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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2015

*“Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Refugee Crisis
on the Vulnerable Jordanian Host Communities”*

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Jordan Country Office*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 HOST COMMUNITIES PROJECT OVERVIEW	6
3.0 DONORS AS IN MARCH 2016	6
4.0 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS	7
4.1 LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT:	7
4.1.1 IMPACT OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS	7
4.1.2 EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT (3X6 APPROACH)	8
4.1.3 DEMAND-DRIVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT	20
4.1.4 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH MICROBUSINESS	21
4.1.5 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT	22
4.2 DEVELOP STATE-SOCIETY TRUST AND SOCIAL COHESION	23
4.2.1 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – SOCIAL COHESION	23
4.3 ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SECURITY	24
4.3.1 STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY TO PREVENT CRIME AND REDUCE VIOLENCE	24
4.3.2 ACCESS TO JUSTICE, LEGAL AID AND COUNSELLING	27
4.3.3 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – COMMUNITY SECURITY & ACCESS TO JUSTICE	30
4.4 REHABILITATION OF AL EKAIDER LANDFILL	30
4.4.1 THE PROJECT MAIN OBJECTIVES/OUTPUTS	30
4.4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE OF AL EKAIDER LANDFILL AND ITS FACILITIES ARE REHABILITATED AND UPGRADED	31
4.4.3 EMERGENCY NEW SANITARY LANDFILL CELL	31
4.4.4 TRANSFER STATIONS	32
4.4.5 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT FOR AL EKAIDER LANDFILL	32
4.4.6 LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOODS	32
4.4.7 CAPACITY BUILDING	33
4.4.8 DELIVERY OF MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT:	33
4.5 DELIVERY OF MUNICIPAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES	33
4.5.1 A SNAPSHOT ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES: SYRIAN REFUGEES IMPACT & UNDP RESPONSE	33

4.5.2 MUNICIPAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY	34
4.5.3 PROVISION OF SOLID WASTE AND PUBLIC HEALTH EQUIPMENT:	34
4.5.4 COMMUNITY OUTREACH	35
4.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF HOST COMMUNITY CONCERNS	38
4.6.1 JRPSC SECRETARIAT	39
4.6.2 TASK FORCES	39
4.6.3 COORDINATION OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT REVIEW (NAR) 2013	40
4.6.4 COORDINATION OF NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP)	40
4.6.5 NRP PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	40
4.6.6 COORDINATION OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT REVIEW (NAR) 2014	41
4.6.7 COORDINATION OF THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015	41
4.6.8 COMMUNICATIONS	42
4.6.9 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	43
4.7 THE FLAGSHIP PROJECT OF 2016: SUPPORT TO COUNTER-TERRORISM, STABILIZATION, AND COUNTER-RADICALIZATION IN JORDAN	44
4.7.1 PROJECT PILLARS	44
5.0 STUDIES & RESEARCHES	46
6.0 INITIATIVES AND EVENTS	52
6.1 CROWDFUNDING INITIATIVE	52
6.2 SDGS MURAL – REHAB	52
6.3 UNDP ADMINISTRATOR – HELEN CLARK VISIT TO REHAB	53
7.0 PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY AND AGREEMENTS	53
8.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND MONITORING	54
9.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	54
9.1 GENDER MAINSTREAMING	54
9.2 COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH	55
9.3 HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES	55
9.4 INTEGRATED SOCIAL COHESION AND CONFLICT PREVENTION	55
10.0 CHALLENGES	56

11.0 MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION	56
12.0 FINANCIAL UPDATE	57
13.0 ANNEX (1): MEDIA & COMMUNICATION	59

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Jordan is a low-to-middle income economy, already facing various socio-economic and development challenges. Lack of natural resources, around 14.4 percent of people are living below the poverty line (2012), unemployment that has remained between 12 and 14 percent over the past five years, heavy reliance on foreign aid (estimated to reach 814 million JD in 2016), and budget deficit (estimated to stand at around 4.9 percent of GDP in 2016) are examples of these challenges.

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis five years ago, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) has been facing increasing pressures on already weakened economy, strained infrastructure, limited natural resources, and public services; such as, livelihoods and employment, education, health, water and sanitation, energy, and security. Under such a harsh condition, the protracted Syrian refugee crisis exacerbated the situation in Jordan and forced the GoJ to adopt hard economic reform policies and decisions in order to save its development gains. In view of that, Jordanians – especially the poorest and most vulnerable people - are negatively affected, and their share of the public service shrank dramatically, particularly in the host communities, which already have insufficient access to public infrastructure and services. This goes along with growing potential social tensions in these communities, as well.

The GoJ estimates that the total number of Syrian refugees is around 1.4 million, making up around 10 percent of the total population; about 630,000 of which are registered at UNHCR. More than 80 percent of them are living in host communities, especially in the Northern governorates of Mafraq and Irbid – bordering with Syrian – that received around 48 percent of Syrian refugees in Jordan.

The direct and indirect cost of hosting Syrian refugees since 2011 has reached around \$7.9 billion¹, while the indirect cost is far broader. At the macro-economic level, the Central Bank of Jordan estimated that the Syrian crisis (not only the refugees) has resulted in reducing GDP growth from 3.1 percent in 2014 to 2 percent Q1/2015. Moreover, a study conducted by the Economic and Social Council found that the subsidy to water and electricity for each Syrian refugee costs around \$3,000 per year.

In line with its work to support the GoJ to respond to such a crisis, UNDP-Jordan launched a pioneering programme entitled **“Mitigating the impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on Jordanian Host Communities”** in 2013. The overall objective is to contribute to sustaining social and economic stability, with particular focus on the Northern governorates, and expansion to other governorates, such as Zarqa, and enabling Jordanians to continue to pursue their human development aspirations.



¹ MOPIC Minister's Speech (2015), The Socio-Economic Impact of Syrian Refugee on Jordan: Turning Challenges Into Opportunities, Identity Center Study.

2.0 HOST COMMUNITIES PROJECT OVERVIEW

Given the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis and taking into account its social, economic and fiscal burden on the country, the need of a comprehensive, coordinated and durable response becomes a priority. In addition, the project works to respond to urgent needs of Jordanian host communities in a timely and efficient manner. It aims at supporting the communities in order to increase their absorption capacity and mitigate any possible tensions between Syrian refugees and hosting communities.



Project Outputs are as follow:

Output 1: Short-term employment opportunities created and economic recovery initiatives developed geared towards improvement of livelihoods and basic social services delivery.

Output 2: Enhanced local economic development through skills-matching, MSMEs growth and capacity development

Output 3: Enhanced skills exchange between Jordanians and Syrian refugees

Output 4: Improved delivery of municipal and social services

Output 5: Strengthened trust-ship between stakeholders through conflict transformation, social cohesion, and rapid response mechanisms.

Output 6: Enhancing community security and crime prevention & Support to legal aid in Jordan

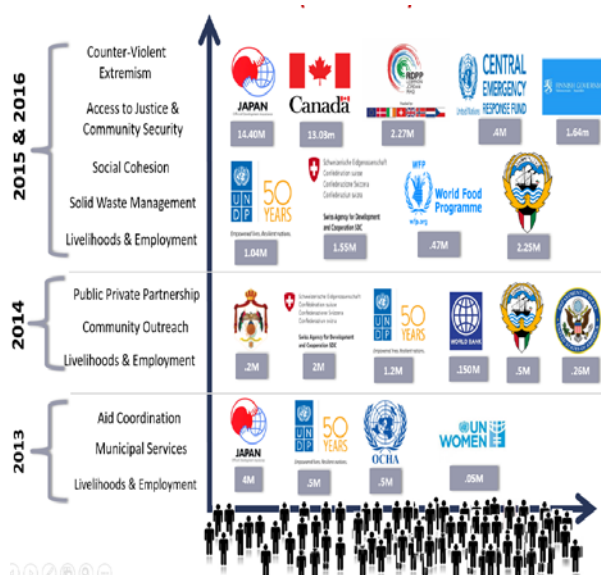
Output 7: Technical support for the government in effective aid coordination in response to Syrian Crisis

Output 8: Support to Counter-terrorism, Counter violent extremism and enhance stabilization.

The programme is in line with national strategic documents, including the National Agenda (2006-2015) and its updated version the “Jordan New Economic and Social Vision 2015-2025” as well as the relevant policies and strategies mainly the Jordan Response Plan to Syrian Crisis (JRP 2016-2018) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012-2020), the National Employment Strategy (2011-2020), and the Environment Strategy, amongst others

3.0 DONORS AS IN MARCH 2016

The HC project has been supported generously by multi-donors, resulting in vertical and horizontal expansion in the project’s donors, funds, and areas of interventions and components, as showing in the figure. The total amount of funds that the project has received since March 2013 until March 2016 reached around **\$46,377,487 USD**.



4.0 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its inception in March 2013, the project has achieved remarkable results to mitigate the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the most-affected Jordanian host communities, and improve their standards of livings through a set of interventions and pillars. They were identified based on a robust involvement of the targeted line ministries and local communities' members:

4.1 LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT:

4.1.1 IMPACT OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

One of the biggest challenges due to the Syrian crisis is the competition over access to livelihoods opportunities. Furthermore, Syrians replaced some of Jordanians, especially in the vulnerable host communities, lowering Jordanians' economic participation rate, and risking social cohesion between Jordanians and Syrians. According to the Department of Statistics (2013) and UNHCR's data, Jordanian's economic participation rate reached 36.5 percent comparing to 48.5 percent for Syrians. In addition, over the period from 2011 to 2014, Jordanian's share in newly created jobs decreased from 91.5 percent to 87.9 percent in 2014, while for Syrians' it increased from 0.1 percent in 2011 to 4.5 percent in 2014. The Syrian refugee crisis has also informalized labour sector in Jordan and increased child labour, because the Jordanians' labour regulations prohibit Syrian refugees to work. Syrian refugees accept lower wages compared to Jordanians, which does not suffice for a decent life. The importing and exporting activity through Syria, which is the main land importing window for Jordan from and to Eastern Europe, Lebanon, and Turkey is also deteriorated.

Consequently, Unemployment rate deteriorated to reach 13.8 percent in the third quarter of 2015 (males 11.1 percent while females 25.1 percent); Jordanians are the least resilient to shocks and stress affecting their livelihoods and income-resources. For instance, according to the Households Income and Expenditure Report carried out by UNDP for the two governorates of Mafraq and Irbid, it found out that the Syrian refugee crisis resulted in a big decrease rate in the income for the households in these governorates to reach 34.6 percent and 35.5 percent, respectively.

Livelihoods & Income Resources in Figure:

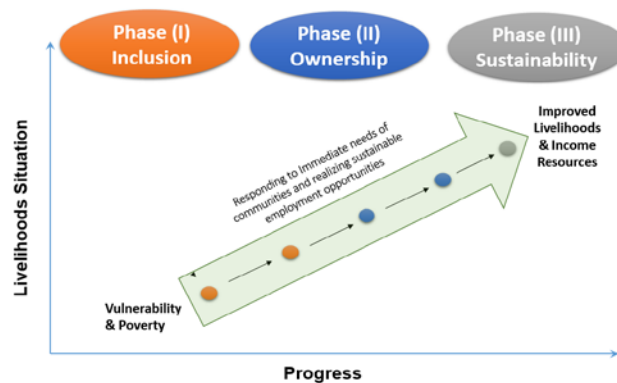
- **Unemployment Rate:** increased to reach 13.8% (Q3/2015).
- **Economic Participation Rate:** Jordanians (36.5%), and Syrian Refugees (48.5%).
- **Jordanians Households' Income:** Decreased by around 35%.

Syrian refugee crisis resulted in dramatically increasing the Jordanian Households' Expenditures on the housing; where some of middle class Jordanians become unable to afford the sharp increase in rents of around 300 per cent, especially in the host communities. In addition, the cost of some basic commodities is still higher than the period before the Syrian refugee crisis though the GoJ has reduced their prices. Actually, this challenge is considered as one of the main leading drivers for social tensions between Syrians and Jordanians, since it

directly affects the cost of living of the indigenous people in the host communities (i.e. the Jordanians).

4.1.2 EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT (3X6 APPROACH)

The 3x6 is a UNDP's innovative approach to promote sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups living in transition countries and/or affected by crises triggered by disasters or violent conflicts. The approach builds on short-term employment through cash for work for rapid improvement of community infrastructure and basic service deliveries – while introducing innovative dimensions: promoting savings and supporting emerging entrepreneurs based on compulsory savings and creating ownership at both individual and community levels through sharing risk investments.



The overall objective of the support is to improve livelihoods stabilization and local economic recovery with the specific aim to: i) mitigate immediate tensions over access to employment and other livelihoods opportunities between host community members and displaced population groups, and enhance social cohesion; ii) support local economic development through rehabilitating socio-economic infrastructure and enhancing basic service delivery; iii) increase the overall economic absorption capacities and resilience of host communities to support Syrian refugees; and iv) support more diversified livelihoods opportunities, enterprise recovery and skills development for the most vulnerable groups within communities, in particular women and youth, to strengthen their resilience beyond the crisis.

In Jordan, the approach has been tailored to contribute to ease social tension in the host communities by enabling the vulnerable households to meet the rising costs and mobilizing activities such as improving socio-economic infrastructure of benefit to whole communities affected by the Syrian crisis, as well as facilitating sustainable self-employment through establishing microbusinesses. There are three phases under this approach:

- **Phase I (Inclusiveness: 3 months)** starts with two steps of enrolment in rapid income generation and building capital for unemployed, poor, vulnerable men and women through short-term employment (cash for work) in community initiatives for duration of three months. Community initiatives include labour and non-labour intensive activities, such as improving services and amenities for local residents (e.g. rehabilitation of archaeological sites (Church of St. Gorgeous & Umm Al Jimmal Site) and public facilities, construction of welcome centers for tourists and visitors, implementation of greywater treatment and reuse systems, organization of children's summer camps, development of environmental protection and recycling programs), implementing child care and protection initiatives, community sensitization and fostering a culture of work etc. Each month 50percent of beneficiaries' incentives of at least 208JD (10 percent plus the national minimum wage of 190 JD) is saved, as part of the objectives of encouraging a

culture of savings. This formulates the seed for the start-up capital necessary to establish the beneficiaries' microbusinesses. In addition, during this phase, the beneficiaries are trained to develop entrepreneurship skills and develop their business plans.

- **Phase II (Ownership: 6-12 months)** begins with two steps of savings and joint- venturing during the period of short-term employment, where cash for work beneficiaries are encouraged to build entrepreneurial skills. Those who are interested in developing the business plans and investing their saving to establish their businesses are trained through an intensive training course to develop their skills to set up and manage their own microbusinesses. Following the training, individuals or groups of participants submit their business plans and about 50 percent of the most successful applicants have their savings multiplied to receive a seed capital to establish their own informal microbusinesses.

- **Phase III (Towards sustainability: 24 months)** consists of two steps of investing and expanding markets following phase II during which the beneficiaries start up their businesses to ensure sustainable and resilient microbusinesses. Start-up is not sufficient to guarantee resilience, as they require access to inputs, finance and markets to become profitable and sustainable. Phase III provides them with targeted technical support which includes linkages with financial service providers and markets, value chain development and cooperative development, business counseling, and support for value addition- e.g. branding, packaging and other services. UNDP's global experience shows that it takes at least two years for a business to become more resilient after start-up. This phase entails specific effort to engage with the private sector for expansion of microbusinesses through strengthening linkages between small producers and input suppliers and markets.

A Snapshot on the Main Progress & Achievements:

Geographical Target: Based on the participatory community needs assessment, the project has targeted until the end of 2015 six municipalities, which are; Umm Al Jimmal, Al Salihiah & Nayfeh, Sabha & Dafyianeh, New Rehab, Hosha, and Al Sarhan in the Mafraq Governorate. This was accompanied by a desk review examining the socio-economic situation of each municipality, with a particular focus on the impact of the Syrian crisis on the livelihoods and employment of youth.

Key Partnerships: UNDP entered into key partnerships with national NGOs; Jordan River Foundation (JRF) and Ruwwad Micro-venture Fund for implementation of Phase I (Community Initiatives) and Phase II (Business Development). UNDP has also built partnerships with the municipalities and relevant government agencies, including the National Aid Fund (NAF) for selection of vulnerable population, and the Directorates of Tourism, Awqaf, Education, and Health in Mafraq for its support in rehabilitating key socio-economic infrastructure and raising awareness in different topics, including social cohesion and community security. Partnership with private sector is also materialized with the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) to transfer the payable incentives for the beneficiaries on a bi-weekly basis and provide them with access to finance services for the sake of future business expansion.

Beneficiary Selection: UNDP developed two sets of selection criteria; i) Eligibility Criteria that shortlisted the applicants for interviews, and ii) Selection Criteria prioritizing the vulnerable and committed participants to select the final list of beneficiaries through face-to-face interviews. Before finalizing these two sets of criteria, UNDP consulted the concerned governmental and non-governmental agencies, such as NAF, in addition to local machineries (e.g. municipal local development unit (LDU) staff, and CBOs). This has resulted in the selection of highly committed beneficiaries, with an overall level of attendance and participation reaching around 90% and a drop-out rate of only 7%.



Part of Beneficiaries Selection Sessions

Community outreach was undertaken through local CBOs, the municipalities as well as NAF to identify the largest number of individuals who would be interested in joining the project. Introductory meetings were held in each municipality to give a detailed overview of the project, its objectives and timeline as well as to identify the needs of targeted local communities. In addition, an introductory meeting was held with Mafraq Governor and Local Development Unit to inform them about the project and gain their support. Informative brochures were also placed in public facilities to spread awareness of the project.

After short-listing of applications according to the criteria, 739 beneficiaries were selected, ensuring at least 50 percent women in these municipalities. The following table shows the total number of selected beneficiaries at the beginning Phase I, according to municipality and gender:

Municipality	Female	Male	Total
Umm Al Jimmal	50	50	100
Al Salihiah & Nayfeh	47	44	91
Sabha & Dafyianeh	50	48	98
New Rehab	69	31	100
Hosha	64	36	100
Al Sarhan	167	83	250
Total	447	292	739

Socio-Economic Profile & Needs Assessment: UNDP carried out a profiling for the socio-economic situation in each targeted municipality. The assessment identified the key governmental and non-governmental organizations in these municipalities, and used to build up an initial understanding of the local community needs in terms of labour and non-Labour intensive community initiatives.



Part of Community Needs

Community-Based Initiatives: the initiatives were identified based on a specified selection criteria and through consultations with the municipalities, community members and finalized with the selected beneficiaries, who were

trained during the first week of Phase I of the 3x6 Approach on how to identify and plan for the implementation of community initiatives that match with the needs of their local communities. Each municipality identified a number of community initiatives, totaling 48 initiatives in the six municipalities.

Partnership with Local CBOs: an evaluation framework, including operational and financial performance, was designed and implemented to carry out institutional assessment of the local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in order to select the most capable CBO as the hosting agency for the youth and the implementation of community initiatives. Community meetings were held with the heads and members of local charitable organizations, youth, sport clubs, and youth centers.

Market Assessment: in order to identify the most promising and feasible microbusiness ideas that stem from the real needs of local communities, UNDP has implemented a study that aimed to assess and analyze the current market condition of the targeted municipalities and the existing microbusinesses, including their sectors/types, business nature, and geographical concentration within these areas. In addition, it mapped the potential commodities, sectors and types of businesses for both microbusiness development and employment creation based on the community and local market needs; the private sector’s current engagement and future needs and investments; and potential/innovative ideas-e.g. green-jobs, and employment creation opportunities.

Phase I: Inclusiveness (Emergency Employment through Cash for Work)

Implementation of Community Initiatives:



A total of 739 men and women in the six municipalities implemented three-month community voluntary initiatives with an incentive of 208JD per month at a savings ratio of 50percent. The community initiatives planned throughout this period intend to foster community awareness, civic responsibility and volunteerism through interventions that directly benefit the local community.

Impact: Household Income Increased

The monthly incentives resulted in increasing the income of beneficiaries’ households by almost 54 percent.

Youth in these municipalities lacked

Impact: Youth Skills & Volunteerism Improved

Youth and women changed their perception towards voluntary work, and they utilized the technical skills they acquired during this phase to serve for their communities. Consequently, social cohesion is improved among the youth.

“I learned the true meaning of volunteerism and how I can serve my local community through planning and implementing community-driven initiatives”, Yazan Al Khaldi

volunteering opportunities and were prone to violence and negative changes in behavior. The 3x6 project responded to this challenge by entrenching in the beneficiaries’ sense of belonging to community. Fortunately, this attitude persisted after the completion of Phase I. For instance, one of Rehab’s community initiatives entitled “Clothes Bank”

managed to hold an Open Day to distribute winter clothing for poor people and orphans in Rehab.

Prior the implementation of Phase I, many community members, including women, protested the inclusion of female beneficiaries in most of the labor-intensive activities as it challenged traditional gender roles. However, the project has witnessed visible changes in participant attitudes with young women taking part in the painting of schools and medical centers. Participant and community-member testimonials proved these transformative changes. In addition many community members and youth participants noted that their sense of belonging and community ties have become stronger. It is important to highlight these changes in attitude made by cash for work, which can serve as a valuable model for other MICs and countries in this region.

Impact: Women Empowerment

Community's general perception towards women participation in labor-intensive community initiatives is positively changed.

"Participation in the emergency employment project (3x6 Approach) improved my self-confidence and equipped me with several skills, such as communication and community service skills", Benya Al Subaihi.

Youth also learned how to gain the support of governmental agencies to implement their

Impact: Personal Skills Improved

The project improved the skills of youth and women, specifically communication and interpersonal skills, which are crucial for sustainable livelihoods creation.

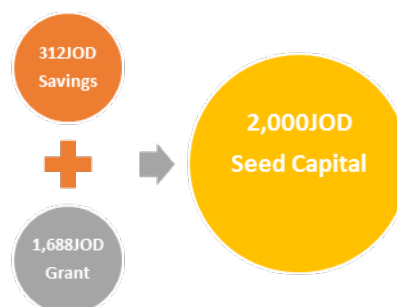
"I decided to join the project to benefit from the incentives. However, during the implementation of our initiative, I felt very proud and this made my responsibility towards my community grow", Abedalrahman Abu Shtaira

community initiatives. For example, the volunteers of the community initiative "Rehabilitating the Oldest Cave Church" in Rehab managed to mobilize resources from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiques to buy mobile toilets for this archeological site. The volunteers of the community initiative "Building a Public Garden" in Hosha also managed to let the municipal council make a decision to grant them a land for building the public garden.

Phase II: Ownership (Microbusinesses Establishment)



During this phase, beneficiaries graduating from Phase I ventured in economic businesses to ensure future income, based on their choice, life and business skills acquired, and the business ideas developed. Participants are encouraged to finalize development of their business plans and implement their business ideas, either individually or collectively through venturing in sustainable economic activity. Business advisory services are



provided to fine-tune their respective business plans, and beneficiaries who manage to submit feasible business ideas become eligible to earn seed capital grant, inclusive of their savings, to establish their own microbusinesses.

Impact: Culture of Saving Entrenched

The beneficiaries adopted the culture of savings for future investments in their daily life.

Business Training & Mentorship:

After the completion of Phase (I), 333 beneficiaries, of which 228 were women and 105 were men, succeeded to move to Phase II (Ownership) of the 3x6 project and become entrepreneurs. The following table shows the total number of Phase II beneficiaries according to the municipality and gender:

Municipality	Women	Men	Total
Umm Al Jimmal	25	9	34
Al Salihiah & Nayfeh	39	19	58
Sabha & Dafyianeh	31	20	51
New Rehab	38	12	50
Hosha	27	17	44
Al Sarhan	68	28	96
Total	228	105	333

All of them were trained on all the various topics necessary to guide the beneficiaries (future entrepreneurs) through the process of establishing and running their own microbusinesses. These topics covered the technical, as well as the financial skills needed to draft their own business plans. These topics included; the foundations for establishing a microbusiness, idea generation, management skills including the roles and responsibilities of a business owner, planning skills, market research, marketing, customer relationship management and financial planning. It also included 15 questionnaires that the beneficiaries had to fill throughout the training period through field visits and market research. This questionnaire helped the beneficiaries identify the need for their product/service and the level of competition existing in the market.

Sector specific case studies were given throughout the training, targeting sectors pertaining to the business ideas chosen by the participants. Such cases applied to livestock, which was identified as the most popular sector amongst the beneficiaries.

During the training, participants drafted their own business plans through the direct support and supervision of both the trainers and some experts. A final business plan form was distributed amongst the beneficiaries at the end of the training, and participants were given a week to fill in their final business plans before the mentoring sessions. This would also give the beneficiaries the opportunity to revise their business plans and all the information covered throughout the training to make sure they clearly understand every aspect of it.



Training Session on Entrepreneurship

Impact: Entrepreneurship Knowledge & Financial Literacy Improved

Entrepreneurship and financial management skills that the beneficiaries learned did not benefit themselves only, but their families and communities (e.g. family financial planning and management).

In order to improve the entrepreneurship skills among the beneficiaries and make sure that their business-related plans, specifically the financial ones are well-developed, one-to-one mentoring sessions were conducted, where the trainers, programme coordinators, and an accountant were also present, to verify the financial plans. The team also helped the beneficiaries with their presentation skills to prepare them for the pitching sessions.

Awareness Sessions:

In order to raise awareness on key issues that respond to the development of people in host communities and improve their social cohesion and community security, the following topics were identified as priorities for the targeted communities:

- Negative Impacts of Drug Addiction.
- Family Violence.
- Environment Protection and General Impact of Climate Change on Human’s Life.
- WASH.
- Social Cohesion.
- Volunteerism and Social Responsibility.
- Citizenship, Inclusiveness and Participation.
- Community building (Jordanian/ Syrian).
- Entrepreneurship & Access to Finance.
- Green Jobs, Green Financing & Solid Waste Management.
- Communication & Soft Skills I.
- Market Survey, Economic Awareness and Rural Markets Development.
- Communication and Soft Skills II.
- Lifestyle & Health.



Part of an Awareness Session, Salihiah & Nayfeh Municipality

- Financial Planning and Saving Skills.
- Family, Gender and Parenting.
- Environment & Water.

Pitching Sessions & Selection of Beneficiaries:

In preparation for evaluating the beneficiaries' business plans during the pitching sessions, the following set of six criteria was developed for evaluating the business ideas:

- Presentation and persuasion skills.
- Overall business idea and the local market need.
- The beneficiary's confidence in his/her business idea and his/her entrepreneurial spirit.
- Knowledge and experience in the field/sector.
- Plan/Possibility of Employing People.
- Sustainability and potential for expansion and growth.

The pitching committee was comprised of four representatives; UNDP, the implementing partner (Ruwwad Micro-Venture Fund & Jordan River Foundation), NMB, PKF, and Local Expert/Entrepreneur.



A beneficiary pitches her business idea & plan

Microbusinesses Establishment:

The total number of microbusinesses established by the project is 284 for 333 beneficiaries. The following table shows the distribution of established microbusinesses by sector in each of the targeted municipality:

Sector/Industry	Umm Al Jimmal	Sabha & Dafyaneh	Al Salihiah & Nayfeh	New Rehab	Hosha	Al Sarhan	Total
Retail	12	21	18	15	22	35	123
Livestock & Poultry	14	11	17	7	3	15	67
Hairdressing & Beauty Salons	3	5	0	3	3	2	16
Garment Sales & Alterations	1	0	1	8	2	16	28
Handicrafts	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Construction Services & Maintenance	2	2	1	3	1	3	12
Dry Clean Services	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Events Supplies	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Automobile services	0	2	2	0	0	2	6
Restaurants, Catering & other Eateries		4	0	1	3	6	14
Dairy products	0	1	1	3	0	1	6
Green Houses	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Total	33	49	40	44	34	84	284

It was made clear to all entrepreneurs that the seed capital will be granted in four installments. The entrepreneur would receive the next installment once the expenditure of the previous payment was verified and a recommendation was made by the implementing partner to UNDP to issue the following installment.

Pushing Forward Towards Group Businesses:

The project made all necessary efforts to encourage the beneficiaries to adopt group business ideas. The benefits of group businesses were highlighted, such as the maximization of seed capital and thus optimizing the available financial resources to serve the best interest of the microbusiness, and the positive pay back to the local community, namely strengthening social cohesion through gathering around economic venture. The following table shows the distribution of microbusinesses based on ownership modality:

Municipality	Individual Microbusinesses	Group Microbusinesses	Total
Umm Al Jimmal	32	1	33
Al Salihiah & Nayfeh	25	15	40
Sabha & Dafyianeh	47	2	49
New Rehab	39	5	44
Hosha	27	7	34
Al Sarhan	73	11	84
Total	243	41	284

One-to-One Mentoring and Verification (An Initial Step towards Sustainability):

The verification and one-to-one mentoring component aims to verify and validate the payments and installments made by the UNDP. Each project is visited individually to verify the expenditure of the payment and mentor the beneficiaries concerning their financial skills and guide them through the process of establishing the microbusinesses. Invoices are collected, inventory is checked and the locations as well as the products are photographed. A report is then developed covering the status of each project and a recommendation is made about the transfer of the next payment.

This process decreases the risk of issuing payments on a false basis and increases the chance of the businesses being successful through proper guidance and mentorship. After the completion of the verification and one-to-one mentoring component and all installments have been issued and the microbusinesses have been established, a total number of six business clinics will be conducted addressing crucial accounting, marketing and operational advice and support to beneficiaries through one-to-one and group sessions providing individual business support to the new microbusinesses established.

Impact: Poverty & Vulnerability Cases Decreased

The beneficiaries who became entrepreneurs through establishing their own microbusinesses, especially the ones who were benefiting from the National Aid Fund, became economically self-reliant, income generators, and employment opportunities creators.

Payment of Incentives & Seed Capital (Savings):

UNDP Jordan entered into a tripartite agreement with the Zain Jordan and NMB Jordan throughout the 3x6 project with mobile cash transfer. Zain Jordan provided all the beneficiaries who participate in the 3x6 project with mobile sets and SIM cards, and transfer incentives and grants to beneficiaries at no cost as part of its CSR support. The NMB facilitated the payment process as well as will provide access to finance services needed for the establishment and growth of microbusinesses. Each beneficiary received a monthly incentive of 208JOD at a bi-monthly basis. 50 percent of this amount is kept as savings in the beneficiary's bank account, creating a culture of saving and financial planning.

Graduation Ceremony

A graduation ceremony was held on the 3rd of June, 2015 in Al Hussein's Cultural Center in Amman. Two certificates were awarded to each beneficiary; one for their participation in the Community-Based Activities and the other for the training course conducted on how to establish and run a microbusiness.

Speakers representing the different stakeholders in the programme were invited to the event to thank the beneficiaries for all the hard work they had accomplished, in addition to the effort made by all the different parties that made the project successful. In addition, the sound of beneficiaries was presented by two of them to speak about their experience over the last period.



A beneficiary speaks about his experience in the

Phase III: Sustainability



Customized Business Services

Start-up is not sufficient to guarantee resilience as the entrepreneurs require access to inputs, finance and market to become profitable and sustainable. Phase III provides them with targeted technical support in the form of higher levels of trainings, linkage with financial service providers, linkage with market, continuous business counselling, and support for value addition- e.g. branding, packaging and other services.



Impact: Local Economies Improved

Microbusinesses established in the six municipalities contributed to the improvement of local economies by bringing growth and innovation to these communities, and stimulating economic growth by providing employment opportunities to youth and women who may not be employable within their communities.

After the completion of microbusiness start-up, the beneficiaries are given customized business support services and access to finance services through UNDP's partners. The former includes mainly two components: i) Group Mentorship Events and Training, which includes impactful and practical mentoring sessions, field visits to microbusinesses pioneering in a similar field, and advanced training on selling and networking techniques, and ii) One To One Financial Mentorship sessions & Branding Support (Logo & Branding Material).

A customized package of business support services to ensure sustainability and growth of the selected businesses was developed with three components:

A) Pre-establishment support with Registration and Financial management

Following the pitching selection, the selected entrepreneurs were supported by legal advisors for the business registration. Then, officers visit each business to provide one-to-one mentoring for smooth establishment of the businesses, including support for licensing, financial mentoring and physical verification of goods and services that are procured with the start-up funding. This support will ensure the right timing and amount of instalments.

B) Post-establishment support with Business support clinics

Following establishment, six focused business support clinics were held to provide crucial accounting, marketing and operational advice and support to beneficiaries through group sessions. The newly established entrepreneurs usually have common challenges to start

running businesses. Business support clinics provided the opportunities for entrepreneurs to ask key questions and discuss common challenges in starting their businesses.

C) Business-enhancement support with Customized business support services through one to one and group activities

The third component of business-enhancement support is designed based on the experiences of UNDP which indicates that start-up businesses need ongoing support to guide them to succeed and ensure their sustainability. It will be conducted after six months of the establishment of businesses with the following training programme:

- **Group Mentorship Events and Training:** beneficiaries were enrolled in a two day workshop in Amman, followed by an assignment, and another "filling the gaps" One-Day training. To facilitate the implementation of this component, the businesses will be divided into sectors/industries-e.g. agri-food, waste-related etc. Businesses were introduced to "industry specific" tips and guidance throughout its 5 stages explained as follows:

1. **Stage 1:** Two full-day workshops in Amman that included: Generic Introductory session for all attendees; Parallel sessions for the sectors/industries; Specific industry related topics; Industry Experts/Speakers; Peer to peer sub-sessions for knowledge sharing; Exchanging industry-related remarks; Star performers from UNDP pool of micro-entrepreneurs to be invited as speakers; Tips "to-dos" and not "to-dos"; Lessons learnt; Value chain concept; Exchange services/ products; Common topics (e.g. Hygiene, Zero Budget Marketing Techniques, potential marketing channels).
2. **Stage 2:** Individual Assignments: All businesses were given an assignment to reflect what they learned from the Amman Workshop into their business models, and will be encouraged to reflect additional ideas into their business, starting from reassessing their local market needs in order to re-identify new products and services to fulfill those needs. Adding to this, the assignment will include identifying new partnership opportunities, exploring new markets and marketing channels, and finding some revenue streams to sustain the business.
3. **Stage 3:** Evaluation process: Assignment forms will be submitted by the businesses, reviewed and analyzed to identify weaknesses and gaps in the business model in order to help in designing stage 4: "Filling the Gaps" One Day training.
4. **Stage 4:** "Filling the Gaps" One -Day Training, which aims at addressing the weaknesses and gaps identified from the assignments during stage 3 above.
5. **Stage 5:** Field Trips to Factories, Microbusinesses and Other Industry-Related Trips

- **One To One Mentorship sessions and Marketing Support** (Logo and Branding Material): This service is being provided, during the post establishment phase, where businesses will need guidance related to the cost, pricing and other crucial financial matters for their products. Throughout the duration of three months, each business will receive six one to one mentorship sessions, including on financial statements/management to better operate their businesses. In addition to the one to one financial mentorship sessions, branding support is being provided, through which each businesses is provided with a logo design and the required branding material for his/her own businesses.

Livestock & Poultry Support Project:

UNDP and NMB moved a further step in their partnership through providing non-financial services and technical know-how skills for the livestock and poultry microbusinesses entrepreneurs. Based on the results of the Value Chain Analysis for Dairy Products carried out by UNDP and feedback from the livestock and poultry microbusinesses entrepreneurs, UNDP and NMB designed and implemented a six-month project to ensure their sustainability and pay back to their communities. Against this, the project includes the following interventions:

- **Training sessions** delivered by experienced practitioners and veterinarians in order to build the technical know-how capabilities and skills of the entrepreneurs; most of them used to have inherited wrong understanding about livestock care-taking.
- **Mobile Clinics equipped with a vet**, technician, and equipment so as to provide the entrepreneurs with on-site services, visits, guidance, as well as vaccination. This was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **Expert veterinarian** to deliver specialized awareness sessions regarding day-to-day problems.

4.1.3 DEMAND-DRIVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

UNDP-Jordan carried out a study entitled “Labour Market: The Case of Vocational Training in Jordan” in order to assess the needs of the host communities for vocational training and employment programmes, targeting the unemployed and unskilled youth and women, and the perceptions towards vocational employment amongst youth, students, and the business community. The study revealed that there is a need in certain host communities for vocational training and employment project. Consequently, UNDP-Jordan launched an innovative project **“Demand-Driven Vocational Training and Employment”** that implements these programmes based on identifying the labour market needs in terms of vocational professions and the skills that employers require youth to have as a requisite for employment.

UNDP-Jordan built a partnership with Jordan Career Education Foundation (JCEF) and Luminus Training and Consultancy/Al Quds College to implement this project.

APPROACH:

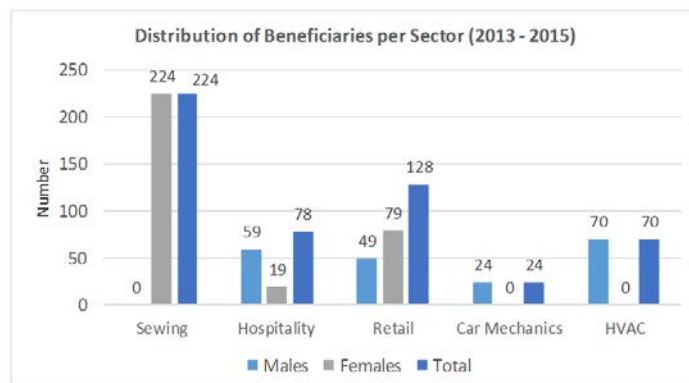
The project implementation comprised the following three stages:

Stage 1: Community Outreach and Participants' Screening and Orientation

Stage 2: Vocational, Soft Skills, and On-the-job Training

Stage 3: Post Training/Employment of Beneficiaries, Career Advisory & Mentoring

Project implementation was kicked off with outreach activities. Outreach campaigns and activities were conducted to streamline recruitment of beneficiaries. The campaigns targeted more than 1500 youth to reach the critical mass of this project of 524. As originally planned, the first period of the project targeted youth in Irbid and Mafrqa. However, due to lessons learned relating to proximity to employment opportunities, the UNDP-Jordan decided to expand the outreach to include Zarqa as a third community.



The vocational training curriculum, developed through the engagement of the business community and employers, is composed of vocational and soft skills training and on-the-job training with the aim to equip young women and men with market-driven skills and attitudes to improve their ability to transition to the workforce. This chart shows the distribution of vocational training and employment beneficiaries per sector over the period from 2013 to 2015. Female beneficiaries constituted around 61 percent compared to 39 males. Job placement rate reached around 90 percent.

4.1.4 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH MICROBUSINESS

UNDP has partnered with a national NGO "Ruwwad for Development", and launched a microbusiness development initiative, applying the micro-equity investment approach.

A total of 328 beneficiaries (199 males and 129 females) have been selected to attend intensive one-week training courses entitled 'Running Your Own Small Business'. Following the completion of the training, trainees were required to submit a business plan, which was screened using a scorecard methodology in addition to feedback on candidates. Applicants with the best business ideas were invited to pitch their ideas in front of an Investment Executive Committee. Having completed the pitching sessions, a total of 80 trainees were funded based on a Venture Capital Model, to establish their own microbusiness across Irbid, Ramtha and Mafrqa. Under the micro-equity investment approach, the entrepreneur's share of 83.4% are granted by UNDP, and the implementing NGO (Ruwwad) partners with the entrepreneurs with 16.6% of ownership. The entrepreneurs will buy back 10% to 20% of Ruwwad's shares every year according to the market price.

This resulted in the creation of around 150 additional jobs as the new businesses are now employing other members of the community, and has contributed to the improvement of socio-economic situation of the beneficiaries themselves and the communities where they live, through creating sustainable employment opportunities with their own microbusinesses.

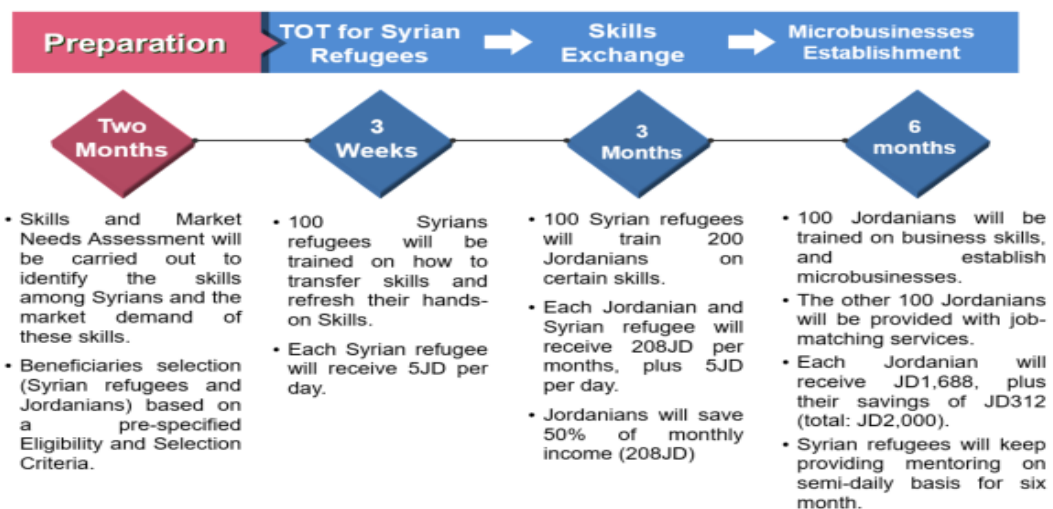
The investment approach focuses on the base of the pyramid in terms of target market, in common with micro-lending institutions; yet adopts an equity investment approach, in common with venture capital funds; whereby it offers a fully comprehensive suite of business support services, such as mentorship, training, accountancy and legal services.

Building entrepreneurship skills will contribute to achieve socio-economic development, as each of the selected business ideas is driven by the demand in the targeted communities. Based on the criteria that each micro-business established committed to employ at least three persons in the first three years of establishment, new employment opportunities will be also created within low-income communities in Jordan.

“I used to maybe have one dream, but thanks to this programme I now have a thousand dreams, and I want to exert all my efforts to realise those dreams.”Ms. Aya | 25 years old, founder of an educational center for primary school children in Mafraq.

4.1.5 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT

- Expansion of Emergency Employment Project (3x6 Approach) to include Al Khaldieh and Mansheyat Bani Hassan municipalities at Mafraq, targeting 200 men and women, but this time under the theme of Green and Environment Community Initiatives and Microbusinesses.
- Focusing on value chain development for viable commodities including dairy products and waste to create livelihoods opportunities.
- Improving livelihoods for the waste pickers at Al Elkader landfill and the surrounding areas. Against this, an assessment to identify and prioritize their needs is being conducted
- Improving occupational skills for Jordanians through implementing transferring Syrian’s skills to them, aiming at establishing microbusinesses, using the below approach (funds are secured from the Government of Japan & RDPP):



4.2 DEVELOP STATE-SOCIETY TRUST AND SOCIAL COHESION

From the beginning of the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan until today, local populations have demonstrated outstanding hospitality to the refugee population and great empathy for their situation. There is, however, an increase in tension between the two communities, which might threaten the stability, unless serious measures are taken to ease the tension and support the livelihoods of the host communities.

Given the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis and taking into account its social, economic and fiscal burden on the country, the need of a comprehensive, coordinated and durable response becomes a priority. In this context, UNDP elaborated a programme document for responding to the challenges posed by the influx of the Syrian refugees and the pressures they exert on the Jordanian host communities.

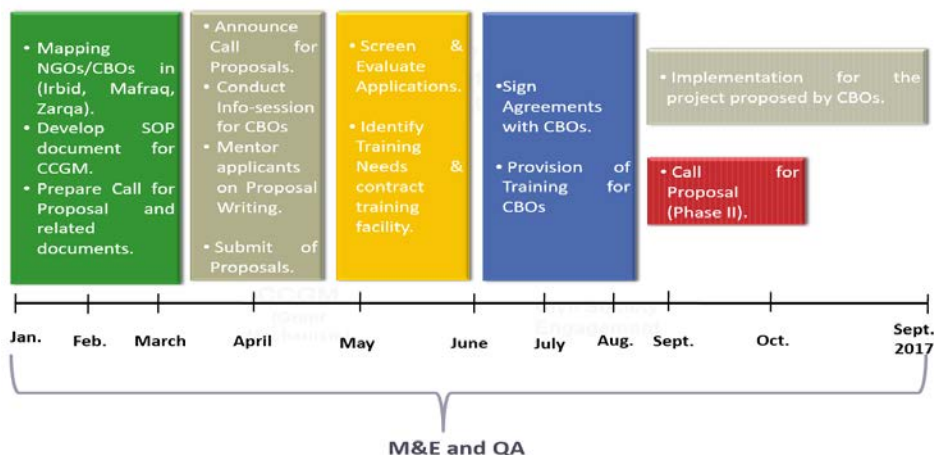


The overall goal of the project is to contribute to sustaining social and economic stability, with particular focus on the Northern governorates, and to safeguard the hard won human development gains of Jordanians.

The Social Cohesion team was recruited including 2 international consultants and 1 senior national consultant to start conducting the Conflict-related Development Analyses (CDA) as a preliminary study to map the existing needs and main challenges related to development and social cohesion. The Analyses includes consultations and roundtables at national and community level in partnership with national counterparts namely ECOSOC and JOHUD. As an outcome of those consultations both national stakeholders will agree on an Action plan to be operationalized into concrete projects to support social cohesion at community level.

Some concept notes for “quick win” interventions in the area of Social Cohesion will also be formulated.

4.2.1 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – SOCIAL COHESION



4.3 ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SECURITY

UNDP Jordan launched the project *“Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and other Fragile Areas in Jordan”* which is the first of its kind in Jordan.

Despite receiving the funds in April 2015, this project was approved by the Jordanian Government under the “Jordan Response Plan” in July 2015; which marked the actual start date of the project implementation. During the period from August to December 2015, the project has been able to achieve a number of important milestones and established key partnerships especially with the government counterparts (MOPIC, MOJ and MOI) as well as civil society key organizations. The project was able to put UNDP Jordan in the forefront of access to justice and community security thematic areas, including alignment and contribution to the impact sought in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018.

4.3.1 STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY TO PREVENT CRIME AND REDUCE VIOLENCE

It aims to enhance community security and improve the capacity of authorities and communities alike to prevent crime and violence.

Main stakeholders: Public Security Department (PSD), Community Peace Center (CPC), Mol.

The project faced some challenges to orient PSD officials on the main purpose of the CVE being the first of its kind to be conducted in Jordan. During the initiation stage of the project, the project team worked closely with PSD officers to design the TOR of the RFP, hence better understanding towards the objective of the CVS was achieved.

Direct engagement was initiated with PSD’s international cooperation, with specific focus on institutions that engage community organizations and NGOs in activities that aim to enhance community security and stability.

4.3.1.1. INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR PSD/CPC

As per the work plan and activities related to Output 1, the work plan proposed supporting the PSD Training Programme. Consultations with PSD resulted in a request from PSD to deliver the training programme to the newly established Community Peace Centre (CPC), due to their role in community security and radicalization. Therefore UNDP’s entry point was through conducting an institutional and capacity assessment for CPC in order to propose a training programme.

UNDP contracted an international consultant to assess the capacity of this executive institution in relation to crime prevention and counter radicalization/violent extremism, which was endorsed by PSD management. The overall purpose of the assessment was to assess the current capacities of the Community Peace Centers. In particular, the consultant conducted an institutional and organizational capacity assessment of CPC, and arrived at a comprehensive capacity development plan, including institutional and training

capacity development programme to enable PSD/CPC to adapt its response functionalities towards better community policing and peace services.

The Capacity Assessment report was drafted, compiled, and informed by close consultations with PSD. The findings revealed that the Community Peace Center (CPC), is a professional entity and provides good policing services. However, it needs further support to address the additional security challenges arising from the Syrian refugee crisis and increased radicalization in the country, as stated in the project document.

The findings of the assessment provided the following recommendations:

A comprehensive training programme for CPC:

CPC's approaches need to be adapted to better address community security needs in the host communities, including for a national training plan that would enhance the ability of the PSD and CPC to utilize best practices, including gender responsiveness, combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), initiate local solutions under national principles, and the implementation of performance measures in order to inform senior police about community concerns in a timely manner.

It is worth mentioning that special emphasis was on: a) the evaluation of skills that are available in the organization and compare with what competences the organization needs for achieving its goals need to be also considered; b) the development of a training curricula for CPC targeting both CPC training staff and training curricula delivered by CPC to community clients (prisons, schools, universities...etc.).

The inputs of the assessment were shared with the PSD and CPC. The project is currently discussing the action plan for 2016 based on the assessment.

In line with the Project Document, this international consultancy also worked to develop a comprehensive training and capacity development plan for CPC (training for clients and training of CPC trainers). The Plan was submitted to PSD for endorsement in December. Implementation of the training plan will start Feb 2016.

Develop a Communication Strategy for the CPC:

In The assessment's report recommended to develop a comprehensive multi-year communication plan with additional support for the web development services of CPC.

The specific objectives will be: a) To review PSD/CPC communication tools, strategy and plan and suggest assessment and capacity support. b) Elaborate a comprehensive communication strategy, including institutional and training development activities, and a detailed training programme with tools and indicators for benchmarking progress and monitoring impact at PSD/CPC level. c) Suggest tools to help CPC design a community outreach plan (dialogue, audience mapping, audience selection and targeted groups). d) Suggest a comprehensive branding action plan including social media outreach, materials, printing, and awareness tools.

4.3.1.2 DIALOGUE SESSIONS ON RADICALIZATION & COUNTER RADICALIZATION

While the communication strategy is being developed and discussed with CPC and MOI relevant directorates, Jordan is currently facing a real threat from the radicalization and its mobilization, especially vulnerable youth, women, and people with special needs. A number of legal opinions “Fatwas” were released by ISIS encouraging youth to join Jihad in Syria and Iraq. During 2014 and 2015, ISIS and other radical militias in Iraq and Syria have released a number of YouTube clips that call for Jihad, focusing on youth, poor communities and people with special needs. The Government of Jordan has a strategy to counter such radical Fatwas in a manner that encourage the same youth from not joining Jihad calls. The strategy does not have clear action plan and the proper national staffing and experts to implement on rapid bases. The CPC and the MOI have started to realize that ISIS communication tools are way more sophisticated to deter youth from joining ISIS.

Responding to –Activity 1 in Output 1, building capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence enhanced, as a pilot testing activity, the project supported CPC to conduct one pilot awareness campaign for counter radicalization and violent extremism, targeting NGOs and COBs which support the hearing-impaired students’ translators. In which 25 translators (16 male and 9 female) were trained from different regions in Jordan for 5 days by CPC trainers and UNDP technical specialists whom oriented the participants on ways to counter radical thinking, dealing with social media, working with school and university students, and sensitizing people with special needs on the importance to critically think of Jihad calls coming from ISIS and similar militant groups.

During the training, the CPC and participants agreed to engage in designing and implementing an outreach and awareness raising campaign in 3 pilot governorates (Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq) comprising host communities. The focus of the campaigns will be to combat radicalization and the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons(SALW). The campaigns will be carried out in partnership with national partners including community leaders, municipalities and local authorities. The sensitization will seek to increase the community security awareness including for the role of the formal (e.g. PSD/municipalities) and informal institutions (e.g. community leaders) to increase access ability and increase reporting of threats and violence cases.

4.3.1.3 SENSITIZATION, INCLUSIVE DIALOGUES AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE GOJ COUNTER RADICALIZATION STRATEGY

ADR capacities to counter radicalization strengthened through sensitization, inclusive dialogues and operationalization of the GOJ counter radicalization strategy:

The project held a round-table discussion on 30th Jan, 2016 with 15 selected community leaders (4 female – 11 male), including religious leader, civil society activists, women and youth leaders, as well as academia. The purpose of the round-table was to find ways to

sensitize communities and community leaders on counter radicalization, and to have these techniques mainstreamed through different activity results as well as through specific dialogue forums. Given the regional and political context regarding radicalization of youth, the indicative activities to achieve this result were agreed to be conducted in 2 pilot areas (Zarqaa and Mafraq) where host communities face difficulties of demographic change due to the Syrian refugee crisis.

The next stage will be forming activities that comprise piloting a partnership initiative between selected CSOs and PSD on de-radicalization and counter-radicalization, specifically tailored and designed for each pilot area by end of April 2016. The focus is to convene inclusive community dialogues that are gender responsive on counter radicalization focusing on youth, education, conflict resolution and non-violence in 2 selected municipalities. Dialogue forums with religious leaders will be organized to advocate for non-violence through religious speech during religious ceremonies.

One activity will be a pilot case in one prison to sensitize and train correctional officers in counter radicalization and develop an inmate's awareness raising programme. Such sensitization and programme will include trainings designed to support prisoners to reintegrate into society.

4.3.2 ACCESS TO JUSTICE, LEGAL AID AND COUNSELLING

The project undertook a number of activities at the national and local levels under this output aiming to increase access to justice in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. MOJ and UNDP project team aims to provide immediate access to justice and redress in host communities by strengthening mechanisms at the local level, including piloting legal aid clinics; operationalizing fast-track/dockets in pilot courts; strengthening Sharia' Courts and its linkages to Family Protection Units; and strengthening ADRs.

In order to ensure sustainability of results achieved, UNDP support is provided to national actors at the strategic level to institutionalize legal aid and place a regulating framework. In addition, the support aims at identifying community access to justice needs through a comprehensive assessment and public perception survey. Alongside this, the project will roll out relevant legal awareness campaigns.

4.3.2.1. ACCESS TO JUSTICE MECHANISMS ENHANCED THROUGH CONDUCTING A LEGAL AID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

UNDP developed a RFP to conduct a legal aid needs assessment and a perception survey was advertised during Nov 2015. The purpose of this assessment is to build and update results from a previous needs assessment that was compiled by partners in 2011 in Jordan, in partnership with the Department of Statistics (DoS). The perception survey will also be rolled out in host communities in order to support establishing a baseline and identifying access to justice challenges that include experiences with existing legal aid services. While the outcomes of the assessments are intended to support further analysis, it will also help future programming. The mapping of existing legal aid services (CSOs) will further

complement the findings of the assessment and will support the instalment of an electronic database and referral system containing available pro bono services. Such databases will be managed electronically by the MOJ and made accessible to CSOs to increase the referral of cases.

The RFP was announced on UNDP website (for national and international proposers). A technical and financial evaluation was concluded for 6 national and international proposers, and an international vendor (The Arab Centre for Rule of Law and Integrity) was selected with joint venture/partnership with a local survey experienced firm. A letter of intent was sent out to the vendor on December 28th 2015. The contract is expected to be concluded in 4 months upon the day of signing the contract. Implementation is expected to be from Mid Feb 2016 to August 2016.

4.3.2.2. LEGAL AID REGULATED AND INSTITUTIONALIZED

Jordan currently lacks a comprehensive legal framework that regulates the provision of legal aid. As such, legal aid services are under targeted without coordination or costing being undertaken. Furthermore, there are a number of NGOs and CBOs, which are providing pro bono legal aid services to communities, including refugees and vulnerable groups in northern Jordan and in refugee camps, while quality of services and provision procedures lack quality control and a unified approach as set out in the Penal Code of Jordan and the Law of Bar Association.

- UNDP is working on building consensus on a national legal aid system among key partners (MOJ, BA, NGOs) in Jordan. UNDP recruited a senior national consultant in September 2015 to support the facilitation of the following deliverables towards building the National Legal Aid System in Jordan, through a consultative process involving all stakeholders working on legal aid in the country:
- Conduct a legal study/desk review for legislations, laws, procedures, and frameworks that support the creation of a national legislation for legal aid in Jordan. This desk review served as the purpose for discussion during the first consultative meeting (comparative experience on legal aid systems in the Arab States). The purpose of the workshop is to reach a consensus on the best national legal aid modality to be adopted in Jordan.
- Prepare background materials on the legal aid eligibility criteria in Jordan based on previous legal aid needs assessments and other relevant materials, as well as finalize the legal aid eligibility criteria to be submitted to the legal aid national committee.
- Prepare a background paper on proposed quality assurance standards and procedures for legal aid in Jordan, including code of ethics, referral systems, and all matters relating to the legal aid provision cycle. The paper, including the SOPs, will be submitted to the National Legal Aid Committee.
- Prepare background materials to create sustainability mechanisms for the national legal aid system and service provision in Jordan, including financial and resource sustainability.
- Submit by-laws for the Prime Ministry on the legal aid Trust Fund to be managed by the Justice Ministry and the Bar Association.
- Prepare background materials to ensure the institutionalization of legal aid in Jordan, this includes the creation of a coordination mechanism among legal aid service

providers, the Bar Association, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, the Judiciary, NGOs, and other relevant partners.

It is important to indicate that there is a special political dynamics in dealing with specific actors on legal aid in Jordan. UNDP is including an inclusive approach, through this activity, is working hard to maintain neutrality and support all actors, including the Bar Association and the NGOs who are providing non-quality-controlled legal aid in host communities and in refugee camps.

During January 2016, the project agreed with the Jordan Bar Association to sign an MOU to draw cooperation outlines and to pave the way to create legal aid clinics and helps desks within the Bar Association premises. The Bar chairperson welcomed the MOU. With this step, it would be the first of its kind initiative where the Bar Association cooperates with an international organization in the area of access to justice and legal aid services provision. Purpose and objectives of the MOU indicated in annex.

4.3.2.3 FAST TRACK MECHANISMS, COURT INFORMATION POINTS, AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) FOR HANDLING INCREASED CASELOADS ARE IDENTIFIED, ADOPTED AND OPERATIONAL

The project worked at both the policy and programme levels to engage the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association, the Judicial Council, and the Private Sector to formulate the Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms and legislations in Jordan.

- On November 20th, 2015, the Minister of Justice issued two executive letters instructing the legal department of MoJ to formulate two legislative committees, namely the Arbitration Law, and the Mediation and ADR committees.
- During Nov 2015, the project facilitated discussions to form two committees at the policy and technical levels in Jordan, led by the Ministry of Justice. Both Committees have agreed on a schedule to meet national legal advisers as well as legislatures from the parliament and the Bar Association in order to draft the law of Arbitration and Mediation in Jordan.
- MoJ agreed to adopt Singapore experience in the area of ADR and mediation.
- The project supported in December 2015 MOJ in its efforts to convene for a national arbitration conference that gathered 150 national practitioners, lawyers and judges. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Jordan, under Royal Patronage, and was attended by 6 ministers and 2 governors in Aqaba City. The Prime Minister of Jordan endorsed the recommendation to have Aqaba City as an Arbitration and ADR hub in Jordan, given the strategic location of this southern governorate.

MoJ agreed to adopt Singapore experience in the area of ADR and mediation. UNDP will support south-south cooperation at the bilateral level between Jordan and Singapore Justice Ministries.

4.3.3 THE WAY FORWARD 2016 – COMMUNITY SECURITY & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

- Finalize the Crime National Survey – May 2016.
- Awareness Training and dialogue sessions with CPC (different target groups). Feb through Sept 2016
- Developing training plan for CPC and target groups - March 2016
- Support the newly established counter radicalization directorate of MOI. Feb 2016
- Finalize Legal Aid Needs Assessment - July 15th 2016 .
- Sign MOU with Jordan Bar Association –
- Conduct specialized training on legal aid for Bar Association and Justice Ministry officers
- Conduct workshops on legal aid (March – May 2016) on comparative legal aid experiences, eligibility criteria, QA, sustainability (Trust Fund), and institutionalization of legal aid in Jordan
- Legal Aid Clinic at Bar Association.

4.4 REHABILITATION OF AL EKAIDER LANDFILL

4.4.1 THE PROJECT MAIN OBJECTIVES/OUTPUTS

- 1) Immediately address increasing problem of SW disposal & treatment at Al Ekaider (involving intensive labor schemes & innovative solutions)
- 2) Strengthen the capabilities of MoMA and JSC in Irbid enhanced capacity for service delivery, emergency response and LED.
- 3) Explore employment creation opportunities



4.4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE OF AL EKAIDER LANDFILL AND ITS FACILITIES ARE REHABILITATED AND UPGRADED

4.4.2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NEW GUARD ROOM & REHABILITATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Referring the site visits to Al Ekaider landfill, and the infra-structure required to support Al Ekaider landfill, it is decided that the project will include the implementation of new administration building, new guard room & rehabilitation of existing buildings inclusive the workshop.

All the technical requirements (designs, drawings, bill of quantities, technical specifications, etc.) finalized, and the Invitation to Bid announced to get a reputable engineering entity to implement the works.

UNDP will supervise the works directly with full support from JSC-Irbid when needed.

4.4.2.2 ROADS, SOLAR STREET LIGHTING, SIGNAGE & GREEN BELT

The roads inside Al Ekaider landfill are in very bad situation, so it is decided to rehabilitate the roads inside Al Ekaider landfill inclusive extension of the main entrance.

Also, Al Ekaider landfill will have a full street lighting system to activate the green energy principal at Al Ekaider.

All the technical requirements (designs, drawings, bill of quantities, technical specifications, etc.) finalized, but the announcing of the Invitation to Bid will be postponed till finalizing the construction of the emergence new sanitary landfill cell.

4.4.3 EMERGENCY NEW SANITARY LANDFILL CELL

4.4.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY (EIA)

The project includes updating the current EIA study at Al Ekaider for the whole site to enable the movement of next steps of the procedure of constructing emergency new sanitary landfill cell.

The EIA update study awarded to a professional engineering entity, and the services finalized completely as per the scope of work early January 2016. The EIA approved from MoMA, and sent MoMA sent to Ministry of Environment for final official approval.

4.4.3.2 MSW SANITARY LANDFILL CELL (DESIGN AND SUPERVISION)

The design of the emergency new sanitary landfill cell at Al Ekaider given to UNDP through MoMA from a reputable engineering entity. So, UNDP decided to hire a professional

reputable engineering entity to review the design and to produce all the documents required for the tendering.

In addition, this engineering entity will supervise the construction of the new cell under UNDP with delivering full technical support until the end of the defects liability period.

The Terms of Reference of this assignment and all required tender documents finalized, and the Request for Proposals announced to get a reputable engineering entity to achieve the scope of works.

4.4.3.3 NEW SANITARY LANDFILL CELL

Once the design reviewed from the above-mentioned engineering entity with finalizing the tender documents, the Invitation to Bid will be announced directly which expected to take place end of April 2016.

4.4.4 TRANSFER STATIONS

4.4.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

The project includes conducting ESIA study for the selected transfer station location, which will be in initially in Jerash.

The Terms of Reference of this assignment finalized. Once the location is finalized, then the Request for Proposals will be announced directly which is expected to take place end of March 2016.

4.4.4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSFER STATION

Once the design finalized, and the ESIA from the above mentioned finalized, the Invitation to Bid will be announced directly which expected to take place end of October 2016.

4.4.5 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT FOR AL EKAIDER LANDFILL

The project includes the delivery of equipment & machinery to be handed over to MoMA to be used at Al Ekaider landfill to support the current available ones.

The delivery during 2015 was around (75 %) while it will be completed end of April 2016

4.4.6 LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOODS

UNDP finalized the composting concept note. There will be a pilot project in Al Khaldieh municipality at Mafraq. In addition, UNDP is working on the concept note of waste bank.

The pilot composting-bank plant will have a capacity of 32 tons /day.

The pilot waste-bank plant will have a capacity of 6 tons/day.

UNDP is also working on improving the situation of waste pickers in Al Ekaider through the provision of washing facilities, a resting area.

4.4.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

One of the most important components of the project is develop the necessary skills of JSC-Irbid staff & Al Ekaider staff required to manage, operate & maintain Al Ekaider landfill which falls under capacity building category.

A learning visits to the nearby landfill sites outside Jordan will take place during April 2016. Also, many workshops planned to achieve this component ideally.

On the other hand, a comprehensive research of title “Strengthening the Human Capacities of JSC Irbid at the Landfill Level for Optimizing the Viability and Performance of Waste Disposal Operations at Al Ekaider Landfill Site” handed over to MoMA to help them in this regard.

Also, UNDP will execute comprehensive training workshops for JSC-Irbid staff to improve their capacities & skills. UNDP & MoMA are in the process of finalizing the training assessments, trainees list, selecting trainers, timeframe and all requirements related to the training workshops.

4.4.8 DELIVERY OF MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT:

The final delivery of machineries and equipment expected by end of April 2016. All the machineries and equipment are now at Zarqa Free Zone, except the bulldozers:

Items	Quantity
Farm Tractor with sprinkler tank	2
Tipper of capacity (10)m3	2
Wheel Loader	2
SW Compactor (8)m3	4
Bulldoze	2
Pickups (4x4)	2

4.5 DELIVERY OF MUNICIPAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

4.5.1 A SNAPSHOT ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES: SYRIAN REFUGEES IMPACT & UNDP RESPONSE

Prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, the majority of the municipalities in Jordan had already been suffering from lack of adequate financial resources and equipment. Some municipalities have reported deficit in budgets reaching around 50%. The large influx of Syrian refugees has placed additional huge burden on municipalities for services and basic infrastructure, particularly in the host communities in Irbid and Mafraq governorates. Absence of investment resources resulted in poor delivery of municipal services. In

particular, municipalities' sectors most affected were those related to solid waste management.

4.5.2 MUNICIPAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

UNDP has carried out **a Municipal Needs Assessment Survey** based on quantitative study and qualitative assessment based on focus group discussions, to better understand the needs of the host communities in Irbid and Mafrq governorates, and to gage public perception about the Syrian refugee crisis.



The study assessed the needs of the host communities in Irbid and Mafrq governorates, namely Municipal Services (Solid Waste Management, Water, Sanitation, and Infrastructure), Government Services (Education and Healthcare), and other issues (employment, housing, environment, and agriculture).

The quantitative survey was designed to assess municipal needs and challenges from an official and technical perspective. The focus group discussions were instead designed to assess those needs from a grass root perspective and included municipal councils, youth and tribal leaders, as well as women representatives. The results of the assessment conducted in Mafrq and Irbid Governorates from July to November 2013 were presented in a one-day workshop.

It took place under the patronage of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and in the presence of national partners and international donors.

The assessment concluded that the most affected sector is solid waste collection and disposal. Consequently, waste management is the first priority for intervention in all municipalities in both governorates of Irbid and Mafrq.

4.5.3 PROVISION OF SOLID WASTE AND PUBLIC HEALTH EQUIPMENT:

Given such hard conditions for municipalities, UNDP Jordan is currently working on improving the capacity of the targeted municipalities. In order to provide these municipalities with upgrading of infrastructure, UNDP is providing them with Waste Management equipment, namely waste compactors, fogging machines and sprayers, as well as pesticides and insecticides. During the year 2013-2014, with support from the Government of Japan and the Swiss Development Cooperation, UNDP procured 18 solid waste compactors as follows:

Governorate	Municipality	Compactor Size
Mafrq	Hosha	6 cbm

Governorate	Municipality	Compactor Size
	Um Quttain	6 cbm
	Sabha w Dafyaneh	2 compactors: 6 cbm and 15 cbm
	Salhieh w Nayfeh	2 compactors: 8 cbm and 15 cbm
	Um Jimal	2 compactors: 8 cbm and 15 cbm
	Deir Kahf	8 cbm
Irbid	Muath Bin Jabal	6 cbm
	Sherhabeel Bin Hasna	6 cbm
	Taybeh	6 cbm
	Birgish	8 cbm
	Wastieh	8 cbm
	Irbid – Joint Services Council	3 compactors of 15 cbm each
Zarqa	Al Dleil	8 cbm

4.5.4 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

UNDP has been working with The World Bank’s Program – Emergency Services and Social Resilience (ESSRP) to provide emergency assistance to the nine most affected municipalities by the Syrian Refugee influx. The joint Community Outreach component was designed to help sustain the impact of the immediate service delivery grants provided by the ESSRP trust fund.

By building social resilience of the communities, as well as of central and local government structures, the component helps the Government of Jordan and the target municipalities manage the ongoing and potential future crises by maintaining and nourishing communication - existing and new – channels with the local communities.

The key objective of the Community Outreach component is to institutionalize municipal collaboration with the communities to address challenges and development priorities. The component includes trainings on municipal capacities to outreach, and communicate with their constituencies and local stakeholder groups. This should facilitate, on the longer run, the institutionalization of systems for community participation in the identification and prioritization of needs to be funded under the ESSRP Program in the following years.

The implementation of outreach activities, by following the methodology and guidelines that the municipal employees were trained to follow, had a strong indication of supporting trust building in the targeted municipalities and communities and the ability to instill cooperation and outreach with NGOs/CBOs and stakeholders within the system.

In the first 6 months of 2014, the project was financed by the Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project (ESSRP) to train municipal employees from nine target municipalities in Mafrqa and Irbid on Community Outreach tools and mechanisms. The target municipalities were invited to nominate three employees (two trainers and one supervisor) that fit well-placed criteria.

- UNDP designed the training programme with clear deliverables which included:
- Well trained municipality employees
- NGO, CBO and International Actors Mapping at the Municipal Level

- Stakeholder Analysis at the Municipal Level
- Community Outreach Annual Plans for each of the nine municipalities
- A Training Manual on Community Outreach

Participants from nine municipalities were engaged in well-planned theoretical modules and were then trained on actual community outreach activity implementation. Each of the nine municipalities submitted an activity plan that was funded by the project, and later on was assessed, monitored and evaluated.

UNDP decided to replicate the project in the remaining 27 municipalities within Irbid and Mafrqa governorates; the Kuwait fund was designed to not only train the remaining municipalities, but to also approach capacity building with a sincere outlook on national ownership. In order to secure sustainability and national ownership, well designed criteria were developed and a team of trainers were selected from all the municipalities to undertake intensive TOT training. UNDP decided to select 13 exceptional graduates from the nine municipalities to be trained as trainers. The UNDP Project Team developed and delivered a TOT training program to the trainer supervisors and the main municipal trainers and to provide substantive analytical and advisory support to the project, especially on the training manual on community outreach and any updates that are seen integral. The coordinator and the supervisors will manage the four trainings that are to be conducted with theoretical and practical support to the supervisors, and is requested to oversee the work implemented on the ground, including field visits.

The Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop was held over a period of 7 days, with the participation of the Directorate of Planning and Development at the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, the Directorate of Local Development at the Ministry of Interior, and the Development Unit at the Governorate level, headed by the Assistant Governors for Development. These 12 graduates, which by now are called the National Training Team, were divided among the 4 supervisors in order to develop the training materials and plans for their assigned municipal clusters.

In addition to these activities, in December 2014 UNDP organized a 2-days workshop for the Mayors of the 36 municipalities in the governorates of Mafrqa and Irbid. The aim of the workshop was to present UNDP's initiatives to the Mayors and to stimulate the discussion on some possible interventions at Municipal level. One of the main successes of this 2-days retreat was the fruitful dialogue initiated among the Mayors themselves which translated into valuable knowledge sharing on ground level responses to some of the problems faced by their communities.

The main outcomes of the first phase of the community outreach component are as following:

Capacity development

Municipal Employees, including heads of the Local Development Units, in the targeted municipalities are being trained on engagement, communication, activity planning, and implementation and monitoring and evaluation. At least 3 employees from 36

municipalities were trained on ways to enhance their municipalities' capability when engaging with grassroots local communities, including society leaders, religious influential figures, NGOs/CBOs, charity organizations and international aid agencies active in these municipalities. In the case of the ESSRP – World Bank municipalities, the selected cadre were oriented on WB funded program through which municipalities will implement quick projects.

Community outreach activities

In 2014, and within the training program, the 9 ESSRP municipalities produced and finalized their own community outreach communication and activity plans. Each of the 9 plans was derived from the consultation between the municipality team and their own local community representatives in order to ensure full community buy-in. Plans were mainly focused on cleaning campaigns, planting, waste collection and community awareness materials. All municipalities outreached to one or more of the following society groups: - people with disability – women – youth and Syrian refugees. West Irbid adopted an activity to construct special needs access ramps to the municipality main building.

Throughout the training and the activity tasks, municipality cadres were capacitated on:

Institutionalization of Community Outreach

At the final stage of the training program, the municipal employees were trained on monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms for community outreach activities. Consequently, a guideline is being finalized for central validation and institutionalization within municipalities. This guideline consists of a comprehensive mapping of all community sectors in each municipality. It will facilitate future outreach initiatives by the municipality itself. To ensure sustainability of this phase, a training manual and communication toolkits are being finalized in a consultative manner with the municipal trainees themselves which shall ensure full ownership by municipalities.

In addition, SDC and UNDP have successfully provided Zaatri and Manshieh municipality with a public playground under the community outreach component. The activity was implemented during the visit of H.E. Federal Councillor Simonetta Sommaruga and her team. Al Manshieh area, which is an area within the municipality, lacked any recreational facilities; the playground was developed at the right time. The small park now includes playground facilities, a volleyball court and several trees, which are carefully cared for by the municipality and the community.

In an effort to effectively respond to the obstacles faced by the municipalities, and as a fast response, UNDP is helping Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah Municipality in Mafraq in the renovation of 2 schools and a post office that were burnt by angry protestors. UNDP, with the aid of the Local Development Unit at the municipality, has organized a quick response using the community outreach components methodology, in addressing the problems using local, yet sustainable, solutions.

Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR)

In the framework of South-South cooperation Initiated between the Government of Jordan and the Government of Lebanon, UNDP organized a 2-days workshop to present an innovative methodology to map risks and resources at municipal level through a participatory approach. The workshop took place in Amman in mid-December 2014 and saw the participation of employees from the Ministry of Social Affairs of Lebanon and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs of Jordan.

The Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) is a conflict sensitive needs assessment methodology that allows to facilitate the dialogue and collaboration between stakeholders at local level in order to identify risks, needs and resources, available and not available, prioritize risks and needs, and identify possible responses to solve them. The MRR is thus seen as a process that aims to strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and priority setting for resilience, through a participatory approach.

Therefore UNDP has implemented the MRR workshops in municipalities that are most affected by the Syrian crises as part of its comprehensive capacity building programmes. This has fostered the communication between different stakeholders in the community and has also provided useful hints on most urgent needs and priority interventions.

“This study comes in line with the goals and objectives of the UNDP programme, mainly represented in the achievement of sustainable development in Jordan.” Dr. Zena Ali Ahmed, UNDP-Jordan Country Director.



4.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF HOST COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Host Community Support Platform (HCSP) was launched on 10 September 2013 and is chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

In May 2014, the decision was taken to transition from the HCSP to the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), using the functionalities of the pre-existing HCSP as the backbone for the new structure. The transitioned was officially announced to the Platform during the fifth meeting of its members on 1 September 2014.



The JRPSC constitutes a strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors, and UN agencies for the development of a comprehensive refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis

on Jordan: the Jordan Response Plan 2015.

The JRPSC facilitates the mobilization and coordination of resources and technical assistance by reviewing funding mechanisms, ensuring alignment and harmonization with national priorities and providing recommendations to improve aid coordination and effectiveness.

Membership includes Line Ministries, Donors, UN agencies, and NGOs. The JRPSC consists of 11 Task Forces divided into specific sectors (more information below) and the Secretariat. The Task Forces coordinate strategy and projects at the sectorial level. The Secretariat is the technical arm of the JRPSC and provides support to the platform in aid coordination, communications, and information management. The secretariat established a website which hosts the project database, financial tracking information, resource library, as well as general information about the Platform and its activities

4.6.1 JRPSC SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat has the responsibility to provide technical support to the Platform in the areas of policy advice, aid coordination, communication, and information management. It is based on the premises of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), and is supported by UNDP Jordan and UN Women. A Senior Coordinator, Coordination Specialist, Communications Officer, and Information Management Officer have been staffing the Secretariat during 2014.

4.6.2 TASK FORCES

During 2014, the JRPSC Secretariat has worked together with the Government of Jordan (GoJ) and the UN System to ensure a smooth transition from the HCSP to the JRPSC. In particular, the Secretariat has supported the GoJ in expanding the Task Force structure which existed under the HCSP (five sector Task Forces: Education, Health, Livelihoods and Employment, Municipal Services, Water and Sanitation) to include new sectors relevant to both the resilience and the refugee response to the Syria crisis.

Eleven Task Forces (Education, Energy, Justice, Health, Livelihoods and Food Security, Municipal Services, Shelter, Social Protection and NFIs, Transport, WASH) were therefore established by the GoJ consisting of the line ministry relevant for that sector, donor, UN, and NGO members. For 2014, Task Forces (TF) were established with the mission to draft the sector components of the JRP 2015.

Between October and December 2014, approximately 120 representatives of the GoJ, UN, Donor community and NGOs regularly attended Task Force meetings for the elaboration of the JRP. Also, on 26-28 October, a three day workshop was organized to finalize the first draft of the JRP with the participation of more than 150 people.

4.6.3 COORDINATION OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT REVIEW (NAR) 2013

The Secretariat coordinated the research and writing of the Needs Assessment Review. Weekly meetings were held with the technical focal points for each section and support was provided in defining the structure and developing the content of the report. The Secretariat also facilitated meetings between technical focal points and task forces, donors, lines ministries, and UN agencies. The secretariat ensured that deadlines were met; compiled drafts and final reports; distributed them for review, collected comments, and managed revisions.



On completion of the first draft, the Secretariat organized and managed a validation workshop with approximately 120 attendees representing all stakeholders in order to allow for open discussion of the draft document. The comments were then compiled and integrated into the final Needs Assessment Review.

4.6.4 COORDINATION OF NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP)

The Secretariat coordinated the elaboration of the National Response Plan 2014-2016 (NRP). During the initial meeting with the technical focal points that was held on December 1, 2013, the purpose, scope, and template for the NRP were provided along with a timeline outlining the next steps.

Following this, Task Forces held additional meetings, attended and supported by the Secretariat, in order to define the next steps for the elaboration of the NRP. On December 22, 2013, the Secretariat received first drafts of the sections, compiled the report and shared it for review. The final draft of the report was shared on the 9 January 2014 and was subsequently presented to Donors at a special side-event during the Kuwait II International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria on 15 January 2014.

4.6.5 NRP PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

On 9 February 2014 a workshop was hosted at MOPIC with support from the Secretariat for task force focal points to discuss the NRP project templates.

Subsequently, a two-day NRP Finalization Workshop was held on 9-10 March 2014 at the Dead Sea in order to:

- Review and finalize the Project Summary Sheets;

- Review and discuss NRP management, Results Monitoring Framework and proposed financing modalities;
- Ensure greater practical measures were taken to mainstream gender within the NRP;
- Identify any remaining areas of NRP overlap with the RRP on a project by project basis between UNHCR and each of the task force/reference groups;
- Finalize the NRP narrative text.

The projects were officially endorsed by the Cabinet in August 2014. MOPIC, with support from the Secretariat, has been engaged in resource mobilization around the NRP.

4.6.6 COORDINATION OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT REVIEW (NAR) 2014

In light of the expanded mandate of the JRPSC, an updated Needs Assessment Review (NAR) 2014 was undertaken in August and September, under the overall coordination of the JRPSC Secretariat with support from UNDP and UNHCR Offices, to clearly identify the needs and gaps in assistance to host communities and refugees (on and off camp) as well as to local and national institutions affected by the Syria crisis in order to inform the development of the JRP for 2015.

The Secretariat worked in close cooperation with MOPIC to make sure that the process was nationally led and owned. The participation of line ministries, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, from both the resilience and refugee responses was ensured through the JRPSC and its Task Forces.

The exercise focused mainly on a secondary data review, encompassing an analysis of all relevant assessments and resulted in the identification of needs and priorities at sector level.

In order to support the Task Forces in the development of the NAR 2014, the JRPSC Secretariat developed a detailed methodology and templates. Furthermore the Secretariat compiled and organized relevant assessments, reports, and projects by sector to form the basis of the analysis.

On 2nd October 2014, the Secretariat organized and managed a validation workshop with approximately 150 attendees representing all stakeholders in order to allow for open discussion of the draft document. The comments were then compiled and integrated into the final Needs Assessment Review, which served as basis for the JRP elaboration.

4.6.7 COORDINATION OF THE JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015

The Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP) aims to provide protection and emergency humanitarian response to Syrian refugees and assistance to Jordanians affected by the crisis, while at the same time (i) mitigating the ongoing impact of the Syrian crisis, (ii) sustaining social and economic stability, and (iii)



preserving the development gains achieved in the last decades.

The JRP formulation, which started right after the NAR completion, was managed and coordinated by the Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit and the Secretariat. The Government, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs actively participated and contributed to the development of the Plan through the Task Forces.

The JRPSC Secretariat, in close cooperation with MOPIC Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit ensured day-to-day coordination; provided overall and specific guidance; developed the required templates and guide lines, ensured availability of background information and information flow; compiled sector inputs; provided quality assurance; and ensured timely delivery of inputs. The JRPSC Secretariat also provided technical support to the Task Forces as needed.

The JRP was finalized and endorsed by the JRPSC on 4th December 2014 and is available at www.jrp.org. It includes both short term humanitarian and short to medium term resilience interventions needed to mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on Syrian refugees and Jordanian population, including host communities and institutions, chiefly through the provision of humanitarian aid and the strengthening of basic services and Government financing. It will help to ensure that emergency, short, medium and longer-term interventions by the Government, the UN and development partners are integrated, sequenced and complemented.

4.6.8 COMMUNICATIONS

A communication strategy was originally developed to create and increase awareness about the impact of the Syrian crisis on Host Communities in Jordan. Additional resources, such as Website, Media Center, Calendar, and Task Force updates, as well as Key Facts and Figures have been developed in support of the communications strategy. In light of the transition to the JRPSC, the communications strategy and related products are being revised.

In the interim, the Secretariat has continued to provide direct support to MOPIC through the development of talking points, briefing materials, presentations, and speeches for the Minister on the subject of the crisis' impact on host communities. Over a dozen press releases have been published on the topic of the Platform (HCSP and JRPSC), as well as three Op-Eds published in the Jordan Times.

A multi-media series about the impacts of the crisis on five key sectors (education, health, livelihoods, municipal services, and water and sanitation) has also been developed. The package included five 3-minute videos featuring interviews with key Government representatives as well as members from host communities; photography series (available online); and narrative stories, which will appear on the website.

4.6.9 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A cloud database has been developed to map donor funded projects, and host a resource library in order to support the information management of the platform. Over 500 projects and 150 documents are currently tracked and can be searched by location, sector, organization, donor, etc. via an embedded search interface on the website. The project mapping is meant to ensure transparency and accountability by tracking funds provided and progress against plans and target indicators. This information can also be accessed via interactive sectorial maps on the website. Clicking on a governorate on the map will provide the number of projects and donors in that location along with a link to a project results page as described above. The resource library contains a variety of resources including assessments, reports, datasets, national strategies, and indicator sets.

During the elaboration of the Needs Assessment Review 2013 and 2014, the National Resilience Plan 2014-2016, and the Jordan Response Plan 2015, the Secretariat provided information management support in the form of a dedicated document library, contact database, and responded to requests for specific data.

This Output (The platform) became a separate project funded by multi UN agencies and other

4.7 THE FLAGSHIP PROJECT OF 2016: SUPPORT TO COUNTER-TERRORISM, STABILIZATION, AND COUNTER-RADICALIZATION IN JORDAN

The main objective of this project is to strengthen national efforts to reduce the threat of violent extremism, especially among youth and vulnerable marginalized societal groups, and to ensure the continued stabilization of Jordan. It will be implemented in Irbid, Mafrqa, Zarqa, Tafilah, and Ma'an.

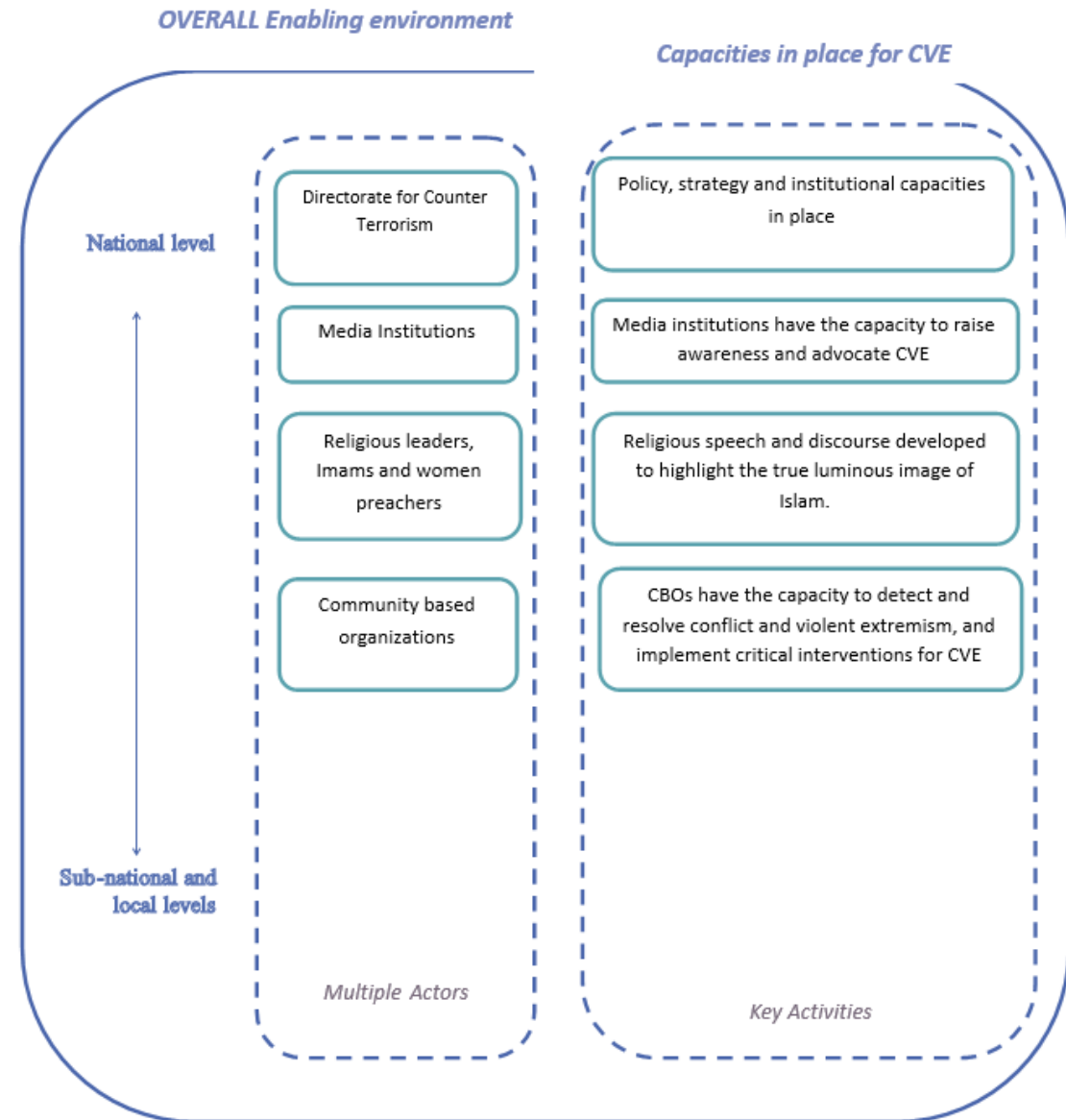
This will be achieved through a set of inter-linked interventions to counter violent extremism including: (a) strengthening the overall enabling environment (institutionally and organizationally); (b) building capacity of stakeholders to counter violent extremism; (c) supporting livelihoods for employment creation; and (c) fostering inclusion and participation, especially among marginalized social groups.

4.7.1 PROJECT PILLARS

- 1) Strengthening the overall enabling environment to counter violent extremism through pursuing and reinforcing inclusion, and strengthening citizen participation to reduce marginalization, and the subsequent sense of victimization that propels extremism. Activities under this pillar focus on supporting the elaboration of a national strategy for CVE and strengthening the capacity of the CVE Directorate. This also includes in-depth analysis on the drivers and root causes of Violent Extremism.
- 2) Developing capacity of Community Based Organizations at the sub-national level in high tension areas to foster social cohesion and CVE. Activities under this pillar include training of CBOs on conflict prevention and CVE and implementation of high impact community based interventions in 5 governorates.
- 3) Youth as Agents of Change for CVE; strengthening their engagement in public and political life through awareness raising (public life, political parties, etc.) and access to skills and resources, as well as implementation of youth engagement initiatives at the community level, and establishment of youth dialogue spaces.
- 4) Developing religious speech and discourse through developing capacities of religious leaders, Imams and women preachers to highlight the true luminous image of Islam and counter violent extremism.
- 5) Developing the capacity of the Media for CVE; activities include media campaigns on CVE, social media platforms for voice, and the development of alternative narratives.
- 6) Livelihoods creation for marginalized youth and women in poor communities, as a vehicle for addressing marginalization and poverty, targeting unskilled youth, women, and released radical former prisoners and returnees. Activities under this pillar include cash for work, skills and business development, psycho-social support, vocational training, and establishment and sustainability of micro-enterprises.

- B. Skills exchange for social cohesion between Jordanians in host communities and Syrian refugees, through investment in interventions to provide income support for Syrian refugees, while at the same time supporting vulnerable Jordanians in host communities with improved employability skills and microbusiness development.

The following chart depicts the implementation of Preventing Violent Extremism:



5.0 STUDIES & RESEARCHES

1. VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management (SWM) was identified as one of the highest priorities (identified by local actors and partners alike) that the crisis-affected municipalities are facing due to the influx of the Syrian refugees. Around 2.13 million tons of wastes are produced with already increasing by around 3 percent annually, and it is estimated that an additional 10 percent is added due to the influx of the refugees. While immediate assistance can be provided, for instance, provision of compactors and containers to the municipalities, it is equally important that the support provided be aimed at offering durable solutions for improvement of SWM as a whole including improving the capacity of Al Ekaider landfill on solid waste disposal in linking to livelihoods and employment creation.

In view of the above, UNDP-Jordan carried out **a Value Chain Analysis on Solid Waste Management**. The overall objectives are to examine the existing municipal solid waste management cycle and value chain in Mafraq and Irbid governorates, and identify entry points to create additional livelihoods and self-employment opportunities (in particular targeting women and youth) through the processing of waste (e.g. recycling, reuse of waste in products, composting and bio-gas production).

The methodology, which included qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis, was conducted with MOMA's support and building upon the National Strategy to Improve the Municipal Solid Waste Management, with the following steps:

- Mapping solid waste value chain with quantification.
- Conducting economic analysis of SWM-VC and SW related goods and services.
- Identifying recommendations to facilitate upgrading of municipal SW chain.

The assessment found that the number of Solid Waste Management Actors is around 200 registered companies, and more than 3000 employed by informal sector companies in collecting, recycling, and reuse, but not registered. In addition, it showed that some recycling companies are trying to expand and diversify their operational and financial portfolio. However, the study highlighted that the recycling sector is undergoing a restructuring process during last three years due to increased competition, rising costs, and shrinking margin profits partially caused by the Syrian crisis.

Based on the above-mentioned findings, the study recommended the following points of action that would contribute to the improvement of the solid waste value chain management:

- Compost of Organic Waste
- Improve Welfare for Waste Pickers (Landfill)
- Establish Industrial symbiosis/dialogue platform
- Establish Waste Information Portal
- Establish Waste Banks
- Household level biogas manufacture and insulation
- Establishment of PET Plastic recycling factory

Under the same theme of improving solid waste management actors, especially the waste pickers, UNDP-Jordan carried out ***an Assessment on Waste Pickers in Al Akaidir Landfill and its Surrounding Areas***. It aimed to examine the existing situation of waste pickers both inside and outside Al Akedir landfill and identifying entry points to support the integration of waste pickers including cooperatives development.

The assessment revealed that waste pickers have low satisfaction level towards their working condition, a very high level of health and hazardous risks are existed, and lack of a decent work environment, including the absence of social security and health insurance, as well as, labor rights.

The study, therefore, recommended a set of interventions to contribute to the improvement of welfare of the waste pickers, including reviewing the legal and administrative framework, raising awareness of waste pickers on their labour rights, and providing occupational safety and health equipment, such as WASH facilities.



2. VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

UNDP-Jordan carried out ***a Value Chain Analysis on Dairy Products***, which aims to examine the existing value chain on dairy products in Mafraq and identify entry points to support value chain development, including cooperative development, and to create additional livelihoods and self-employment opportunities.

The methodology was conducted through implementing; i) Desk Research where the relevant literature was reviewed, ii) Individual Interviews and Focus Group Discussions, ii) Survey to quantify and identify the demand on the dairy products in the Mafraq governorate, where 280 respondents were surveyed, iv) Validation Workshop attended by around 30 persons representing the dairy value chain's operators and supporting agencies, and finally v) Data Analysis Tools, such as Michael Porter's Five Forces of Competitive Position model & ILO five drivers for value chain development.

The analysis revealed a growing demand at the national and local levels. This potential growth is due to the growth in local consumption, especially of locally produced products, and the presence of a market gap of around 23 percent. The growing demand for dairy products is challenged by competition with global imported dairy products, local income levels, purchasing power, and the overall national economic conditions.

The recommended interventions respond directly to the identified challenges and opportunities at different value chain links at the micro level, the supporting services providers at the meso level, and the overall enabling environment at the macro level. The recommended interventions are:

- Piloting the establishment of an efficient goat and sheep's milk production system.

- Improving the quality of dairy products from sheep and goat's milk producers in Mafraq governorate.
- Dairy product waste management and byproduct development.
- Expanding the markets for sheep and goat dairy products.
- Adopting policies that create a more conducive business environment for the dairy sector in Jordan.

Under the same theme of improving the Dairy Products value chain, especially for the livestock and dairy products microbusinesses established under the Emergency Employment Project (3x6 Approach), UNDP-Jordan carried out **a Preparatory Assessment and Support for Cooperative Development** in the municipalities, where the 3x6 project was implemented.

The study assessed these microbusinesses and its surrounding environment, including regulatory frameworks and identifying feasible entry points for UNDP to provide the cluster-based support and develop pre-cooperatives. The study concluded with a detailed mechanism on how to provide technical support to the groups including support on upstream activities of production and supply, and downstream market access (organization of workshops, warehousing/storage, flow and access to credit etc).

3. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (HIES)

Several assessments have already been conducted over the past years on the needs of Syrian refugees in urban settings. However, there is no assessment of the real needs of Jordanian communities affected by the Syrian refugees. In order to prioritize adequate response interventions, UNDP Jordan has recently finalized a socio-economic household survey in Irbid and Mafraq. The survey provided an evidence-based assessment of the socio-economic impact of the Syrian crisis in Jordanian host communities.



NDP undertook a Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES) on 4,608 households in a statistically representative sample of communities in Irbid and Mafraq. This survey is based on the HIES, which is a general module used by the Jordanian Department of Statistics. It addressed priority issues, such as: Socio-Economic Characteristics of household members, ii) Income and expenditure, and iii) Employment status. Additional sectors were explored, such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Municipal Services, and Housing.

The final version of the survey results was published. Partial outcome of HIES survey results are as follow:

Irbid Governorate: Addressing a drop in income is the top priority, as listed at 38.5% by the majority of sub-districts. Health services follow, listed at 36.9% by

four sub-districts, while the third priority was finding a job at 30.3%. Following closely is education services at 28.1%; then increasing social problems at 19.8%; garbage at 19.8%; fear of losing job at 16.4%; difficulty in finding a house to rent 15.8%; increasing moral problems at 12.5%; decreasing wages at 8.8%; theft at 7.3%; violence and crime at 4.0%.

Mafrqa Governorate: The issue of garbage was listed at 35.8%. A drop in income was the second priority at 35.7%. Health services were the third priority at 25.7%. Job opportunities followed at 24.5%; provision of education services at 21.6%; increasing moral problems at 21.1%; increasing social problems at 20.3%; decreasing wages at 11.8%; violence and crime at 10.7%; fear of losing a job at 10.5%; difficulty of finding a house to rent at 9.2%; and theft at 8.6% came after.

This study was supported by a comparison and analytical report, which identified the changes incurred on the socio-economic situation of the people in Irbid and Mafrqa between 2010 and end of 2013.

4. Local Labor Market skill Needs Assessment Survey

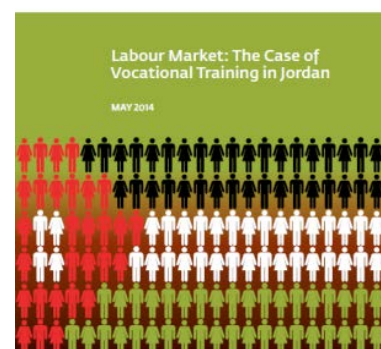
A survey on Local Labor Market Skill Needs Assessment was carried out to assess the vocational training needs of Jordanian youth and the skills sought by the local labour market. The report was officially released on 14 July 2014 under the Patronage of H.E. the Minister of Labour.

In support of the Government of Jordan, the assessment was carried out in collaboration with the University of Jordan's Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) and ACTED in eight governorates (Irbid, Mafrqa, Ajloun, Jarash, Al Balqa, Karak, Tafila, & Ma'an) Governorates of Mafrqa and Irbid.

Despite high demand for national technical and vocational training to increase employability, access to such training is not widely available in the country, resulting in thousands of Jordanian youth isolated from the labor market. The survey was mainly aimed at providing evaluation of available jobs, as well as crucial information on entrepreneurial skills most needed by the local private sector, to enhance enterprise and business development.

Small and medium enterprises, large scale businesses, entrepreneurs and youth representatives participated in order to provide in-depth information about the skills businesses are seeking, and identify the vocational training needs of Jordanian youth.

The assessment shows that 78% of the youth surveyed were aware of TVET training (usually have been informed by school or television). Nevertheless, only 10% out of them have pursued TVET training. Consequently, improving the quality of courses offered and



raising awareness of the benefits of TVET education can increase TVET participation among youth.

Among youth educated at TVET centers, 39% indicated that TVET training was beneficial in securing employment, and the majority of TVET-trained graduates were employed in the business sector. The majority of businesses surveyed did not employ TVET qualified personnel, while craft related occupations and hotel industry represented trades where skilled labour is most needed.

The assessment took into account gender perspective and also provides in-depth data that will result in more informed decision-making in reforming Jordan's TVET system.

5. Conflict Development Analysis

The Conflict Development Analysis Approach is used to analyze the root causes that can lead to conflicts and violent extremism. The CDA aims to apply and demonstrate an alternative approach to prevent conflict that is community driven and integrated into development activity supported by local government.

To strengthen state-society trust, reduce societal tension and introduce an alternative dialogue, UNDP Jordan implemented the CDA in six governorates (Zarqa, Mafraq, Irbid, Tafleeh, Maan and Madaba), using a bottom-up approach approach, with full civil society representation over three days and one full day with government and judiciary departments support.

The local government in partnership with area based NGOs would be the implementing vehicle towards responding to society needs in host communities and in communities that suffer from societal and demographical tension. To engage the implementing NGOs and society groups, UNDP is working to create a Community Cohesion Grant Mechanism that would be the best sustainable factor to fund rapid response interventions that were identified during the workshops.

The CDA resulted in a list of interventions that can be implemented in the short, medium and long term to mitigate conflicts.

The CDA results constitute as a planning and implementation compass and a basis for developing necessary projects across sectors. The results would be formulated at the sectoral level, where all UN agencies, humanitarian organization, national and international NGOs would be able to use the results and to contribute to funding it in a manner that would contribute to lessening tension and resolving conflicts through development and resilience-based programming.

UNDP, as done in other countries where CDA was conducted, will make the CDA results available to all interested and key players once reviewed and validated so to respond to the consequences of the refugee crisis in Jordan and its socio-economic impact.

6. *Map Risks and Resources*

The “Mapping of Risks and Resources” Conflict Sensitive Approach aims at helping communities share their perceptions on a number of risks and problems which are then categorized and mapped to enable qualitative analysis and identification of priorities and interventions for recovery and peacebuilding. International and national institutions alike are able to design interventions that are closely tailored to the end-beneficiaries, while communities become actively involved in the solutions that can mitigate tensions and conflicts.

The “Mapping of Risks and Resources” methodology adopted by UNDP is implemented in a participatory manner through dialogue and cooperation between partners and stakeholders at the community level.

The community has a leading role in identifying the solutions resulting in the ownership and commitment from the very beginning of the process. Community members consider the community's assets and how to use them, as well as the community's needs and how to address them. The involved actors then move towards a process of negotiation in order to reach common decisions that will alleviate the actual problems. They eventually identify the causes of problems and search for possible solutions that prove to be more structural.

UNDP Jordan and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MoMA) signed a technical cooperation agreement in February 2015 under the Jordan Emergency Services and Social Resilience Project (JESSRP) which is funded by the World Bank to support municipalities.

Through the first stage, UNDP has implemented a program for community participation in 9 municipalities by training their cadres from the Local Development Units (LDUs) on how to develop plans for community activities, they also prepared a comprehensive file for each municipality.

In the second phase, UNDP helped 16 municipalities in the preparation of participatory plans to identify and prioritize the needs of the community, to be funded through JESSRP in 2015 and 2016. The results from this stage fed into a list of priority projects that are responsive to the needs of the community and are part of a multi-year investment plan.

6.0 INITIATIVES AND EVENTS

During the year 2015, the HC project implemented some initiatives and events that came in line with activities and objectives to respond to the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the Jordanian host communities, such as the following:

6.1 CROWDFUNDING INITIATIVE

UNDP launched a crowdfunding initiative in an effort to raise funds from individuals and private sector corporations to support, adopt or finance needed community projects in areas of community service under the Slogan ‘Support Jordan’s Host communities: “Adopt. Sponsor. Donate.”



This initiative was presented in a special forum for the private sector in Jordan to invite them adopt the projects identified in this booklet and integrate them in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per area of specialty.

6.2 SDGS MURAL – REHAB

As part of the global launch of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the upcoming 30 years from the year 2016 to 2030, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Jordan celebrated the SDGs through revealing a mural in Rehab municipality/Mafraq governorate that represents different SDGs.



The Rehab mural reflects the local community’s visions and hopes for the world they want in 2030 based on a chosen group of goals.

The mural was designed and built by volunteers from the local community, as well as volunteers of the Emergency Employment Project (3X6 Approach) with the support of the American University of Madaba and a number of local associations in Rehab.

The event was live streamed directly to UN headquarters in New York, joining countries from the around the world who were simultaneously sharing their own events and activities.

The Committee also provides necessary help and support to the facilitation of project's mission, determines the priorities as regards the needs of the governorate, especially the basic services and infrastructure needs. Finally, it studies and evaluates local development projects proposals.

During September 2015, the Community Security and Legal Aid project convened a donor meeting during the initiation stage of the project. Major donors in the area of legal aid and community security agreed to hold quarter coordination meetings to avoid overlap, and to seek partnership opportunities. The EU, in its multi-year programme with the GoJ, has dedicated 4 million Euros to support the sustainability of legal aid provision in Jordan, including a Trust Fund to be created by the Ministry of Justice. UNDP is currently supporting the Ministry to build the legal aid national system, including the Trust Fund's by-laws. France agreed to coordinate with UNDP to support the Bar Association to be capacitated in the area of legal aid provision, since it is the only mandated institution to provide legal aid through its legislation.

The Bar Association signed an MOU with the Ministry of Justice to implement rule of law activities, including legal aid and access to justice. UNDP initiated discussions with the Bar Association in order to explore ways on capacity development and to build a legal aid unit in three governorates in Jordan. An MOU was shared with the Bar Association and signature is planned during the first quarter of 2016.

The project maintained systematic coordination meetings with key partners in the area of community security. Meetings with DFID, EU, UKAID and the German Government were held to coordinate efforts in this field and to avoid duplication. And UNDP will study the partnership with the newly established directorate in the Ministry of Interior on counter radicalizations.

All partners made concrete contributions to key activity sectors, and helped enhance the performance of the project. Partners facilitated the implementation of day-to-day activities and also contributed by mobilizing additional resources.

8.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND MONITORING

Project progress and achievements are regularly reviewed and monitored by the project team and UNDP staff. In this regards, UNDP Jordan holds Periodic Meetings, Briefing Meetings, and Steering Committee Meetings. Quarterly and Annually Progress and Financial Reports have been issued. In addition, achievement rates are measured through comparing planned targets against current achievements. If deviation happens or challenges appear, remedial actions are readily taken.

9.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

9.1 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Special attention was given to women's issues both at the preparation and implementation stages. The project ensures the allocation of at least 15% of the total budget towards gender. A minimum rate of 30% is defined of women's participation in all project's activities. In the 3X6 component the participation of women is 50% for all activities. Women associations are also represented in the local coordination committees in both of Mafraq and Irbid governorates. Equal opportunities including wages, access to services for men and women, attendees from urban and rural areas, returnees and local communities are ensured and promoted. Quality criteria include specific consideration towards gender.

Regarding livelihood stabilization activities some resistances were observed especially in the preparation stage. In fact, since the selection of interventions was done through the assessment and consultation with the municipalities, there was initially a strong rejection to enroll women in most of the labour intensive activities due to the traditional norm. However, the first 3X6 activity of painting the schools changed the perception of beneficiaries themselves as well as the community members. Young women are now requesting to have the same kind of activities as young men will be doing as they were empowered through the activities and became more confident.

As for the vocational training programmes, limited mobility of female participants was identified as the biggest challenge to create employment, but UNDP brokered for the private sector partnership to open the satellite workshops of sewing factories. This arrangement enabled about 150 young women to be employed. Women's economic empowerment through building entrepreneurship skills and microbusiness development has shown great impact at the household level as well as the communities as the success stories show.

9.2 COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH

The project adopted an integrated community-based approach focused on economic recovery to maximize the use of available resources, create impact, and contribute to the achievement of national goals and relevant MDG targets. The work is being conducted through participatory approach shown in the number of focus groups, consultation meetings, community meetings and visits. The project activities are built on genuine consultations with the served communities.

9.3 HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES

The project strives to contribute to longer-term recovery and development, emphasizing on continued resilience building through implementing quick wins to pave the way for a medium to long term gains. The project is guided by the UN post conflict policy on employment creation, income generation and reintegration three track approach.

The project aims at creating sustainable jobs targeting mainly youth with focus on newly graduate students, women and those seeking employment in both rural and urban setting. In an attempt to enhance employability of youth, the project gives due attention to skills building in response to the labor market needs, support access to micro-finance, and support business development and mentoring.

The project seeks to create micro-macro linkages and influence current policies and strategies geared towards creating an enabling investment environment for economic growth.

9.4 INTEGRATED SOCIAL COHESION AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

To help promote social cohesion, UNDP elaborated a project which aims at contributing to sustaining the country's stability, with particular focus on the Northern governorates. The immediate objective of the project is to reduce social tension and to encourage a society in which tensions between groups are resolved peacefully, based on mutual trust and understanding. The approach of the project is to engage people in an inclusive process of development that foresees potential problems and addresses these as they arise. At the same time, it creates opportunities for people to move beyond such differences and address development and governance needs that lead to real improvements in their lives and to future conflict prevention. UNDP Jordan will support the

integration of conflict-sensitive prioritization of needs in the socio-economic development plans based the CDAs (Conflict and Development Assessments). Issues, concerns, opportunities will be identified that will form the basis for an action plan for the implementation of the strategy. Process to systematically monitor implementation will provide information necessary to adjust the plan over time, document progress and emerging good practice. A prioritization exercise will be needed to ensure that quick wins can be identified and action taken to provide concrete results / changes in the lives of people affected by the crisis. It is important to have visible and immediate impact, therefore the priority actions should reflect need as well as those quick wins.

10.0 CHALLENGES

The UNDP project has been facing some challenges, since its inception in March 2013, such as:

- Short availability of data and comprehensive information on the Syrian crisis impact on hosting communities.
- Weak coordination among donors supporting the host communities
- Lack of commitment of some private sector employers towards the employment of the livelihoods and employment beneficiaries.
- Insufficiency of the financial resources and high demand from hos communities to expand and replicate successful programmes, which limited the number of beneficiaries in particular for microbusiness development and 3X6, and also led to suspend the implementation of some programmes. In response to this challenge, UNDP Jordan is working on mobilizing additional funding.
- Finding local CBOs and NGOs with a development focus to partner with has proven difficult as the majority tilts towards charity.
- Sustainability of the interventions and employment opportunities created through the project, because of the impact of labour market dynamics.
- Lack of decent and affordable transportation in the remote areas.

11.0 MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

A communication strategy for the Host Communities project was developed and revised to foster good media relations around the overall project, and increase awareness about its impact on targeted areas. A corporate identity and a project logo were developed, and full acknowledgement of partners was given in all of relevant materials. The following are the main media products that strengthened the visibility of both UNDP and the donors:

- Developing project identity (logo, color).
- Press releases.
- Success stories.
- A brochure for the project and its components.
- Media field visits.
- Enriching photo library.
- Documentaries and animated videos.
- Visibility and promotional materials.
- Regular updates on social media platforms, and UNDP's website.

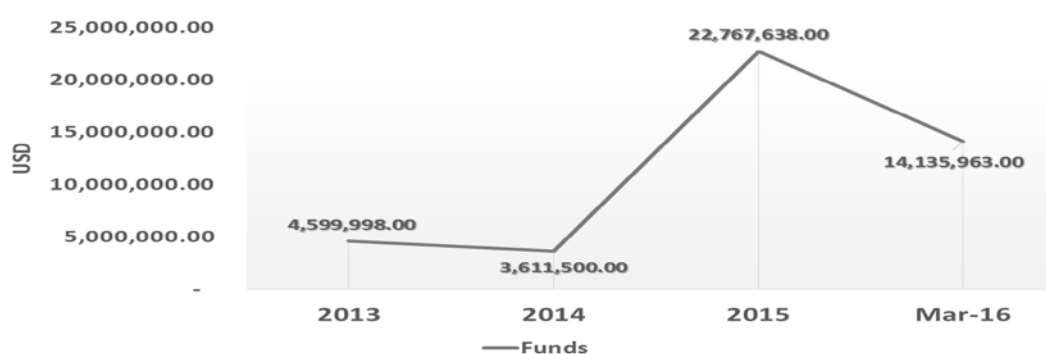


The visibility of UNDP Jordan, all the donors, the Government of Japan and the Government of Jordan was ensured in all public events and communication products. Both Governments were credited to their valuable contributions as donor and sponsor. All pertinent logos were placed on external communications and publications, such as the project fact-sheet (see Annexes), banners, cards, roll-ups, social media.



12.0 FINANCIAL UPDATE

The following chart shows the total amount of funds received over the years 2013 to March 2016:



1) *Livelihoods & Employment, Social Cohesion, Municipal Services, PPP Components:*

Activity	Expenditures As 31 Dec 2015	Planned 2016	Total
Project Management	25,456.46	633,343.53	658,799.99
Short-Term Employment Creation	3,199,535.78	1,710,872.82	4,910,408.60
Improved delivery of Municipals services	605,402.47	26,006	631,408.53
Integrated Social Cohesion	767,114.95	1,509,077.55	2,276,192.50
Public Private Partnership	262,576.68	0	262,576.68
Total	4,860,086.34	3,879,299.96	8,739,386.30

2) *Access to Justice & Community Security Component:*

Activity	Expenditures 31 Dec 2015	Planned 2016	Total
Project management	133,526.96	349,057.21	482,584.17
Community Security	72,605.32	224,760.76	297,366.08
Legal Aid	105,661.19	161,388.58	267,049.77
Total	311,793.47	735,206.55	1,047,000.02

3) *Solid Waste Management Component:*

Activity	Expenditures 31 Dec 2015	Planned 2016	Total
Project management	427,787.27	707,142.10	1,134,929.37
Cell and Infrastructure	457,241.68	5,373,074.33	5,830,316.01
Transfer Stations	220,148.55	1,555,200.00	1,775,348.55
Livelihoods	21,060.00	257,340.00	278,400.00
Capacity Building	0.00	326,700.00	326,700.00
Total	1,126,237.50	8,219,456.42	9,345,693.92

13.0 ANNEX (1): MEDIA & COMMUNICATION

HC Project's Achievements in Numbers

Mitigating the Impact of Syrian refugees Crisis on Jordanian Host Communities



Entrepreneurship Support and Microbusiness establishment

- Overall Activity: 600 MB Established
Out of which 240 are women entrepreneurs
- Overall Activity: 1,800 Employment Opportunities Created
12,000 Jordanian beneficiaries

Demand-driven vocational training

- Overall Activity: 830 Young men and women out of which
500 are women were trained and provided with employment opportunities
- Overall Activity: 4,200 Jordanian beneficiaries

Emergency Employment (3X6)

- Overall Activity: 950 young men and women engaged in income generating activities
- Overall Activity: 5,000 Jordanian beneficiaries

Internship Program

- Overall Activity: 120 young men and women
- Overall Activity: 600 Jordanian beneficiaries

Water management and reuse

- Overall Activity: 3 projects
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 9,844
Jordanian: 17,836
Total: 27,680

Public Libraries

- Overall Activity: 13 Libraries
10,000 books provided
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 21,820
Jordanian: 129,210
Total: 151,030

Sports and recreational facilities

- Overall Activity: 4 facilities
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 5,376
Jordanian: 34,590
Total: 39,966

Recycling initiatives

- Overall Activity: 6 projects
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 16,086
Jordanian: 158,280
Total: 174,366

Solid Waste Treatment

- Overall Activity: 1 primary land fill rehabilitation project
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 269,429
Jordanian: 1,896,380
Total: 2,138,809

Pavement painting

- Overall Activity: 5000 m
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 64,394
Jordanian: 357,350
Total: 421,744

Peacebuilding & Awareness raising

- Overall Activity: 91 lectures conducted
- Overall Activity: 14 Community centers and CBO's were approached for partnership
- Overall Activity: 963 social workers trained
- Overall Activity: 1930 parents benefited

Maps of Risk and Resources

- Overall Activity: 16 municipalities were involved in mechanisms for social stability
- Overall Activity: 200 representatives from local development units and from other municipality units to generate project plans that capitalize on existing resources and mitigate potential risks
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 222,146
Jordanian: 1,670,860
Total: 1,893,006

Capacity Building

- Overall Activity: 150 municipality employees trained on local development mechanisms
- Overall Activity: 20 government and municipal employees were trained and certified on Community Engagement and outreach

Community Initiatives

- Overall Activity: 64 community initiatives implemented
- Overall Activity: Syrian Beneficiaries: 27,688
Jordanian Beneficiaries: 150,220
Total: 177,908

Public School Renovation

- Overall Activity: 65 schools
- Overall Activity: Total Beneficiaries: 26,854
Jordanian Students: 22,750
Syrian Students: 4,095

Religious and Archeological Sites Renovation

- Overall Activity: 61 Sites
- Overall Activity: Syrian Beneficiaries: 27,688
Jordanian Beneficiaries: 150,220
Total: 177,908

Health Centers and Hospitals

- Overall Activity: 10 Centers
- Overall Activity: Syrian Beneficiaries: 33,297
Jordanian Beneficiaries: 248,000
Total: 281,297

Public spaces and parks

- Overall Activity: 22 Parks
- Overall Activity: Syrian Beneficiaries: 55,002
Jordanian Beneficiaries: 615,500
Total: 670,502

Social Cohesion

- Overall Activity: 6 governorates were approached for the development of community stability projects.
- Overall Activity: Conflict Development Analysis studies were conducted using community led mechanisms that involved the participation of 420 community representatives.
- Overall Activity: Syrian beneficiaries: 289,725
Jordanian: 2,883,500
Total: 3,173,225

Aid Coordination & Architecture

- Overall Activity: JORISS System was constructed to map different donor and actor interventions to promote donor collaboration and coordination

Development of Tension Maps

- Overall Activity: Development of maps for 6 governorates showing the localities of local tensions using multi-sectorial map keys to identify priority interventions for social cohesion

Jordan Response Plan

- Overall Activity: Development of the Jordan Response Plan for the following taskforces:
 - 1) Social protection and Basic Needs
 - 2) Education
 - 3) Food Security and Livelihoods
 - 4) Health
 - 5) WASH
 - 6) Energy
 - 7) Environment
 - 8) Justice
 - 9) Municipal Services and Local Governance
 - 10) Transport
 With a total appeal of 52,100,000 USD.

Greening Jordan

- Overall Activity: Between 2014 – 2015, 4000 trees were planted on different occasions by Jordanian and Syrian volunteers

احترام ورشة مكافحة الفكر التكفيري لدعم دوى الاحصاحات الخاصة

عمان 19 أيلول (سبتمبر) - احترم مركز السلم المجتمعي/ الأمن الوقائي التابع لمديرية الأمن العام في الأردن بالتعاون مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي ورشة عمل "مكافحة الفكر التكفيري للفائمين والمسرفين على دعم دوى الاحصاحات الخاصة".

وبحسب بيان صدر اليوم السبت عن برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي حصلت (نبرا) على نسخة منه هدفت ورشة العمل التي استمرت خمسة ايام إلى تعزيز التواصل مع دوى الاحصاحات الخاصة وتوعيتهم حول النطرف وأثاره وحصنهم ضد الفكر التكفيري.

وأكد رئيس مركز السلم المجتمعي في الأمن الوقائي المقدم محمود النعامنة خلال حفل اختتام الدورة بحضور عدد من الفائمين والمسرفين على دعم دوى الاحصاحات الخاصة ومترجمي لغة الإشارة من مختلف محافظات المملكة اشمية التشاركية بين الجهات المختلفة لتحقيق رؤية ورسالة وأهداف وواجبات المركز.

وتأفقت الورشة عدة موضوعات تهدف إلى ترسيخ الجوار الساء والبصدي لمظاهر النطرف ومهاضة العنف باسم الدين، إذ قام ضباط مخضون من مركز السلم المجتمعي إلى جانب علماء دين بمناقشة نشأة الفكر التكفيري وآلية التعامل مع منبنيه، والأمن الفكري وأهميته في تعزيز الوسطية والاعتدال، والأمن الوطني والمواطنة المشتركة المعتمدة على أسس نذ العنف وترسيخ السلم المجتمعي والتفاهم المتبادل.

كما ناقش الحضور استراتيجيات الأمن العام في مكافحة التطرف، وموثوقية الفتاوى والدعوات الموجهة عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والدور المهم الذي يلعبه الشباب في حماية الأمن الشخصي لهم ولمجتمعهم.

وتأتي ورشة العمل ضمن إطار مشروع "دعم الوصول للعدالة وتعزيز السلم المجتمعي في الأردن" والذي ينفذه برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي مع وزارتي الداخلية والعدل في الأردن. -- (نبرا) أ/ت/ط
19/9/2015 - 10:50 ص

تدريب وتأهيل «524» شبابا في المفرق ضمن برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي

>> السبت، 29 أغسطس/آب، 2015



برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي

المفرق - استهدف برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (UNDP) الشباب والشابات في عدد من بلديات محافظة المفرق تتعلق بدعم استقلالية العمل المهني وتنمية منهجية المبادرات التطوعية والخدماتية لديهم للإسهام في تعزيز الوعي لتوليد أفكار لمشاريع خاصة لهم.

وقال ضابط مشروع تحسين سبل المعيشة والتشغيل في البرنامج الإقليمي، محمد العنقارة لوكالة الأنباء الأردنية «نبرا» أن البرنامج يعمل ضمن مشروع تخفيف اثر أزمة اللاجئين السوريين على المجتمعات المضيفة في الأردن ويستهدف الأردنيين في محافظتي المفرق واربند للتشغيل وتحسين سبل المعيشة.

ولفت إلى اولى تلك المشاريع «مشروع التدريب والتشغيل المهني» القائم على احتياجات سوق العمل وحسب متطلباته وارباب العمل، حيث تم تدريب وتأهيل (524) متدربا بمهارات متخصصة وتم رصد 70 بالمائة من اوائك المتدربين في سوق العمل، لافتا إلى القطاعات التي تم التدريب عليها في مجال مبيعات التجزئة والضيافة والفندقة وميكانيك المياريات والتكييف والتبريد

زيادة مشاهدات فيديوهاتك
قم بزيادة عدد مشاهدات مقاطعك على
يوتيوب ب 5 دولار فقط!

أسهل طريقة لاتجاز مشاريعك
موقع مستغل.كوم يستغل عليك انجاز
مشاريعك ويملك بأفضل المستقلين
العرب. انجز مشاريعك بسهولة وأمان.

آلاف الاعجابات لمشورتك
آلاف الليكات لمنشورتك أو صورك على
صفحتك في فيسبوك ب 5 دولار فقط!

والخياطة والحياكة
ولفت إلى المحور الثاني القائم على دعم زيادة الاعمال وانشاء المشاريع الصغيرة حيث تم تدريب 328 مشاركا ومشاركة في محافظتي المفرق واربند على كيفية انشاء وإدارة المشاريع الصغيرة، وفي نهاية التدريب قدم كل مشارك ومشاركة خطة عمل لمشروع اقتصادي وتم مناقشتها جميعا وعلى اثرها انشئ 80 مشروعا والتي توزعت في 30 مشروعا في المفرق و30 في اربند و20 في الرمثا.

وأشار العنقارة إلى المحور الثالث المتمثل في «مشروع التشغيل السريع» بالتعاون مع مؤسسة نهر الأردن وينفذ ضمن 3 مراحل الأولى مرحلة المبادرات المجتمعية التطوعية تشمل 200 مشارك ومشاركة من الشباب والشابات المتعطلين عن العمل وبدون خبرة في ثلاثة مناطق تابعة لبلديات تتضمن 36 مبادرة « 16 منها موزعة على بلديتي (رحاب وحوشا) بواقع 200 شاب وشاببة مناصفة بتمويل من الحكومة الدنماركية، 20 مبادرة في (بلدية السرحان) بواقع 250 شابا وتمويل من مكتب تنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية التابع للأمم المتحدة وتم تصنيف الاعداد بما يتناسب مع المساحة الجغرافية وعدد السكان والتأثر بأزمة اللجوء السوري.

كما يقوم المشروع وخلال المرحلة الثالثة بتشبيك المشاركين مع مؤسسات التمويل لغايات التوسع لضمان الديمومة. ويشار إلى هذه المشاريع المنفذة تركز بطبيعتها على ثلاثة محاور رئيسية هي التشغيل والخدمات البلدية إضافة إلى الحوكمة كمساهمة في دفع عجلة التنمية في المحافظة في ظل ما تعانيه المناطق المضمولة من جيوب فقر، وتساهم في توفير فرص عمل للشباب المتعطلين في هذه المناطق وتشكل قصص نجاح متعددة قوامها الإبداع خاصة في المناطق النائية. (نبرا)

إنهاء المرحلة الأولى من برنامج التشغيل السريع في بلدية حوشا

المفروق - الراي - توفيق أبوسماقه - أعلن برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي عن انتهاء المرحلة الأولى من مشروع التشغيل السريع (3X6) ببلدية حوشا في المفروق والتي شارك من خلالها مئة شاب وشابة من المجتمع المحلي في مبادرات مجتمعية تطوعية.

وتضمنت الأعمال التطوعية أنشطة ومبادرات مختلفة منها صيانة وإعادة تأهيل مرافق عامة وحملات نظافة وإعادة تدوير بالإضافة إلى تقديم المساعدة للأطفال الذين يواجهون صعوبة في القراءة والكتابة حصل خلالها المتطوعون على حوافز تم ادخار جزء منها للمرحلة الثانية.

ووفق مسؤولة الإعلام لدى البرنامج زينة حوراني، فإن المشاركين في المشروع ممن يريدون الانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية بدأوا بإعداد خطط عمل حول المشاريع المقترحة التي يرغبون بإنشائها والتي سيتم تقديمها للجنة الاختيار.

وأضافت حوراني «بناء على تنسيب لجنة الاختيار ستنتقل المشاريع الناجحة إلى مرحلة تطوير خطط العمل واستثمار المدخرات من أعمالهم التطوعية في مشاريعهم سواء كانت فردية أو جماعية، حيث سيقوم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بمضاعفة مدخراتهم وهذا بدوره سيوفر للمشارك مقداراً أعلى من رأس المال الابتدائي اللازم لتمويل المشروع.» وأوضحت انه سيتم اختيار المشاريع الناجحة بناء على مدى إمكانية إدارتها والجدوى الاقتصادية لها، لافتة الى أن المشاركين في برنامج التشغيل السريع حصلوا خلال المرحلة الأولى على تدريب حول مهارات الحياة والعمل وكيفية إدارة وإنشاء المشاريع الصغيرة إضافة إلى حصولهم على دورات توعوية تضمنت مواضيع عديدة مثل التماسك الاجتماعي والعنف الأسري ومكافحة المخدرات.

وأشارت الحوراني، الى أن برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي نظم ضمن ما يقدمه للمجتمعات المضيفة للاجئين السوريين يوماً مفتوحاً للأطفال المشاركين في المخيم الصيفي في بلدية حوشا في المفروق.

وتضمن اليوم المفتوح مختلف الأنشطة الترفيهية منها الرسم على الوجوه ورواية القصص ومسابقات رياضية وعروض متنوعة للأطفال.

إطلاق جدارية اهداف التنمية المستدامة في بلدة رحاب

المدينة نيوز:- احتفل في بلدة رحاب بإزاحة الستارة عن لوحة جدارية فنية في بلدية رحاب تمثل بعض أهداف برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (UNDP) بحضور المديرية الإقليمية للبرنامج زينا علي احمد ورئيس بلدية رحاب عبدالله عليمات، بالتزامن مع احتفالات المنظمة الدولية ودول العالم بإطلاق أهداف التنمية المستدامة للأعوام 2016-2030.

وتعتبر اللوحة عن مجموعة منتقاة من الاهداف برؤى وتصورات المجتمع المحلي لبلدة رحاب، للعالم الذي يريده الناس بحلول عام 2030.

ونفذ اللوحة أساتذة وطلبة في الجامعة الأميركية في مادبا ومتطوعون من مشروع برنامج الامم المتحدة الانمائي للتشغيل السريع، وبدعم من برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وشركة زين للاتصالات، ومجموعة من الجمعيات المحلية في رحاب.

وقد اشتمل الاحتفال على فقرات مختلفة ومشاركات من أفراد المجتمع المحلي تمثلت في تقديمهم رسائل تعبر عن تطلعاتهم للعالم الذي يريدون رؤيته بحلول عام 2030، كما تضمن اتصالا مباشرا مع مقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك للاطلاع على تجارب واحتفالات الدول في إطلاق الاهداف العالمية.

واثنت المديرية القطرية للبرنامج، على الانجازات التي حققها الأردن للأهداف الانمائية للألفية (2000-2015)، مثل تعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين، وتحسين صحة الأم والطفل، وبناء شراكات من أجل التنمية، والقضاء على الفقر والجوع، والاتحاق بالتعليم الأساسي للجميع.

وقالت علي ان برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في الأردن يعمل من خلال مشاريعه التنموية المتعددة على توفير الرفاه الاجتماعي، وتعزيز العدالة والازدهار، ودعم وتوفير فرص عمل للشباب والشابات ودعم برامج التدريب المهني، ودعم المجتمعات المضيفة للاجئين السوريين، وزيادة قدرتها على مواكبة الضغط المتولد من هذه الازمة على الموارد المحدودة لتلك المجتمعات.

من جهته ثمن رئيس بلدية رحاب لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الانمائي جهوده في تنمية بلدة رحاب، واختيارها لتنفيذ جدارية الاهداف العالمية للتنمية، والشراكة مع البرنامج في تنفيذ مشروع التشغيل السريع.

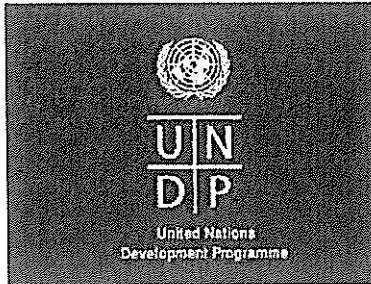
وبينت خلود ابو عليم، ممثلة القطاع النسائي، الدور الفاعل لسيدات رحاب في التنمية المحلية، ورؤيتهن للعالم المنشود في عام 2030، وتصميمهن على القيام بدور فاعل لتحقيق الاهداف التنموية.

وعرض المحامي فراس أخو رشيدة لرؤية القطاع الشبابي والدلالات والمفاهيم للعالم الذي يريدونه في عام 2030.

يشار الى برنامج الأمم المتحدة يعقد شراكات مع مختلف الشعوب من أجل تعزيز قدرتها على مواجهة الأزمات والتكيف معها، ويدفع للمحافظة على النمو بهدف تحسين نوعية الحياة للجميع.

(بترا)

Jordan, UNDP celebrate launch of Sustainable Development Goals from small town



As part of the global launch of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Jordan joined the world in celebrating the SDGs, according to a UNDP statement released on Tuesday. Together, UNDP Country Director Zena Ali Ahmad and the Municipality of Rehab, near Mafraq in the northeast, revealed a mural that represents the different goals endorsed in the UN summit on September 25-27 in New York. The Rehab mural reflects the local community's visions and hopes for the world they want in 2030 based on a chosen group of goals. With the support of Zain Company and a number of local associations in Rehab, the mural was designed and built by volunteers from the American University of Madaba, the local community and volunteers from the UNDP's 3X6 project. The event was live streamed directly to UN headquarters in New York, joining countries from the around the world who were simultaneously sharing their own events and activities. In her speech, Ahmad praised Jordan's achievements in its efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015). She highlighted the Kingdom's overall accomplishments across the board and in the goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal basic education, and promoting gender equality. According to the statement, Jordan has achieved these goals, ensuring that all children enrol in school through the provision of basic education opportunities to all school-age children. Ahmad also highlighted the role that the UNDP plays in providing social well-being, supporting justice and prosperity, providing job opportunities for young men and women, and supporting programmes. The organisation is also continuously seeking to provide support to communities hosting Syrian refugees and increasing their ability to absorb the pressure that the crisis is placing on their already limited resources. In addition to UNDP staff, the celebration was attended by representatives of the American University of Madaba, representatives from the local community, volunteer associations, and youth and women's organisations in Rehab. At the end of the event, the UNDP distributed certificates to participants and volunteers who took part in the making of the mural. The celebration coincided with many of the UN's global events and activities held on the occasion of the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030). A total of 150 leaders have pledged to adopt a 15-year sustainable development plan that hopes to achieve 17 key development goals by the year 2030.

(jordantimes)

UNDP unveils Rehab sustainable development goals

Mafrq, Sept 29 (Petra) -- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Municipality of Rehab in the Mafrq governorate Tuesday unveiled an artistic mural representing the goals endorsed in the UN Summit on Sept. 25-27 in New York, as part of the global launch of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Rehab mural reflected the local community's vision and hopes for the world they want in 2030 based on a selected set of goals. The mural was designed and built by volunteers from the American University of Madaba and the local community, as well as volunteers from the UNDP's Rapid Employment Project with the support of Zain telecommunications company and a number of local associations in Rehab.

The event was live streamed directly with the United Nations headquarters in New York, joining countries from around the world who also shared their own events and activities.

The UNDP country Director, Zena Ali Ahmad, praised the achievements Jordan made to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG2)(2000-2015), aimed to eradicate poverty and hunger, achieve universal basic education, promote gender equality, improve child and maternal health, ensure environmental sustainability and build partnerships for development.

She also highlighted the role the UNDP plays in providing social wellbeing, supporting justice and prosperity, providing job opportunities for young men and women and supporting programs, in addition to continuously seeking to provide support to the communities hosting Syrian refugees and increasing their ability to ease the pressure that the crisis is placing on their already limited resources.

Rehab Mayor Abdullah Oleimat thanked the UNDP for "all of their efforts in contributing towards the development of the municipality and for choosing this historic location for the SDGs mural".

He also thanked the UNDP for the work it is implementing in Rehab, especially the Rapid Employment Project that promotes local development and social cohesion in Jordanian communities that host Syrian refugees.

//Petra//YK, SS
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OH CANADA: MEET THE JORDANIAN DUMP YOUR DOLLARS HELPED REBUILD

What's-Hot

Posted on March 5, 2016 by Goran

[In November, Canadian ambassador Alexandra Bugailiskis and UNDP administrator Helen Clark visited Jordan's second-largest landfill, Al-Akedir, which serves one million residents including many Syrian refugees./Flickr]

Forget for a moment that Canada has ended air strikes in Syria. Forget for a moment that the True North has accepted 25,000 Syrian refugees for resettlement. Instead consider landfill. Because Michael Callan would like you to know that a garbage dump may prove to be among Canada's most crucial contributions to Jordan, a country with more than 600,000 Syrian refugees. And the Trudeau government could duplicate the model as it embarks on "capacity building" in the Middle East.

Callan, **Global Affairs Canada's** Director of Development for Middle East & North Africa, doesn't mince words: "It's not a sexy thing to champion solid waste management. But it's the right thing to do. It's where Canada should be," he told Yahoo Canada News during an interview at the Canadian embassy in Amman, Jordan, this week. After a beat he added, "It decreases pressure on municipalities therefore decreasing pressure on Syrian households and on Jordanian households. And it leaves something behind.

"We can't do humanitarian assistance and wait to start on development work until suddenly peace rings out across the land," Callan said. "Then it's too late."

What on earth is he talking about? Between 2010 and 2014, Jordan's second-largest landfill called Al Akedir, located on near its border with Syria, became strained after hundreds of thousands of

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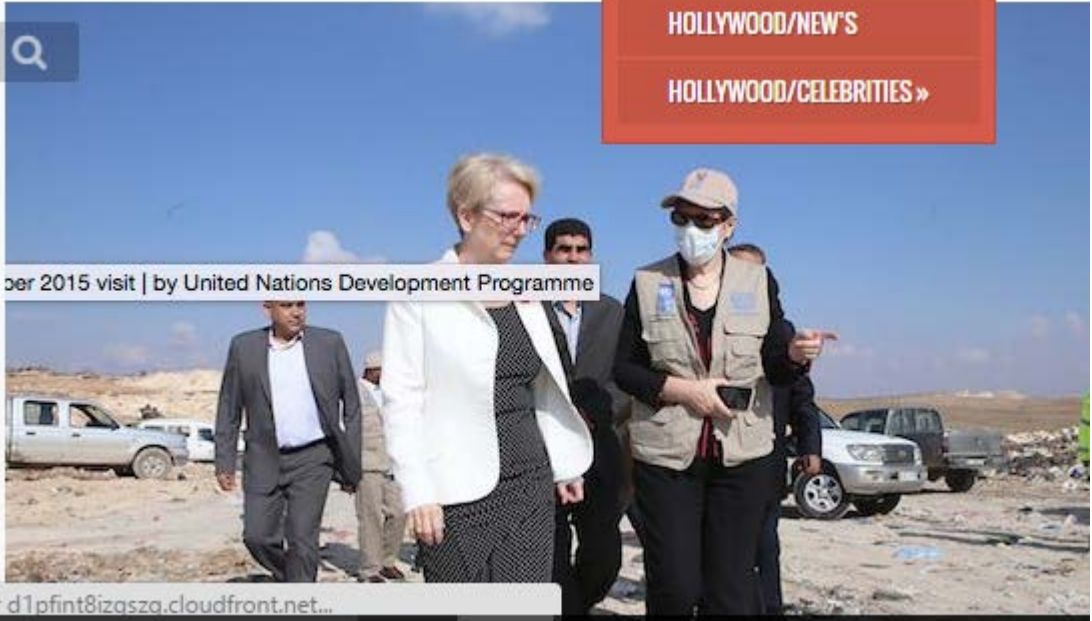
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Helen Clark visiting a Canada-funded project site in Jordan.

"During a tour Sunday, Helen Clark and Ambassador Alex Bugailiskis of Canada visited UNDP projects funded by Canada that help Jordanian communities deal with the refugee crisis; in all, Jordan hosts over 600,000 refugees.

Clark visited Jordan's second largest landfill, Al-Akedir, which serves one million residents, including many refugees, in the four northern governorates closest to the Syrian border.

The landfill now has to absorb 1,300 tons of waste a day, compared to 900 tons before the start of the refugee influx; it poses a risk to water supplies and is in urgent need of rehabilitation, local officials told Clark. Canada is paying one-third of the \$35 million rehabilitation project, leaving a large funding gap."



Amber Nasrulla faved this



Canada and UNDP Jordan Rehabilitate Al Akedir Landfill



Basma Al Nabulsi

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Published on Nov 16, 2015

Solid Waste Management in Northern Jordan is facing unprecedented burdens due to the sudden population increase as Jordan continues to host Syrian refugees.