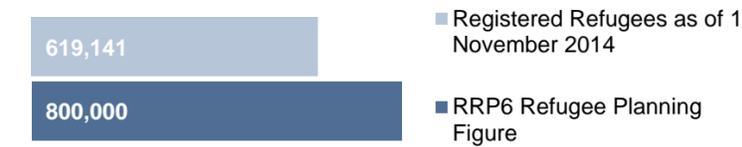




REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS

Community Support Projects: In order to provide continued support to refugee hosting communities in Jordan, Protection partners have implemented 69 community support projects have been implemented in 2014. Community support projects target communities hosting significant numbers of refugees and aim to improve conditions of life for both Syrian refugees and host community residents with regard to protection, health, public infrastructure and education. Projects are selected based upon the expressed needs of local authorities and community representatives. The goal of community support projects is to promote social cohesion and promote shared access for Jordanians and Syrians to quality public services.

Child Protection: A UNHCR-organized regional conference on refugee child protection took place in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (<http://www.unhcr.org/543ea80b6.html>). The conference aimed at strengthening existing partnerships, laying the foundation for new areas of cooperation, and highlighting specific child protection issues requiring priority action and support. The conference also helped to place refugee child protection issues high on the agenda of governments, UN agencies, civil society and other partners.

MHPSS: On 13 October, MHPSS partners and beneficiaries celebrated World Mental Health Day 2014, with the theme "Living with schizophrenia". A short video on the awareness campaign leading up to the celebration was produced and can be found here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9GVphLf7scA&list=UUhwJHVf7BFiaLL9KUbMob1g>

PSEA complaints mechanisms: The Protection Sector (and its Sub-Sectors) have begun discussions on how to set up a joint mechanism to respond to complaints from beneficiaries on exploitation and abuse by aid workers. UNHCR is conducting a mapping exercise for all agencies working in the Protection Sector at both Amman and field levels to identify focal points for each organization. This will be followed by steps to develop a PSEA response network for Jordan. UNHCR will also continue to provide Code of Conduct trainings to new staff and agencies operating in Jordan to raise awareness on PSEA and its consequences to both aid workers and beneficiaries.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
4. Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.

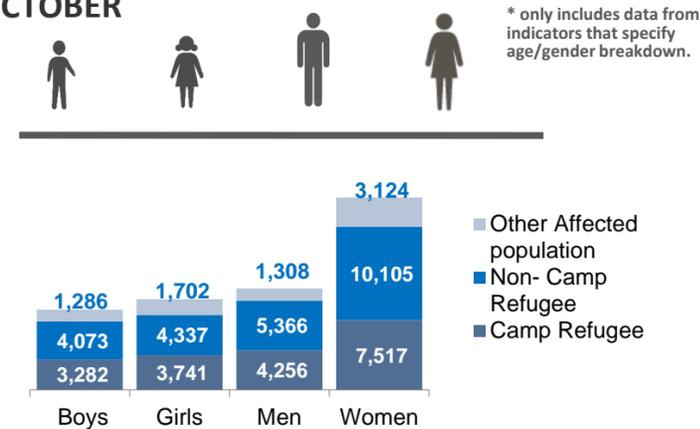
Leading Agencies: UNHCR- Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN OCTOBER



Meeting of Jordanian and Syrian women to discuss protection issues. M. Fernandez/UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

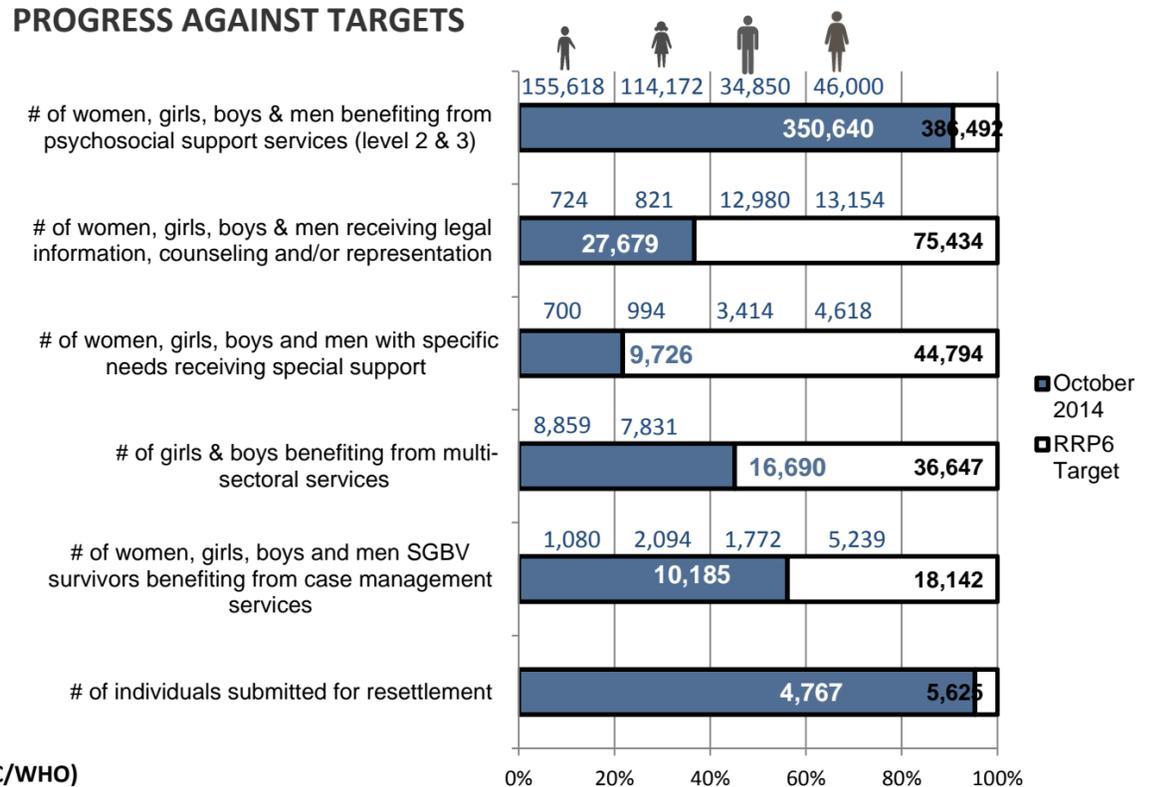
* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

* Restrictions on access to the formal labour market and to vocational training programmes for Syrian refugees create challenges for the development of programming that supports positive coping strategies and the resilience of refugee families. Increased tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities demonstrate the need to increase support to national institutions and communities hosting refugee populations, and the need to increase programmes aimed at supporting conflict transformation and improvements in social cohesion among and between Jordanians and Syrians, including male adolescents and youth, who are perceived to be engaging in conflict and risky behaviours in public spaces.

*Community empowerment and engagement of Syrian refugee communities in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services is needed to ensure that humanitarian programming is appropriate and meets the needs identified by Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men themselves.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ October 2014
 ■ RRP6 Target