

JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

# 2019

ANNUAL REPORT



**JHF**

Jordan  
Humanitarian  
Fund

## THE JHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019



### CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Jordan. OCHA Jordan wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the JHF website at [www.unocha.org/jordan/about-Jhf](http://www.unocha.org/jordan/about-Jhf).

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at [pfi.unocha.org](http://pfi.unocha.org).

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**Front Cover**

Credit: OCHA/JHF team

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## FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to share with you the 2019 Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) Annual Report. The report highlights the Fund's achievements in responding to urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan. Throughout 2019, the JHF has continued to demonstrate its added value to the humanitarian response by supporting the priorities outlined in the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), specifically targeting critical gaps and working to increase the number of projects implemented by local organizations.

In my capacity as Jordan's Humanitarian Coordinator and custodian of the JHF, I am humbled by the engagement and commitment of the JHF's Advisory Board who have worked throughout the year to position the fund so that it makes a meaningful contribution to the humanitarian response in Jordan. The guidance of Board members has been invaluable and I would like to thank each one of them for their dedication and advice in preparing each of the allocations during 2019. The functioning of the Board was truly consultative and inclusive.

During 2019 the JHF allocated US\$ 8.6 million to 31 projects to address critical needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in camps and host communities as well as very vulnerable Jordanians. The Fund launched two standard allocations, and also responded to new and unforeseen needs through three Reserve windows.

A key characteristic of the Fund is its ability to disburse funds in a timely and flexible manner to meet the most immediate needs of the most vulnerable and fill emerging gaps. I take this opportunity to thank the Governments of Sweden, Belgium and Ireland for their generous and long standing commitment to the JHF and also express my sincere appreciation to Germany and Italy for their contributions and confidence in the Fund. Moving forward in 2020, I look forward to continuing this productive partnership.

In 2020, it will be crucial for the Fund to stabilize its resources so that it can continue to respond to critical and urgent humanitarian needs and response gaps. Until durable solutions are found for vulnerable refugees and host communities, humanitarian needs in Jordan will persist. I anticipate that this situation will continue for the foreseeable future. The JHF will continue to be needed as agile, gap-filling emergency fund to support the humanitarian response. The need for this type of fund has been reinforced by the Covid-19 crisis, which will bring new suffering to many of those we serve. I therefore call upon our humanitarian partners to continue to support the Fund's ongoing efforts through renewed financial commitments for what promises to be a testing time for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians alike.



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**ANDERS PEDERSEN**

United Nations Resident/  
Humanitarian Coordinator in Jordan





**Location:** Jordan/Azraq Camp  
Credit: OCHA/Amani Salah  
Informal Tented Settlement (ITS)

“

With the Syria crisis entering its ninth year, the humanitarian needs remain high and critical

”

**ANDERS PEDERSEN**  
UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN  
COORDINATOR IN JORDAN

## JHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

# 2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund during the 2019 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2019 include achievements from allocations whose implementation phase started prior to 2019.** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 - 31 January 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

## 2019 IN REVIEW

## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

The conflict in Syria continues to be the world's largest displacement crisis, with Jordan highly impacted by the influx of people who have sought refuge in the country, many for up to nine years. As of 31 December 2019, UNHCR has registered 745,169 refugees in Jordan, the majority of whom (654,692) are Syrian. Most Syrian refugees live in urban communities (531,432), with the remaining 18.8 per cent in camps, principally the Azraq and Zaatari camps. Jordan continues as the country hosts the second largest refugee population per capita in the world.

Over 78 per cent of Syrians in Jordan live below the national poverty line, underlining the hardships refugees face in meeting their daily needs, including access to adequate shelter, food, healthcare and education. After years in displacement refugees have little hope that durable solutions of return or resettlement will occur soon. At the same time, maintaining basic services and cash assistance for the most vulnerable will be a growing struggle as the country deals with internal reforms and growing vulnerability amongst Jordanian citizens.

In addition to the physical and psychological impact of war and displacement, refugees in Jordan are facing increased economic hardships. With limited livelihood opportunities, refugees, like many vulnerable Jordanians are impacted by recent changes in tax codes and subsidies, particularly on food and health care. Although Jordanian authorities have granted Syrian refugees access to the education system, certain segments of the labour market, and subsidised health care, access is uneven and with limitations. For non-Syrian refugees opportunities for self-reliance and assistance is more limited, with many refugees forced to resort to negative coping strategies to help support themselves.

Using a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional approach, the UNHCR-coordinated 2019 Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) Population Survey profiled Syrian households to monitor changes in vulnerability over time. The VAF assessed household welfare, coping strategies, basic needs, health and food security, with results indicating that 78 per cent of the population are highly or severely vulnerable, living below the Jordanian poverty line. In the severely vulnerable category, a 12 per cent increase was recorded, a measure used to indicate food insecurity by assessing reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Years of displacement during which resources have been depleted, particularly for those unable to access income through work, remittances or other means has contributed to growing vulnerability amongst the refugee population.

### Humanitarian Response Plan



0.75M People in need



0.65M People targeted



\$703M Funding requirement

### Refugees from nationalities other than Syrian

In addition to the Syrian refugee caseload, the Kingdom is home to 56 other nationalities of refugees and asylum seekers – predominantly Iraqi (67,188), Yemeni (14,774), Sudanese (6,096) and Somali (744). Like Syria refugees the vast majority of these groups live urban areas. With one in 14 people in the Kingdom a refugee, Jordan hosts the second largest number of refugees relative to the size of its population. The large additional population has had a considerable impact on the country's economy, infrastructure, health and education systems.

For refugees of all nationalities as well as vulnerable Jordanians, high poverty rates contribute to serious protection concerns, which include negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child labour as well as increased incidents of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). With the complex Jordan context, gender plays a crucial role, contributing to women's higher vulnerability. Disability also impacts affecting people's ability to enjoy social, economic and civil rights. Geography is also a determinant of vulnerability, with unemployment rate as high as 17.7 per cent in the southern area of Jordan.

### Palestinian Refugees from Syria

The Syrian conflict has forced over 120,000 Palestine refugees to flee Syria in search of safety and protection elsewhere, principally in Lebanon and Jordan. Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) started to enter Jordan during the first year of the conflict, when the border was open to Palestine and Syrian refugees alike. However, in 2013, Jordan, already host to 2.3 million UNRWA-registered Palestine refugees, introduced a policy of non-admission for

PRS. Despite this restriction, the inflow of Palestine refugees continued, although at substantially reduced numbers. While some PRS have Jordanian documents and regularly enter the country, many have an irregular status and are living under risk of arrest, detention and forced return.

The number of PRS in Jordan has remained relatively stable over the past years. As of December 2019, UNRWA recorded 17,349 PRS (5,355 women, 4,518 men, 7,476 children, including 295 persons with disabilities), including 356 who reside in King Abdullah Park (KAP) and face movement restrictions and a number of protection concerns.

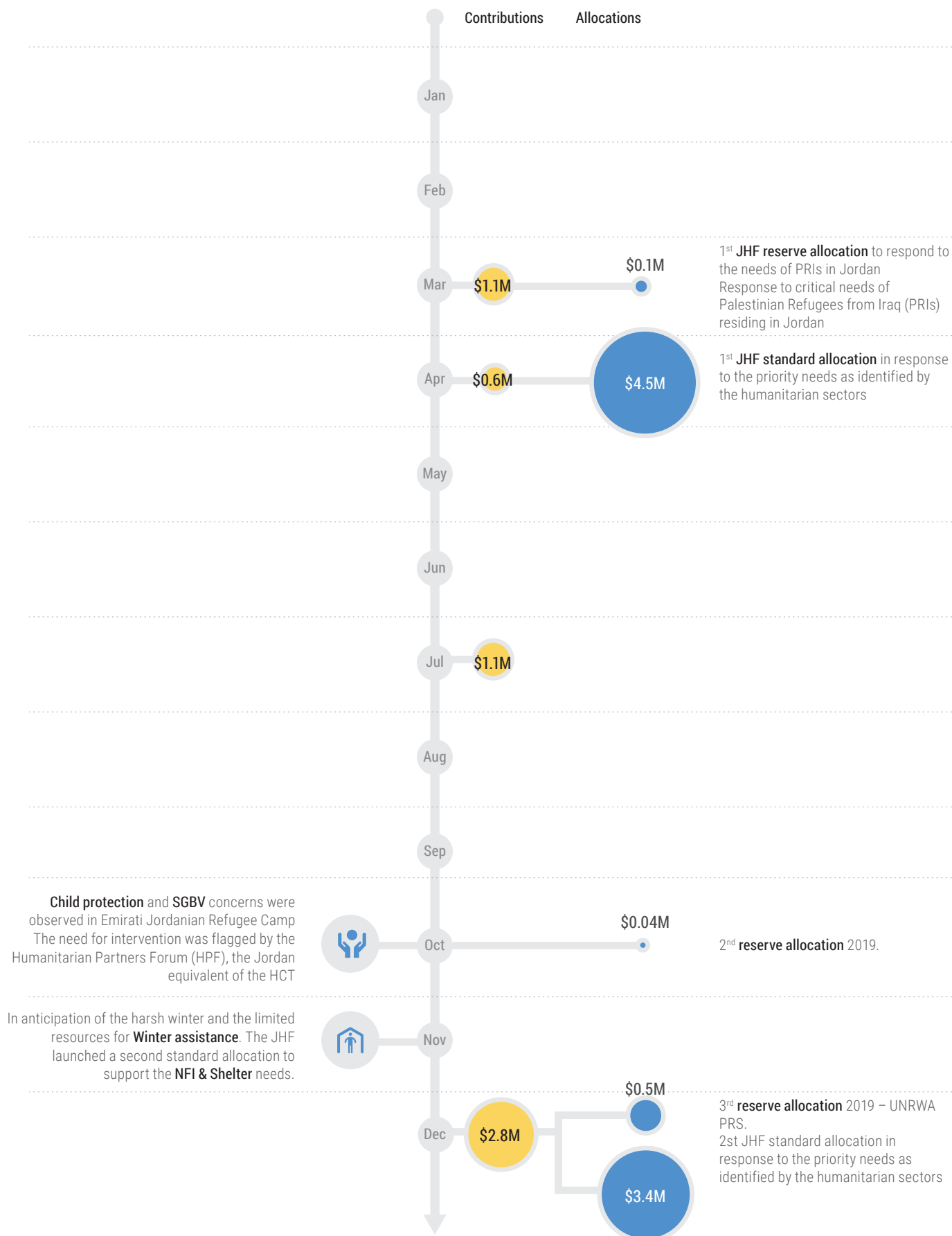
### Rukban (eastern borders)

An estimated 12,000 individuals are currently in the Rukban makeshift settlement, with an estimated 80 per cent of whom are women and children. Most have been in Rukban for five years and in the absence of regular delivery of humanitarian aid, the situation of the Rukban residents has become increasingly dire. Since June 2018, when cross-border operations from Jordan ceased, only four humanitarian convoys (November 2018 and February, August and October 2019) have reached the people of Rukban from Damascus.

The Rukban population includes a number of "extremely vulnerable" individuals including pregnant women and individual with serious medical conditions, unaccompanied and separated children, female-headed households. Maternal deaths have been reported as well as women delivering in unhygienic conditions, without access to skilled attendance. The nearest referral facility is the Jordanian Ministry of Health's Ruwaishid Hospital, three hours from the berm.



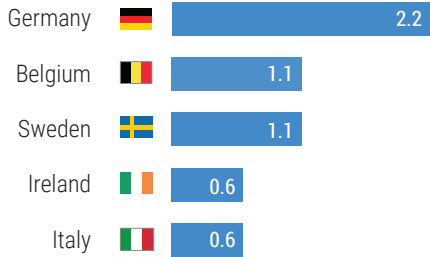
## 2019 TIMELINE



# JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

## 2019 ALLOCATION

**\$5.5M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS\*

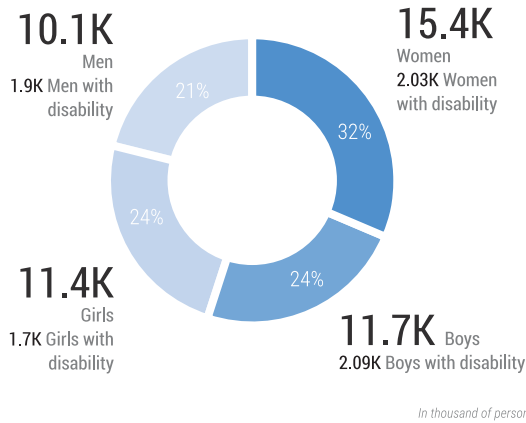


\*In December 2019 Qatar pledged \$1 million which enabled the JHF to increase its allocations for 2019. Qatar's contribution was officially recorded in 2020.

**48.6K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED

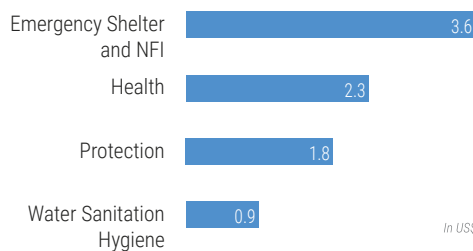
**7.8K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: [http://bit.ly/CBPF\\_overview](http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview)



### ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR

1.22% OF HRP REQUIREMENTS

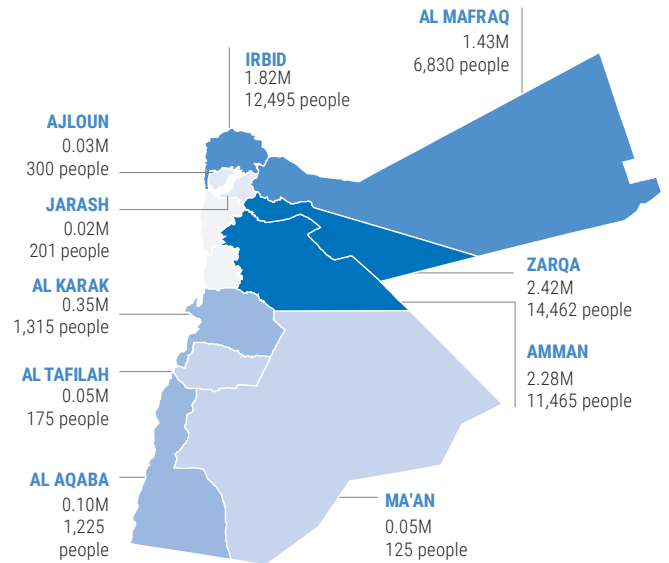


**\$8.6M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**48.6K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED

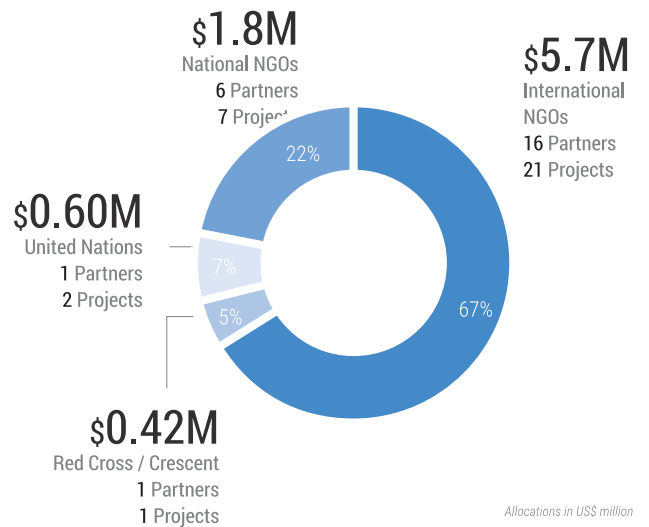


Allocations in US\$ Million



**24**  
PARTNERS

**31**  
PROJECTS



RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019



2015

\$0.2M ALLOCATIONS 1 PROJECTS 1 PARTNERS

2017

\$0.6M ALLOCATIONS 2 PROJECTS 2 PARTNERS

2018

\$7.6M ALLOCATIONS 21 PROJECTS 18 PARTNERS

In US\$ million



WOMEN 37,160 TARGETED 38,198 REACHED

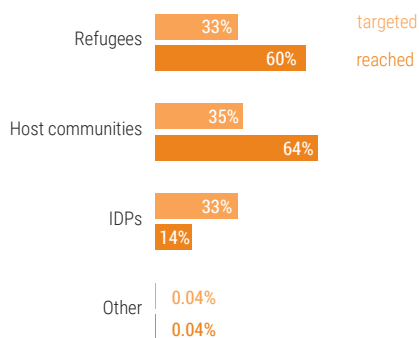
MEN 23,593 TARGETED 22,345 REACHED

GIRLS 34,942 TARGETED 35,734 REACHED

BOYS 35,687 TARGETED 36,000 REACHED

In number of persons

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE\*



\*Percentage refers to the total number of people targeted and reached by type

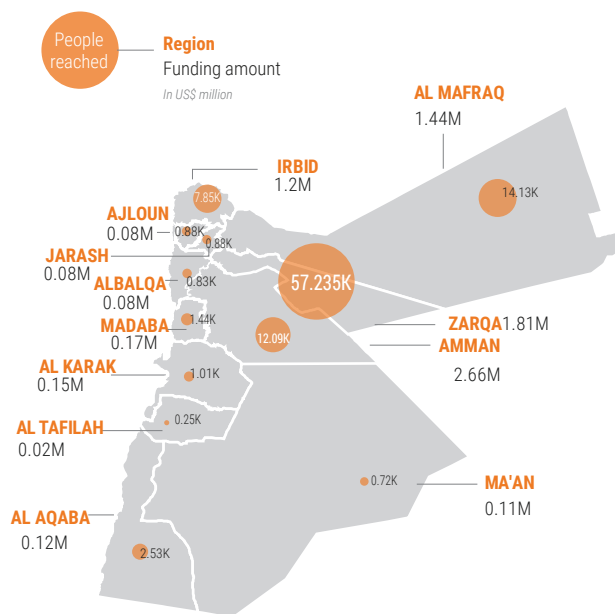
PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY SECTOR

In number of persons

Sector	Targeted	Reached	Percentage
Water Sanitation Hygiene	85,958	86,251	100%
Emergency Shelter and NFI	23,736	23,877	101%
Protection	11,939	12,354	103%
Health	6,649	6,685	101%
Food Security	3,000	3,000	100%
Multi-Sector	50	50	100%

Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



Other regions: Southern Syria  
 Dar'a governorate : people reach : 50,586 funding ammount: 244,736  
 Quneitra governorate : people reach : 96,784 funding ammount: 315,445

## 2019 IN REVIEW

# ABOUT THE JORDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

### JHF basics

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF) was established in July 2014 as a multi-donor humanitarian pooled fund to support coordinated response to funding humanitarian needs in Jordan. The JHF aims to facilitate effective delivery of humanitarian assistance by providing humanitarian partners with a rapid, timely and flexible funding to respond to critical humanitarian needs and gaps. The Fund's primary focus is on the response to the refugee crisis in Jordan in line with the Jordan Response Plan (JRP).

The JHF reinforces the leadership and coordination role of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) by empowering country-level decision making to direct funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas within the country. Under the leadership of the HC and supported by the Advisory Board (AB), the JHF works with a variety of humanitarian partners to promote an inclusive humanitarian response. The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) acts as the Fund's secretariat, manages the grant allocation cycles and provides technical support to the HC.

The HC is responsible for management of the JHF and is accountable for the Fund. An AB is comprised of representatives from UN, the donor community and national and international NGOs to support strategic direction and advice on the operations and utilization of the Fund as well as to ensure that funding allocation reflect humanitarian priorities. The HC, supported by the AB, determines allocations to prioritized activities and sectors.

### What does the JHF fund?

The JHF funds activities prioritized by individual sectors and the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) in Jordan through an inclusive and participatory process. During each allocation, projects are assessed to ensure prioritization based on the most urgent, critical humanitarian needs and gaps. The JRP is the primary source to inform the JHF funding allocations.

### Who can receive JHF funding?

CoCountry-based Pooled funds (CBPFs) are managed by OCHA and made available to national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RC/RC) and UN organizations. In Jordan, the CBPF has prioritized supporting national NGOs (NNGO) to increase their access to the Fund. This has been done through awareness raising and advise as well as

encouraging partnering with International NGO. All funded projects are coordinated with the respective sector to ensure effective targeting, avoid duplication and overlap and ensure organizations are working together to achieve common objectives. To be eligible to receive JHF funding, NGOs undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have the necessary administrative, financial and technical capacity to meet the Fund's accountability standards as well as to efficiently implement humanitarian activities. The JHF currently has 92 eligible implementing partners, of which 20 are national NGOs.

### Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The JHF's funding allocation strategies are developed to align with the JRP's strategic priorities. Allocation discussions are initiated with the ISWG to ensure understanding of the process and to identify critical needs and priorities. The ISWG works with sector leads to determine thematic, geographical and / or sectoral priorities for funding. Once priorities have been determined, the HC with the AB reviews and endorse priorities for the funding allocation. In each allocation round, submitted proposal undergo a rigorous selection process involving by sector technical review committees.

### How are projects selected for funding?

JHF funding decisions are made either through a Standard or a Reserve Allocation.

**Standard Allocations:** The majority of funds were allocated to priority projects in the JRP through the Standard Allocation process. To prepare for the Allocation decision, OCHA formulates an allocation strategy under the leadership of the HC, with inputs from the ISWG. The allocation strategy defines the focus and timeframe of the call for proposals, the funding envelope, the process and the timeline. The ISWG and sector leads are consulted to develop criteria, which is shared with the AB, after which the call for proposal is made.

**Reserve Allocations:** Reserve Allocations are intended primarily for rapid and flexible allocation of funds for unforeseen needs or emerging critical gaps. Requesting organizations provide a strategy paper that outlines the proposed sectors and activities for funding. Turnaround time for decision making on Reserve Allocations are substantially shorter, given the urgency and time-critical nature of the response to these requests.

Proposals also go through strategic and technical review committees, which consist of NGOs and UN representatives from the relevant sectors. Only technically sound projects that address key priorities will be recommended to the AB and HC for a final funding decision.

### Accountability Framework

The JHF's accountability framework balances providing assistance to people in need and ensuring viable and effective oversight. The JHF Accountability Framework comprises four components: 1) risk management; 2) monitoring and reporting; 3) capacity assessment and performance management; and 4) auditing.

### Capacity Assessment and Risk Rating

The JHF accountability framework is based on a comprehensive risk management model, linking principles of due diligence, performance and capacity assessment throughout the project cycle. It applies the Global CBPF Guidelines, adapted to the context in Jordan to ensure that funding best meets the needs of those affected by the crisis

### Transparency

To provide transparent and timely information on the JHF, the HFU generates regular public information products including on donor contributions and allocations (Allocation Dashboard) the Annual Report and periodic infographics and ad-hoc reports. The HFU prepares the Annual Report based on information provided by each participating UN and NGO partner. Published at the beginning of the second quarter of the following year, the Annual Report features best practices, lessons learned and challenges, and showcases success stories and achievements of the fund.

### Who provides the funding?

The JHF receives funding from a range of donors. In 2019, the JHF received a total of US \$6.53 million from Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland and Italy.

### What rules govern the JHF?

The JHF is guided by the Global Guidelines for CBPFs, which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized JHF Operational Manual, which also incorporates country-level humanitarian contexts and sets appropriate operational modalities. The Policy Instruction sets out the principles, objectives, governance and management arrangements for CBPFs, while the Operational Handbook provides technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of CBPFs.

### JHF position paper:

In consultation with the Advisory board and donors, the HFU developed a position paper for the year 2019 explaining the added value of the Fund and the areas that the Fund will focus on for the year ahead.

The target areas were:

**Target 1:** The JHF will continue to focus on responding to humanitarian needs of vulnerable individuals and those with specific Needs. The Fund will especially target critical funding gaps and urgent humanitarian needs for the following vulnerable groups:

- SGBV
- Survivors of Violence or Torture
- Specific legal and physical protection needs
- Serious medical conditions
- Persons with Disability
- Single parent or caregiver
- Older persons at risk
- Women at risk
- Children at Risk
- Unaccompanied or separated children

**Target 2:** Localization of Delivery of Assistance: In line with the objectives of the "Grand Bargain" and commitments made by the UN Secretary-General at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 to priorities national "front line responders", engage a more diverse range of actors, in particular increasing local and national partners, the JHF will continue supporting and promoting diversity in partnership by choosing the best placed actor to deliver humanitarian support to people in need. JHF partners will be a variety of humanitarian actors, including national NGOs. The Fund will look to directly support national partners that have passed a due Diligence and Capacity Assessment and who are best placed actors to implement projects locally. In 2019 the JHF will strive to increase the percentage of funds directed at national partners to up to %30 of the total allocations. The Fund will also favour interventions that demonstrate clear partnership between national and international NGOs.

**Target 3:** The JHF will promote increased focus on choice of aid modality and response analysis, including the choice of cash based programming: In alignment with the World Humanitarian summit, the JHF will strive to support cash-based interventions, when deemed the most appropriate aid modality through a qualitative response analysis.

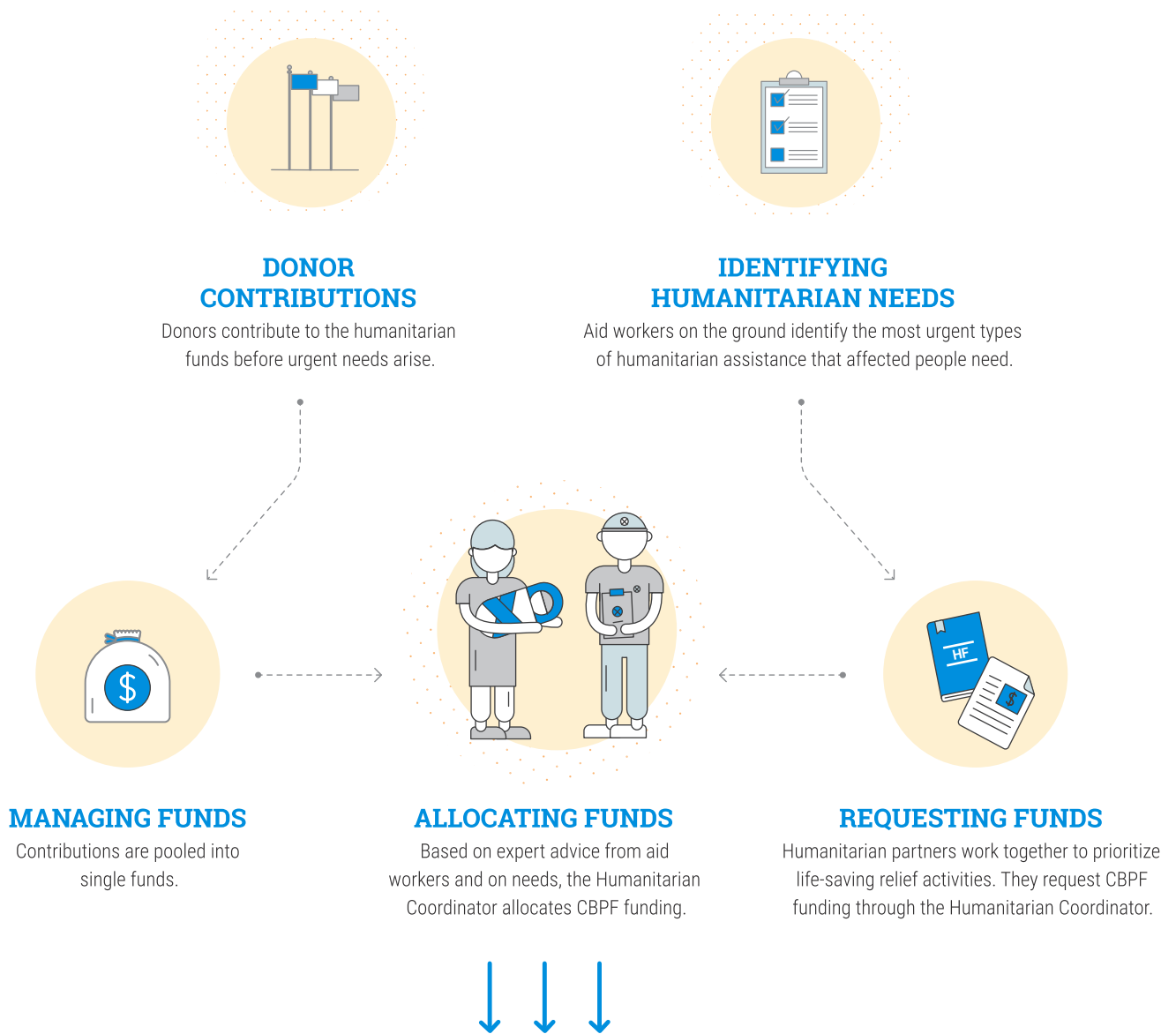


**Target 4:** The JHF will continue to maintain its flexibility as a funding mechanism and focus on life sustaining activities, filling funding gaps and addressing most urgent humanitarian needs in the country. The JHF will continue aligning its programmatic focus with the JRP and sector priorities retaining flexibility to respond to unforeseen needs and emergencies when they arise.

**Target 5:** Enhancing efficiency of the Fund: The JHF will adopt an agile stand so that it can adapt as needed and remain fit-for-purpose. The JHF continues to be the instrument that is available to amplify the quality of humanitarian response, including but not limited to accountability to affected populations, gender and protection mainstreaming, environment and 'do no harm' at all project stages. The Fund will seek integration across sectors and complementarity with other funding sources, to ensure timely and efficient prioritizations in support of a stronger collective response and maximize impact of limited resources.

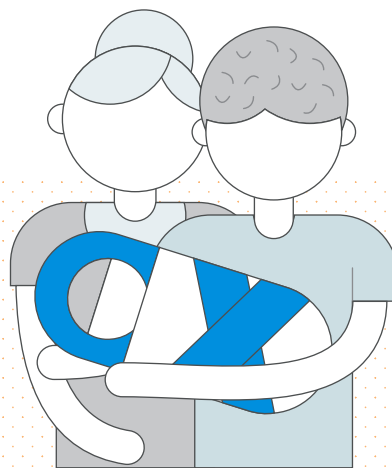
Location: Jordan/Azraq Camp.  
Credit: OCHA/Amani Salah





## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



2019 IN REVIEW

# DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

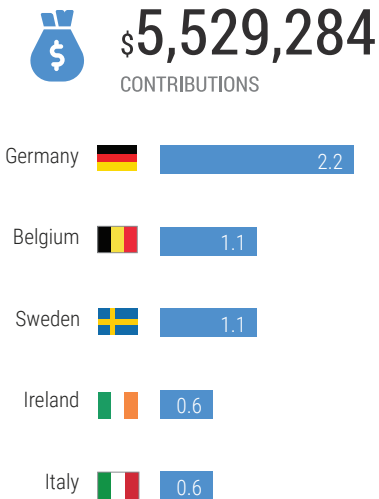
## CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



In US\$ million

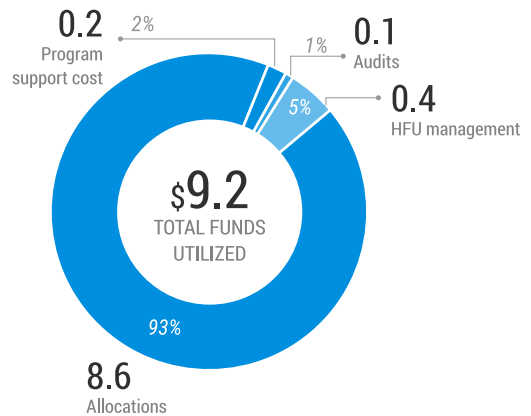
## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

In US\$ million



## UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

In US\$ million



Since its establishment, the Jordan Humanitarian Fund has received a total of US \$51.7 million. The contributors to the fund include: Belgium, Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Italy and India. An annual target of US \$ 10 million was set for the JHF, however, the fund was not able to meet its target in 2019, receiving \$5.53 million from Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland and Italy. The \$2.07 million carry over-from 2018 was critical in supporting the launch of the JHF's first Reserve Allocation in March 2019.

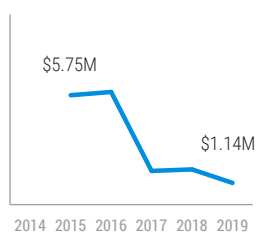
A number of resource mobilization efforts were carried out during 2019 including: bilateral meetings with in-country donors to present how the Fund operates and its added value; presentations on the JHF to the Donors humanitarian group and a field visit with representatives from Sweden, Canada and Italy. These activities, along with active information sharing were essential in encouraging donors including Germany and Italy to contribute to the JHF in 2019.

## DONOR TREND

Since 2016, the JHF has received contributions from Sweden, Belgium, Ireland, Germany and Italy. While overall funding decreased in 2019, one new partner Italy supported the Fund and Germany renewed its support to the Fund after two years.

The Fund's top donors have been Belgium, Sweden and Germany. The majority of contributions were received in the first quarter of the year, which enabled the Fund to launch its first allocation. However, the planned second allocation was launched late because of insufficient available funds. Contributions from the JHF's new donor, Italy in the last quarter of 2019 enabled the second allocation to be made at the end of 2019.

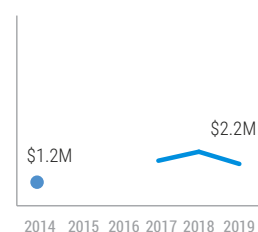
 Belgium



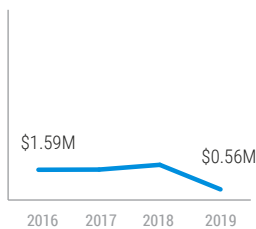
 Sweden



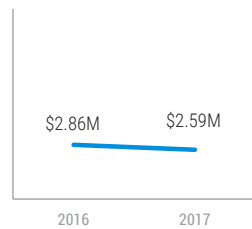
 Germany



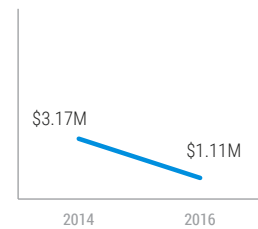
 Ireland



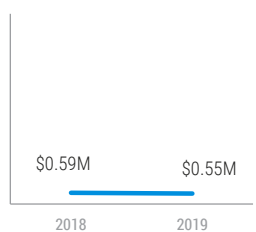
 United Kingdom



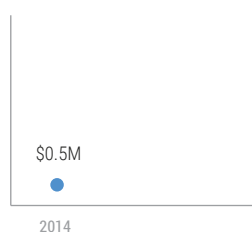
 Netherlands



 Italy



 India



## DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

 Sweden **8.93M** 2016 - 2020

## 2019 IN REVIEW

# ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In 2019, the JHF allocated \$8.57 million through two Standard Allocations (\$7.9 million) and three Reserve Allocations (\$0.6 million) benefitting 48,593 people in need. These allocations supported humanitarian projects implemented by 24 partners including 20 international NGOs (INGOs) and 7 national NGOs (NNGOs), 1 UN agency and 1 RC / RC . Despite not reaching the target of \$10 million, the JHF continued to be a crucial tool for timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response. Under the HC's leadership, the Fund targeted Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria and Iraq as well as vulnerable Jordanians. Through strategically focused and flexible allocations, the Fund supported timely humanitarian interventions to address emerging needs and critical funding gaps, while strengthening humanitarian coordination.

### Standard Allocation

#### First Standard Allocation - April 2019:

The first Standard Allocation was launched in April with an envelope of \$ 4.5 million. Forty-three applications from 39 different partners (28 INGOs, 11 NNGOs) were received. Following the review, 16 partners (11 INGOs and 5 national NGOs) received funding. Funded projects focused on the priorities of protection, (7 projects), health (3 projects) and WASH (3 projects). A decision was taken not to prioritize needs in the shelter or basic needs sectors for this allocation as these areas, along with winterization would be a main focus of the second Standard Allocation.

#### Second Standard Allocation - September 2018

The second Standard Allocation, previewed for September, was launched in November to address urgent priority needs focused on four main sectors: Basic Needs, Shelter, Health and Protection. Although protection was identified as a standalone priority area, protection imperatives were mainstreamed across all prioritised sectors, as part of the commitment to the "centrality of protection" in the humanitarian response.

The second allocation envelope was set at \$ 2 million. The JHF received 29 applications from 25 different partners. While the allocation was in process, Qatar made a pledge of \$1 million, which enabled the Fund to increase the amount of the allocation to \$3.4 million. Following the strategic and technical reviews, and in view of the limited resources for this allocation, the JHF funded 12 out of the 29 proposals received.

### Reserve Allocations

During 2019, the Reserve Window was activated three times: in March, the HC endorsed an allocation of \$95,445 for UNRWA to provide life-saving support to Palestine Refugees from Iraq (PRI); in October to Terre des Homme (Tdh) for \$40,322 to support child protection and SGBV services in Emirati Jordanian Camp and in December, and again at the end of the year, for UNRWA to provide cash assistance (\$500,000) for vulnerable Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS).

#### First Reserve Allocation - January 2019 - UNRWA:

UNRWA's \$1.2 billion operating budget is almost entirely funded by voluntary contributions. At the beginning of the year, the organization faced severe financial constraints, which were exacerbated by an UNHCR decision to no longer cover PRI due to their own budgetary situation. Funding shortfalls left this small (156 PRIs) but vulnerable population without financial support and access to essential and life-saving services. An allocation of \$95,444 supported UNRWA in meeting the urgent needs of the PRIs previously assisted by UNHCR.

#### Second Reserve Allocation – October 2019 – TDH-L

In October 2019, an allocation of \$40,321 was made to respond to the protection needs of refugees residing in the Emirati Jordanian Camp. TdH's interventions aimed at preventing and responding to SGBV, combatting child marriages, and on supporting community-based child protection mechanisms. The request was triggered by the dire conditions in the Emirati Camp, in particular alarming child protection and SGBV issues observed by the protection partners.

### 2019 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$0.10M	Reserve allocation	March 2019
\$4.48M	Standard allocation	April 2019
\$0.04M	Reserve allocation	October 2019
\$3.44M	Standard allocation	November 2019
\$0.5M	Standard allocation	December 2019



### **Third Reserve Allocation - December 2019 – UNRWA:**

UNRWA requested funding to address a critical funding gap to address the needs of 3,872 (921 families) extremely vulnerable PRS in Jordan. Unconditional cash assistance was provided to cover basic food, non-food items and shelter needs for three months.

### **Life Saving, Coordinated and Effective Response**

Throughout 2019, the JHF continued to be an important tool, particularly for NGOs to respond to urgent funding needs and gaps in a coordinated manner. For each allocation, the HC approved a strategy paper, aligned with JRP priorities, that outlined proposed priority sectors and activities on a context and funding analysis. The three reserve allocations demonstrated the added value of having resources to a response to emerging needs and urgent funding gaps.

### **Alignment with the Jordan Response Plan**

JHF funding supports the implementation of the JRP, with approved JHF projects linked to the sectoral priorities. The Allocation Strategy is in line with JRP objectives to respond and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on the country, namely to: "Support saving lives, alleviate suffering and increase access to humanitarian response for vulnerable people and those with specific needs".

### **Empowering Coordination**

The JHF reinforces the leadership and coordination role of the HC by providing a funding tool to support prioritization of funding based on locally evolving needs, priorities and considerations. In doing so, the HC ensures that funding recommendations are supported by evidence to demonstrate which sectors and geographic areas require priority focus. Projects funded through the JHF support the UNHCR-led refugee response, including by targeting NGOs that are part of the coordination structure.

The HFU works directly with the ISWG and sector leads to define allocation priorities as well as to undertake strategic and technical review of proposals. The JHF works with a variety of partners to ensure an inclusive approach and efficient allocation of funds. All funded projects are coordinated with the sector working groups to avoid duplication and overlap and to ensure organizations are working together to achieve common objectives.

### **Diversity of partners**

In line with Grand Bargain objectives, the JHF has prioritised promoting national "Front Line Responders", working to increase the number of local and national partners who have access to the Fund and ensure diversify of partnerships. The JHF recognizes that NGO partners, in particular national and local actors, often have privileged proximity, knowledge and sensitivities to most effectively prioritize and address humanitarian needs of affected communities. HFU staff are working with sector focal points to encourage stronger, more meaningful participation of national NGO in the humanitarian response. This has included consultations with the Jordanian NGO Forum (JONAF) to strengthen and expand membership.

### **Winterization Support**

In an effort to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan during the winter months, the JHF focuses the second annual Allocation on winterization needs of the Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. The assistance is usually in the form of unconditional cash assistance that is needed to buy winter materials and clothing. This assistance is usually supplemented by distribution of items such as insulation materials, gas cylinders, and shelter repairs.

Location: Jordan/ Zarqa.

Credit: OCHA/JHF



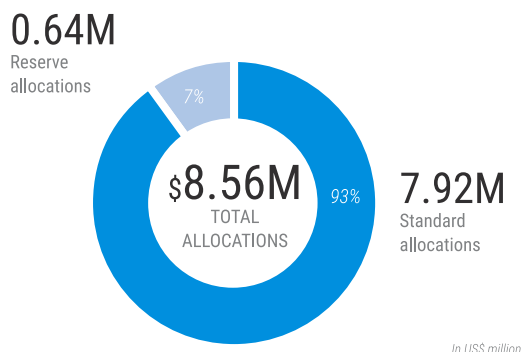
## Meet Jameela

Jameela is a twenty-eight-year-old woman, who was born with a hearing and speech impediment and now lives in Duleil, Zarqa Governorate. Jameela is divorced, has one child and no source of income. Despite hardships, Jameela has never allowed her disabilities to restrain her from living her best life. She taught herself how to be a hairdresser, but without experience, no salon would hire her.

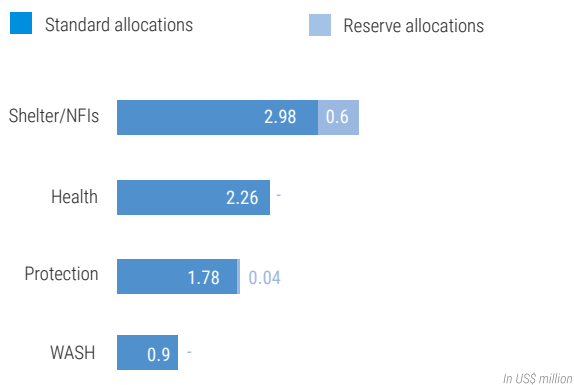
Jameela's positive attitude, determination and desire to make a contribution led her to the local community center for persons with disabilities, Sayyidat Al Duleil Community Center, funded by the JHF and run by the local organization, UPP. After some time at the center, Jameela was offered a paid internship at the same community center as a hairdresser. Jameela is now one of the best known hairdressers in her community. Jameela loves working at the community center and says she sees joy in her clients' eyes when she does their hair. She says that this opportunity is the first step in her journey.

"Being self-reliant makes you confident", she says, "now that I know what it feels like to be financially independent, there is nothing that can stop me from fulfilling my dreams". Thanks to UPP and to the JHF project that my life is different today.

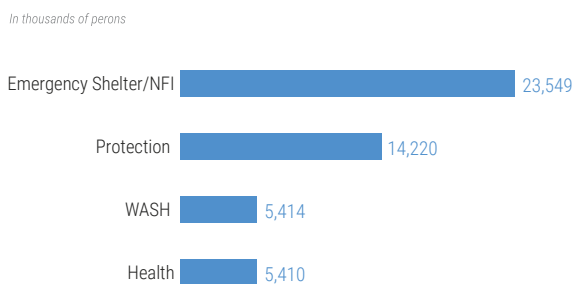
### ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



### ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR



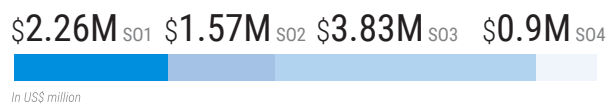
### PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR



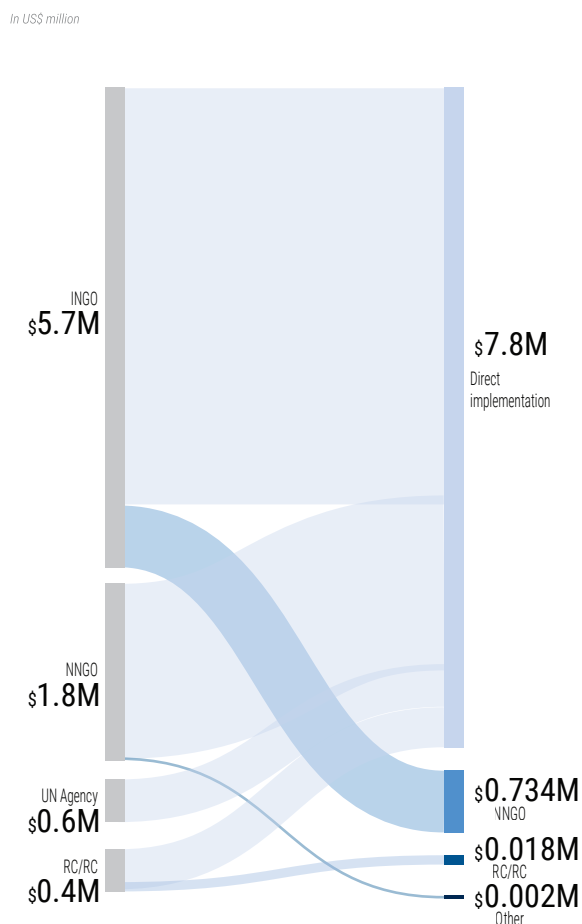
### ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- S01** To improve the health status of Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees by meeting humanitarian health needs, promoting resilience, and strengthening the national health system and services
- S02** To ensure improved living conditions for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians through access to adequate, secure and affordable housing in the host communities and camps in Jordan
- S03** To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in all governorates affected by the Syria crisis.
- S04** To support the government in ensuring the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis

#### Allocations by strategic focus



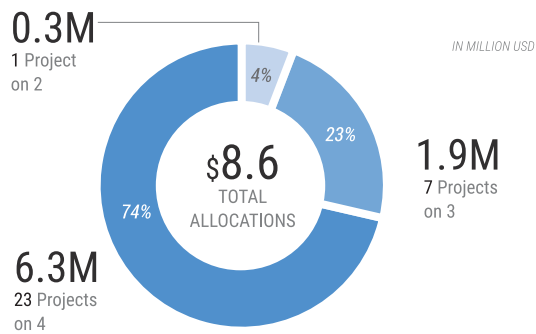
### SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE





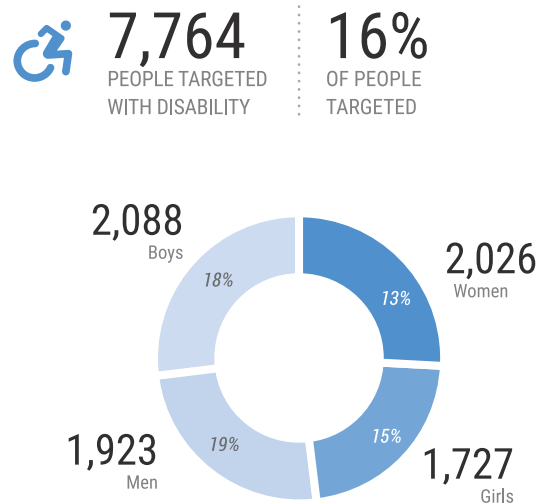
Practical Prevention and Response for marginalized groups at risk of SGBV affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan  
 Noor Al Hussein Foundation  
**Location:** Azraq Camp, **Credit:** OCHA/Amani Salah

GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



IN NUMBER OF PERSONS

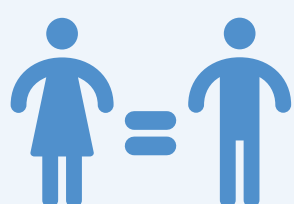
# ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.

-  Support for **women and girls**, including tackling **gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**
-  Programmes targeting **disabled** people
-  **Education** in protracted crises
-  Other aspects of **protection**

Over **75%** of projects funded by the **Jordan Humanitarian Fund** committed to contribute significantly to gender equality

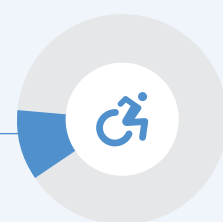


The JHF promotes gender mainstreaming and gender equality across all projects. Throughout the five years that the Fund has been operating, the JHF has worked to ensure that the needs of women and girls are addressed, including by ensuring appropriate consultation and access to opportunities as well as recognizing their capacities, rights and obligations.

The JHF has also prioritized the specific needs of disabled people for funding, recognizing that projects targeting disability have been underfunded in the JRP. With the introduction of disability tracking in the Grants Management System in 2019, the above figures reflect what has been allocated for this year.

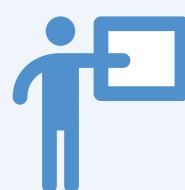
The **Jordan Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting disabled people,

**16%** of total funding



Over the past four years, the Fund has prioritized protection as an often underfunded sector, with critical gaps. Ensuring that protection is mainstreamed across all projects from all sectors is also an underlying to support the rights and wellbeing of Syrian refugees as well as vulnerable Jordanians. Funded protection services have included: provision of services for women, girls and boys, SGBV, delivering protection services and assistance and promoting accountability to affected populations. In 2019 the JHF emphasized support to the most vulnerable including the elderly, women survivors of violence, children and other vulnerable groups.

**Increasing** number of projects in the protection sector  
**10** projects in 2019



**2** educational projects conducted for over **2226** girls and **2184** boys

The reported figures are from 2017 and 2018. Due to limited resources in 2019, the JHF did not allocate funds to the education sector, prioritizing other life-saving and urgent interventions.





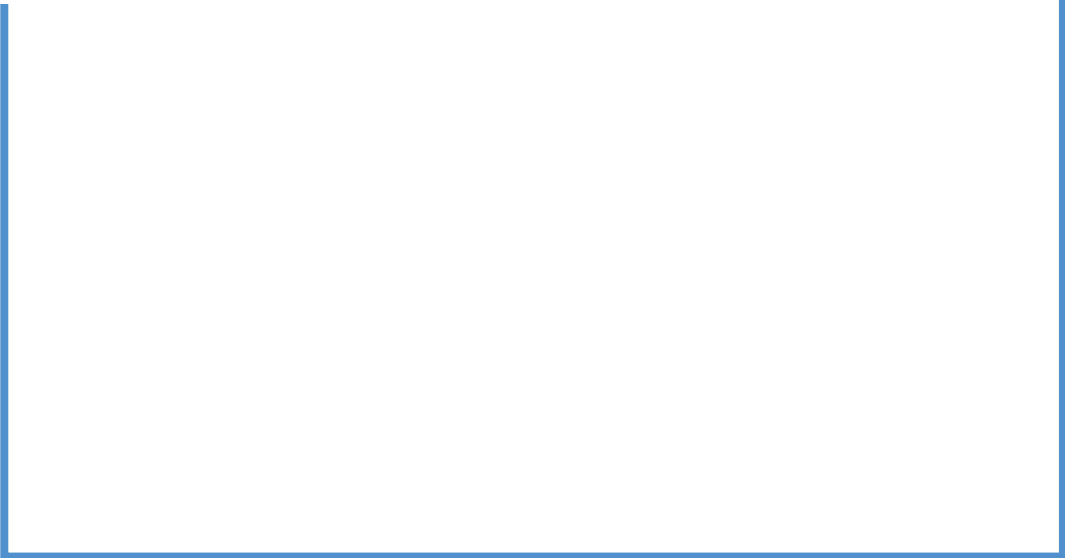
## **JHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT**

# **FUND PERFORMANCE**

With the introduction of the Common Performance Framework (CPF) in 2018, OCHA has added a new tool to the set of management, reporting and accountability instruments for the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

The CPF provides Humanitarian Coordinators (HC), Advisory Boards, OCHA and other stakeholders a way to monitor and improve the performance of CBPFs. The tool is built on the five fundamental principles (below) that guide the management of CBPFs: Inclusivity, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency and accountability and risk management.

The CPF applies a common methodology and set of indicators based on the five principles to measure Fund-management performance (Fund Management Level) and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response (Response Outcome Level).



**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participate in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

**1 Inclusive governance**

The Advisory Board has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

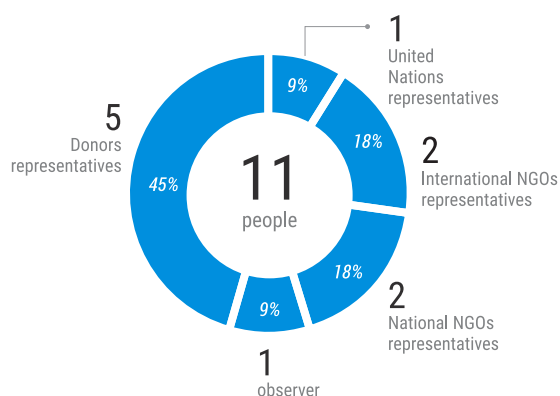
**Target**

The target for the JHF’s AB composition in 2019 was HC; OCHA Head of Office; 2 UN; 4 NGOs; 4 donors.

**Results**

The JHF maintained the structure of the AB, with 2 UN agencies. In 2019, only one UN agency had a nominated member attending the AB meetings. The Jordan INGO Forum Coordinator attended the AB meetings as an observer

**COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD**



**Analysis**

All members of the AB were active in setting the strategic direction of the Fund. The JHF position paper was developed in consultation with the AB. The AB was also involved in endorsing the priorities of the Fund for each allocation.

**Follow up action:**

AB and HC to review membership annually and to work with the Jordanian National NGOs Forum (JONAF) to ensure representation of national NGOs in the AB.

The JHF will maintain a similar composition for 2020, but will add a second UN agency representative to the AB.

**2 Inclusive programming**

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives

**Target**

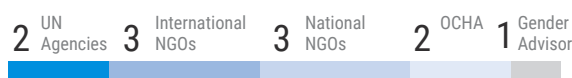
Depending on the Sector’s size, the number of members varies from 5 to 7 members for each Sector under consideration.

**Results**

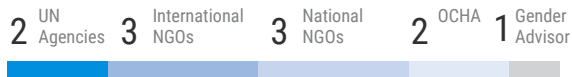
The number of Sector Review Committee’s members varied from five to seven members from different organizations. A gender focal point and in some cases, the sector lead also supported the review. The sectoral review committee plays both a technical and strategic review role.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMITTEE**

# of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



# of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



**Analysis**

Inclusiveness was promoted in the allocation process, whereby partners are involved in the development of the allocation priorities and participate in the evaluation and recommendation of proposals to be funded. The HFU continues to focus on establishing and expanding strategic partnerships with national and international NGOs.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will maintain the same approach in selecting the members of the Strategic and Technical Review Committees.

## PRINCIPLE 1

# INCLUSIVENESS

### 3 Inclusive implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

#### Target

INGO funded at 67 per cent (\$ 5.7 million); NNGO 22 percent (\$ 1.8 million); RC /RC 5 percent (\$ 0.4 million); and UN 7 per cent (\$0.6 million).

#### Analysis

In 2019 The JHF funded 20 INGOs 7 national NGOs 1 RCRC and 1 UN agency in different sectors.

The share of INGOs reached US\$ 5.7 million (67% of total allocations); NNGOs US\$1.8 million (22% of total allocations); UN agencies US\$ 0.6 million (7% of total allocations); RCRC US\$ 0.5 million (4% of total allocation).

#### Follow up actions

The JHF will continue to focus on funding NGOs and at the same time, maintain its flexibility in supporting UN agencies in cases where NGOs are not able to provide assistance or if the UN can offer a more timely response or an umbrella for a number of organizations to work together.

### 4 Inclusive engagement

HFU invests resources in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, for example through trainings, workshops, communication material to national partners.

#### Target

Local and National partners have the capacity to access the JHF and successfully implement their projects, to support localization of aid (NNGO receive 30 per cent of JHF funds).

#### Results

The JHF has prioritized attracting / supporting national partners and has conducted several one-to-one coaching sessions for newly registered organizations. The total allocations to national NGOs in 2019 reached 22 per cent.

#### Analysis

The HFU supports partners in registering and completing the application process. A number of clinics and coaching for local partners took place in 2019. Following endorsement by the AB of a strategy paper for the JHF, it was shared widely with partners in each sector to support NNGO participation in the Fund.

#### Follow up actions

The JHF will continue its efforts to attract national NGOs and subsequently work with them to strengthen the likelihood of putting forward successful proposals and ensuring efficient implementation of funded projects. The JHF will

### TRAININGS



31 trainings



43 NNGOs trained



75 total people trained from NNGOs

Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations trained	# of people trained
1st Standard Allocation orientation session	INGOs	25	32 people
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11 people</b>
2nd Standard Allocation orientation session	INGOs	15	19 people
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11 people</b>
Jordan NNGOs Forum - Coordination training	INGOs	0	0 people
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31 people</b>
Bilateral training and coaching sessions	INGOs	16	29 people
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22 people</b>
Total		<b>99</b>	<b>155 people</b>

aim to increase the percentage of the funding allocated to national NGOs. The Fund played a key role in advocating for national NGOs representation in Jordan's main humanitarian coordination structure - the Humanitarian Partners Forum (HPF) which is equivalent to the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT).

**PRINCIPLE 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

**5 Flexible assistance**

CBPF funding is allocated for cash assistance.

**Target**

Recognizing cash as a flexible assistance modality, cash assistance was prioritized for allocation considerations. A total of \$2.3 million (26 per cent) to cash projects. The JHF also demonstrated flexibility by facilitating project revisions and reprogramming based on changes in the context and situation.

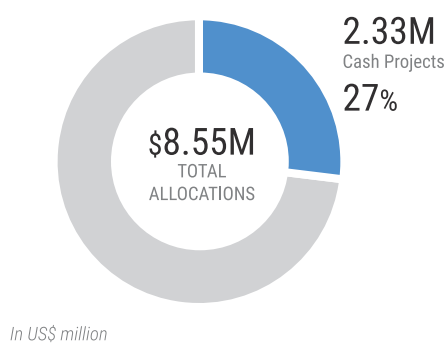
**Analysis**

The JHF continued to promote cash as a modality to reach people in need when appropriate. It also encouraged partners to participate in the cash working group.

**Follow up**

The JHF will continue to advocate for the most appropriate, efficient and dignified modality of assistance. In line with Grand Bargain commitments, the Fund will continue to support cash assistance in responding to humanitarian needs, wherever it is viable.

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING**



**6 Flexible operation**

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment (common services).

**Target**

The JHF does not support common services at the country level

**Results**

The JHF does not support common services at the country level

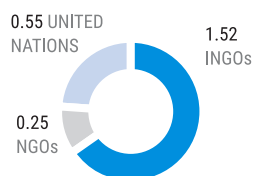
**Analysis**

The JHF does not support common services at the country level

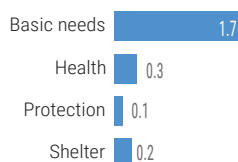
**Follow up actions**

The JHF does not support common services at the country level

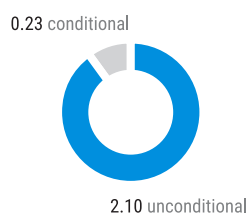
**BY ORGANIZATION TYPE**



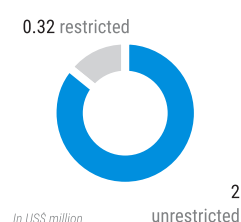
**BY SECTOR**



**BY CONDITIONALITY**



**BY RESTRICTIONS**



**PRINCIPLE 2**

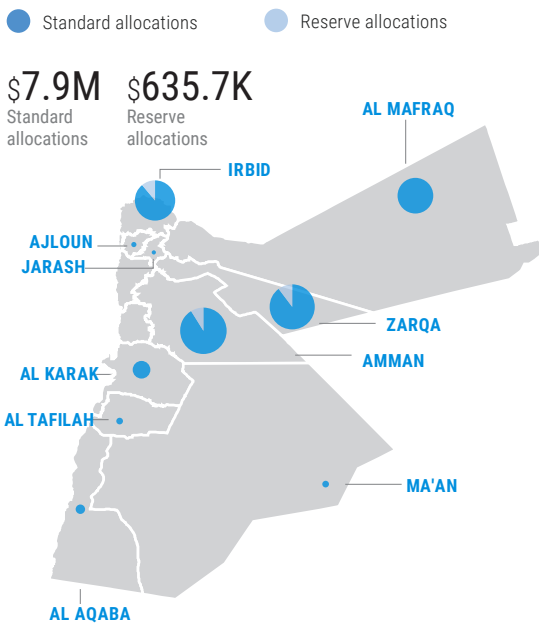
**FLEXIBILITY**

**7 Flexible allocation process**

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRPs and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

The JHF funding supports the JRP’s strategic objectives and response gaps through the most appropriate modality based on the priorities for each allocation to generate the most operational impact. In 2019, the JHF also responded to unforeseen needs and gaps by activating Reserve Allocations three times. The first was for UNRWA to provide essential and lifesaving support to PRIs. The second Reserve was for TdH to respond to child protection and SGBV services in Emirati Jordanian camp. The third Reserve Allocation was to support UNRWA in providing cash assistance for PRSs.

**ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION**



**Target**

Up to 90 per cent of available funds allocated through standard allocation and the remaining through the Reserve allocation.

**Result**

A total of \$635,764 (7.4 per cent) was allocated through the reserve modality and \$7,919,857 (92.6 per cent) to the two standard allocations.

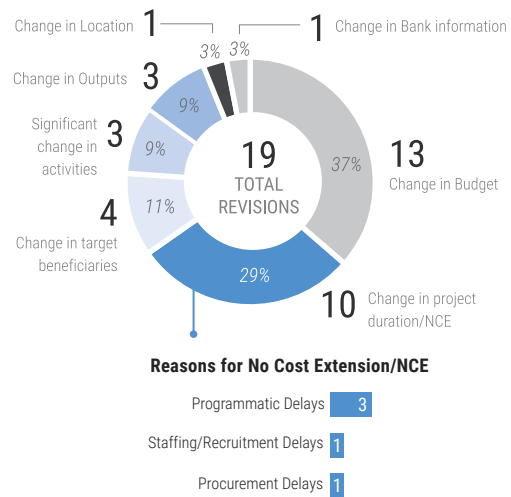
**Analysis**

At the start of 2019, over 90 per cent of the available funding was allocated using the Standard Allocation modality to respond to priority needs and increasing vulnerabilities in different sectors in host communities and camps. To support better planning and allocation of funds, an analysis of funding trends should inform outreach to donors to improve the predictability of allocations.

**Follow up**

The Fund will aim to continue with two Standard allocations during the year and will work with donors to ensure timely contributions.

**NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019**



**Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE**



**8 Flexible implementation**

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

**Target**

Project revision requests processed within 15 working days

**Results**

On average the revision requests were processed in 12 days

**Analysis**

The JHF’s flexibility makes the Fund unique and able to adapt to changing context and needs. This flexibility supports efficient modification and reprogramming of projects as well as priority focus.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will maintain the same level of response to partner’s requests, including reflecting changes to the online project document in a timely manner.

**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**

**9 Timely allocation**

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

**Target**

The average duration of launched Standard Allocation is 50 days. The average duration of launched Reserve Allocations is 15 days.

**Results**

The average duration of Jordan’s launched Standard Allocation was 44 days from project submission to partner signature. The average duration of Jordan’s launched Reserve Allocations was 9 days.

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	49	36	44
	Reserve Allocations	2	21	9

**Analysis**

Both Jordan’s Standard and Reserve Allocations were below the target days of 50 and 15, respectively, demonstrating the effectiveness of the allocation process.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will ensure continuation of the timelines to maintain allocation targets. This includes ensuring that all applicants to the Fund are aware of and respect deadline and that the process is accurately reflected on the Grants Management System.

**10 Timely disbursements**

Payments are processed without delay

**Target**

10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

**Results**

The average number of days required from OCHA EO’s signature to the first payment was 8 days.

**Analysis**

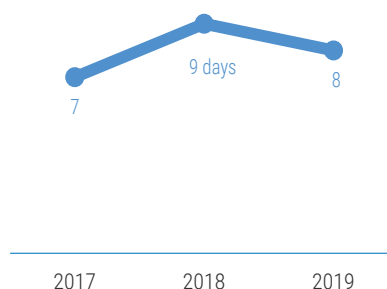
The time it takes to process the first disbursement has been made according to plan.

**Follow up**

Continuation of efficient payment processing.

**AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING**

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment





## PRINCIPLE 3

## TIMELINESS

## 11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

## Target

Two-thirds of annual contributions to be received before the first half of the year.

## Results

One-third (30 per cent) of annual contributions for the JHF were received during the first half of the year. However, the time between pledges and contributions was less than one month.

## Analysis

The HFU has been advocating with donors to highlight the advantages to the Fund, including the advantages of receiving contributions during the first half of the year. Advantages of early contributions include more timely allocations and more predictability in pledges and contributions.

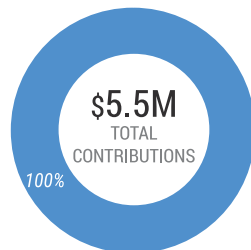
## Follow up

The HFU with support from HQ will continue to reach out to donors to mobilize timely and additional resources, with the aim of predictable contributions that facilitate a more stable, strategic and timely allocation process.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS

**\$5,529,284**

contributions  
in less than  
1 month  
from pledges



Location: Jordan /Azraq Camp.  
Credit: OCHA/Amani Salah



**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

**12 Efficient scale**

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

**Target**

The JHF is a small sized fund with annual target of \$10 million, significantly under the global target of 15 per cent of the humanitarian appeal (JRP).

**Results**

The JHF contributed 2 per cent to the 2019 JRP overall response.

**Analysis**

Compared to JRP requirements, the JHF contributes a small per cent to the JRPs budget

**Follow up actions**

The Fund is small compared to the JRP. Aggressive resource mobilization is needed to ensure sufficient funding level for the JHF to enable the Fund to be more strategic.

**13 Efficient prioritization**

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

**Target**

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities. At least 90 per cent of the value of funded projects is linked to HRP projects.

**Results**

With the exception of the UNRWA awarded projects, which targeted vulnerable groups (PRSs / PRIs) outside of the JRP, 100 per cent of resources have been allocated to projects linked to the JRP.

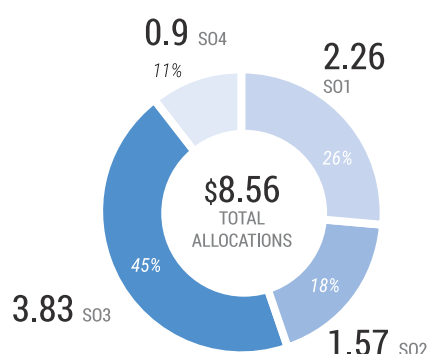
**Analysis**

The HC approved the funding of UNRWA's projects whose target group lies outside the JRP.

**Follow up actions**

No further action is required

**ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**



S01 To improve the health status of Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees by meeting humanitarian health needs, promoting resilience, and strengthening the national health system and services.  
 S02 To ensure improved living conditions for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians through access to adequate, secure and affordable housing in the host communities and camps in Jordan.  
 S03 To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in all governorates affected by the Syria crisis.  
 S04 To support the government in ensuring the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis.

**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

**14 Efficient coverage**

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

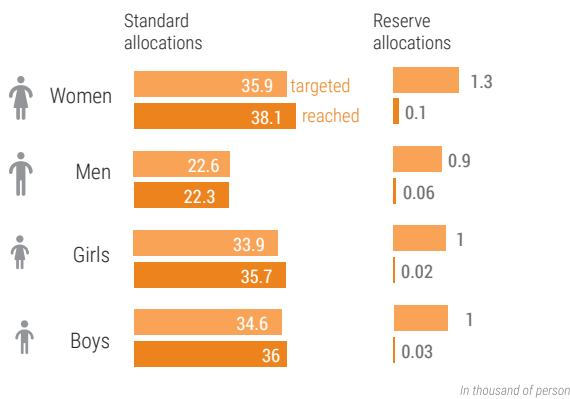
**Target**

In 2019 the targeted beneficiaries reported from previous years will exceed the planned beneficiaries

**Results**

Over 150 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries have been reported as reached in 2019.

**PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE**



**Analysis**

The numbers reported were higher than planned.

**Follow up actions**

No action required for 2020

**15 Efficient management**

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context appropriate.

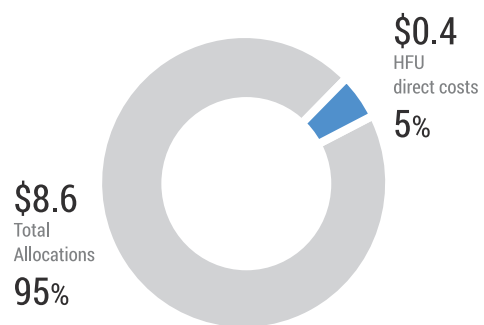
**Target**

HFU operations (direct cost) are 5 per cent of the total contributions to the Fund.

**Results**

HFU operations costs is 5 per cent.

**HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION**



**Analysis**

The HFU is adequately staffed and is able to function fully in an efficient and effective way.

**Follow up actions**

Maintain current staffing levels for 2020

**16 Efficient management**

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

**Target**

JHF Operational Manual updated based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines.

**Results**

JHF manual was not updated as the global CBPF guidelines have not changed

**Analysis**

The HFU is working with JHF partners to ensure there is a solid understanding of Jordan's operational manual including commitments of receiving JHF funds.

**Follow up actions**

Continuation of orientation sessions for partners and additional guidance as needed.

**PRINCIPLE 5**

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

**17 Accountability to affected people**

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

**Target**

100 per cent of JHF funded projects promote elements of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

**Results**

All proposals include an AAP component with no additional costs incurred.

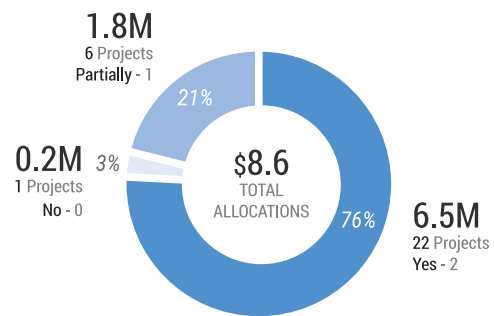
**Analysis**

All JHF funded projects included AAP, including ensuring that beneficiaries were consulted from the design of the project through implementation and monitoring.

**Follow up actions**

Continue to include AAP in each project approved. Monitor to ensure that AAP adherence.

**ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE**



- 2 The project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 1 The project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 0 The project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiary

Location: Jordan / Azraq Camp.  
Credit: OCHA/Amani Salah





**PRINCIPLE 5**

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

**18 Accountability and risk management for projects**

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

**Target**

Audit project reached 95 per cent compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting timeframe).

**Results**

The HFU ensured full compliance with the operational modalities including for disbursements, monitoring visits, and frequency and number of reports.

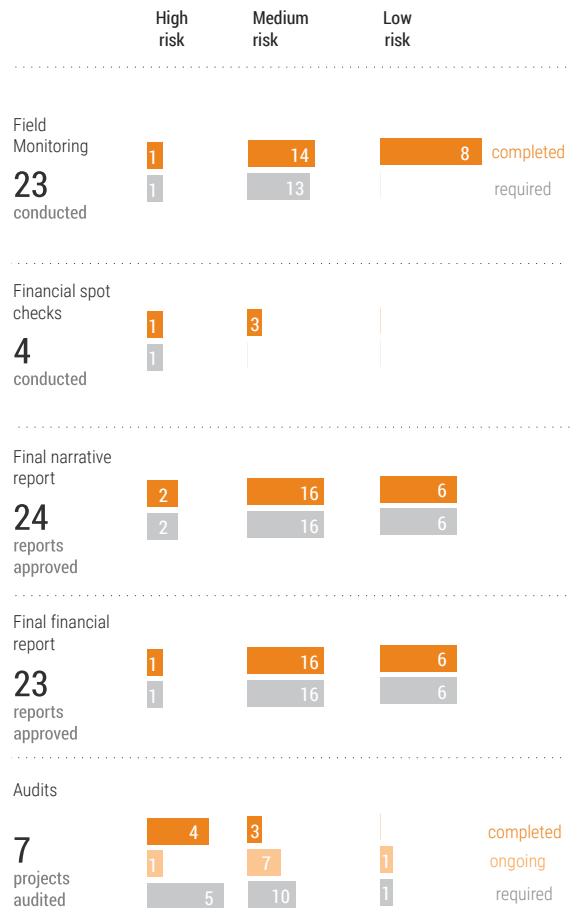
**Analysis**

In line with the operational modalities, JHF funded projects were monitored in line with CBPF standards. The JHF had 100 per cent compliance in field monitoring visits. Spot checks were also conducted, with the number of JHF projects visited exceeding the requirement standard. Review / finalizing narrative and financial reports was at 100 per cent compliance. For delay in auditing requirements was encountered because of the time it took to finalize the global agreement for auditing firms. With the long term agreement now secured, the backlog of audits is being processed.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF continuously monitors operational compliance of partners and updates the assurance dashboard accordingly.

**PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**





**PRINCIPLE 5**

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

## 19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

**Target**

Distribution of funds according to partner risk level in 2019: Low 15% Medium 75% High 10%.

**Results**

In 2018, the JHF funded 8 low risk partners constituting 42 per cent of partners, 15 Medium risk partners (52 per cent), and 2 high risk partners (7 per cent).

**Analysis**

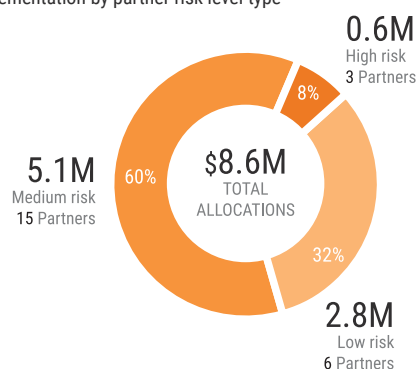
Risks are managed through: 1) Capacity assessments for all partners that meet the due diligence requirements to determine their eligibility to access the Fund; 2) Monitoring: Once a partner receives a grant, the JHF reviews their performance throughout the project implementation duration. Monitoring results feed into the performance indicators of implementing partner, impacting their risk level and future funding decisions; 3) Reporting: The frequency of reporting is linked to the operational modality and the risk level of the partner; and 4) Financial controls and audits. These risk measures are applied to all partners to assure that funds are allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity and implementation is based on compliance standards.

**Follow up actions**

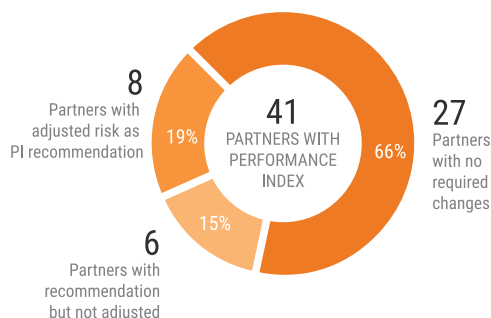
The same modality of assurance will continue to be applied across the fund. The HFU will continue to minimize the number of high-risk partners to improve capacity in order to move into the medium / low risk category.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

Implementation by partner risk level type

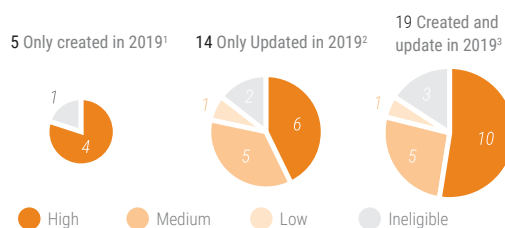


Risks assessed based on partner performance index (PI)



Number of capacity assessment conducted

19 New Capacity assessments conducted during the year



**PRINCIPLE 5****ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT****20 Accountability and risk management of funding**

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

**Target**

No diversion of funds or fraud cases reported in 2019

**Results**

The JHF had no reported cases of fraud or diversion of funds.

**Analysis**

The JHF has appropriate control mechanisms in place to avoid fraud and misuse of funds. This is maintained through due diligence, capacity assessment, spot checks, monitoring visits, and AAP. The operating context in Jordan reduces the risk of fraudulent activities as the HFU has access to monitor projects in all geographical areas, the Jordanian government also has systems in place to endorse and oversee all projects in the country, with all partners registered and known to the government and the humanitarian community.

**Follow up actions**

The JHF will continue the same approach of vetting partners and ensuring systems in place to monitor compliance

Reporte were still on going as of 31 December 2019

 **0**  
**reported**  
**incidents**  
1 open cases

**Reported cases:** # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction etc.) reported by HFU to OCU in 2019, either open or closed.

**Open cases:** # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance measures, settlement etc.) were still ongoing as of 31.12.2019.



## JHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

# ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the JHF allocations per sector, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2019.

The sector-level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020.

The bulk of the projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent JHF reports.

**Location:** Jordan/ Azraq Camp.

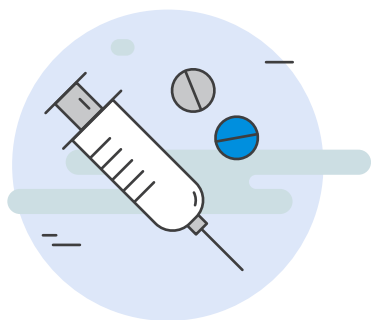
**Credit:** OCHA/Nadina Al-Aloul

**Project:** Addressing urgent water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of vulnerable and isolated Vulnerable Outreach Communities in the north of Jordan.

**Partner:** ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

## HEALTH



## Allocations in 2019

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b> <b>\$2.26M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>8</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>7</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b> <b>5,410</b>	<b>WOMEN</b> <b>2,573</b>	<b>MEN</b> <b>1,345</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b> <b>777</b>	<b>BOYS</b> <b>715</b>

## Results reported in 2019

<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b> <b>2018 \$2.8M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>7</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>4</b>
--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

## SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian women, girls, boys and men (WGBM) in impacted areas

## LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNHCR, WHO

Seven partners implemented eight projects including: Associazione Vento Di Terra (1), Qatar Red Crescent Society (1), MEDAIR (1), Jordan Paramedic Society (2), International Orthodox Christian Charities (1), UN PONTE PER (1), Al Hussein Society Jordan Center for Training and Inclusion (1).

Throughout 2019, the health sector in Jordan continued to be faced with increasing needs and vulnerabilities translating into a high demand for refugee services, alongside rising healthcare costs, for both services and supplies. The health sector's response strategy aimed at maintaining immediate and short-term health services for individual refugees and host communities.

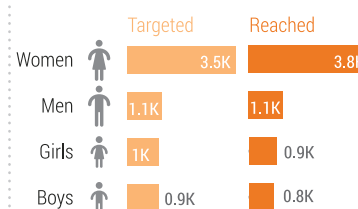
The priorities in the two Standard Allocations focused on: (a) enhancing the quality of life for children and adults with

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**6,649**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**6,685**



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of WGBM provided with lifesaving, secondary and tertiary care through direct intervention or referral	Women	667	749	112%
	Girls	113	95	84%
	Men	226	237	105%
	Boys	108	113	105%
# of WGBM provided with lifesaving, secondary and tertiary health care with cash assistance	Women	1098	1365	124%
	Girls	35	66	189%
	Men	40	163	408%
	Boys	7	32	457%
# of WGBM in areas access rehabilitation services	Women	1780	1693	95%
	Girls	870	761	87%
	Men	870	710	82%
	Boys	835	701	84%

physical disabilities, injuries, impairments and mental health disorders; (b) increased equitable access to secondary and tertiary health care services for priority cases of Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric, Newborn Care (BEmONC & CEmONC) and lifesaving emergency care Syrians and Jordanian Host-Community population from camp and non-camp settings; and (c) improving access to secondary health care for priority cases from Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees based in the urban area and in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS).

Within these priorities, JHF-funded projects responded to urgent needs and funding gaps in the health sector, including critical gaps in secondary and tertiary care, including health referrals from camps and host communities. Cash-for-health assistance, a modality that aims to strengthen resilience in Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Jordanians has also been supported, including for life-saving kidney dialysis treatment for Syrian refugees.

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.





Gathered by Tamara Elkouz  
Credit: Medair Jordan /  
Tamara elkouz

## Life After Syria

Wiping tears from his cheeks, Fawaz told a story of fear, pain and heartbreak and how he lost his children. He and his wife Turkiya had five daughters and four sons; a big happy family. In the early part of the Syria crisis, they lost two of sons and two sons-in-law. Their family fled from one place to another inside Syria seeking refuge and safety for the remaining family. Unable to bear the hardship and suffering any longer, they set off for Jordan from Homs in 2013 to seek refuge, but leaving behind their daughters, the memories of their sons, and a house they could no longer call home.

In Homs, Fawaz had been a successful merchant; "I had a three-story house I called home, three cars, and my beloved family by my side ... I couldn't ask for more." Fawaz sighed and covered his face with his hand, "How can I not be sad after all we have been through? How can I go on after having had so much and losing it all in a blink of an eye?"

After coming to Jordan, Fawaz realized that life won't be easy here either, between rent,

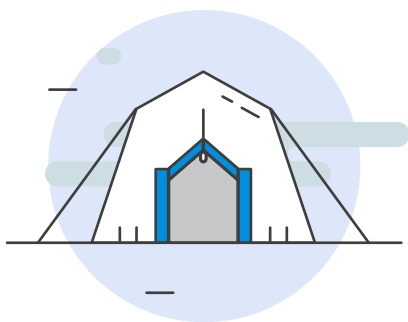
food, and medication he could not make ends meet. "I sometimes wake up at night feeling restless, my mind would jump from one problem to the other hopelessly trying to find solutions, I would eventually get dressed and walk the dark streets, finding salvation in the cold nights." Fawaz suffered four strokes, has diabetes, hypertension, and has occasional bouts of losing consciousness.

With funding from the OCHA Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF), Medair was able to assist Turkiya cover the cost of surgery Turkiya's thigh operation. The couple was also benefitted from psychosocial support, and monthly cash assistance through the Cash and Case Management team. The couple were also enrolled in our Non-Communicable Diseases Project to cover the costs of their diabetes medication. Medair's Health team also referred Turkiya to other organizations to cover the costs of her cancer treatment, and physiotherapy sessions for her thigh.



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

## SHELTER &amp; NON-FOOD ITEMS



## Allocations in 2019

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b> <b>\$3.58M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>12</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>9</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b> <b>23,549</b>	<b>WOMEN</b> <b>5,974</b>	<b>MEN</b> <b>5,288</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b> <b>6,079</b>	<b>BOYS</b> <b>6,208</b>

## SECTOR OBJECTIVES

**Basic Needs:** To provide life-saving basic needs assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the crisis inside the camps and in non-camp settings.

**Shelter:** To provide access to adequate, secure and affordable housing for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities.

## LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNHCR (Basic Needs) and NRC (Shelter)

## Results reported in 2019

<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>	<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>			
<b>2017 \$265K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23,736</b>	Targeted	Reached	
<b>2018 \$2.7M</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23,887</b>	Women 	6K	5.6K
				Men 	5.3K	5.1K
				Girls 	5.9K	6.5K
				Boys 	6.5K	6.7K

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals provided with support towards meeting their basic needs	Women	4906	4499	92%
	Girls	4743	5237	110%
	Men	4257	4127	97%
	Boys	5321	5432	102%
# of Jordanian and Syrian refugee WGBM supported with access to adequate, affordable and secure housing in host communities.	Women	1117	1081	97%
	Girls	1140	1231	108%
	Men	1047	998	95%
	Boys	1205	1282	106%

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

## SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Within the JRP structure, basic needs was considered a part of social protection, whereas shelter is a standalone sector. In 2019, Basic Needs was allocated \$2 million, reaching 17,467 people, whereas allocation for Shelter was \$654,339

Organizations receiving funding to address Basic Needs included: World Relief Germany (1), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (2), Norwegian Refugee Council (2), Caritas Switzerland (2), Care International (1), Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (1), International Catholic Migration Commission (1), Islamic Relief Worldwide (1), International Orthodox Christian Charities (1).

The first Reserve Allocation was launched to cover the funding gap faced by UNRWA to provide essential life-saving support to Palestinian Refugees from Iraq in Jordan (PRI). The financial constraints that UNRWA was facing has left this small yet one of the most vulnerable population without financial support and access to essential and life-saving services. Therefore, it is essential that the 156 PRI (34 families) recorded in Jordan as of January 2019 continue to receive assistance to cover their most pressing needs and thus to decrease their chances of falling into abject poverty. The JHF's contribution of \$ 95,445 has in turn aided UNRWA during a budgetary emergency, whilst they mobilized additional resources.

The third Reserve Allocation was activated to cover the funding gap faced by UNRWA to provide unconditional cash

assistance for PRSs. The JHF's contribution of \$500,000 enabled UNRWA to provide funding to approximately 3,872 extremely vulnerable 921 PRS families to cover basic needs of food, non-food items and shelter for three months.

The focus of the first Standard Allocation for Jordan did not include basic needs as a standalone approach, however the second Standard Allocation was focused on Basic Needs and Shelter with winterization being the core focus of this allocation.

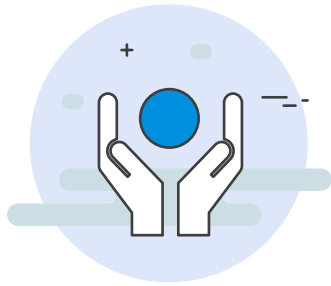
Two projects received funding in the first Standard Allocation, (1) Caritas Switzerland (CaCH) "Warm for Winter 2", which is a continuation project that tackles safe and improved shelter conditions for vulnerable Refugee and Jordanian households. The budget for this project was \$304,339.

(2) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) improved access to shelter for vulnerable Syrian Refugees in Jordan, the budget allocated for this project was set at \$350,000. The total allocation reached \$654,339, supporting 2535 beneficiaries.

The second Standard Allocation funded 8 projects from 8 different partners to meet and respond to the needs of vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians during the winter season (winterization). The allocation reached \$2,330,261 supporting 16,986 beneficiaries.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

PROTECTION



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Preventing and Responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence  
 Strengthening community-based multisectoral protection mechanisms through outreach and community mobilization.  
 Providing quality child protection services to the most vulnerable children in Jordan.

**LEAD ORGANIZATION**  
**UNHCR**

Allocations in 2019

<b>ALLOCATIONS</b> <b>\$1.82M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>10</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>9</b>
<b>TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup></b> <b>14,220</b>	<b>WOMEN</b> <b>5,474</b>	<b>MEN</b> <b>2,177</b>
	<b>GIRLS</b> <b>3,211</b>	<b>BOYS</b> <b>3,358</b>

The organizations that received funding under the protection sector included: TdH (2), Jordan River Foundation (1), Arci Culture Solidali (1), Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (1), Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (1), INTERSOS (1), Danish Refugee Council (1), UN PONTE PER (1), Al Hussein Society Jordan Center for Training and Inclusion (1).

During the two Standard Allocations, 9 projects totalling \$2,175,634 supporting 15,378 people were funded to respond to critical funding gaps for persons with disabilities, child protection, SGBV and strengthening social protection systems for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians.

Results reported in 2019

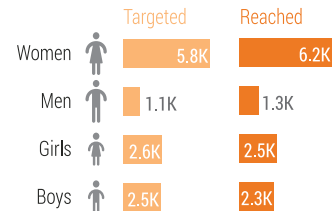
<b>ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup></b> 2018 <b>\$1.24M</b>	<b>PROJECTS</b> <b>4</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b> <b>4</b>
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PEOPLE TARGETED

**11,939**

PEOPLE REACHED

**12,354**

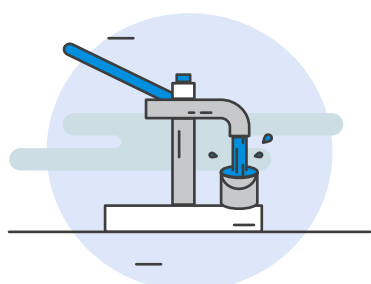


OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of WGBM with access to protection services in accordance with international and national standards	Women	5159	5566	108%
	Girls	2619	2498	95%
	Men	1058	1307	124%
	Boys	2478	2310	93%
# of legal services (litigation/ Mediation) and empowerment activities targeting women	Women	625	673	108%

From a Reserve Allocation, TDH was allocated \$40,321 to support emergency child protection and SGBV services benefiting 300 refugees in the Emirati Jordanian Camp.

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

## WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE



## SECTOR OBJECTIVES

Providing safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services in Za'atari, Azraq and KAP camps

## LEAD ORGANIZATION

UNICEF

## Allocations in 2019

**ALLOCATIONS**  
**\$0.9M**

**PROJECTS**  
**3**

**PARTNERS**  
**3**

**TARGETED PEOPLE<sup>1</sup>**  
**5,414**

**WOMEN**  
**1,333**

**MEN**  
**1,328**

**GIRLS**  
**1,356**

**BOYS**  
**1,397**

Three organizations: Action Contre la faim (1), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (1), INTERSOS (1) were funded for WASH activities. Projects totalling \$600,000, supporting 2,700 people focused on improving WASH infrastructure, awareness raising on safe hygiene practices for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians, and providing access to latrines for people with disabilities.

## Results reported in 2019

**ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup>**  
**2018 \$886K**

**PROJECTS**  
**3**

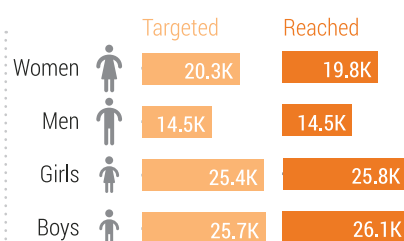
**PARTNERS**  
**3**

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**85,958**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**86,251**



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals benefiting from access to improved lifesaving / emergency WASH facilities and services	Women	20,258	19,812	98%
	Girls	25,422	25,846	102%
	Men	14,349	14,295	100%
	Boys	25,733	26,130	102%
# of connected shelters to the Greywater Project		3,120	2,556	82%
# of hygiene kits distributed to refugees living in Azraq Camp		10,425	11,000	106%
# of people who benefited from incentive-based cash for work mechanism	Men	196	168	86%

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

## Accessibility In the Azraq Camp

Location Jordan/ Azraq Camp  
Credit: Action against Hunger



For 9 years, war has swept Syria, destroying homes, businesses, hospitals and the lives of families. Hundreds of thousands have fled to the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The majority of Syrians who fled to Jordan live in host communities, while 35,767 Syrian refugees reside in Azraq camp. One of the Syrian refugees living in the camp is Maher, a 14-year-old physical disabled boy who lives with his father Wael "Abu Malek," his mother, aunt, and four siblings. Maher is one of 1,052 Syrian

refugees living in the camp with a disability.

Before fleeing Syria, Wael was a poultry dealer, "we lived a content life," said Wael, we used to dig in the wadis\* to get water that was under the sand. Then, we had to wait till the next morning for the sand to go down so we could collect and drink it. After school, I used to fetch water in the wadis. During the dry season, water was scarce and we went with a donkey to make the three hours ride, now it's not even 3 minutes to get water. Water is good here, we're not afraid to get sick anytime we drink. Even our clothes are cleaner now!

## Life at Azraq Camp with a Disability

"We live a different life here," exclaims Wael when asked about his family's life in the camp. Since 2014, their life was relatively normal, but with many obstacles along the way, especially related to Maher's well-being.

Wael began to notice that Maher was limping. "I took him to the doctor and he diagnosed him," said Wael sadly. "We found out he has broken bones in both of his

legs." Wael began to notice that Maher has problems when using the public latrines. "My legs would hurt when I had to squat to use the Arabic toilets," said Maher shyly, when asked about the challenges he faced during his daily routine to the public latrines. "He used to complain that his legs would hurt because the distance to the bathroom was far," said Wael.



Figure 1 Maher, his two siblings, mother and father Wael "Abu Malek" inside their caravan in front of their private latrine. Photo by: Zein Al-Maha Oweis.

Figure 2 Example of an Arabic seat, which is commonly used in Middle Eastern and North African Countries. Photo by Amer Al Ghanem (WaSH Programme Manager - Azraq Camp).



## Life at Azraq Camp with a Private Latrine



In January 2019, Action Against Hunger (AAH) began building latrines for refugees with disabilities in the camp. The project was funded by the JHF “Safe and Equitable Access to Private Latrine Services for Men, Women, Boys and Girls with Disabilities in Azraq Camp” . The AAH project targeted 542 private latrines in two of the camp’s villages. Most communal latrines are squatting latrines, while the private latrines installed with seats for refugees with physical impairments and disabilities, such as the one built for Maher and family. The latrines are attached to the back of the families’ caravan for their private use.

After installing the private latrine, the pain in Maher’s legs reduced. “It really helped Maher,” beamed Wael. The distance he has to go to the bathroom is reduced and the pain subsided after he started using the private latrine. “Thank God he stopped complaining of any kind of pain,” said Wael. “Honestly, the project was a huge success.

Figure 3 Example of English seats which are installed in some or most of the private latrines which Action Against Hunger are building for Syrian refugees with disabilities. Photo by: Amer Al Ghanem (WaSH Programme Manager – Azraq Camp).

Figure 4 Outside view of the private latrine built for Syrian refugees by Action Against Hunger. Photo by: Amer Al Ghanem (WaSH Programme Manager – Azraq Camp) Manager - Azraq Camp).

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR/ SOUTH SYRIA

## FOOD SECURITY



The JHF funded the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2017. The project aimed at contributing to the improvement of resilience and food security of vulnerable crisis-affected families in the southern Syria districts. This objective of the projects included training 3,000 farmers and providing them with homestead agriculture kits and micro garden kits to improve food security. This intervention has strengthened the production capacities of its beneficiaries as a result of community training events, and the distribution of agriculture kits.

## Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS<sup>1</sup>2018 **\$339,214**

## PROJECTS PARTNERS

**1****1**

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**3K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**3K**

Targeted

Reached

Women



1.5K

0.3K

Men



1.5K

2.7K

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of affected people benefiting from livelihoods support (loans, grants and productive assets, ...).	Women	1500	290	181%
	Men	1500	2710	19%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR/ SOUTH SYRIA

MULTI SECTOR



This project was jointly designed by several international NGOs and UN agencies and implemented by iMMAP.

The project's overall objective has been to complement existing information about humanitarian needs in southern Syria, so a comprehensive picture can be drawn about the situation in the south to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

The project has supported OCHA and partners involved in the Needs Identification Framework from the in all the steps of the Whole of Syria Assessment (WoSA). The data collection focused primary on southern Syria, while all other actions were completed from the surrounding areas from Damascus and Gaziantep Hubs. The primary beneficiaries of this project were humanitarian actors across Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq to utilize WoSA dataset and final products.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED		Targeted	Reached
2015 <b>\$225.8K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	Women	50	50
				Men	50	50
			<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>			
			<b>50</b>			

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of agencies/organizations use WoSA data and HNO for planning humanitarian responses in southern Syria	50	50	100%



**JHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT**

# ANNEXES

Annex A Allocations by recipient organization

Annex B JHF-Funded Projects

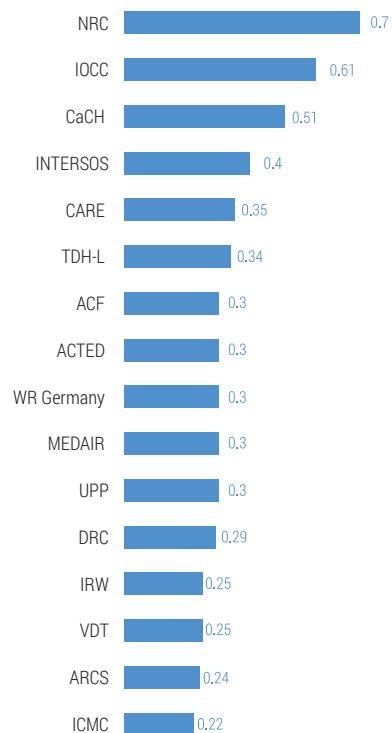
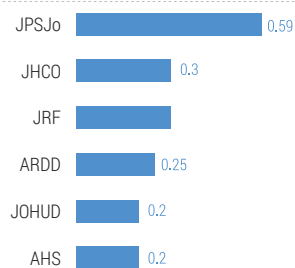
Annex C JHF Advisory Board

Annex D Acronyms and abbreviations

Annex E Reference Map

## ANNEX A

## ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

**International NGO** 5.7 67%**National NGO** 1.84 22%**United Nations** 0.6 7%**Red Cross/Crescent** 0.42 5%

IN MILLION USD

See Annex D for acronyms

## ANNEX B

## JHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	SECTOR	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET	SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
1	JOR-19/DDA-3560/RADEC2019/BN/UN/14918	Basic needs	UNRWA	500,000	
2	JOR-19/DDA-3560/RAMAR2019/BN/UN/12261	Basic needs	UNRWA	95,445	
3	JOR-19/DDA-3560/RAOCT2019/P/INGO/14394	Protection	TDH-L	40,321	
4	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/H/INGO/12663	Health	IOCC	300,000	
5	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/H/INGO/12878	Health	MEDAIR	299,960	
6	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/H/NGO/12700	Health	JPSJo	249,994	
7	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/H-P/INGO/12775	Health (80%), Protection (20%)	UPP	299,956	Be Positive: 34,388
8	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/H-P/NGO/12894	Health (80%), Protection (20%)	AHS	198,109	
9	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/INGO/12661	Protection	DRC	285,954	
10	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/INGO/12782	Protection	ARCS	241,822	Helping Hand to Merge Disabled people into Community 59,060
11	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/INGO/12950	Protection	TDH-L	299,922	
12	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/NGO/12721	Protection	JRF	299,992	Mafraq CBO 2,472
13	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/NGO/12880	Protection	ARDD	250,000	
14	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/P/NGO/12955	Protection	JOHUD	199,934	
15	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/Sh./INGO/12742	Shelter	CaCH	304,339	Caritas Jordan 353,000
16	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/Sh./INGO/12968	Shelter	NRC	350,000	
17	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/WASH/INGO/12699	WASH	ACF	300,000	
18	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/WASH/INGO/12907	WASH	INTERSOS	300,000	
19	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA1/WASH/INGO/12952	WASH	ACTED	300,000	
20	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/BN/INGO/14826	Basic needs	ICMC	215,830	
21	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/BN/INGO/14839	Basic needs	WR Germany	299,993	



#	PROJECT CODE	SECTOR	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET	SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
22	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/BN/ INGO/14845	Basic needs	CARE	350,001	
23	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/BN/ INGO/14881	Basic needs	IRW	250,000	
24	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/BN/ INGO/14882	Basic needs	JHCO	300,000	
25	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/H/ INGO/14878	Health	VDT	249,223	
26	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/H/ INGO/14869	Health	JPSJo	344,482	
27	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/H/O/14868	Health	QRCS	415,965	
28	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/P/ INGO/14884	Protection	INTERSOS	99,945	
29	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/Sh./ INGO/14816	Shelter	NRC	400,000	
30	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/Sh./ INGO/14827	Shelter	IOCC	313,000	
31	JOR-19/DDA-3560/SA2/Sh./ INGO/14856	Shelter	CaCH	201,437	Caritas Jordan 275,581

## ANNEX C

## JHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
<b>Chairperson</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>OCHA</b>	Officer Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
<b>Donor</b>	Government of Sweden
<b>Donor</b>	Government of Germany
<b>Donor</b>	Government of Ireland
<b>Donor</b>	Government of Belgium
<b>Donor</b>	Government of Italy
<b>UN</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>INGO</b>	World Relief Germany (WRG)
<b>INGO</b>	International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
<b>NGO</b>	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO)
<b>NGO</b>	Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD)
<b>Observer</b>	Jordan INGO Forum Coordinator (JIP)

## ANNEX D

## ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Advisory Board
ACF	Action Contre la faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AHS	Al Hussein Society Jordan Center for Training and Inclusion
ARCS	Arci Culture Solidali
ARDD	Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development
BEMOC	Comprehensive emergency obstetric care
BEMONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CACH	Caritas Switzerland
CARE	CARE International
CBPF	Country Based Pool Fund
CEMONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INTERSOS	INTERSOS
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISWG	Inter Sector Working Group
ITS	Informal Tented Settlements
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JIF	Jordan River Foundation
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JONAF	Jordanian National NGO Forum
JPSJO	Jordan paramedic society
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
KAP	King Abdullah Park
MEDAIR	MEDAIR
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PRI	Palestinian Refugees from Iraq
PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
PSS	Psychosocial Support
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
QRCS	Qatar Red Crescent Society
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TDH-L	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission of Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCR	UN Security Council resolution
UPP	UN PONTE PER
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
VBIED	vehicle-borne improvised explosive device

ANNEX E

# REFERENCE MAP JORDAN



Map sources: ESRI, UNCS.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in September 2013.

[unocha.org/jordan/about-jhf](http://unocha.org/jordan/about-jhf)  
[fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)

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