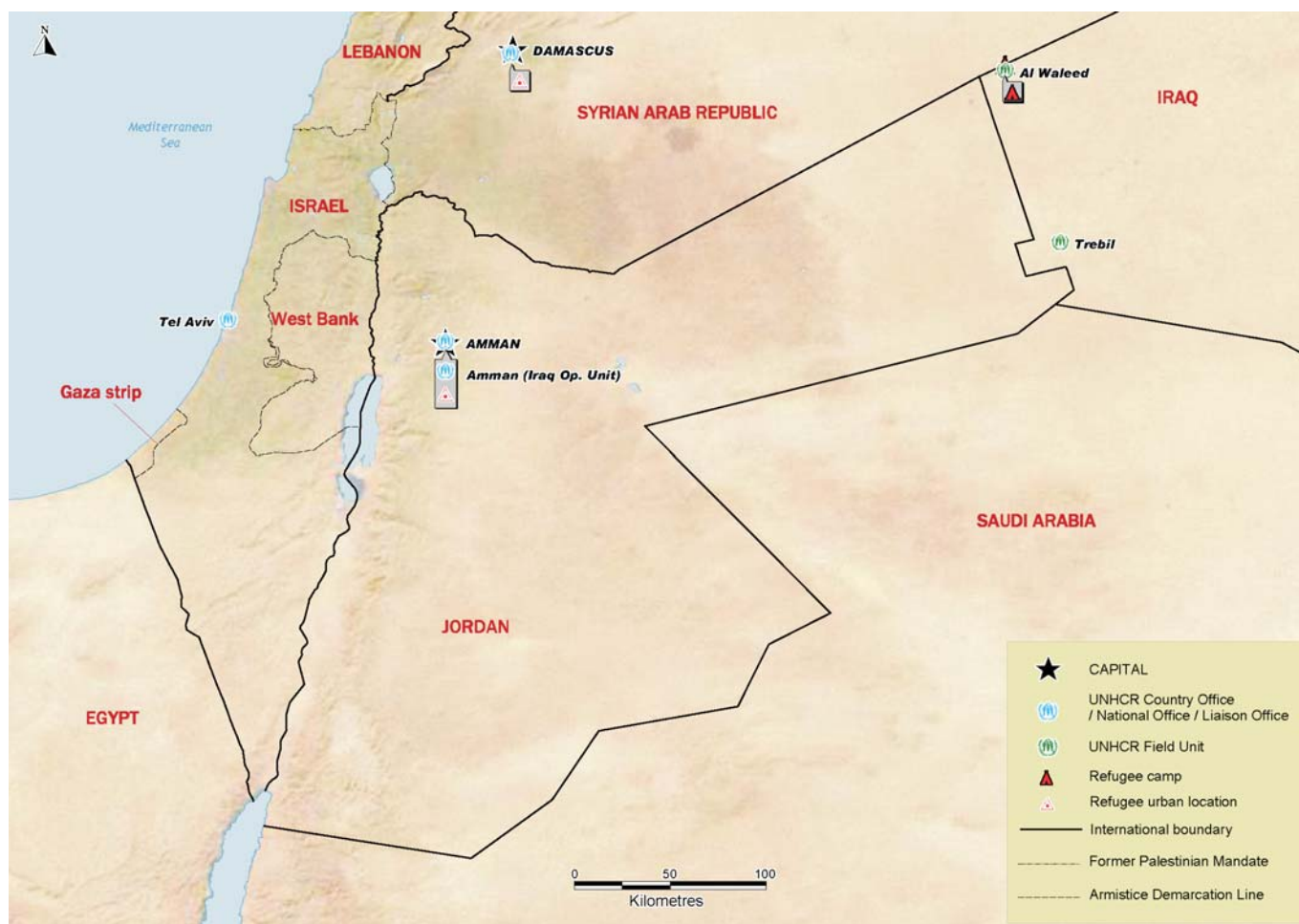


JORDAN



Working environment

The context

Although Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNHCR and the Government in 1998 is in accord with the major principles of international protection, such as the definition of a refugee and the obligation of *non-refoulement*.

Jordan has gained the reputation of being a safe haven for many displaced persons. The Government of Jordan recognizes

the Iraqis on its territory as guests. It continues to welcome them and allows them to live in the country in safety. However, the Iraqis do not have a clear legal status nor the right to work. As a result, a growing number of them face difficult living conditions.

The Government estimates that between 450,000 and 500,000 Iraqis live in Jordan. Only some 31,000 of these Iraqis have registered with UNHCR, as have approximately 1,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries.

The lack of legal status remains the main protection challenge for refugees and asylum-seekers. The latter may reside in Jordan

Planning figures for Jordan

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Iraq	30,800	30,800	25,700	25,700
	Somalia	230	230	350	350
	Sudan	300	300	350	350
	Various	400	400	450	450
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	100	100	80	80
	Syrian Arab Rep.	100	100	80	80
	Somalia	50	50	50	50
	Various	250	250	270	270
Total		32,230	32,230	27,330	27,330

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- National development policies include populations of concern.
 - ☞ Partnerships are established with the Ministry of Social Development.
- The national administrative framework affords better protection.
 - ☞ Eighteen training sessions are conducted for the benefit of civil society, academia, NGOs and Government officials.
- Access to territory is improved for persons of concern.
 - ☞ Protection space for persons of concern is maintained through better cooperation with the Government and civil society.

Fair protection processes

- Status determination procedures are made fairer and more effective.
 - ☞ Some 1,500 cases are interviewed.
- Standards in registration and profiling are improved or maintained.
 - ☞ All persons of concern are registered in a timely manner.
 - ☞ A registration team that can cope with the caseload is formed.

Basic needs and services

- Services for groups with specific needs are strengthened.
 - ☞ At least 5,500 Iraqi families receive financial assistance on a monthly basis.
 - ☞ Some 4,600 persons benefit from social counselling.
 - ☞ Some 1,800 elderly persons receive special support.
 - ☞ Some 800 disabled individuals receive special support.

- The health of the population improves or remains stable.
 - ☞ Some 30,000 refugees have access to primary health care.
 - ☞ At least 300 exceptional health care interventions are made.
 - ☞ Some 200 persons receive mental health care.
 - ☞ Five Government institutions/hospitals in and outside Amman are provided with support.
- The population of concern has the best access possible to education.
 - ☞ Some 7,500 refugee children are enrolled in primary education.
 - ☞ At least 1,500 refugee children are enrolled in secondary education.
 - ☞ Some 100 refugee children are enrolled in vocational training centres/institutions.

Community participation and self management

- The level of self-reliance is improved and livelihoods are enhanced.
 - ☞ Approximately 650 persons participate in skills-training activities.
 - ☞ Some 250 female refugees receive microcredit.

Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
 - ☞ At least 500 persons receive return assistance and transportation.
- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Some 1,800 cases are prepared and submitted for resettlement.

until their refugee status is determined and a possible durable solution is found for them. Due to the lack of local integration possibilities in Jordan, resettlement remains the only durable solution for the majority of the Iraqi refugees. Large-scale returns are not anticipated due to the security situation in Iraq.

● The needs

In Jordan, refugees and asylum-seekers live in urban areas. Due to status limitations and the lack of employment rights and access to social security services, their living conditions are deteriorating while their needs are increasing. Some 20 per cent of Iraqi refugees in Jordan have specific needs. Most of these refugees, particularly those with chronic medical conditions, experience isolation and have difficulties in caring for themselves. In addition, they may require assistance and protection from violence and exploitation.

| Strategy and activities in 2011 |

UNHCR will expand its partnerships with the Government and national and international partners in order to maintain protection space, as well as continue innovative assistance

delivery to people of concern. The Office will help the Ministries of Planning, Social Development, the Interior and Justice, as well as the Family Protection Department, to increase their capacities.

Timely and effective registration and documentation will continue to be the major protection strategy. It is anticipated that some 500 persons will register each month. Legal aid services will be provided through a national partnership, while legal representation will be available through the Jordan Bar Association. These new partnerships will be strengthened over the coming years, as they will be of paramount importance in the effective protection of people of concern.

The provision of financial assistance through bank cash cards, targeting families living below the poverty line, will help the recipients to meet their basic needs for shelter and food.

UNHCR will assist refugees to gain access to public services. Refugee children are already included in the public schools, and the Office will coordinate closely with development agencies in promoting safety within the schools. In the area of health, UNHCR will continue to raise awareness about services in public health facilities and to monitor refugees' access to these services. UNHCR will provide services that complement those offered in public health facilities.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	1
□ Total staff	144
International	17
National	71
JPOs	6
UNVs	5
Others	45

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of the Interior, Planning and International Coordination, Education, Health and Social Development

Dar Al-wifa, the Public Security Directorate, Family Protection Unit

NGOs:

Caritas Jordan, International Relief and Development

Jordan Health Aid Society

Jordan River Foundation

Mercy Corps

Micro-Fund for Women

National Centre for Human Rights

Noor Al Hussein Foundation

Others:

UNDP

UNOPS

UNRWA

UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

National Center for Security and Crisis Management

NGOs:

International Medical Corps

American near East Refugee Aid

Care International

ICMC

International Rescue Committee

Jordan Red Crescent

Jordan Women's Union

Jordanian Alliance against Hunger

Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development

Relief International

Save the Children

World Vision

Others:

ICRC

IFRC

UNDP

UNIFEM

UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

Some 1,800 cases (4,000 persons) will be submitted for resettlement in 2011. For those Iraqis who are interested in voluntary repatriation, UNHCR will provide information about conditions in their home country, and facilitate their return.

Organization and implementation

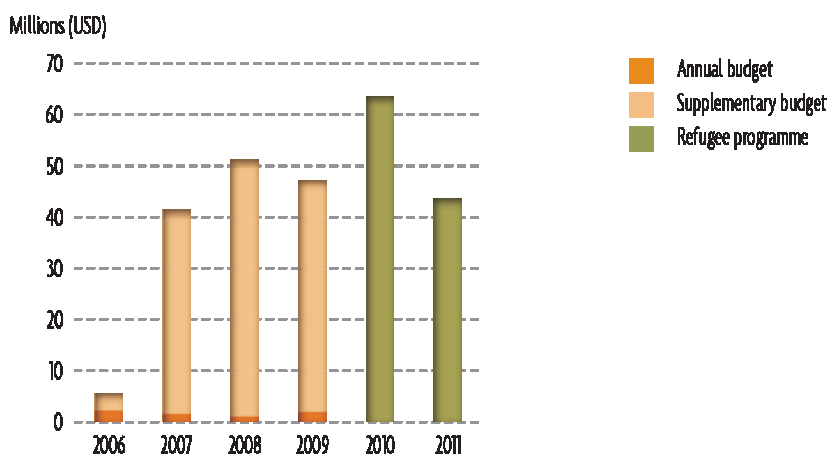
Coordination

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Country Team. The Office is developing an action plan on Iraqi displacement for UN agencies and NGOs, and continues to chair relevant working groups.

Financial information

The 2011 budget has declined to USD 43.4 million from USD 63.4 in 2010. Nonetheless, UNHCR foresees an increase in the provision of basic services and more support for community-based activities. An increased portion of the operational budget will be allocated to monthly financial assistance for persons with specific needs. In addition, UNHCR will rely increasingly on national partners in order to ensure sustainable and more cost-effective partnerships.

UNHCR's budget in Jordan 2006 – 2011



Refugee children play football in the Karamah camp for Palestinian refugees from Iraq.

2011 UNHCR Budget for Jordan (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment		
International and regional instruments	110,699	110,699
National legal framework	120,699	120,699
National administrative framework	393,936	393,936
Cooperation with partners	168,936	168,936
National development policies	1,170,699	1,170,699
Access to territory	70,699	70,699
Non-refoulement	80,699	80,699
Subtotal	2,116,367	2,116,367
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Registration and profiling	2,164,956	2,164,956
Fair and efficient status determination	628,459	628,459
Civil status documentation	364,956	364,956
Subtotal	3,158,371	3,158,371
Security from violence and exploitation		
Gender-based violence	749,026	749,026
Protection of children	335,120	335,120
Non-arbitrary detention	151,402	151,402
Access to legal remedies	301,402	301,402
Subtotal	1,536,949	1,536,949
Basic needs and essential services		
Basic domestic and hygiene items	375,332	375,332
Primary health care	7,931,032	7,931,032
HIV and AIDS	180,332	180,332
Education	1,660,632	1,660,632
Services for groups with specific needs	20,944,092	20,944,092
Subtotal	31,091,418	31,091,418
Community participation and self-management		
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	402,699	402,699
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,124,802	1,124,802
Subtotal	1,527,502	1,527,502
Durable solutions		
Durable solutions strategy	295,679	295,679
Resettlement	392,875	392,875
Voluntary return	465,098	465,098
Subtotal	1,153,653	1,153,653
External relations		
Donor relations	64,485	64,485
Partnership	64,485	64,485
Resource mobilisation	64,485	64,485
Public information	256,367	256,367
Subtotal	449,821	449,821
Logistics and operations support		
Supply chain and logistics	426,168	426,168
Programme management, coordination and support	1,673,241	1,673,241
Subtotal	2,099,408	2,099,408
Headquarters and regional support		
Oversight (inspection, evaluation, investigation and audit)	263,110	263,110
Security management	16,199	16,199
Subtotal	279,310	279,310
Total	43,412,799	43,412,799
2010 Revised budget	63,459,834	63,459,834

Consequences of a 20-40 per cent funding shortfall

- Only half the number of vulnerable families who need financial assistance will receive it. Winter supplements will not be provided.
- Refugee children will only have limited access to public schools.
- There will be no assistance for secondary or vocational education.
- There will be no mental or tertiary health care.
- Self-reliance activities and projects to prevent the exploitation of refugees will be reduced.
- Some 500 Iraqis will not receive repatriation grants and transport assistance.