

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2015 Jordan Response Plan bridges humanitarian and development assistance.
- Stopping WFP food assistance would have drastic implications for the food security of Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Jordan Emergency Response Fund is now established.

FIGURES

# of refugees	619,163
Men	22%
Women	26%
Boys	27%
Girls	25%



2014 RRP6 JORDAN REQUIREMENTS

US\$ 1.01 billion requested

54% funded

Source: UNHCR, 29/09/2014

2014-2016 NRP JORDAN REQUIREMENTS

US\$ 4.45 billion requested

Source: JRPSC, 30/09/2014



Ramtha, Jordan (6 August 2014)-Trucks with humanitarian aid before crossing the Ramtha border into southern Syria. Credit: OCHA.

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Welcome to the Humanitarian Bulletin

This is the first issue of the Jordan Humanitarian Bulletin. It aims to give a regular analysis of the humanitarian situation in Jordan. We would welcome feedback and suggestion to ochajordan@un.org.

2015 Jordan Response Plan: Bridging humanitarian, resilience and development assistance

Since the onset of the Syria crisis in March 2011, over 6.5 million people have been internally displaced, and over three million have sought refuge in the neighboring countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. The response to the refugee crisis in Jordan has been led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)¹, in partnership with 54 humanitarian organizations, under the Regional Response Plan (RRP).

The number of refugees has placed considerable strain on the social, economic, and institutional and natural resources systems in Jordan. To build the resilience of host communities and mitigate the spillover effect of the crisis, the Government of Jordan has developed a three-year National Resilience Plan (NRP)².



To ensure more coherence, transparency and accountability of the response to the Syria crisis, the Government has decided to merge humanitarian and development assistance into a comprehensive plan—the 2015 Jordan Response Plan (JRP) - with the support of the humanitarian and development communities.

The plan aims to guarantee the ownership of and leadership by the Government of Jordan. It aims to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities affected by the crisis. At the same time, it seeks to preserve the critical development gains achieved in Jordan while sustaining social and economic stability and mitigating the ongoing impact of the Syrian crisis.

¹ For information on the refugee response in Jordan, please consult the Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>, or contact UNHCR at daubelco@unhcr.org.

² For more information on the National Resilience Plan, please consult the JRPSC website: www.hcspjordan.org.

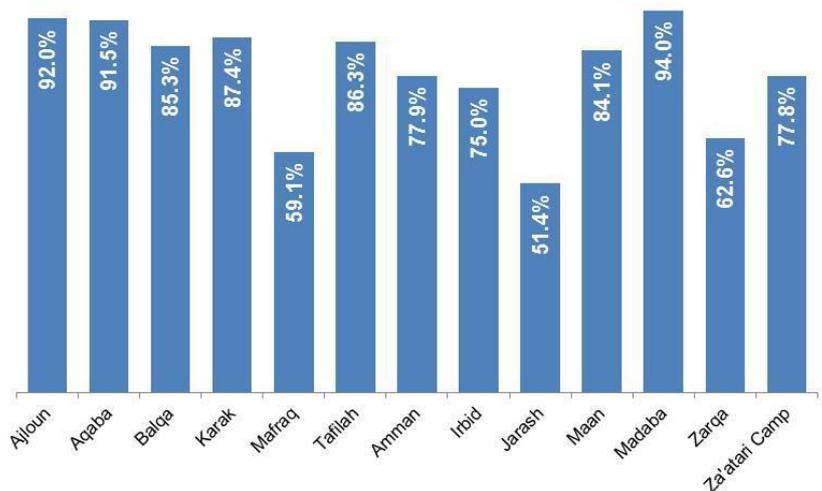
The Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) has been formed by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) to lead the JRP process and ensure alignment and harmonization with national priorities to improve aid coordination and effectiveness. The plan is anticipated to be launched in December 2014.

Food assistance faces funding shortfall

Stopping WFP food assistance would have drastic implications for the food security of Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Refugee households rely heavily on regular food assistance, with 74 per cent of households citing World Food Programme (WFP) vouchers as their main source of income³, underlining the great need for continued assistance. The exercise also found that only 6 per cent of surveyed refugee households in Jordan were food insecure, which is primarily due to the success of WFP's food-voucher assistance programme. Additionally, refugees increasingly adapt coping strategies to meet their basic needs and thus become less vulnerable to food insecurity over time.

Percentage of Households Using WFP Assistance as a Main Source of Income at Governorate level in Jordan (Source: WFP, 2014)



However, the WFP/REACH

Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) estimated that the cessation of WFP's food assistance would have a dramatic impact on the food security situation of Syrian refugees, with some 85 per cent of refugees in Jordan being unable to afford sufficient food. Without support, refugees would be vulnerable to exploitation, including child labor and early marriage. It would also further strain relations with the host communities.

The main short-term priority identified is the continuation of food assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees, both registered and unregistered, particularly those living in camps, transit centres or informal tented settlements (ITS). Secondly, addressing micronutrient deficiencies in young children through age-appropriate school feeding in the camps is critical.

Jordan Emergency Response Fund established

Reorganization of Regional Syria Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

Due to the increasing operational complexity and scale of the Syria crisis, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Valerie Amos, announced the reorganization of the Syria ERF on 24 June 2014, and the consequent establishment and operationalization of separate county-based pooled funds in the region.

As of September 2014, the ERF had received cumulative contributions and pledges totaling US\$81 million, of which \$73 million has been allocated to 209 projects responding to emerging needs, reaching more than 11 million affected people.

³ WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME).

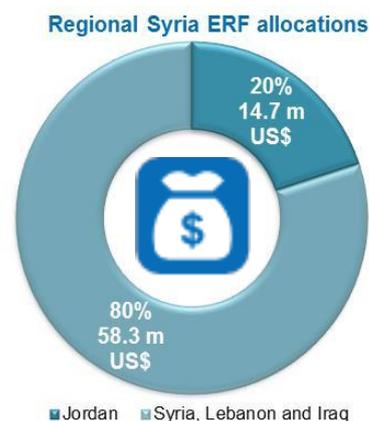
Out of the \$73 million allocated, 49 projects have been funded in Jordan amounting to \$14.7million. However, no funding has so far been received for the new Jordan ERF.

Focus of the Jordan ERF

The new Jordan ERF aims to enable the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance inside Jordan and through cross-border assistance to southern Syria. It will provide humanitarian partners with rapid, timely and flexible funding to respond to the Syria crisis and initiate life-saving activities for the benefit of IDPs, refugees and host communities.

Given the funding shortage, limited stocks, and early indications of a harsh winter, the UN and its partners are now calling for urgent donor support to deliver life-saving winterization assistance to people in need in Jordan and in southern Syria. In Jordan, newly arriving refugees in host communities and in Azraq camp will be supported through winterization assistance, including blankets and heaters with refills for four months. In southern Syria, it is anticipated that harsh weather will worsen the already precarious living conditions of some 550,000 people in need, with IDPs considered at risk, particularly the estimated 12,000 families now living in informal camps and settlements.

Cross-border operations under UN Security Council resolution 2165 provide the UN and its partners with more predictable access to formerly hard-to-reach locations in southern Syria. However, available resources will address only a small proportion of needs. To address the significant gaps that remain, further donor support to the Jordan ERF is urgently required. Unlike many other funding mechanisms, the Jordan ERF can be quickly mobilized to kick-start procurement procedures and ensure stocks are available before the onset of winter.



Humanitarian aid delivery to southern Syria

5 convoys sent from Jordan under UN SC resolution 2165 in 2014

6 UN agencies participating (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, WFP and IOM)

46 truckloads sent with humanitarian supplies

60,000 beneficiaries reached with food, WASH, NFI assistance

250,000 beneficiaries targeted with health services

USG-ERC Amos oversees the departure of a humanitarian convoy to Jassim

During her visit to Amman on 10 and 11 September, USG/ERC Amos visited Al-Ramtha, between Jordan and Syria, to oversee the loading and dispatch of the third UN convoy to southern Syria under UN Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 2165.

The consignment, which was distributed in Jassim, Dar'a, included medical kits, reproductive health kits, critical relief items, such as blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits and dignity kits, - and WASH assistance including water-purification tablets and kits.

On 16 September, WFP organized a fourth convoy to Tal Shihab and Tafas, Dar'a governorate, bringing food baskets to 3,500 families in need. On 14 October 2014, a fifth

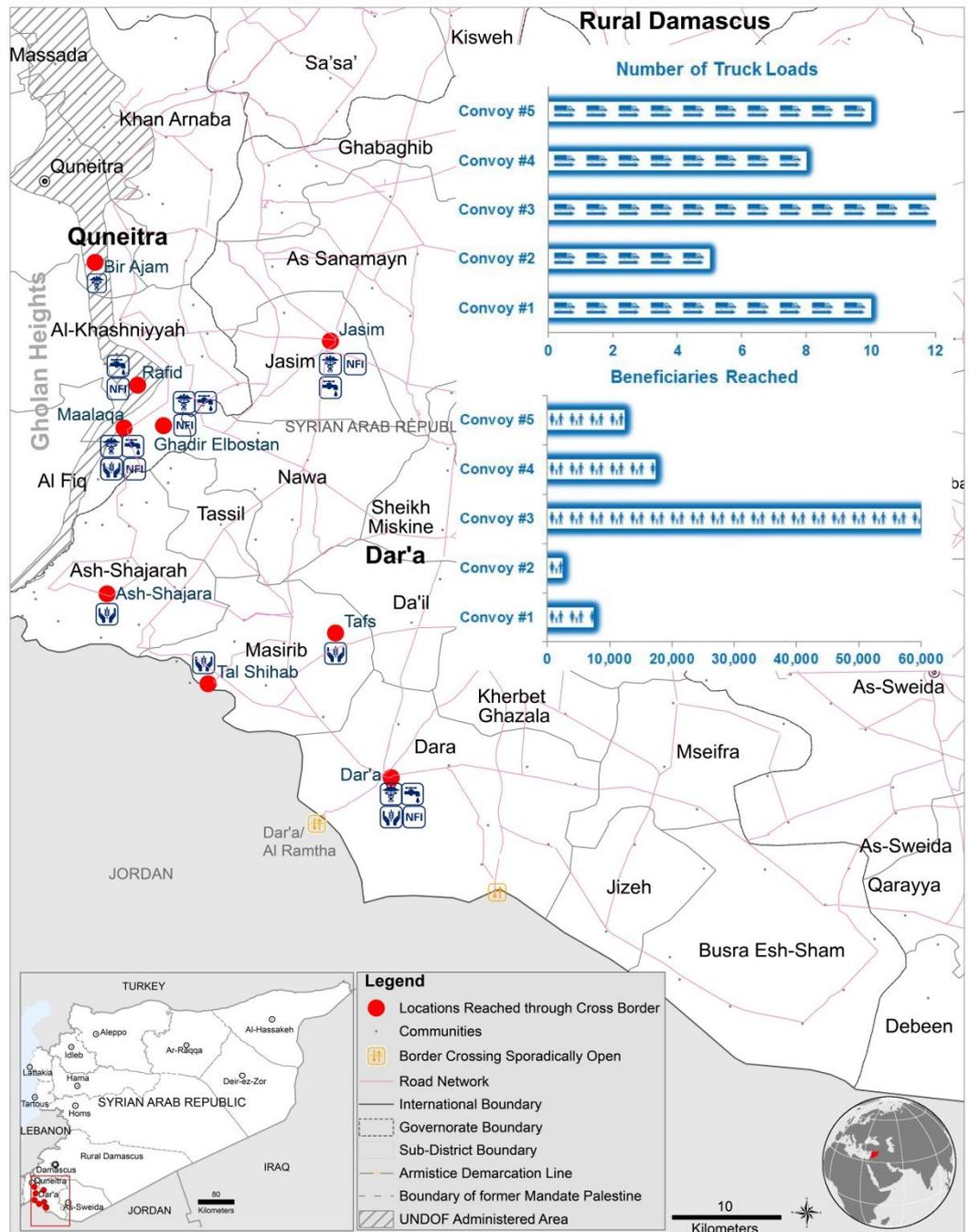
inter-agency convoy delivered NFIs, WASH items, and medication and medical supplies



Ramtha, Jordan (11 September 2014) –USG/ERC Amos at Ramtha border crossing to Syria observing the crossing of the third convoy into southern Syria. Credit: OCHA

to people in need in Khashneyya, Quneitra governorate. The distribution of assistance will continue until 20 October in Rafid and Ghadir Al-Bustan areas.

Cross Border Response from Jordan Under UNSCR 2165 to Southern Syria 



Map Source: OCHA, UNCS. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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