



JORDAN

2024-2025 IFRC network country plan

5 August 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 15.2M**

In support of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society



11

National Society branches



210

National Society staff



4,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



3,000

Ongoing emergency operations



50,000

Climate and environment



25,000

Disasters and crises



90,000

Health and wellbeing



50,000

Migration & Displacement



10,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Migration and displacement

Longer-term needs

- Protracted population movement
- Health, water, sanitation and hygiene
- Livelihoods, recurring disasters
- Climate change adaptation
- Water scarcity

Capacity development

- Volunteer management
- Branch capacities
- Humanitarian diplomacy
- Partnerships and resource mobilization

Key country data

Population **11.3M**

INFORM Severity rating **Medium**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **102**

Population below poverty level **15.7%**

Funding requirements

2024

Total 11.3M CHF

Through IFRC

5.7M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

5.6M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

2M CHF (2022-2025)

Longer-term needs

690,000 CHF
Climate and environment

1.3M CHF
Disasters and crises

1.3M CHF
Health and wellbeing

80,000 CHF
Migration & displacement

210,000 CHF
Values, power and inclusion

78,000 CHF
Enabling local actors

2025*

Total 3.9M CHF

Through IFRC

3.9M CHF

**Projected funding requirements*

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross*

Finnish Red Cross*

Iraqi Red Crescent Society

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Kuwait Red Crescent Society

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Red Crescent Society of the
United Arab Emirates

Swedish Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAJO001

Hazards



Drought



Flash Floods



Earthquakes



Population movement

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Jordan National Red Crescent Society** was established in 1947 and was admitted to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC) in 1950. As an independent organisation, the National Society has its own legislation, and its statutes were approved by the General Assembly in 1970.

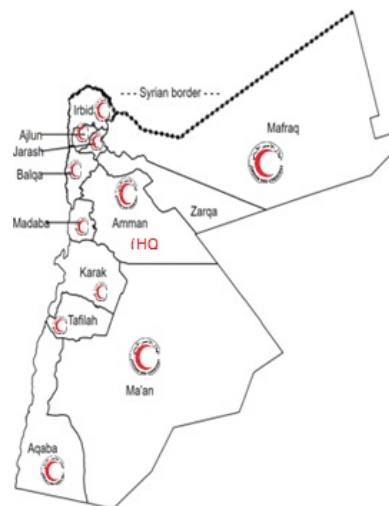
The National Society is among the leading national organizations working with volunteers in the country and it plays an auxiliary role to the Government in the context of humanitarian assistance. The mandate of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society is to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable groups, people affected by armed conflict and natural disasters, and to protect their dignity and rights in a manner that preserves their lives, safety, security, and wellbeing. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has a network of 10 branches located in 10 governorates which provides support through the implementation of programs related to relief, health, social services, and youth empowerment to the people in Jordan. The National Society volunteers are composed of a trained team on community-based health and first aid approach (CBFHA), Red Crescent Action Teams (RCAT), and relief volunteers trained on distribution of relief items. The National Society has a core team of 400 leader volunteers, each capable of mobilising at least 10 other local volunteers in case of emergency, raising the operational base up to 4,000.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society owns and manages a 126-bed hospital in Amman which includes five operation rooms, one intensive care unit, a kidney dialysis unit, an emergency department, an imaging unit, a laboratory, one pharmacy, and one blood bank. The National Society also manages an outpatient clinic for Syrian refugees as well as a mobile clinic for outreach health programs.

The National Society implements programs and humanitarian interventions in the following main domains:

- Relief activities such as relief item distribution, cash and vouchers assistance, winterization projects, and seasonal food parcels distribution
- Health activities which cover primary, secondary, and some tertiary healthcare services
- Social and livelihood activities which includes vocational training programs at the National Society's vocational centre specially for women, techno-educational program for youth, and community development projects

In 2022, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society reached 2,671 people through its long-term services and development programmes, and more than 140,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Jordan National Red Crescent Society branches

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Located at the heart of the Middle East, Jordan is country of 11 million people. The country has consistently been a destination for people seeking refuge from strife in their own countries due to the opportunities it offers for potential employment and its ability to maintain peace in a turbulent region. The country continues to host one of the world's highest per capita refugee populations, with most of the refugees coming from Syria. Rapid population growth in Jordan in the last decade has, however, put a strain on public services in the country, especially in the areas of healthcare, education, and low-income housing. Furthermore, the global COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already existing challenges in the country, leading to a decline in per capita income and a spike in the unemployment rate in the country.

Jordan's current challenges consist of a slow-growing economy, high unemployment rates, water scarcity, and repeated calls for economic, political, and public administration reforms. According to the United Nations data, 15.7 per cent of the Jordanian population and 78 per cent of the country's Syrian population live below the poverty line, highlighting humanitarian needs prevalent in the country. In rural areas, poverty and income inequality remains stark between affluent and impoverished families. The majority of the economically challenged Jordanians live in the densely populated

governorates of Amman, Irbid and Zarqa in the centre and northern regions of the country.

In 2021, the IFRC and the National Society jointly conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment to provide a strong evidence-based information from different communities in Jordan (host, refugees, migrants) on the prioritized humanitarian needs (including gaps and challenges in meeting these needs) and priorities of vulnerable people. Key informants in this assessment stated that the lack of job opportunities was the main socio-economic challenge facing the whole community, especially women and youth, which leads to multiple social issues. The multi-sectoral needs assessment also concluded that people with low income are more affected by risks from natural hazards than those who can afford relatively protective conditions (for example, air conditioners, WASH facilities, housing maintenance, and others). The assessment highlighted that individuals who face severe difficulties in meeting basic needs are also extremely vulnerable to diseases.

In addition to the socio-economic challenges, Jordan also experiences earthquakes, and is among one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. As a result of climate change, temperatures in Jordan are on the rise, leading to an increased risk of droughts which can severely impact the population's access to basic needs. These hazards magnify the pre-existing institutional weaknesses in Jordan and often cause the most significant damage in vulnerable areas that are home to refugee populations.



The Jordan National Red Crescent Society conducts relief activities and campaigns such as food parcels distribution for vulnerable people in the country. (Photo: Jordan National Red Crescent Society)

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, go to [IFRC GO page Jordan](#)

Emergency Operation	Middle East Crisis MENA
Appeal number	MDRS5002 (regional appeal)
Duration	18 October 2023 to 1 December 2024
People to be assisted	3,000 (inside Jordan); 500,000 (regional total)
Funding requirement	Total funding requirement (Federation-wide): CHF 100M Total funding requirement (IFRC): CHF 86M Federation-wide funding requirement (Jordan): CHF 2.5M IFRC funding requirement (Jordan): CHF 2M
Link to Revised Appeal	Middle East Crisis MENA Revised Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Crisis: Middle East Crisis MENA
Link to Response Plan	Jordan National Society Response Plan

On 7 October 2023, an escalation of hostilities occurred across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The humanitarian needs in the occupied Palestinian territories are immense, and the situation is experiencing a rapid decline. Conditions are expected to continue to deteriorate with the increasing numbers of casualties, damaged vital infrastructure, restricted access, and anticipated mass internal displacement with limited passages or humanitarian corridors.

Due to its geographical location and the close historical ties between Jordan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt), Jordan remains highly affected by the escalation of hostilities. The security situation in Jordan remains stable with active demonstrations to the hostilities in Gaza and the West Bank consistent throughout the country. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is increasing its readiness to respond to different scenarios, including the reception of wounded persons or persons in need of medical care and the need to scale up logistics and warehousing capacities to be able to respond to potential needs going forward as the situation develops.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this emergency appeal, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society will provide targeted assistance to about 3,000 people. If hostilities along the West Bank continues to rise and humanitarian conditions rapidly deteriorates, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society will coordinate with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society to act as a logistics hub for humanitarian assistance to be delivered in the West Bank. Healthcare services will remain available for the injured people and their families under this scenario. The National Society, in coordination with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

partners, will take a role in humanitarian diplomacy to advocate for a de-escalation to the hostilities and protection of civilians and critical services according to the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the Geneva conventions. The National Society's planned operations under this response plan includes:

Health and care: Transportation of wounded and injured patients in need of medical care; treatment of war wounded and injured people requiring surgical intervention. Treatment of critical medical attention including kidney failure and providing referrals to patients for different service providers. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) support to affected families and procurement of crucial healthcare equipment.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Distribution of hygiene kits for patients and their families.

Food security and livelihoods: Prepositioning of food parcels for 3 months primarily through establishing framework agreements.

Cash and voucher assistance: Conduct coordination on the national level with other humanitarian actors to set the transfer value; review the tools and adapt them to the current context; provide unconditional cash assistance to the families of the patients. This cash is a one-off assistance to be used to cover their needs as needed. Monitor and evaluate the CVA programme (post distribution monitoring, endline).

The operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Jordan is characterized by dry to semi-dry climate conditions with an annual precipitation that falls under 50 millimetres in most areas. The country is exposed to different natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, droughts, and flash floods. These hazards are increasing in frequency due to climate change. The rapid population growth has increased the pressure on the country's already scarce water resource as more land is allocated for construction work to accommodate the rising number of the Libyan and migrant population in the country.

According to the National Water Strategy 2008-2022, water scarcity in Jordan is the single most important constrain to the country's growth and development. Existing climatological precautionary measures applied by and within the communities have negatively affected livelihoods. Rising temperatures force farmers to shift to heat tolerant crops that do not require large amounts of water. Temperature increase poses additional risks such as rise in vector-borne diseases and the number of people exposed to extreme heatwaves, especially in urban areas. Jordan is the second most water-scarce country in the world, with attendant vulnerability to agriculture-based livelihoods.

Frequent droughts and declining precipitation significantly reduce runoffs. It is estimated that Jordan will receive 51–75 per cent less water from the Yarmouk-Jordan River due to droughts. Droughts and drier days will decrease the aquifers' recharge. Rising temperatures due to the rapid climate change is expected to increase human and agricultural water demands, with the overuse of groundwater resources directly leading to depletion.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million

people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Planned activities in 2024

- Online training for the National Society staff and volunteers on climate-smart programming, interventions, and awareness
- Working with youth volunteers as well as university communities to raise awareness and encourage local dissemination initiatives
- Promoting the usage of green logistics and supply chain guidelines by purchasing locally produced items where possible
- Develop climate-smart policies to be integrated in all National Society offices and operational procedures
- Systematically reduce paper consumption and have climate-smart digital solutions to reduce carbon footprint
- Track targets for commitments under the Climate and Environment Charter for humanitarian organizations which the National Society has signed

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of technical and operational support to develop climate-action strategic documents in line with the National Society's strategic plan and integrate it within the advocacy and communication plans of the National Society. It provides support to the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to promote and advocate for best practices of community-based climate change mitigation and adaptation, whether it is done through awareness campaigns or online publications.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO Jordan](#).

Jordan's health and economic condition have been severely strained by the global COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating the situation for vulnerable communities of refugees and the Jordanian population. The country currently hosts more than 760,000 refugees registered with the [UNHCR](#), mainly from Syria and from Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, and Somalia. Over 80 per cent of the refugee population live within host communities across Jordan. As a result of the rising unemployment in the country, refugees face increasing economic pressures to meet their needs for safe and secure housing.

Furthermore, the impact on the health and economy of Jordan by the COVID-19 [pandemic](#) has exacerbated the situation for vulnerable communities of refugees and Jordanians. In 2021, 11 per cent of Syrian and 8 per cent of non-Syrian individuals reported living in sub-standard or informal settlements, with poor shelter conditions and low security leading to vulnerabilities at the shelter.

Aside from the conditions of the refugee population, most of the Jordanian [population](#) who live in Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa governorates are highly susceptible to earthquakes and flash floods due to their proximity to seismic zones. Risks from prolonged droughts are especially acute for farmers which threatens to affect agricultural production. Scarcity of water resources also cause the displacement of people to areas where water resources are available.

The multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted in 2021 concluded that low-income groups were more affected by natural risks than those who can afford more secure shelter. Children and elderly people were found to be at higher risk from the impacts of droughts and floods as they are more vulnerable to serious health conditions. Syrian refugees and migrants were found to be quite vulnerable to [natural hazards](#) due to a lack of proper protection from disasters. Additionally, the assessment found that farmers and people living in rural and agricultural areas may lack the necessary knowledge to deal with natural hazards.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society has a set of multi-year high level objectives aimed at enhancing the country's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities in the face of disasters and crises. The primary goals include bolstering disaster resilience at the national and community level, ensuring safety and wellbeing of vulnerable population during emergencies, and collaborating with international partners to mitigate the impact of disasters. The National

Society's objectives of the National Society in the coming years consist of:

- Strengthening disaster preparedness and [disaster risk reduction](#) by implementing proactive measures
- Providing effective and coordinated response in times of disasters and crises
- Contribute meaningfully to long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts following disasters
- Continue to participate in policy development, advocacy, and resource mobilisation to strengthen Jordan's capacity to manage crises effectively

Planned activities in 2024

- Identification of most vulnerable communities to disasters and crises and update the multi-sectoral needs assessment
- Raise awareness of local communities about disaster risks and mitigation efforts
- Establish/train national response teams across all branches
- Create and update documents related to emergency and risk reduction
- Widen the scope of [cash and voucher assistance](#) program coverage both geographically and in the number of target population
- Strategically pre-position [shelter](#) stocks across disaster prone governorates
- Identify locations where accessible shelter/camps can be set up in to ensure rapid deployment of response teams

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society in enhancing its capabilities in more effectively preparing for a timely response to crises. Areas of support include components such as provision of information, education, and community (IEC) materials, technical support in developing or updating emergency SOPs, policies, and relevant documents; technical and financial support in reviewing and updating the multi-sectoral needs assessment; and strengthening the overall capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers, among others. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises.

The **Kuwaiti Red Crescent** assists the National Society in relief distributions related to bread distributions, voucher assistance, food parcel distributions, and hygiene parcel distributions (seasonal distributions).

The **Qatar Red Crescent** assists the National Society in activities such as winterization, distribution of non-food items and distribution of food parcels (seasonal distributions), in addition to livelihood projects.



Health and wellbeing

The main challenges in terms of healthcare system in Jordan are related to poor utilization of primary healthcare services and an overall sub-optimal quality of services provided. The demographic trend in Jordan entails rising health costs which will lead to high healthcare financing needs in the medium to long term. The proportion of elderly population over the age of 60 who are granted free health insurance under the civil insurance program (CPI) is expected to grow to 13 per cent in 2050 compared to only 3 per cent of the Jordanian population in 2010. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Jordanian government spends about 3.5 per cent of the country's GDP on health expenditure.

The increase in the population in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas—caused by internal and external political crises in neighbouring countries—has inadvertently limited the country's ability to adequately address the health needs of both refugees and Jordanians. Syrian refugees currently access Ministry of Health (MoH) public hospitals and primary healthcare centres at the rate payable by an uninsured Jordanian. Surveys indicate that an estimated 43-50 per cent of the Syrian refugee households in Jordan had at least one member with a non-communicable disease (NCD), chronic respiratory disease and/or arthritis. A cross-sectional survey among Syrian refugees not residing in camps in northern Jordan revealed that among 8,041 adults, 21.8 per cent suffered from at least one NCD; hypertension (14.0 per cent) and diabetes (9.2 per cent) were the most prevalent NCDs. Of those people who needed health care services, 23 per cent did not seek it; 61.5 per cent cited provider cost as the main barrier to the pursuit of these services, and 63.4 per cent reported the unaffordability of medication.

In addition, surveys undertaken by Government and other WASH and public health actors have identified needs in selected schools that lack proper WASH facilities and put schoolchildren at risk from diseases, healthy living, and dignity, especially for female schoolchildren.

One of the most significant health threats in Jordan is of water scarcity. Limited water availability could force people to use contaminated water sources or reduce water use for hygiene and sanitation purposes. This could lead to an increase in water and food-borne diseases. Only one-third of schools in Jordan have basic sanitation services, and many lack proper water and hygiene facilities. This puts schoolchildren at risk

of diseases and undermines their ability to live healthy and dignified lives. While there is a need to increase access to water, the Jordanian Ministry of Environment has warned that doing so comes with health risks as water harvesting projects provide breeding grounds for disease vectors, especially mosquitoes.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's foremost aim is to ensure that every individual in the country has access to essential healthcare services, with a particular focus on those from underserved and vulnerable communities. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will prioritize public health and preventive programs that aim to control and prevent diseases through vaccination campaigns, disease awareness initiatives, and health education efforts. The National Society will strive to strengthen medical response, ensuring rapid and effective interventions during crises, disasters, and emergencies.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) form an integral part of the National Society's health and wellbeing objectives. The National Society will address the psychological and emotional needs of individuals affected by crises or conflicts, while also working to reduce stigma associated with seeking mental health support.

Planned activities in 2024

- Develop a health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) strategy as part of the National Society's strategic planning
- Develop/adapt culturally appropriate information, education, and communication (IEC) materials tailored to the local context
- Build the capacity of volunteers and staff on community-based health, with a focus on communicable and non-communicable diseases, immunisation, and home-based care
- Widen the base of the community volunteers in risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) volunteers through training and practice

- Standardize the operational procedures of the mobile clinic services and provide wider coverage for better outreach
- Establish commercial first aid unit at the National Society responsible for dissemination of [first aid](#) knowledge and training among the public
- Integrate mental health and psychosocial support in existing health programs
- Plan and conduct WASH programs in schools focusing on hygiene promotion and enhancing WASH facilities
- Encourage cash-for-health assistance for refugees with end-stage renal failure and other emergency medical conditions
- Encourage early detection and notification mechanisms at the community level through the community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)) programme

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** provides continuous technical and financial support to the National Society in order to enhance its capabilities and to better equip and prepare it for receiving patient casualties and responding to health crises.

The **Kuwaiti Red Crescent** provides financial support to the National Society's outpatient clinic to maintain services to the most vulnerable individuals.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides technical and financial support for the kidney dialysis software/system.

The **Qatar Red Crescent** provides financial support to the National Society for 10 renal dialysis machines for Jordan National Red Crescent Society hospital, reactivation of Zaatari camp clinics, mobile clinic outreach campaigns, reactivation of non-Jordanians' renal dialysis project, and surgical operations project at the National Society hospital.



Migration and displacement

Jordan is home to thousands of refugees from Palestine, Iraq, and most recently, the Syrian Arab Republic. The [refugee](#) population in Jordan is largely urban, with 83 per cent living outside of camps. The country hosts more than 670,000 registered refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, 62,000 of whom were seeking work permits in 2021. Refugee population in Jordan represents both a humanitarian and economic concern for the Jordanian government. The country's capacity to maintain adequate and efficient services for all its population is increasingly getting strained. Ongoing regional, geopolitical, and economic instability makes the security situation for Jordanians and refugees highly precarious.

In 2020, Jordan recorded 138 cases of disaster displacements, all of which resulted from natural hazards such as flooding and storms. Jordan has a small number of internally displaced people, most of whom were displaced as a result of flooding and storms. Refugee populations also have had to relocate due to tensions within host communities. [Youth unemployment](#) is also a significant factor which drives internal migration from rural to urban setting. With labour-related migration in Jordan highly gendered and male-dominated, only 13 per cent of Jordanian women work outside of their home.

In 2022, the UNHCR in Jordan [stated](#) that only 2 per cent of refugee households can meet their essential food needs without any negative coping strategies, which include cutting down on meals, pulling children out of school, early marriage,

and sending family members to beg. These negative coping mechanisms are directly attributable to challenges such as unemployment, poverty, strained ability to access safe and secure housing, and a lack of proper medical care. Poor conditions of shelter and low security of tenure continue to be drivers of vulnerability.

Jordan also witnesses external migration of its population, mostly either for work or for educational purposes. By the middle of [2020](#), some 800,000 Jordanians had emigrated abroad, often travelling to neighbouring Middle Eastern countries, West Africa, Europe, and the United States. The remittances sent back to Jordan are an important source of income for their families.

Similarly, Jordan is also home to migrant domestic workers predominantly from North Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia. The process for recruiting and retaining domestic labour migrants is open to exploitation. Jordan uses [Kafala](#), an employer-sponsorship system, which is common in the Middle Eastern and Gulf states. Egyptian agricultural workers and South Asian garment workers in Jordan often arrive on these permits which bind them to their employers and limit their rights under national labour law standards. Jordan has reviewed this system in recent years, but in 2015, the [International Labour Organization](#) determined that it remains open to abuse.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's primary goals encompass providing support, protection, and assistance to vulnerable populations. Over the coming years, these efforts include ensuring the safety, dignity, and rights of migrants and displaced individuals by providing a secure environment and protection to vulnerable communities; enhancing the living condition and providing access to essential services for migrants and displaced populations; promoting social cohesion and community integration by bridging divides and promoting dialogue between host communities and displaced populations; providing psychosocial support and mental health services to help individuals cope with the psychological challenges that often accompany displacement; continuing advocacy for the rights and needs of migrants and displaced populations both nationally and internationally. The National Society will also develop a migration strategy that reflects the strategic focus of the National Society and increase its coordination and interaction on migration issues with other humanitarian agencies.



Values, power and inclusion

The displacement of hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees has posed significant challenges for the refugees themselves as well as their host communities. The refugees in Jordan face multiple daily hurdles in the form of fluctuating levels of humanitarian assistance, exhaustion of savings accounts, and limited access to livelihood opportunities. These problems have been compounded by the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic which caused further strain on an already pressured healthcare system. With intensified competition over scarce resources and fewer livelihood opportunities, vulnerable Jordanians also face struggle to make ends meet. Unemployment challenges, particularly among youth, highlight the necessity of medium- and longer-term livelihood interventions.

Climate change will disproportionately affect displaced women and girls in Jordan. Water shortages will increase their vulnerability to violence. Water scarcity is projected to contribute to the increase in domestic and intimate partner violence, and there is already evidence of rising tensions around water availability among households in the Azraq camp.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society will strive to ensure that its actions and decisions are guided by

Planned activities in 2024

- Integrate migrant-oriented approach in regular National Society activities
- Provide basic services to most vulnerable refugees and host community in the field of health, food security, livelihood, emergency distribution, and winterization
- Engage in the Red Cross Red Crescent MENA Migration network

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to support the National Society both technically and financially on fostering greater coordination and interaction on migration issues. Wherever necessary, it provides guidance towards strategies that reflect the strategic focus of the National Society and adheres to the fundamental principles of humanitarian assistance. The IFRC continues to support the National Society to adopt innovative approaches to better understand and engage with people and communities, to enable them address unhealthy and unsafe practices.

the fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. It will continue to work with the broader community to instil these values and advocate for a culture of empathy, respect, and dignity in all interactions. Through local capacity building exercises such as training and skill development, the National Society will work towards building community resilience against crises and conflicts.

The National Society's multi-year objectives encompass fostering an inclusive environment that embraces diversity and ensures that marginalised or vulnerable groups have access to equal opportunities. It will work to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, advocating for the rights and dignity of all individuals, regardless of their background, identity, or circumstances.

Planned activities in 2024

- Standardise an induction course for National Society staff and volunteers which includes humanitarian values and fundamental principles
- Implement the youth-led campaigns to encourage and promote volunteerism under the initiative Youth Stands for Humanity

- Ensure and promote equal gender participation with diverse backgrounds in all activities and encourage positive participation in program designs
 - Practical measures are put in place which ensure equitable access and opportunities within all areas of intervention
 - Strengthen the integrity line that the National Society has established to ensure its effectiveness
 - Include protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) elements in all the National Society's programmes and initiatives
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC and the National Society are committed to the community engagement and accountability approach to humanitarian action. Specifically, this means that the National Society provides timely, relevant and actionable lifesaving and life-enhancing information to communities, while also listening to communities' needs, feedback and complaints. This ensures that communities can actively participate in and guide the National Society's actions. The IFRC will continue to support the National Society to adopt innovative approaches to better understand and engage with people and communities, to enable them to address unhealthy and unsafe practices. This will ensure that all activities are tailored to the need of vulnerable people.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2014. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Jordan National

Red Crescent Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Actively engage in international dialogues with Movement partners and other organizations
- Establish enduring multi-year partnerships that provide sustained support to its programming and development initiatives
- Explore new funding opportunities through diverse fundraising mechanisms

- Initiate dialogues with prospective new donors to diversify income streams

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Jordan National Red Crescent Society in strengthening collaboration with Movement and non-Movement partners. It will also support the National Society in improving its operational effectiveness.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its financial sustainability efforts
- Improve its governance structures and leadership
- Enhance branch capacity to deliver services through adherence to the minimum standards of branch performance and delivery

- Establish effective volunteer recruitment system and increase volunteer engagement from the local community

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in strengthening its financial sustainability efforts through the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#), the [ICRC-IFRC National Society Investment Alliance \(NSIA\)](#) and the Empress Shoken Fund.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Use humanitarian diplomacy tools and approaches to leverage the work of the National Society
- Organize thematic workshops with relevant government officials to strengthen and operationalize the National Society's auxiliary role

- Build institutional capacity and leadership to independently lead and drive diplomatic initiatives

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC seeks to enhance the Jordan National Red Crescent Society's capacity to engage in effective humanitarian diplomacy by providing tailored training and guidance. It will also support the National Society to maximise its outreach and improve its communications.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement anti-fraud and corruption policies and encourage the use of IFRC integrity line
- Mainstream the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and assault policy
- Enhance data protection and IT governance measures
- Develop a digital transformation roadmap
- Strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and reporting capacities and enhance data management systems

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society consists of collaboration and support on workshops for its staff and volunteers on accountability values and practices. It will also provide the Jordan National Red Crescent Society with financial support for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence to prevent fraud and corruption. Additionally, the IFRC will support the National Society in digital transformation initiatives and data analytics.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC established its presence in Jordan as a regional office for the Middle East and Gulf in 1993 and is supporting the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to implement its humanitarian work throughout the country. In 2016, the IFRC presence moved from a regional representation to a country office. The IFRC provides technical and financial programme

support, largely focusing on health and livelihoods and food security programming. It works with the National Society on its capacity development, in line with its domestic mandate as an auxiliary to public authorities. The IFRC also provides support on planning, monitoring, and reporting processes, ensuring the National Society is accountable to stakeholders.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society with relief distribution, voucher assistance, food parcel distributions, and hygiene parcel distributions. It also provides

financial support to the National Society's outpatient clinic to maintain services to the most vulnerable individuals.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides the National Society with technical and financial support for the development of a kidney dialysis software.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** assists the National Society with activities such as winterization, distribution of non-food items and distribution of food parcels (seasonal distributions), in addition to livelihood projects. It will also provide financial support for renal dialysis machines for the National Society hospital, reactivation of Zaatari camp clinics, mobile clinic outreach campaigns, reactivation of non-Jordanians' renal dialysis project, and a surgical operations project at the National Society hospital.



Multiple convoys with trucks including thermal blankets, mattresses, food and hygiene products will be sent to Gaza through Jordan as part of its emergency relief efforts. (Photo: IFRC)

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Emirates Red Crescent	5M					●	
Iraqi Red Crescent Society				●			
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	250,000		●	●			
Qatar Red Crescent Society	350,000		●	●			

Total Funding requirement

5.6M

Movement coordination

The National Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC assists Syrians who sought refuge in Jordan and their host communities visit detainees, helps civilians and foreign detainees restore contact with their families, promotes IHL and supports the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The ICRC delegation in Jordan is also a key logistical, training and fleet hub for ICRC operations, contributing to its humanitarian response in the Middle East region and beyond.

Coordination with other actors

As an auxiliary to public authorities, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society participates in the Higher Council for Civil Defence (HCCD) where representatives from various ministries and security forces convene regularly to review the national contingency plan and related policies and strategies. Within this framework, the National Society also takes part in meetings of the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) which plays a pivotal role in coordinating emergency and disaster response among HCCD members to prevent redundancy. During epidemics, the Ministry of Health assumes leadership of the NCSCM to orchestrate the response. Furthermore, Jordan National Red Crescent Society holds a seat on the Social Protection Task Force of the Ministry of Social Affairs, contributing to collaborative efforts in this area.

In the realm of external partnerships, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played a pivotal role in the cash-based program, which concluded in June 2017. The IFRC and the National Society have continued to maintain close ties with UNHCR, particularly concerning the Livelihoods programme and have engaged in coordination discussions regarding the new emergency cash assistance programme. The IFRC and the National Society work closely with various relevant UN agencies, including the UNDP, WHO, (UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, and WFP, as well as international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These collaborations occur within various working groups and forums dedicated to livelihoods and community-based health and first aid programmes.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Contact information

Jordan National Red Crescent Society

www.jnracs.org

Atta Muhammad Murtaza Durrani

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation for Jordan,
Amman

T +962 6 4777477
atta.durrani@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Acting head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Middle East
& North Africa, Beirut

T +961 79 300 562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi

sumitha.martin@ifrc.org