

Key International Actors And Regulatory Frameworks (What International Conventions Have Been Adopted, What Aid Agencies Are Involved) In Jordan

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Civil wars in many neighboring Arab countries have caused large numbers of refugees to flow to different countries of the world. Jordan is a future country for a large proportion of Syrian, Palestinian, and Iraqi refugees and a small percentage of Sudanese refugees. Addressing the needs of refugees has exhausted the resources of the Jordanian government and has had a major impact on Jordanian society in general. In an attempt to better understand the humanitarian, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental challenges of Jordan and its government, this study developed a comprehensive analytical framework to understand the role of host governments and international actors to support the refugee issue while maintaining a refugee protection space and mitigating the negative consequences that result from formalizing employment.

The pressure on health, education, and food systems threaten the ability to ensure that the basic needs of both refugees and host countries are adequately met. This would create tensions between Jordan's indigenous and refugee populations in a competitive framework for access to services and employment opportunities in the local market and make achieving goals Sustainable development of asylum is difficult. Therefore, the Jordanian government must shift its political responses from the state of emergency to a sustainable and long-term approach.

Keywords— analytical framework; Jordan, receiving state; refugees; international actors; sustainable development; sustainable approach

I. INTRODUCTION

At First, it must be noted that more than 200,000 deaths have occurred and 12 million people have been displaced from their homes since the war, and more than 4 million refugees in countries such as

Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan have had to deal with the unprecedented influx. For refugees, there are currently around 630,000 refugees registered with UNHCR. This is in addition to the 750,000 refugees who lived in Jordan before the crisis, which raised the number of refugees in the country to about 1.4 million. About 1.27 million refugees have settled outside the camps, mainly in Amman, Mafrq, Irbid, and Zarqa. [21].

Jordanians living in host societies are similarly affected. The patience of vulnerable Jordanians who have shared their resources over the past five years and who have borne the brunt of the increasing pressure on basic services is running out, and many have begun to demand that their needs be considered a priority. These growing weaknesses play against a backdrop of weak macroeconomic performance. Jordan's trade deficit has quadrupled since the crisis began, tourism has fallen sharply, government spending has increased by 38 percent since 2010, GDP growth has decreased by 56 percent and per capita GDP has decreased by 64 percent. [21].

A. *The concept of the key international actors in literature*

The impact of refugees in the world, which is one of the most complex and dynamic humanitarian issues in the world today. [41]. Wars all over the world have led to the displacement of millions of refugees outside their country since the beginning of 2010. [10]. Jordan has received a large number of refugees, and according to recent reports, the Jordanian government has become more economically and financially weak due to the sudden increase in the population and consequently the high demand for public services. [43].

For this reason, the concept of international actors has emerged, which in turn assists policymakers and humanitarian organizations in analyzing economic consequences, developing a comprehensive

analytical framework for accepting refugees globally, providing minimum requirements for decent living, providing them with adequate and sustainable shelter at the lowest costs, and providing them with educational and health services Psychological, nutritional. [43].

B. History of international actors in Jordan

Jordan's contemporary challenges are built on geopolitical history. Jordan is politically weak because of its poor resources, the rentier-oriented external economy, limited internal revenue sources, and excessive population growth. [5].

Despite this, Jordan's location is sensitive and turbulent, and it provided humanitarian services in a large way to the oppressed peoples (refugees) throughout the history of the Kingdom. This role had financial returns and political and economic support from the sponsoring countries. Indeed, while the scale of the Syrian refugee crisis is a difficult challenge, the Jordanian government's response to the arrival of Syrian refugees must be understood as a continuation of its historical response to refugee flows to the country, particularly those of Palestinian and Iraqi refugees. [7].

Encouraged Increased international assistance and support from international actors have the influx of refugees into the Kingdom. Jordan is a country opposed to negotiating its survival through foreign aid, and moments of the refugee influx have provided opportunities to benefit from international support. [1].

C. Technical Aid & International Actors

In response to the crisis, the government was supported by the United Nations (UN) and assisted by the international community. Since the beginning of the crisis, several annual appeals have been launched to ensure refugee protection, feeding, and support to basic protection services. The calls also called for assistance to support vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis and to enhance the resilience of host communities and national institutions. [21].

- Has international support met the basic needs of refugees (living with dignity)?

Despite the importance of international support, it has never lived up to the total needs identified in the Rapid Response Program (JPR) and its previous plans, with negative consequences for the refugee situation. [24]. In 2015, from October, international donors (actors) decided to provide 1.07 million US dollars to support the refugee needs in Jordan, which represents 36% of the total requirements, in addition to paying the fees of previous obligations for projects related to refugees and achieving the idea of living in dignity Safety and welfare by providing technical and humanitarian assistance of all kinds. [21].

II. Literature Review

A. The role of international actors & safe refugee shelters

Jordan is the largest refugee-hosting country worldwide, relative to its indigenous population Jordan is witnessing a demographic shift due to the indigenous population growth as well as to the influx Sudden for people fleeing the conflict and neighboring countries and searching for safety and security within the borders of Jordan of different nationalities). [40].

The support that Jordan receives from the international community to address the Syrian repercussions continues and is an important element in the plans and goals of sustainable development at the regional level. These plans are important to get rid of environmental risks and are complementary to national programs that achieve sustainable development to which Jordan aspires. This is done through grants and loans on concessional terms as in the Jordanian state's response plan in 2016. [14].

B. The importance of donors and funding plans

The Jordanian Charter procedures provide 200,000 jobs for Syrians, and the delivery of improved low-cost energy to increase productivity. Jordan is exceptional in the presence of flexible national plans to direct support and funding to manage the various pressures related to the presence of refugees and improve the lives of refugees and Jordanians. [28]. [9].

The protection of refugees is supported by a great responsibility of the international community .The Global Compact on Refugees was proposed in 2018 (GCR) to promote goodness and donation, the international community supports the sharing of burdens and responsibilities in the economic field to help. [11].

C. Objectives of international actors

The Jordanian government has received support from the United Nations and the international community In response to the unprecedented conflict from the beginning and the passing of several chants to ensure the protection of Syrian refugees and the provision of basic services to them and to enhance the capacity of the host community and national institutions to deal with the crisis. [14].

Interventions by states or the UNHCR on behalf of asylum seekers and refugees to ensure recognition of their rights, security and safety and protection following international standards and intervention processes include ensuring respect for the principle of non-refoulement and allowing refugees to reach safety and facilitating their access to fair procedures for determining refugee status and applying

humanitarian standards for treatment and implementation of durable solutions. [33]. [25].

D. Low Economic & International Actors

Jordan suffers from critical and structural financial imbalances. The losing financial policy due to external challenges as well as to increase public spending to respond to the Syrian crisis and receive refugees, which indicates that the Jordanian budget on a critical path is not sustainable. Net public debt is more than double the gross domestic product. [16].

E. MDGS & National Refugee Programs

The Jordanian government has responded concerning the Syrian crisis within a sufficient, renewable, flexibility-based plan that combines humanitarian efforts in the medium term with resilience efforts in a comprehensive national framework that benefits refugees and the host community the so-called Jordanian Response Plan to the Syrian crisis (JRP). [14]. [28].

Jordan is considered one of the first countries in the world and in the Arab region, where steps or measures have been taken towards Arab countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). [14].

The Sustainable Development Agenda the Jordanian state shed light on development, peace, and security as it cannot achieve comprehensive sustainable development in the absence of security and peace based on respect for human rights as well as there is a grave danger to security and peace in the absence of sustainable development in light of conflicts and wars and the increasing waves of refugees and this resulted in challenges: great economic and pressure on the infrastructure, so Jordan had to turn these challenges into opportunities. [14].

F. International actors & refugees needs

- *Health and psychological needs*

The Jordanian government, represented by the Ministry of Health, responded by providing health care to Syrian refugees and several partners, such as UNICEF, the Jordanian Health Aid Society, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Red Crescent, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation and the Doctors without Borders. Through vaccinations and reproductive health care, primary health care services, emergency health care, tertiary health care (for registered refugees), mental health services, Nutrition support services, as well as providing vaccines and laboratory tests for the spread of viruses and communicable diseases . [40].

- *Food and water needs*

Food is one of the basic daily needs after providing shelter to Syrian refugees. There are world food programs targeting those communities that have forcibly migrated their country .There is a mechanism for assessing food delivery to people who are most in need, especially in light of low levels of funding, as there is a large percentage exceeding 85%, they will not be able to meet their food needs with the help of those programs, which results in the so-called food insecurity. [40].

Water is one of the basic needs that are indispensable, whether for drinking, cleaning, or washing purposes. Refugee families are encouraged to keep water sources safe and free from pollutants and microbes by keeping blankets closed tanks or use a 79% water purifier filter.UNICEF and its partners in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene have determined the daily per capita amount of water in addition to water conservation methods. [40].

- *Educational needs*

Objectives of the agencies participating in the Syrian influx and impact management strategies for Jordanians, ensuring that vulnerable Syrian girls and boys have access to formal education in camps and places outside the camp, that Syrian girls, boys, adolescents and youth benefit from non-formal education services in host communities and camps and ensure that there are effective referral mechanisms through Coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services. [36].

G. International actors and innovative approaches

The relationship between refugees and host communities is determined based on many different types of impacts based on the condition of the independent states themselves, including political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts. The different effects of refugees on the host countries cannot be separated, studies built in the Literature have confirmed that the environmental impact is linked to the social and health impact, which is also accompanied by cultural and economic influences. [43].

- *Political impact*

The refugee influx indicates an unbalanced and strained relationship between receiving and sending countries politically. This is intended to create conflict within host communities, especially when refugees receive better and free services compared to indigenous citizens. Especially if the borders of the receiving countries are close to civil wars in neighboring countries and refugee camps like Jordan. [4].

Host communities reject the presence of refugees because of their political, social and economic burdens, and have rebelled against the refugees; this movement is common in developing countries and is known to the people of the soil movement. The influx of refugees may cause conflict to spread in host countries because it adjusts the country's demographics and power balance, and competes with citizens for existing resources. [37].

- *Economic impact*

The consequences of the presence of refugees in the host countries are significant in economic terms, whether positive or negative. The conditions for the presence of refugees in the host country may be of economic benefit, especially for developing and weak economies such as Jordan. [34].

Studies by international actors, despite the significant political threat that refugees pose to host countries, indicate that they are also an economic burden, and indicate that refugees constitute multiple types of negative externalities. Despite the international assistance of refugees by the donors, the receiving countries bear more costs of supporting and caring for the refugees. This burden increases when the receiving countries are poor like Jordan because the refugees need humanitarian assistance and public services. Refugees compete with jobs and resources available to citizens. [43].

- *Socio-cultural impact*

The excessive increase in the number of refugees in receiving societies, such as Jordanian society, has a major impact on the social and cultural structure. This would generate many social barriers, such as racism, xenophobia, language difficulties, and social competition for public resources and services. [19].

Refugee conditions in themselves lead them to social conflict because the refugee community has witnessed dominance based on sex, which negatively affects family relationships due to the increase in women who earn more income than men, causing special problems in patriarchal societies in developing countries like Jordan, which lacks job opportunities for men. [43].

- *Environmental impact*

The pressure on the environment and natural resources increases as a result of the increase in refugee numbers, and this causes several environmental problems such as desertification, deforestation, water scarcity, and starvation. Whereas, the reception of refugees is accompanied by negative impacts on natural resources, the ecosystem, and shovel growth. [17].

H. International conventions adopted in Jordan

- *Strategies of the United Nations*

The United Nations aims to develop refugee development strategies in Jordan, with a focus on issues that support the refugee situation and mitigate negative harm. The United Nations Fund works to create partnerships with national institutions for refugee relief and to benefit from the expertise of various agencies at the local and national levels. [31].

The United States aims to increase the sense of belonging to refugees in Jordan by creating job opportunities for them and achieving themselves, in addition to engaging them in the Jordanian labor market. The United Nations will support these efforts by enhancing individuals' knowledge of rights, in addition to their access to information, education, skills, capabilities, and services, which will enable them to change their behavior patterns for the better. [38].

The United Nations Fund focuses on adolescents, youth, and vulnerable groups of refugees, as well as civil society organizations and refugee advocates, to achieve the greatest possible justice. The program also aims to have a measurable impact on social cohesion issues in refugee societies such as the Zaatari camp community. [24].

- *UNHCR*

Tasks are accomplished with many bodies and NGOs in Jordan to meet the needs of refugees, which include psychosocial needs, access to food and health services, and support for vulnerable groups such as children and women. Help refugees. [6].

- *UNRWA*

Jordan is located in a vital location that simulates UNRWA's geographical operations (it is the primary agency responsible for meeting the needs of the Palestinian refugees), to protect their ability to return at the end of the crisis to their occupied Palestine. [42].

UNRWA focuses on the type of cash assistance in housing, education, and foodstuffs. Runs schools in Jordan and is the main provider of education for Palestinian refugees. Currently, it focuses its interests on refugees living in Cyber City to provide financial services to them, and it works mainly through NGOs to manage services. [6].

- *NGOs*

The work of NGOs aims to cooperate in an organized and positive manner with United Nations agencies,

government agencies, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Most of them are registered with the government through the Ministry of Social Development, and they are committed to working for a full year in Jordan. All NGO activities focus on supporting refugees through the World Food Program, which provides a set of basic foodstuffs as part of the welcome package that refugees receive after they undergo refugee registration. [6].

I. Strengthening resilience & Refugee crisis

The refugee crisis in Jordan has driven up real estate prices and increased demand for housing. The Syrian refugee crisis affected several other vital sectors in Jordan, especially public services and infrastructure, and public education and public health services came under tremendous pressure. [23].

According to statistical studies, more than 80% of Syrian refugees have settled in urban areas, and this puts great pressure on municipalities and systems of government. At the municipal level (especially in Irbid and Mafrq), the sudden population increase (which nearly doubled in Mafrq) has created challenges for public services such as waste management, water, and sanitation, or infrastructure. As the demand for water increased by 40% in the northern governorates most affected by the Syrian crisis. [23].

J. Decent working & Refugees

Jordan has agreed to the Doha Global Agreement 2018-2022 to improve decent work conditions for all refugees in Jordan in line with international labor standards, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of labor and safety and occupational health inspection services. The agreement focused on sectors of work areas that include: the clothes industry, in addition to areas Chemistry, engineering and plastic, and cooperation with the Al-Hassan Workers Center in Sahab to provide targeted programs to support the work of Syrian refugees. [22].

The ILO aims to engage NGOs, UNHCR, the United Nations, and UNRWA, to establish a network to support labor inspection mechanisms and to issue an annual quality report in line with the requirements of an agreement. The organization will also support the legislative status concerning the trade union rights of refugee workers. [27].

K. International Challenges & Climate Change

Jordan continues to receive numbers of refugees to the present day, climate change and increased droughts and water scarcity have been an important factor in exacerbating conflicts in both Iraq and Syria and thus increasing the number of refugees from them, and this, in turn, affects refugee camps and host communities. [32].

Since it became a state in 1946, Jordan has absorbed Palestinians, Iraqis, and Syrians, in addition to smaller numbers of Sudanese, Somalis, and Yemenis. There are currently more than 750,000 registered refugees in Jordan. Refugees make life difficult in Jordan. All refugees come from a region rich in water and are not accustomed to water scarcity. He argues that Jordan has no choice but to overuse groundwater, if we do not overemphasize Research, we cannot provide Syrians, Jordanians, or refugees in general. [12].

The main intergovernmental systems aim to address climate change, to reduce its negative environmental and economic impacts on the rights and health of refugees, who changed their home climate when resorting to a new host country, where the causes of climate and its impacts interfere financially with many other environmental problems such as the destruction of ecosystems, The loss of biodiversity, the abundance of carbon dioxide, and if greenhouse gas emissions continue at the current speed, Jordan is expected to see a decrease of one-third of the annual precipitation in winter, which will negatively affect the health of refugees. [18].

The combined effects of climate change and population growth (including migration and asylum) are expected to increase pressure on the limited land and water resources and increase the challenge of sustainable development in Jordan. [18].

L. Ensuring security & Protection refugees

Insecurity is more evident than in the lives of people seeking international protection some measures such as repelling refugees and asylum seekers. Access to lands offering asylum asylum-seekers and refugees may be adversely affected not only by restrictive legislation or administrative procedures but also by negative attitudes towards foreigners that thrive in times of crisis. [3].

All states have a legitimate duty and interest in preventing those who support them and plan terrorism in all its forms. The challenge comes from making sure that security measures are not applied at the expense of people who have forcibly left their country and who live in danger and threats that restricting the arrival of asylum seekers and refugees leads to their conversion to illegal methods such as Contributing to the development work of Arab humans or organ trade. [36].

M. Enhancing regulatory framework

There is no doubt that there are effects on the state of the receiving state and the relations between refugees and host communities (cultural, health and environment) and they are within the scope of general government standards to deal with the crisis flexibly. [30].

Because the influx of these numbers is an alarming burden as numbers reached 1.2 million people in 2017. As the Jordanian government resources have been exhausted and had an impact on the Jordanian society as a whole, an analytical framework for the acceptance of refugees must be developed to discover the possible consequences of the influx of refugees and a steady increase so that it covers vital factors based on realistic foundations and criteria in policy-making on the regional and international reality. [28].

In light of the Syrian crisis and its impact on Jordan's economy, the state had to enable the economy to deal with the Syrian refugee crisis, which allows it to maintain growth and stability. Jordan cooperated with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in a number of areas of reform policies to increase the welfare of its population, including policies to improve the business and investment climate. [28].

N. The main role aid agencies in Jordan

- *Technical assistance & international refugee aid agencies*

Essentially, shelter is one of the basic needs for the requirements of life with dignity for refugees, as defined in Maslow's hierarchy of needs because it includes five-level models including receiving technical and humanitarian assistance to ensure that the negative impacts of displacement and the enormous pressure on depletion of local resources are mitigated. [20].

For all of this, high population density is the biggest obstacle to providing technical assistance in all its forms, especially in urban expansion areas before, during, and after the disaster. To determine and choose the appropriate type of technical assistance, we must understand the crisis and the relationship it has with the settlement and the affected groups. Help options include durable solutions such as reconstruction, resettlement, and reintegration. [35]. Developing countries like Jordan are working on the option to resettle refugees by building camps for them, such as Zaatari and Azraq. [37].

- Mitigate the negative harms of the refugees

The world is witnessing a wave of displacement and forced asylum, which has become a global challenge. The number of IDPs increased from 43 million to 69 million between 2007 and 2017, and the highest growth was due to the Syrian conflict that started in 2011. Since then, more than 6.3 million Syrians have fled to neighboring countries and beyond. This displacement is causing negative physical and psychological damage to the displaced person. [26].

O. Case studies in Jordan

- *The Jordan response platform & Syrian crisis*

The process of receiving the Syrian refugees affected the economy of Jordan and its security, especially the quality of life and welfare. Given the small size of the Jordanian state and the lack of its natural and economic resources, it negatively affected the indigenous population and refugees alike, not to mention the burden on national infrastructure systems. (UNHCR, 2015). [43]. [28]. [9].

The Jordanian government estimated the cost incurred due to the refugee crisis and their reception from 2011 to 2016 at \$ 4.2 billion, which worried the Jordanians about the open borders policy and the competition related to limited resources and the limited budget and the resulting organizational defect. [28]. [9].

The issue of the Syrian refugees and their political and economic settlement in Jordan reached its climax while he entered. In response to this crisis. The conflict in Syria is a long-term country and the increase in tensions has limited Jordan to its humanity, so the issue of Syrian refugees is deeper than an asylum issue only, but rather is an indication of the instability of an entire country. Jordan and the international community dealing with refugees should take a long-term, sustainable approach to welcoming the displaced, supporting the host community to mitigate the impact. [16].

- *What is a Jordanian emergency plan for Syrian refugee camps that was implemented in response to the global epidemic of Corona COVID-19?*

In particular, preventive measures have been implemented in all health, sanitation and hygiene sectors to prevent the spread of the virus, Empowering community mobilization activities with an emphasis on health awareness and distance learning for schoolchildren, Distributing cash assistance to basic relief items, gas, soap and health supplies that started in Zaatari camp. [44].

A quarantine area has been set aside in Azraq camp to facilitate the self-quarantine of refugees returning from communities on vacation permits so they stay for 14 days as a precaution, before entering the camp, The World Food Program (WFP) provides meals and bread in the designated area for all expatriates, Hygiene materials continued to be distributed by the sector's partners in the camps, such as Zaatari and Azraq. [44].

- *Humanitarian programming for refugees*

A rapid needs assessment was made to better understand the impact of COVID-19 and the

containment and restrictions measures implemented by the Jordanian government on CARE beneficiaries, which include the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities (persons with disabilities), families with risks and serious health needs. [8].

- Recommendations to deal with the impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Populations in Azraq Camp. [8].

Providing emergency cash assistance to vulnerable families unable to cover their basic needs such as rent, food, medicine, non-food items and part to the Internet, especially for families headed by women, the elderly, or people with disabilities, and Provide food parcels and transportation for the elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women to facilitate access to services. [8].

Tablets are distributed to children whose family does not have a TV and any other equipment required for virtual learning, Provide hygiene distribution groups regularly during a COVID-19 outbreak, Increased monitoring visits to commodity prices, and Enhanced internet connection to facilitate distance learning. [8].

Prepare a long-term plan to address the effects of COVID-19 on health, economy, and education and protect all segments of society, and gender analysis examines how COVID-19 affected family members differently. [8].

III. Conclusion

Jordan aims to obtain the largest possible support from international actors (donor countries), to face the refugee crisis and the geographical challenges resulting therefrom while preserving a protection space for refugees. The humanitarian community supports Jordan to keep its borders open and encourages the donors to continue in providing technical, humanitarian and financial assistance.

As wars continue in countries of the world, international actors responding to the refugee crisis in Jordan must shift their political responses from an emergency to a sustainable, long-term approach. This reality has important implications for its politics, economy, and environment, the international community, donor countries, and the Hashemite Kingdom.

The impact of Syrian refugees, especially on Jordan, is great. The Syrians emphasized the endemic weaknesses in the political and economic infrastructure and infrastructure in Jordan. Poor Jordanian families have borne the brunt of the impact, lost economic momentum, and are competing with the Syrians for the deterioration of government services such as education and health care. This has led to the impact associated with widening the gap between the

Jordanian elite and refugees with low experience in the Jordanian labor market.

Jordan is a haven for refugees in the world, but because of the pressure on the infrastructure and basic services of the country as mentioned earlier, because of the Syrian crisis, it creates challenges along the path to implementing the sustainable development goals of asylum, so Jordan needs to continuously need technical and financial support to maintain the principles of development Sustainable and resilience in the face of an unpredictable future.

In light of the analytical framework of the impact of the Syrian refugees on Jordan according to the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental levels, religion and the common language were not sufficient to guarantee social cohesion between the Syrian and Jordanian refugees, and the social tension was noticeable due to the different tribal identity, the difference in customs and traditions, and competition for limited resources and services the public.

International actors (UN Agency, UNHCR, UNRWA, NGOs) formulate agile and integrated approach programs to support and assist refugees in Jordan, to mitigate the damage caused by the difficult challenges facing Jordan in light of the refugee crisis, as these programs address various issues Such as regional instability and threats posed by insecurity, promotion of effective governance, poverty reduction and economic inclusion, unemployment, gender, inequality, youth and environmental concerns of refugees.

Attracting investment in Jordan will lead to a vital economic ability to deal with the Syrian refugee crisis, allowing it to maintain growth and stability in light of the difficult economic environment that Jordan has faced in recent years due to displacement and forced asylum. A sound organizational and institutional investment framework is a necessary condition for promoting investment, mitigating negative harm to refugees, and supporting them.

The actors in Jordan seek to participate in various international systems in managing areas of interference through activities that amount to "mutual adaptation" with the climate management system and its physical and physiological impact on refugees. However, there is still a need for a better and more systematic understanding of how the systems work exactly international - and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in particular in developing countries with limited resources and water scarcity, such as Jordan.

IV. Recommendations

- All international actors encourage Jordan to open its borders and receive a larger number of refugees, although the number of refugees is large, especially from Syria, Jordan

achieves the principle of justice between its citizens and refugees in rights, duties, health, and education. The following recommendations for Jordan will address gaps in protection and violations of key standards that occur.

- Jordan must monitor entry and exit operations at the border due to the spread of the idea of "dual registration", which has become serious suffering for refugees. And to facilitate unnecessary paperwork that takes a lot of time. Therefore, Jordan should cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to simplify the entry and registration process for all refugees.
- Jordan should review its current policies, stop arbitrary arrests and deportations, and provide the necessary legal measures to allow refugees access to Jordanian lands and protection, and it must also abolish its policy of restricting refugees to camps.
- Jordan, as the country with the largest number of Syrian refugees, should include in the domestic law a framework that covers refugee status, in terms of protection, refugee standards, and resettlement. Cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to develop legislation guaranteeing the refugee his civil rights.
- Jordan should not focus solely on laying the foundations and legislation for the protection of Syrian refugees only. Rather, attention must be paid to Palestinian, Iraqi and Sudanese refugees and the justice between them in legal rights.
- Jordan should provide and facilitate refugee work opportunities by issuing legal work permits, which encourage refugees to continue working in various areas of work to support the weak Jordanian economy.
- The Jordanian government should be able to promote development in the country for the benefit of the refugee and Jordanian communities and work to implement the idea of joint development that would improve social relations between Jordanians and refugees (Syrians, Palestinians, and Iraqis) as well as enhance the Jordanian economy and develop its infrastructure.

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