, the booklet said.

The booklet comprises three chapters: The first provides an overview of the crisis, the second highlights sector vulnerability and response and the third focuses on the impact of the Syrian crisis and direct budget support for needs.

The previous plan included 12 sectors, while the new JRP for 2020-2022 includes seven sectors, as some were combined to better align with the sustainable development goals (SDGs). These sectors are: Public services, economic empowerment, education, health, WASH, social protection and justice and shelter⁹.

Meanwhile, the volume of funding for Jordan's response plan to the Syrian crisis amounted to about \$220.7 million, out of \$2.43 billion this year, with a funding rate of about 9.1%, according to what the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation confirmed.

The ministry said that the plan's funding percentage amounted to 9.1% of the plan's requirements, and thus the deficit in financing the plan until mid-August reached 90.9%.



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⁸ <https://www.khaberni.com/news/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D9%86%D8%B2%D9%88%D8%AD-%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%B9%D8%A7-441426>

⁹ <http://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/planning-ministry-issues-jordan-response-plan-2020-2022>

The United States of America was at the forefront of countries funding the response plan during the year 2020 by about 521 million dollars. Then the Federal Republic of Germany with 204 million dollars, followed by the European Union with 124 million dollars, including the implementation of projects through the Trust Fund to Respond to the Syrian Crisis (Madad) with about 53 million dollars¹⁰.

KING ABDULLAH II STATEMENTS ON SYRIANS RETURN

His Majesty King Abdullah II said that the Syrian refugees in Jordan will not return soon, noting that one in every seven in Jordan is a Syrian refugee, and one in every five is a refugee, as Jordan has received other refugees from several regions.

He said: "The international community helped us, but I think that last year we got 40% or 45% of our needs, but the rest we got from our budgets, as the Syrians are enrolled in our schools and health system, and there are 200,000 Syrians who have work permits."

"We got 40% or 45% of our needs, the rest we got from our budgets"

His Majesty addressed CNN, saying, "I spoke about this matter, as many predicted that the crisis in Syria would take months, and I said that it would take many years.

He indicated that the Syrian refugees will not be able to return to their country soon, as there is nothing there for them to return for, and therefore we have to stay away from violence and we must discuss reconstruction, which is related to political reform, and again we must not forget what is happening in Lebanon and there is a close link between what is happening in Lebanon and Syria¹¹.

¹⁰ <https://www.almamlakatv.com/news/70533-909-%D9%86%D8%B3%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D8%AC%D8%B2-%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%88%D9%8A%D9%84-%D8%AE%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%86-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B0-%D9%85%D8%B7%D9%84%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%85>

¹¹ <https://jfranews.com.jo/article/329995>

CARITAS RESPONSE

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN TERMS OF:

CARITAS JORDAN REGISTRATION / JANUARY-JUNE 2021

CJ centers registered urban Syrians, non-Syrians refugees, Migrants, and vulnerable Jordanian individuals using CRM database system - VAF assessment Application, and the Number of registered Individuals in the mid-term period from Jan.-June 2021 reached to [17,453 individuals]; disaggregated by: Gender, Nationality, Age-group, Residing-areas in Jordan.

Registration	Duration	Individuals	Households								
	Jan. - Jun. 2021	17453	5624								
Gender Breakdown	Female	Male	Total								
	8667	8786	17453								
%	49.7%	50.3%	100.0%								
Disability Breakdown	1259	1526	2785								
	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%								
Nationality	Jordanian	Syrian	Iraqi	Other nationality	Total						
	7932	8038	380	1103	17453						
%	45.4%	46.1%	2.2%	6.3%	100.0%						
Age Group	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	<59	Total					
	3003	2936	2301	8468	745	17453					
%	17.2%	16.8%	13.2%	48.5%	4.3%	100.0%					
Residency areas	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Mafraq	Jarash	Irbid	Ajloun	Madaba	Karak	South gov.	Total
Individuals	4683	825	1199	1130	383	8363	358	371	110	31	17453
Households	1957	303	380	362	144	2089	134	198	45	12	5624
Average family size	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	3.1

Table (1): Caritas cases statistical Overview

The following chart illustrates gender breakdown of registered individuals from January to June 2021, which reached to 17453 individuals: 8786 Male (50%) and 8667 Female (50%).

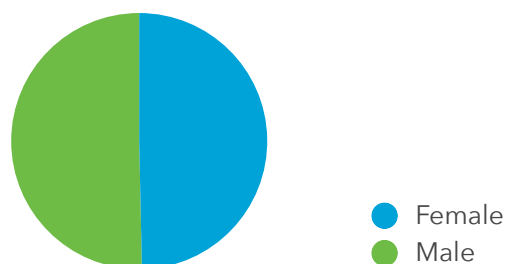


Chart 1: Gender Breakdown

The nationality breakdown (Chart 2) shows the nationality distributions among individuals' nationality are;

- 8038 Syrians (46%).
- 7932 Jordanians (45%).
- 1103 Other nationalities (6%) include migrants and non-Syrian refugees.
- 380 Iraqis (2%).

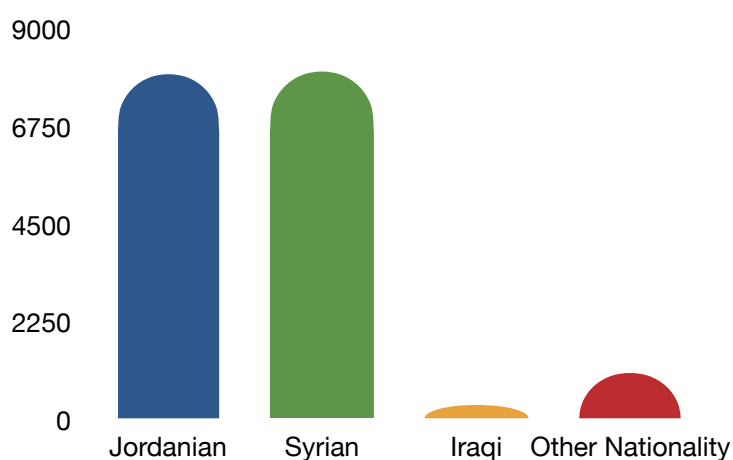


Chart 2: Nationality Breakdown

Concerning the age group in chart 3 demonstrates the high percentage of age group categorized among youth 18-59 years showing 8468 registered individuals (49%) followed by 3003 infants 0-4 years (17%), 2936 children 5-11 (17%), 2301 adolescent (13%), and 745 elderly (4%).

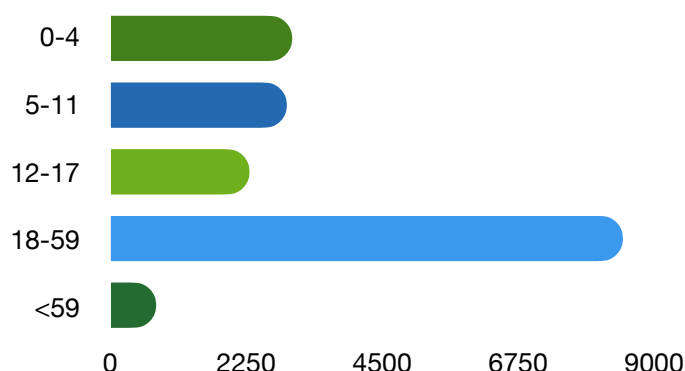


Chart 3: Age Group Breakdown

Chart 4 shows the disability cases among males are higher than females by 10%. A total of 2785 Caritas registered individuals (55%) male and (45%) are disabled persons representing 16% of the total Caritas registered individuals

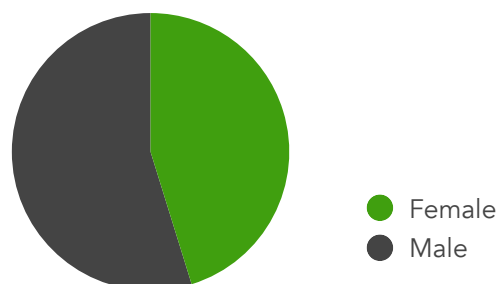


Chart 4: Disability Breakdown

CARITAS JORDAN MID-TERM SERVICES REPORT / JANUARY-JUNE 2021

Caritas Jordan through its' community centers provided 84,126 humanitarian services, as the mid-term report covers the period January – June 2021 demonstrating 30,073 individuals who benefited from different services in (8) humanitarian sectors; Health, Basic Needs, Shelter, WASH, Food, Livelihoods, Counseling and Education. The services are disaggregated by nationalities; 21% Jordanians, 59% Syrian refugees, 13% Iraqis, 7% other nationalities.

Sector	Jordanian	Syrian	Iraqi	Other Nationality	Total
Livelihood	121	0	169	0	290
Food	5	0	0	0	5
WASH	637	807	52	73	1569
Basic Needs	3204	1546	225	235	5210
Health	13669	40553	8763	5511	68496
Education	147	2552	94	0	2793
Counseling	295	4135	1232	101	5763
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18078	49593	10535	5920	84126

Table (2): Number of services provided Jan.-June 2021

Chart 5 shows the percentage of humanitarian services distribution according to each CJ's sector, as the health services have top ranking among other sectors presenting 82%, followed by counseling with 7%, basic needs with 6%, education with 3%, WASH with 2%, and almost zero percentage for food, shelter, and livelihood.

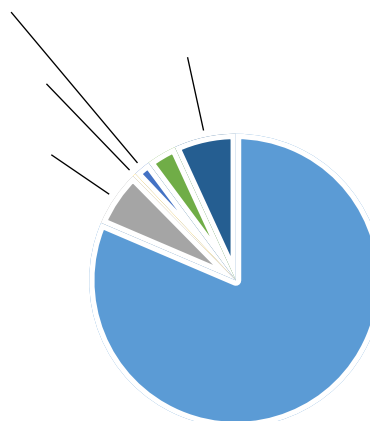


Chart 6: Services Breakdown over Sectors

Chart 7 illustrates the beneficiaries' disaggregation by nationality appearing the high share of 59% for Syrian refugees, followed by Jordanians with 21%, Iraqis with 13%, and other nationalities with 7%.

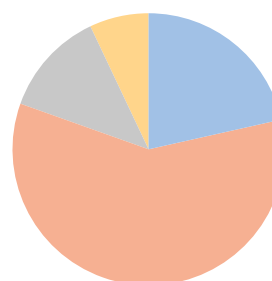


Chart 7: Chart 6: Bene. Disaggregation by Nationality

CARITAS JORDAN FUNDING PROJECTION TO 3RPS - 2021

Side-chart 7 illustrates the Caritas Jordan contribution to the 3RPs plan with \$ 12,276,695, as it is one of the international organization strives to assist both the affected host communities and refugees in Jordan. CJ plan will target 171,849 individuals in 2021.

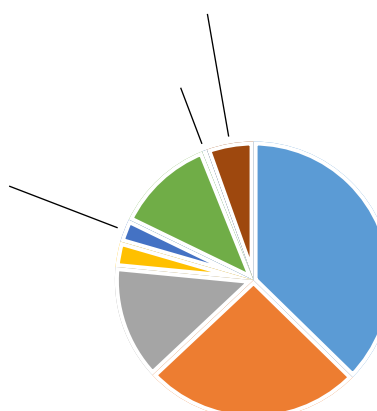


Chart 8 Caritas Jordan Funding Projection to 3RPs - 2021

COVERAGE AND GAPS IN THE RESPONSE

GAPS IN RESPONSE DURING THE MID-TERM PERIOD FROM JAN.- JUNE 2021

Current Situation

- Caritas Internationalis MS (Self-assessment) of Caritas Jordan submitted in June 2021.
- Registering [17,453] individuals, making 5,624 Households in mid-term period of 2021 year, disaggregated by nationality; 46.1% Syrian, 45.4% Jordanian, 2.2% Iraqi, and 6.3% other nationalities.
- Providing [84,126] Services for beneficiaries in different sectors; 82% Health, 3% Education, 6% Basic needs, 2% WASH, 7% Counselling and less than one percentage for food, Livelihood and shelter.
- (15) Caritas centers providing services in 9 governorates, in addition to (5) Business Definition Areas distributed in Amman, Madaba and Karak.
- 183 participants received 20 training topics; 9 in person and 11 through on-line platforms.

Gaps

- Only, 23% coverage of the CJ-EA05/2021- direct funding, which prevent Caritas to implement the whole EA05/2021 activities.
- Less number of humanitarian projects towards refugee and local communities and shortfall of fulfilling funding pledges to already implemented projects.
- The general funding situation for urban refugees in Jordan has reflected an increased number of people requesting assistance and relief aid from Caritas, due to COVID-19 repercussions on the local economy resulting more pressure on health services, lose their works, and reducing livelihood opportunities.

Potential

- More Quality Assurance and SOPs measures in place; Safe Recruitment agreement, Cash Based Intervention Guidelines for Emergency Cash Assistance, Code of Conduct for Caritas Partners, service providers and stakeholders.
- Additional Security and Safety measures in pace; Personal protective Equipment-PPE Guideline and Business Continuity Plan for COVID-19 in Place.
- CJ Human Resources Policy & Procedures upgrades are on process.
- Expanding the network of partnerships with different stakeholders seeking for global funds via consortium establishment.

Challenges

- Maintaining the low level of support in some sectors is expected to make beneficiaries resort to other unsafe and insecure resilience means and practices.
- Only 9.1% coverage of JRP 2021 by the mid-term period of the year.
- Closing the borders, and locked the voluntary return option, suspending the settlement opportunities made the Voluntary Durable Solution for refugees is hard to reach.
- Decreasing levels of support, especially with humanitarian projects might jeopardize provision of adequate services.
- Lack of available work opportunities of Syrian refugees in the labour market due to the COVID-19 that coming with increasing the percentage of the Jordanian without work.
- Funding diversion due to unexpected regional crisis.

Training and Empowerment during the Mid-term period from Jan.- June 2021

183 participants (37 Male/146 Female) attended (20) training sessions, as the training topics were classified into (5) main training types; 5 Organizational, 14 Operational, 1 Technical, where all training sessions coordinated by CJ –Training unit in cooperation with different Caritas partners, during the period from January- June 2021. **The Training topics:** (20) training topics were divided into (3) program types, according to the Caritas capacity needs and staff assessments, in which 11 training topics were delivered through On-line platforms and 9 training sessions were delivered in person:

Program type	"N" of topics	Topics	Delivered by
Organizational	1	REGIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING PROJECT (CSP) invitation.	Caritas MONA
	1	Refresher writing success stories	Caritas Jordan Media Unit
	2	Safeguarding policy	Caritas Jordan safeguarding committee
	1	MISP/ Training course on the minimum set of primary services for reproductive health in crises	Institute of Family Health organization (IFH)
Operational	1	COVID-19 vaccination training for health workers	World health organization - WHO
	1	"Right of play", role and responsibilities of facilitator "Yalla Nela'ab" workshop.	GIZ
	1	Assessing, Prevention and Control of No communicable Disease (NCDs)	Jordanian Nursing Council
	1	Medical Waste management	Specialized trainer in medical waste management
	1	Protection in Cash and Voucher assistance (CVA)	CaLP
	1	Core CVA Skills for Programme Staff	CaLP
	1	Monitoring 4 CVA	CaLP
	1	Interviews Technic to increase the knowledge and skills in interviewing Children	Jordan River foundation
	1	Sexual and Reproductive Health for younger adults	Jordanian Nursing Council
	1	Healthy Ageing	Caritas Jordan Health unit
	1	Evidence on Vaccines and Drugs Used in the Prevention and Treatment of COVID-19	Hungary Helps organization
	1	Mechanism, efficacy, and safety of different types of COVID-19 vaccines.	Hungary Helps organization
	1	CMR / Curriculum of the training course for health service providers to deal with cases of sexual harassment	Institute of Family Health organization (IFH)
	1	GBV Safe Referral	UNHCR in cooperation with Jordan River Foundation
Technical	1	RHEP II reflection WS to reflect on the current status of RHEP activities and learnings for the Mid-Term report, as well as the completion of our transition/exit planning for the school year 2021/22	Caritas Austria
Total	20		

HUMAN STORY: OUR STORIES