



Inter-Sector Working Group Jordan

Date/time/venue	Sunday, 7 July 2019, 14:00-16:00 UNHCR EMOPS Conference Room
Attendees	ISWG Coordinator [UNHCR Inter-Agency Coordination Unit, IACU], UNHCR Deputy Representative, UNHCR Assistant Representatives for Operations, Basic Needs (UNHCR, UMR), Child Protection (UNHCR), Education (UNICEF), Health (UNHCR), Livelihood (UNHCR), Protection (UNHCR), SGBV (UNFPA, UNHCR), Shelter (UNHCR) and WASH (UNICEF, Oxfam)

Meeting Note and Action Points

1. 3RP Reporting and Inter-Agency Appeal Funding Gaps

With the information on the 3RP reporting status and the actual funding received up to the end of Q2 for both refugee and resilience pillar of 3RP, which is based on the reported figures by sectors on the Financial Tracking System [FTS], sector leads updated their concerns on the 3RP reporting and shared funding challenges and prioritization for advocacy in terms of 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal Funding Gaps. The followings are presented by each sector.

Education

UNICEF noted that the funding received by the end of June is US\$ 31 million while the 2019 funding requirements are US\$ 83 million. The funding gap can mainly affect the access and quality of education. The reduced access to formal and non-formal education will result in increased disparity gaps. The underfunding will also cause delayed universalization of KG2, decreased transportation and unsafe learning spaces for children due to poor infrastructure maintenance.

SGBV

UNFPA briefed on SGBV funding situation with around 60% underfunded at present. The main challenges faced by the funding gap were that there are many underserved remote locations and is a lack of cash intervention for SGBV survivors in case management as well as the limitation of CMR services. In addition, it was highlighted that the funding gaps have a close link with the limited adolescent girls-focused programming and reduced innovation in women empowerment programming as there is not much investment.

UNHCR added that one of the main challenges is a lack of survivors-centered approach due to the limited capacity of the government.

WASH

UNICEF provided the overview of the funding situation by different categories. The 2019 funding requirements are just over US\$ 22 million whereas the funding gap in total is almost US\$ 12 million out of which US\$ 8 million is for refugee camps. Regarding the priority of WASH activities, it was noted that it is hard to pick and choose one since all the activities need to be supported together. However, it was recommended to have the clear breakdown of the priorities to respond to the donors' request at the next HPF meeting.

Shelter

UNHCR updated on the 3RP reporting that three partners out of nine have not reported yet on the ActivityInfo, and therefore, the sector is still chasing the accurate financial figures. Most of the funds received are allocated to the camps. The funding gap is quite large, causing the limited hardware support in the urban area.

Protection

UNHCR noted that the fund received at present is 32% of the 2019 requirements for refugee pillar, and from the past patterns, the fund is likely to be provided more in later months of the year such as in Q4. It was also highlighted that feasibility and prioritizations are well considered during the planning phase so that sub-sectors can sufficiently continue their activities with limited funds. Although SGBV was distinctly less funded last year, there is not so sharp feature so far. For Child Protection sub-sector, while there are funding challenges, the sector is trying to fill the gap with some urgent funding such as Jordan Humanitarian Fund [JHF]. Moreover, they are facing a coordinating challenge on the service provision. For example, many similar activities addressing child labor are concentrated on a similar area rather than properly allocated to different locations in needs.

Basic Needs

UNHCR started by saying that the sector is this year underfunded at 16% of the total 2019 requirements at this moment. For the urban based cash assistance for monthly welfare, UNHCR has received about US\$ 23 million, which is one third of the requirements. One of the most concerning issues was raised as the winterization needs that are not funded at all. The sector is going to fill the gap with JHF and to ensure the timely funding as that for winterization is usually delayed, which results in too late service delivery.

Livelihoods

Concerning 3RP reporting, due to a huge number of members in the sector, UNHCR highlighted the difficulties of managing the reporting and the needs of continued support from the IACU. She also presented a challenge on Home Based Business [HBB], particularly on its funding and some unclarities of the implementation in the field. Furthermore, an issue was raised that the delay of work permits issuance is adversely affecting the projects on cash for work.

Health

UNHCR noted that the funding gaps mainly give negative effects on secondary and tertiary health care. He also updated on the mass vaccination campaign of measles initiated by MoH in terms of funding following the recent its outbreak. One positive policy change on the access of Syrian refugees to the national health care system was shared, and now they have the access the non-insured Jordanian rate for health. In addition, many efforts have been made by the sector and international communities such as the application of concessional financing facility and the activities of Jordan Health Development Partners Forum as a way of addressing funding gaps.

2. Discussion on Action points

Three subjects were discussed: the general 3RP reporting products, funding gaps for the next HPF meeting and the 3RP Mid-Year Progress Reporting.

Regarding the first subject, the Information Management Officer from IACU shared the status on the 3RP reporting by sectors and briefed on the progress made especially on Sector Matrices and ActivityInfo. It was highlighted that Sector Matrices and ActivityInfo planning database are particularly important as they are the base of other reporting products. While there are still many to be done, the chair acknowledged their progress with the concerted efforts. It was suggested that the deputy representative from UNHCR sends a request to each organization to ensure the timely reporting.

Second, on the funding gaps, sector leads were requested to share the most important projects that need urgent funding based on how the projects are life-savings or critical to refugees and host communities. It was also recommended to sector leads, if possible, to include how to present their priorities to donors at the next HPF meeting. An emphasis was made that specifying the priorities by indicator is not realistic as there are so

many and as the funds are allocated by project rather than indicator. A template will be shared with sector leads as soon as possible.

Finally, the chair requested from sector leads maximum 500 word country narrative, consequences of underfunding [CoU] and five high resolution photos for the 3RP Mid-Year Progress Report as early as possible.

Action Points	Responsible	Timeframe
The chair to share a template on funding gaps to be input by sector leads.	Chair	ASAP
Sector leads to share the most important projects, by using a template shared by the chair, that need urgent funding based on how the projects are life-savings or critical to refugees and host communities.	Sector leads	ASAP
Sector leads to share maximum 500 word country narrative, consequences of underfunding [CoU] and five high resolution photos for the 3RP Mid-Year Progress Report.	Sector leads	10:00 AM 8 July

3. AOB

- SGBV sector from UNFPA presented on the Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, and in particular, sector leads were informed for sharing with sector members on the invitation for sector technical training on GBV Risk Mitigation Intervention in humanitarian Action held at Kempinski Hotel in Amman from 15th-18th of July 2019.
- **The next ISWG meeting will be held on 4 August 14:00-16:00.**

Table 1: Status on sector's submission for 3RP reporting purposes

Reporting / Deadline	Basic Needs	Education	Food Security	Health	Livelihoods	Protection	Shelter	Wash
Sector Matrices 15 February 2019	Agency breakdown	Budget per project Target per project Partners per project Agency breakdown	Agency breakdown	Done	Budget per project Target per project Partners per project	Budget per project Target per project Partners per project Agency breakdown	Budget per project Target per project Partners per project Agency breakdown	Budget revision per pillar
ActivityInfo Planning 15 March 2019	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Done	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Budget revision to match sector matrices	Budget revision to match sector matrices
Financial Tracking Monthly (by 11th)	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
ActivityInfo Monitoring Monthly (by 8th)	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy	Agency reporting Reporting accuracy
MEB* for VAF 31 July 2019	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
Regional Indicators Monthly (by 11th)	All months	All months	All months	Apr - May	All months	All months	Done	All months
ISWG Quarterly sector dashboards Q1 of 2019 15 th of April	Pending	Pending	Pending	Done	Done	Pending	Pending	Pending
Services Advisor Taxonomy March - April 2019	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done	Done
TOR/Work Plan 2019	Both shared	Shared/Pending	Both shared	Both shared	Both shared	Shared/ Pending	Both shared	Both shared