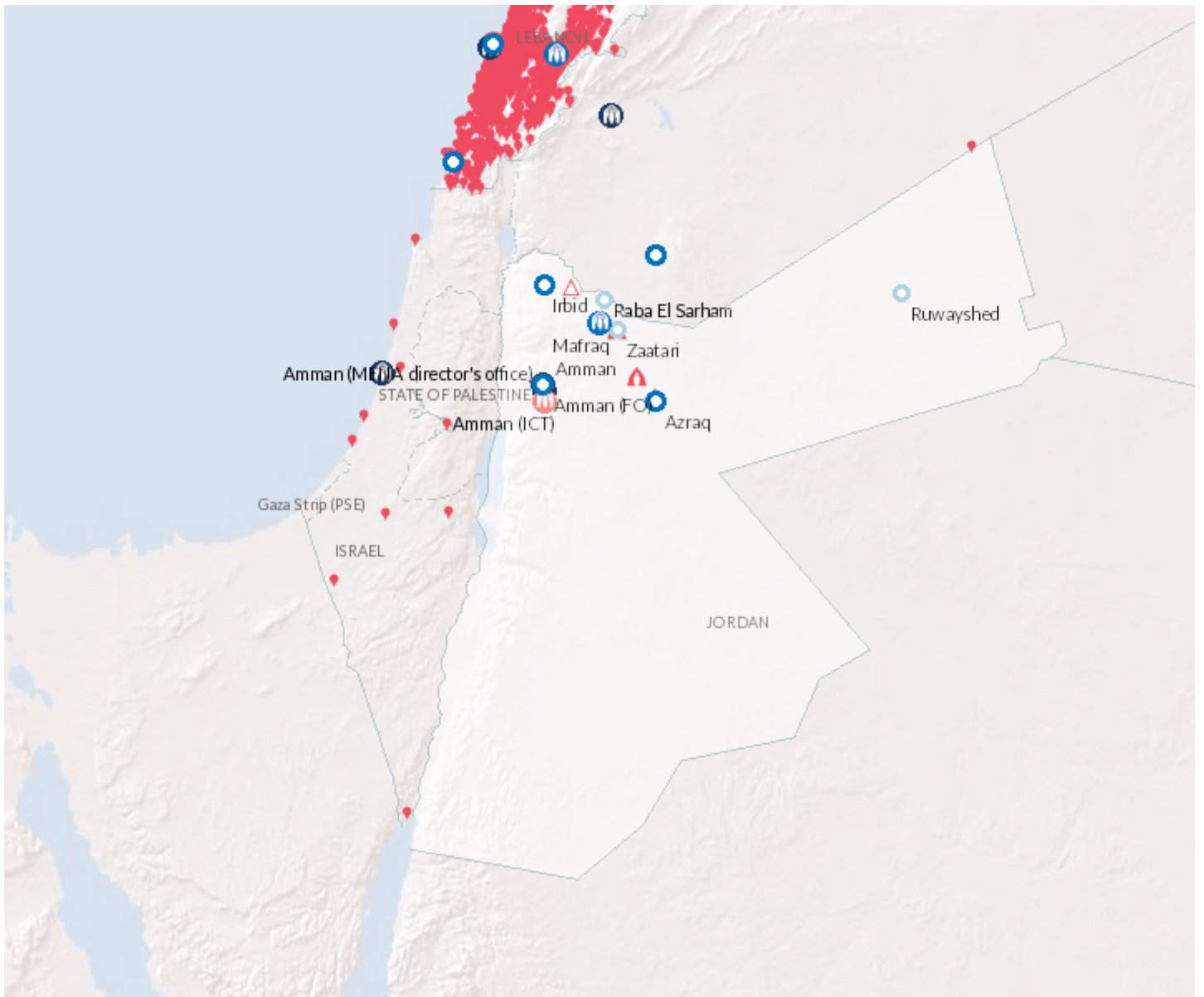


## Operation: Jordan



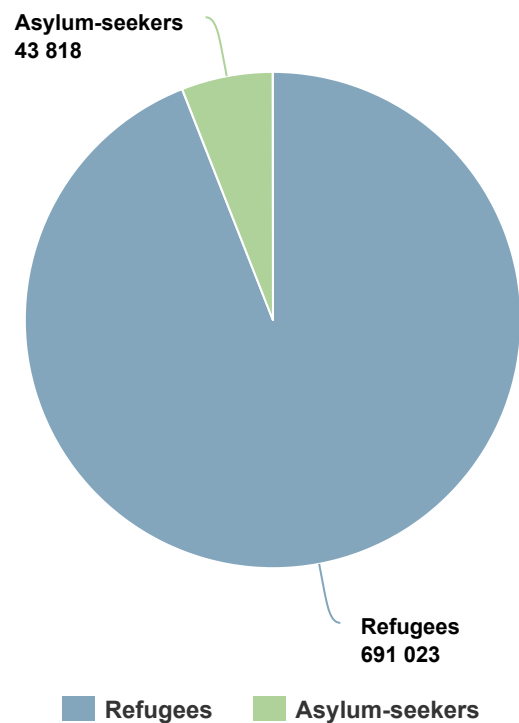
## People of Concern

**INCREASE IN**  
**2%** **2017**

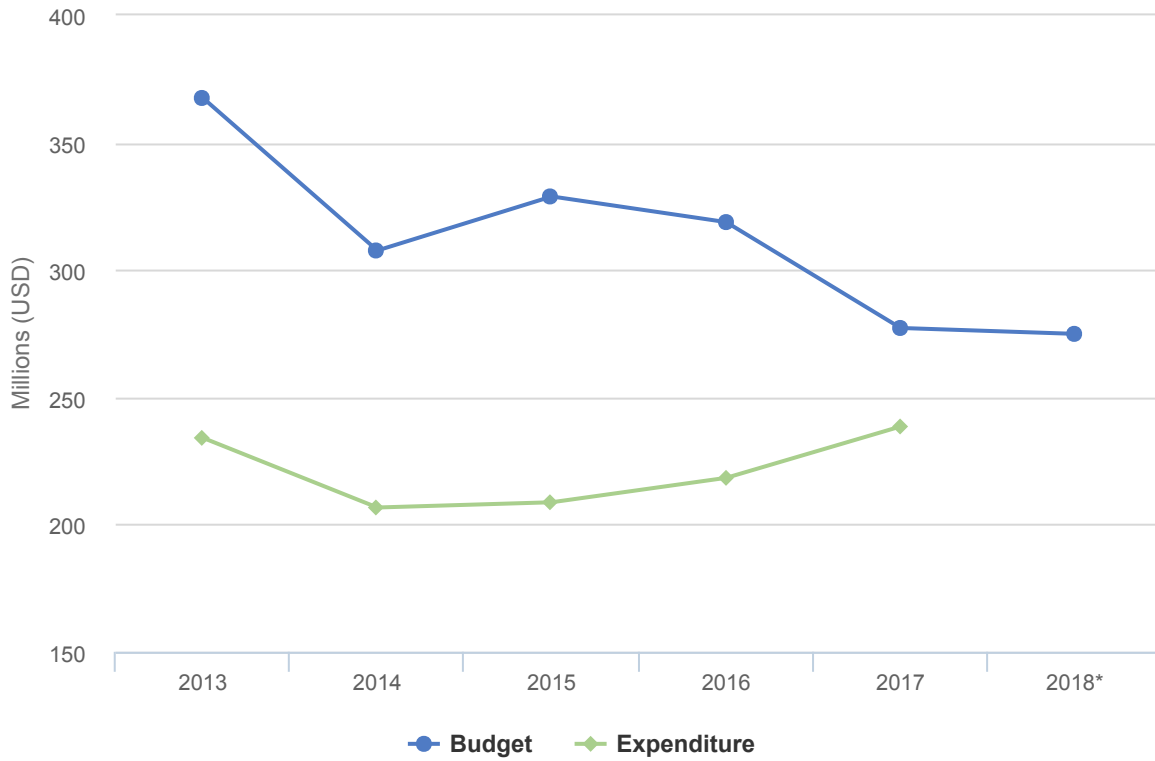
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<b>2017</b>	734,841
<b>2016</b>	720,812
<b>2015</b>	689,053

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## Budgets and Expenditure for Jordan



## Operational context

In 2017, the refugee population in Jordan remained relatively stable, increasing by some 17,000 people by the end of the year. The more restrictive border policy adopted after mid-2016 contributed to the limitation of new arrivals.

More than 45,000 Syrians, 80 per cent of whom are women and children, remained living in makeshift settlements at Rukban site, near the north-east border with the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), many of whom have stayed there for two years with little or no assets. The humanitarian situation of these people remained critical with families living in a vulnerable situation with little access to food or other basic services.

The majority of the 81 per cent of refugees residing outside of camps continued to live below the Jordanian poverty line, equivalent to \$100 per month. Following commitments made at the 2016 Supporting Syria and the Region conference on livelihoods and education, the Government made progress on both, having issued and renewed more than 83,000 one-year renewable work permits cumulatively between 2016 and 2017. In addition, an enrolment of more than 126,100 Syrian refugee children was reported for the 2016-2017 scholastic year. Work permits for Syrians continued to be free of charge for an extended period and access to employment in the agricultural and construction sectors was facilitated without the need for sponsorship by one specific employer.

UNHCR continued its advocacy with the Government on the principle of *non-refoulement*. Despite a surge in *refoulement* to Syria in January and February, the monthly deportation figures subsequently dropped significantly from 2016 with a total of 2,370 Syrian refugees deported in 2017.

Funding for assistance to the non-Syrian population of over 80,000 refugees, mainly from Iraq, continued low, while basic cost of living and vulnerability remained high.

## Population trends

By the end of 2017, Jordan hosted close to 737,500 refugees and asylum-seekers, an increase by some 17,000 people when compared to figures from the beginning of the year. Close to 89 per cent of people of concern were from Syria, followed by some 9 per cent of Iraqis, and a total of 53 other nationalities.

## Key achievements

The prolonged challenge of more than 45,000 Syrians stranded at the north-east border was a priority throughout the year. In 2017, the UNCT concluded a humanitarian aid delivery in January and initiated another distribution in May which was halted on 15 June due to challenges related to crowd control. In total, 35,000 people were assisted. A Health Clinic was operational during the year, and hundreds of life-threatening cases were temporarily admitted to Jordan for treatment.

Monthly unconditional cash grants were provided to 30,000 vulnerable urban Syrian families through cost-effective, multi-agency implementation. Additional 46,700 vulnerable urban Syrian families (more than 200,000 individuals) were assisted with cash assistance as part of the winterization programme.

In 2017, solar plants were opened in Azraq and Zaatari refugee camps, the first of their kinds in the world.

To support increased access to work, the Zaatari Office of Employment, the first employment office in a Syrian refugee camp, was opened in August 2017.

## Unmet needs

- Due to limited funding, UNHCR was only able to treat the most vulnerable people and medical emergencies under its medical referral system.
- The Community Support Projects were not implemented as, to be significant for the community, they require solid groundwork and networking over a period of time; a missed opportunity for fostering the harmonious coexistence between refugees and hosting communities. The same applies to protection interventions that need long term planning, with substantial consequences for sexual and gender-based violence and child protection activities.
- In 2017, UNHCR was unable to support additional beneficiaries with cash-based interventions, resulting in an estimate 2,200 non-Syrian households continuing to live in extremely vulnerable situations.



## 2017 Expenditure for Jordan | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>277,212,606</b>	<b>277,212,606</b>
Income from contributions*	181,580,759	181,580,759
Other funds available / transfers	57,395,263	57,395,263
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>238,976,022</b>	<b>238,976,022</b>
<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>		
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>		
Law and policy	829,869	829,869
Administrative Institutions and Practice	8,885,938	8,885,938
Legal remedies and legal assistance	2,540,658	2,540,658
Access to territory	617,020	617,020
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,873,485</b>	<b>12,873,485</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>		
Registration and profiling	10,263,168	10,263,168
Status determination	630,462	630,462
Civil status documentation	718,894	718,894
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,612,524</b>	<b>11,612,524</b>
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>		
SGBV prevention and response	2,302,471	2,302,471
Non-arbitrary detention	718,894	718,894
Child protection	3,825,240	3,825,240
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,846,605</b>	<b>6,846,605</b>
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>		
Health	24,798,108	24,798,108
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	2,375,742	2,375,742
Nutrition	617,020	617,020
Shelter and infrastructure	4,986,318	4,986,318
Energy	16,528,339	16,528,339
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	129,767,777	129,767,777
Services for persons with specific needs	9,415,540	9,415,540
Education	1,234,040	1,234,040
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>189,722,884</b>	<b>189,722,884</b>

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>		
Community mobilization	8,129,115	8,129,115
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,549,866	3,549,866
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,678,981</b>	<b>11,678,981</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b>		
Resettlement	872,558	872,558
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>872,558</b>	<b>872,558</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>		
Coordination and partnerships	762,485	762,485
Donor relations	698,863	698,863
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,461,348</b>	<b>1,461,348</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>		
Supply chain and logistics	617,020	617,020
Operations management, coordination and support	2,821,649	2,821,649
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,438,669</b>	<b>3,438,669</b>
<b>2017 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>238,507,054</b>	<b>238,507,054</b>

*\*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.*