



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN

for the Syria Crisis
2016-2018

Executive Summary



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2016–2018 represents a three-year programme of high priority interventions to enable the Kingdom of Jordan to respond to the effects of the Syria crisis without jeopardizing its development trajectory.

Situation Analysis

Five years into the crisis the prospects for a prompt return of the millions of Syrian refugees to their home country are remote. Even in the case of a solution to the crisis, it will take more than a decade for the country to rebuild. While some Syrian refugees will return and others may attempt to relocate to third-countries, the majority are expected to remain until the end of the crisis in countries neighbouring Syria, which have generously sheltered them for the past five years. For host nations, the magnitude and longevity of the crisis will likely translate into mounting costs and ever-increasing challenges to the social, economic and political fabric of the country.

Jordan is host to about 1.4 million Syrians,¹ including around 630,000 refugees.² While some 83 per cent of all refugees have settled in host communities, particularly in the urban area of Amman and the northern governorates of Jordan, the remaining live in refugee camps. In providing for their needs, Jordan has received support from the international community. Funding, however, has not been proportional to response requirements, and while needs are increasing in some sectors, trends in contributions for 2015 suggest that overall international support has not kept pace with the needs. As of November 2015, roughly US\$1.07 billion was committed to the JRP2015, which corresponds to 36 per cent of the funding requirements.³ Meanwhile, both refugees and host communities are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Although refugee inflows can present opportunities for important transformations, funding shortfalls have contributed to increased pressure on national services and infrastructure, thereby affecting Jordan's resilience. Overcrowded health centres and schools, overstretched water, sanitation and municipal services, as well as pressures on the environment, labour and housing markets have left Jordanians feeling increasingly disenfranchised and neglected. Slower-than-forecasted macroeconomic performance and pressure on public spending continues to limit Jordan's ability to invest in development, ultimately eroding the country's capacity to maintain its developmental gains and deal with future challenges.



¹ Exact numbers are expected to be provided following the completion of the 2015 national census.

² A total of 629,627 refugees are registered with UNHCR as of 19 October 2015.

³ Jordan response Information System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS), Financial tracking System. Available at <http://www.jrpssc.org/jrpfts>



Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018

The Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018 is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions.

Over the past two years, the government of Jordan has guided the evolution of the response from a mainly refugee approach to a resilience-based comprehensive framework that bridges the divide between short-term humanitarian, and longer-term developmental responses. The Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP2015) represented a paradigm shift in this respect. Moving forward, the Jordan Response Plan 2016-18 (JRP2016-18) further integrates refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector and places the resilience of national systems and institutions at the core of the response. The plan provides a three-year vision to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented. The JRP2016-18 is aligned with the objectives and projects of the Executive Development Plan 2016-2018 (EDP) and of the Governorate Development Plan 2016-2018. It reflects the government's commitment to realizing the principles of national ownership, alignment to local systems, harmonization and mutual accountability adopted in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and reinforced subsequently in Accra and Busan as well as at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The Jordan Response Information Management System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS) is the nationally-developed aid information and project tracking system on which aid coordination for the Syria crisis will continue to be based.

The JRP2016-18 is a three-year rolling plan. At the end of 2016, the plan will be revised and another planning year will be added, turning the JRP2016-18 into the JRP2017-19 and so on.

The total cost of response interventions in the JRP 2016-18 is US\$ 7,990,882,501 for three years.

US\$ 2,483,123,101 is required for refugee interventions and US\$ 2,306,430,602 for resilience-strengthening, including that of host communities, service delivery systems and public authorities. Budget requirements for refugee and resilience programmatic response have been disaggregated into projects listed through detailed project summary sheets (PSS), which are annexed to the Plan. Each PSS includes relevant information, such as project objective, outputs, location and beneficiaries. Also PSSs within each sector have been prioritized based on commonly agreed criteria. Beyond the programmatic response, US\$ 3,201,328,798 is required for specific budget support needs. This includes budgetary costs and income losses induced by the crisis that cannot be mitigated through interventions, such as the cost of subsidies (food, gas, electricity, water) and some security costs, among others.

The plan seeks to meet the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and of the Jordanian population impacted by the crisis, while striving to foster the resilience and effectiveness of Jordan’s service delivery system in the areas of education, energy, health, justice, municipal services, social protection, and water and sanitation. The plan will also endeavour to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the environment, the labour market and livelihood system, shelter, transport and energy provision. A central component of all sector plans is the upscaling of the critical capacities of public authorities at both national and local levels in the areas of planning, programming, coordinating and responding.

Overview of JRP 2016-18

Sector Response Strategies

EDUCATION

At the heart of the education response plan is the ability of the Government of Jordan to respond to emergencies, such as socioeconomic and political shocks and their impact on the education sector. The plan seeks to apply lessons learned from past refugee crises to strengthen the education system’s resilience and ensure its adaptability to any new crisis context. This plan proposes a number of projects that will improve access to quality and inclusive education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians over the coming three years. It will work to boost the capacity of the public education system with much needed extra learning spaces, remedial/catch-up classes for those children who have missed out on weeks or months of schooling, and access to improved and diversified certified alternative learning opportunities for children and youth. Projects will also deliver capacity building of teachers to safeguard the quality of education. Moreover, to ensure equal access to education for all school-aged boys and girls, child-centred services will be provided in both child friendly spaces and schools.

EDUCATION FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

EDUCATION	To ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria crisis	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		249,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved capacity of education authorities to ensure the continuous delivery of quality inclusive education services	2,245,471	1,450,000	1,250,000	4,945,471
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved provision of education facilities to sustain access to adequate, safe and protective learning spaces	8,955,140	7,461,115	8,607,596	25,023,851
Sector Specific Objective 3	Increased provision of adequate, protective and safe learning spaces and facilities (access)	238,437,490	272,293,260	313,272,700	824,003,450

ENERGY

The sector response strategy adopted in the 2015 JRP is still relevant and appropriate. Additional power requirements in urban areas arising from the needs of Syrian refugees will be met through strategic investments planned within Jordan’s overall drive for sustainable energy solutions. The government intends to meet extra loads through energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions, while building on existing capacities. In the short term this investment provides a cost-effective solution and significant energy savings, while the long-term benefits of scaling up the use of energy efficient appliances in host communities would outlast the Syria crisis. Cost recovery and energy efficiency measures are also needed to reduce consumption and lower electricity bills both in Za’atari and Azraq camps as well as the hosting communities. Steps need to be taken to create renewable, economically sustainable sources of electricity, which will also alleviate some demand pressures on the national grid.

ENERGY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

ENERGY	To accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan’s growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Adopted effective and efficient solutions to offset the incremental energy demand in sustainable manner	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	33,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Introduced and promoted innovative renewable energy and energy efficient (RE&EE) technologies	40,500,000	54,000,000	33,000,000	127,500,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	Provided refugees and Jordanians with access to an adequate, safe and sustainable supply of energy for every household	55,900,000	46,075,000	43,000,000	144,975,000

ENVIRONMENT

The environment sector response proposes a series of interventions to strengthen the resilience of fragile ecosystems and communities, and to offset the adverse environmental impact caused by the refugee crisis. It also seeks to mainstream environmental sustainability concerns as a crosscutting issue across all JRP projects by establishing a specialized environment unit within the JRPSC Secretariat to undertake rapid environmental impact assessments (EIAs), to lead environmental reviews, and to design mitigation strategies where required.

ENVIRONMENT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

ENVIRONMENT		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
To minimise the environmental impacts of the Syria crisis on vulnerable ecosystems and communities		2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved mechanisms to mitigate pressure and competition for ecosystem services (land, water) resulting from refugee influx.	1,650,000	1,800,000	300,000	3,750,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Enhanced national and local capacities to manage hazardous waste	550,000	5,400,000	1,050,000	7,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened monitoring and mitigation of air pollution	300,000	600,000	600,000	1,500,000
Sector Specific Objective 4	Effective institutionalisation of mechanisms for environmental mainstreaming as part of JRP implementation	400,000	350,000	350,000	1,100,000

HEALTH

The health sector response strategy aims to support durable solutions by maintaining humanitarian programming and continuing to meet the immediate and short term health needs of individual refugees whilst also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience. The response strategy proposes a range of activities from direct interventions that ensure the short-term critical needs of Jordanians and Syrian refugees are met through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services and systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of the national health system. The response also aims to build the resilience of the public health system through investments in information management and logistics systems.

HEALTH FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

HEALTH	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.	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		183,354,762	178,840,190	170,085,831	532,280,785
Sector Specific Objective 1	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of primary health care for Jordanian and Syrian women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in impacted areas	83,687,330	77,201,746	81,252,917	242,141,994
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	57,273,724	54,645,214	50,593,472	162,512,411
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	5,972,739	6,414,134	6,322,703	18,709,576
Sector Specific Objective 4	Strengthened adaptive capacity of the national health system to address current and future stresses	36,420,969	40,579,096	31,916,739	108,916,804

JUSTICE

The justice sector response strategy aims to improve technical capacity and broaden the scope of services provided by the justice system, as well as increasingly expand legal aid services, in particular to SGBV survivors, people in need of civil status and personal status law support and children in conflict with the law. The plan will continue to invest in free legal information, counselling and advice for Syrian refugees in Jordan on documentation, as well as rights and obligations in Jordan, particularly with regard to personal status/family law, labour law, and landlord and tenancy law. It will continue to invest in the capacities of the Shari'a Court and its Family Reconciliation Offices in the refugee camps so that Syrian refugees living in camps can access quality family law legal services.

JUSTICE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

JUSTICE	To ensure quality and prompt access to the justice system for WGBM in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved access to justice for vulnerable WGBM	4,202,000	3,552,000	3,600,000	11,354,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Strengthened capacity of the justice sector	7,200,000	6,200,000	5,200,000	18,600,000

LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY

The livelihoods strategy focuses on meeting the urgent need for food assistance for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians on one hand, and on the other, increasing income generation and sustainable short-term employment opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis, including women and youth, with particular attention to women-headed households as one of the most vulnerable groups in the affected communities. The latter incorporates support to self-reliance, household-based projects, and self-sufficiency interventions in the most affected governorates. It also emphasizes the need for the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to support job creation and promote innovation, and initiatives aimed at increasing local food availability. The food assistance component of the strategy continues to build on national agriculture production, and on utilising existing markets using voucher and cash modalities to the greatest extent possible, thereby supporting the Jordanian economy.

LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

LIVELIHOODS		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks		266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis.	190,664,877	212,007,216	210,147,616	612,819,709
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased income generation and employment for vulnerable Jordanian men and women leading to sustainable economic development	68,106,824	44,996,433	46,093,355	159,196,612
Sector Specific Objective 3	Improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis	7,700,000	17,250,000	15,900,000	40,850,000

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The local governance and municipal services strategy aims to make major improvements in the capacity and responsiveness of local administration, service delivery performance, solid waste management, cross-sector cooperation and strengthened resilience to crisis, particularly with regards to social cohesion. Immediate short-term interventions will focus with regards to social cohesion and solid waste collection, which represent the two most pressing needs. The strategy also aims to strengthen municipality and local administration capacities to adopt participatory approaches to planning and budgeting, in addition to improved information management and coordination to foster responsive and efficient local government responses.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	To improve the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals.	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		69,163,402	76,361,270	58,227,216	203,751,888
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved municipal service delivery performance in host communities.	54,757,000	61,987,000	45,550,000	162,294,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Revised local development priorities, projects, processes and systems to reflect and respond to changes and priorities arising from the Syria crisis.	6,512,956	6,238,163	5,426,823	18,177,942
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion.	7,893,446	8,136,107	7,250,393	23,279,946

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The social protection response will focus on implementing effective social protection and social assistance interventions prioritizing the most vulnerable (persons with disabilities, persons with particular legal and protection needs, the elderly, and the socio-economically vulnerable). A key objective is to support the capacity of refugees to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms. This will be achieved through cash assistance for vulnerable refugee households and through continued investment in non-food items (NFI) for new arrivals. The strategy aims also to strengthen national procedures and mechanisms to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to understand their rights and obligations. It includes projects aimed at reducing and mitigating the risks and consequences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and improving government and NGO capacities for child protection. Support for Syrian refugee households in camp and non-camp settings is complemented by housing support, cash and in-kind assistance programmes for vulnerable Jordanians in communities affected by the Syria crisis.

SOCIAL PROTECTION FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

SOCIAL PROTECTION	To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893
Sector Specific Objective 1	Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis	209,696,509	176,647,745	137,001,117	523,345,372
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are met	210,688,822	197,717,288	186,476,411	594,882,521

SHELTER

In camp settings, the main focus of the shelter sector strategy is now on maintenance of Za’atari and Azraq camp infrastructure and installations, with some construction to improve access roads and market areas. In host communities, the plan is to advance resilience-based interventions, including the programme for affordable housing to make available affordable housing units in the most affected governorates. Upstream initiatives include the Jordan Housing Sector Reform programme to addresses structural issues affecting the housing sector in Jordan.

SHELTER FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

SHELTER		To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to shelter		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
				32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044
Sector Specific Objective 1	Provided sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps	10,872,606	11,416,010	5,714,539	28,003,155		
Sector Specific Objective 2	Provided appropriate shelter and basic facilities and services for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities	20,990,378	20,332,843	19,218,668	60,541,889		
Sector Specific Objective 3	Housing markets enabled to meet the needs of all Jordanians and Syrian refugees	295,000	332,000	123,000	750,000		

TRANSPORT

Over the next three years, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing will develop and begin the implementation of a comprehensive transport master plan for the most affected governorates including Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa. The plan will seek to minimise overall transport costs, including direct operating costs of rolling stocks, infrastructure, time, security and costs, as well as indirect costs such as noise, pollution, and accidents. The JRP response strategy also proposes the construction of new roads, and the rehabilitation of existing roads in the most affected areas, in addition to projects to expand public transportation services in the northern governorates. The strategy also proposes capacity strengthening measures for the Transport Development and Planning Department as well as the Directorate of Planning at the Ministry of Public Works.

TRANSPORT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

TRANSPORT	To ensure the safe mobility of people and goods in the areas affected by the Syria crisis through upgraded and efficient public transportation services and road network	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved and efficient transport services and systems to accommodate increased population in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafrqa	8,600,000	9,300,000	3,300,000	21,200,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Strengthened capacity of the road networks to accommodate the increased traffic flows in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafrqa	19,700,000	24,300,000	13,000,000	57,000,000

WASH

The WASH sector response plan for 2016-2018 includes a number of projects from the JRP2015 that have not been funded in addition to new interventions designed to meet the needs identified in the 2015 Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA). The plan combines three main priorities: ensuring safe and equitable access to water services in camps and standards in host communities; upgrading and maintaining existing structures, and where necessary, developing new facilities; and technical capacity development to ensure adequate numbers of staff are in place and receive the training and other formation needed.

WASH FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY TABLE (USD)

WASH	To support the Government to ensure the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis.	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
		238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Quantity, quality and efficiency of safe drinking water delivery improved and system optimized	78,100,000	82,200,000	91,000,000	251,300,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Sanitation services expanded and improved	65,850,000	108,970,000	92,750,000	267,570,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	WASH services, including awareness and community engagement in schools and other public institutions improved	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	4,050,000
Sector Specific Objective 4	Enhanced planning, implementation and monitoring capacity of water and sanitation institutions and agencies	21,200,000	21,200,000	21,200,000	63,600,000
Sector Specific Objective 5	Sustainable provision of safe and equitable access to water services in camps and host community as per min standards	33,520,000	18,970,000	12,170,000	64,660,000
Sector Specific Objective 6	Provided safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services	32,970,000	25,020,000	22,280,000	80,270,000
Sector Specific Objective 7	Improved environmental health as a result of the practice of key hygiene activities	5,810,000	5,810,000	5,810,000	17,430,000

Planning Assumptions

The JRP2016-18 is based on a number of assumptions which will be regularly revised and adjusted, if needed.

The Plan assumes that the number of Syrians will remain stable over the coming period. The possibility of increased departures from Jordan to Syria and to other host countries will be offset by the number of entries and natural population growth.⁴ The plan also assumes that donors will be willing to channel increasing levels and longer-term funding to support Jordan's response to the crisis and that all JRP partners will provide timely and accurate reporting to the government through JORISS on their financial and technical assistance. It is also assumed that internationally agreed principles on aid effectiveness will be upheld by all stakeholders.

JRP 2016-2018 Preparation Process

The Plan has been prepared in a consultative and collaborative manner by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), under the overall leadership of the Government of Jordan. The Platform, which is chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, is the strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors, UN agencies and NGOs for the development of an integrated refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan. It also ensures the alignment of assistance to the government's main development priorities and harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation.

The Platform is supported by eleven sector Task Forces, each led by a line ministry and composed of donors, UN agencies and NGO representatives. The main TF objective is to provide a forum for sectoral strategic decision-making to develop and implement, under the leadership and guidance of the Government of Jordan, a coherent refugee and resilience-strengthening sector specific response to the impacts of the Syria crisis in the country.

Management Arrangements

Implementation of the Plan will be guided by the JRPSC, under the leadership of the Government of Jordan.

The JRPSC will provide oversight and guidance to the implementation of the JRP2016–18. Task Forces will support the coordination and monitoring of the sector response plans' implementation. The JRPSC Secretariat will work with the Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit (HRCU) of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) to facilitate the swift implementation and accurate monitoring of JRP projects. JORISS will be the information management system used to ensure that money for the JRP and project results are tracked and accounted for through any of the different channels approved by the government for the financing of the plan, which are budget support, pooled funds or project aid for public entities, UN agencies, NGOs or other potential implementing partners.

JRP2016-2018 Contents

The plan consists of four chapters. (I) Overview and Methodology; (II) Sector Response Plans; (III) Impact Assessment of the Syria Crisis and Specific Budget Support Needs; and (IV) Management Arrangements.

Chapter one consists of an overview of the plan, including an update on the crisis and its impact in terms of needs and vulnerabilities, and a summary of the 11 sector response strategies, their main objectives, and their budgets. Chapter two presents the 11 sector response plans, with an update on contributions and achievements of the JRP2015, an overview of outstanding needs, and the strategies that have been developed by sector task forces to meet them, including proposed projects. Chapter three outlines the direct budget support needs of the government to deal with the impact of the crisis with a breakdown according to expenditures under the main budget lines: subsidies, income loss and security. Chapter four outlines the management arrangements, including proposed procedures for the approval, implementation, monitoring and reporting of projects.

Budget Requirements 2016-2018

JRP 2016-2018 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS PER YEAR – USD

SECTOR	2016	2017	2018	Total
Education	249,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772
Energy	107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000
Environment	2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000
Health	183,354,762	178,840,190	170,085,832	532,280,785
Justice	11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000
Livelihoods and Food Security	266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321
Local Governance and Municipal Services	69,163,402	76,361,270	58,227,216	203,751,888
Shelter	32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044
Social Protection	420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893
Transport	28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000
WASH	238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000
Management	1,420,000	1,140,000	740,000	3,300,000
Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response	1,611,393,281	1,644,342,371	1,533,818,050	4,789,553,702
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees	213,214,431	222,409,642	232,725,266	668,349,339
Security Support	448,216,824	454,082,611	430,294,742	1,332,594,177
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation	258,640,000	274,158,400	290,607,904	823,406,304
Income Loss	125,702,797	125,554,907	125,721,274	376,978,978
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support	1,045,774,052	1,076,205,560	1,079,349,186	3,201,328,798
TOTAL JRP BUDGET	2,657,167,333	2,720,547,931	2,613,167,236	7,990,882,501

JRP 2016-18 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS PER COMPONENT – USD

SECTOR	Refugee Response	Resilience Response	Total
Education	349,524,722	504,448,050	853,972,772
Energy	144,975,000	160,500,000	305,475,000
Environment	-	13,350,000	13,350,000
Health	224,439,940	307,840,845	532,280,785
Justice	5,404,000	24,550,000	29,954,000
Livelihoods and Food Security	609,619,706	203,246,615	812,866,321
Local Governance and Municipal Services	-	203,751,888	203,751,888
Shelter	85,757,694	3,537,350	89,295,044
Social Protection	901,042,039	217,185,854	1,118,227,893
Transport	-	78,200,000	78,200,000
WASH	162,360,000	586,520,000	748,880,000
Management	-	3,300,000	3,300,000
Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response	2,483,123,101	2,306,430,602	4,789,553,703
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees	NA	NA	668,349,339
Security Support	NA	NA	1,332,594,177
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation	NA	NA	823,406,304
Income Loss	NA	NA	376,978,978
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support	NA	NA	3,201,328,798
TOTAL JRP BUDGET	NA	NA	7,990,882,501

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