

# SWIM and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism

Working for a Sustainable Mediterranean, Caring for our Future

## Jordan's Response to the Syrian Crisis

## From Crisis Management to Planned Response

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# Crisis Management Approach

Traditionally, humanitarian assistance addressed the immediate needs of refugees and developmental interventions.

Longer-term recovery and capacity strengthening activities were, namely, managed by the international community.

However, the “spill-over effects” of the Syria crisis challenged standard aid responses and coordination mechanisms, exposing the gap between the humanitarian and development assistance systems and the divergence in policy, assessment, response capacity and funding efficiency.

Additionally, humanitarian funding and programming were neither sufficient nor sustainable, requiring more development-oriented approach to build resilience and reduce Jordan’s dependency on humanitarian assistance over time (JRP 2018-2020).

# Overview of Syria Crisis Impacts: the Crisis

- Since 2011, Jordan provided refuge to more than 1.3 million Syrians
- Syria Crisis added strain to Jordan's **economy** and **infrastructure** and put pressure sectors such as **education**, **environment**, **health**, **housing**, **water**, **municipal services** and **electricity supply**
- Prior to the crisis local governments were already struggling to address service delivery shortages and induce local economic development mainly due to their already limited capacity and financial distress
- The crisis affects Jordanians noticeable in their daily lives, especially in the host communities, where the fraction of Syrian refugees is highest
- Since 2011 the direct cost of the Syria Crisis on Jordan has been calculated to be around USD 10.288 billion

# Jordan's Response to the Syria Crisis – the JRP


The Government of Jordan launched a new approach that combines the existing refugee, resilience-strengthening and development responses to the Syria crisis in Jordan under one national planning and coordination framework:

## *The Jordan Response Plan*

On 1 September 2014, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) transitioned to the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRSPSC).

The JRSPSC is the strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors, UN agencies and NGOs for the development of an integrated refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan: the Jordan Response Plan (JRP).



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- 1) The JRP is based on a multi-year (36 months), revised on an annual basis, on the updated needs and vulnerabilities to facilitate the design and implementation of clear linkages between humanitarian and development interventions. In this way, it aims to secure more predictable funding.
  - 2) The strategies within the JRP reflect the wider national planning process for a longer-term development vision.

### *The Paradigm Shift*

National Strategic Resilience = **refugee response** + **development response**

# The Price of Resilience

## Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018

- Total budget: 7,987,632,501
- 2,482,123,101 for refugee interventions
- 2,304,180,602 for resilience strengthening (including that of host communities, service delivery systems and public authorities)
- 3,201,328,798 for budget support
- 2.55 B USD were secured for assistance excluding support to refugees

# The Price of Resilience

## Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019

Total budget: 7,642,278,470

2,961,764,748 for budget support

2,181,577,741 for refugee-related interventions

2,498,935,981 for resilience strengthening

As of the end of 2017, the funding requirements for the plan fell short by 33%

## Jordan Response Plan 2018-2020

Total budget: 7,312,016,070



# JRP's Approach to Tackling Vulnerabilities Exacerbated by Solid Waste



Although the JRP does not delegate a special attention to Solid Waste Management/Sector, it is implicated in the success indicators for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Agricultural Sector, Local Governance and Municipal Services Sector and Environmental Sector Vulnerability Assessments.

Of note, however, is that effective solid waste management is underscored in the underpinning of operations and service delivery of local governance and municipal affairs.



# Solid Waste as a pushback against resilience

## Increased & Improperly Managed Solid Waste

### Local Governance & Municipal Affairs:

- Increased SW weakens:
  - Infrastructure
  - Service delivery
  - Functioning equipment
- Represents an area that requires capacity building
- diminished lifespan of dumpsites in the absence of sorting & recycling activities

### Environment:

- Water, soil & air contamination
- Climate damage
- Reduced quality of public spaces

### WASH & Health:

- Sanitation
- Water quality
- Increased waste water
- Increased water loss
- pollution

# Local Governance and Municipalities Sector Response Plan Relating to Solid Waste Management

The majority of municipalities have limited human and financial resources to address the challenges brought by this increased population.

Additional burden is particularly seen in waste management collection, transportation and disposal.

According to the JRP's Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment 11 percent of the population (Jordanians and Syrian refugees) receive inadequate services.


- Improved Municipal service delivery performance in host communities
- Inclusive and safe public spaces for social cohesion through establishment and maintenance of public spaces
- Selected needed equipment and containers purchased
- Capacity building programs developed and delivered on SWM processes
- New Landfill Sanitary Cells Designed and Constructed
- New transfer stations, including segregation and recycling units designed and constructed
- New digester and Waste to Energy Units Constructed
- New Compost Plants Including Recycling Plant Constructed
- Impact study of SW on other services, such as aquifers in the Northern Governorates
- SW collection disposal, recycling and management at refugee camps

# Key Takeaways for Jordan and the International Community

*“Yet, the roots of the kingdom’s challenges run deeper than the refugee crisis and if left unaddressed will be harbingers of instability.”*

- Prioritize the integration of development and humanitarian aid
- Maintain protection space for Syrian refugees
- Formalize access to livelihoods
- Empower local governance actors

Francis, A. (2015) Jordan’s Refugee Crisis. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.  
[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CP\\_247\\_Francis\\_Jordan\\_final.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CP_247_Francis_Jordan_final.pdf)



Led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan has used the refugee influx to leverage international development aid; i.e. through the JRP.

Thus, while Jordan is burdened by hosting an increasingly vulnerable Syrian refugee population, “its responses to the crisis have demonstrated its understanding of the significant relationship between hosting refugees, increased international aid, and the opportunities provided for nation building”.

**“Unsurprisingly, Jordan has demonstrated the most sophisticated regional response to the Syrian refugee crisis of all the major neighboring host countries”**

Francis, A. (2015) Jordan's Refugee Crisis. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.  
[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CP\\_247\\_Francis\\_Jordan\\_final.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CP_247_Francis_Jordan_final.pdf)

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# SWIM-H2020 SM

## For further information

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**Thank you for your attention.**

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