

SYRIA

REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN



JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2013



UNITED NATIONS

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REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Since the launch of the last Regional Response Plan (RRP) in December 2012, an additional one million Syrians have become refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This makes it the fastest growing refugee crisis this year. With little prospect of being able to safely return to their homes in the short term and growing hardship in host countries, Syrians face desperate circumstances. At the same time, the Governments of the region hosting Syrian refugees and the humanitarian community face an increasingly challenging and complex humanitarian crisis which, beyond refugees' immediate protection and assistance needs, threatens the balance of the entire region.

Over 1.5 million Syrian refugees are now hosted across five countries, each with its own set of domestic priorities and concerns in which events in Syria and the influx of refugees are increasingly playing a central role. UNHCR also recognizes that the actual number of refugees in the region is much larger since not all Syrian refugees come forward to register. The Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt have largely continued to demonstrate their commitment to giving Syrian refugees access to their territory and to assure their safety, but the heavy burden on their own infrastructure and resources also continues to grow.

Based on arrival trends since the beginning of the year, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in need of assistance across the region may reach 3.45 million by the end of 2013, hosted in camps and, for the most part, in local communities. This includes some 100,000 Palestine refugees, whose increasing displacement from their camps in Syria, where they have enjoyed six decades of relative stability and security, adds to the growing political complexity of the regional refugee crisis. UNRWA is providing direct support to those who flee to Lebanon (expected to total 80,000 by the end of 2013), Jordan (10,000) and Gaza (1,350) and is appealing for funds regionally and at country level in the Plan. Some Palestine refugees have also sought refuge in Egypt, Turkey and further afield in countries beyond the operational mandate of UNRWA, however the Agency is taking an active role in advocacy and awareness-raising on their behalf.

For Lebanon and Jordan, the two countries hosting the highest number of refugees both in absolute terms and relative to their own population, this generosity has come at a heavy price, not least for the many communities welcoming refugees. Acknowledging the fact that the response in these countries needs to address the wider impact of the refugee influx (on infrastructure and local communities), the inter-agency response plans of Lebanon and Jordan are presented alongside plans developed by these Governments in close coordination with the humanitarian actors on the ground in order to ensure the compatibility and non-duplication of activities.

Syrian refugee population planning figures until end of 2013

| | Syrian refugee population as of 16 May 2013 | Projected Syrian refugee population by end of December 2013 | Additional population in need included in the RRP |
|--------------|--|---|---|
| Lebanon | 474,461 (registered with UNHCR: 379,264) | 1 million | 80,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) 49,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria 1.2 million Lebanese in hosting communities |
| Jordan | 473,587 (registered with UNHCR: 390,371) | 1 million | 500,000 host community nationals |
| Turkey | 347,815 (registered with the GoT: 317,430) | 1 million | N/A |
| Iraq | 147,464 | 350,000 | 50,000 host community nationals |
| Egypt | 66,922 | 100,000 | N/A |
| Total | 1,520,301 (including 10,052 registered in North Africa) | 3.45 million | 1.88 million |

REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

As the conflict has grown, so has the response. This Regional Response Plan is the result of the combined efforts of over 100 local and international partners, including some 30 new NGOs and UN partners appealing for funds. The planning process was launched in Beirut on 21 March when over 70 representatives from 13 UN agencies and 17 Non-Governmental and Inter-Governmental Organizations inside Syria and in the region participated in came together for a full-day strategic humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut on 21 March to agree on a common analysis of the situation and the way forward. A key aim of the meeting was to ensure alignment between the planning figures and parameters for the RRP and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) revisions to ensure a comprehensive strategy. Detailed planning was carried out at the country level, led by UNHCR in collaboration with partners and in close cooperation with the host Governments. A series of discussions were also held at the regional level to agree on overarching principles and priorities of the response.

The numbers presented in this plan are staggering. They represent a tragedy for Syria, but also give an indication of the burden placed on the recipient countries. This is also recognized in the overarching priorities agreed to at the planning meeting for this response, namely:

- Protection (registration, child protection, SGBV, psycho-social support)
- New arrivals and continuous support to vulnerable refugees
- Emergency preparedness
- Assistance to non-camp refugees and host communities

ASSUMPTIONS AND PRIORITIES

This RRP is based on a number of operational humanitarian assumptions, including a continued influx of refugees at approximately the same rates as over the first months of 2013; continued relative stability in each of the neighbouring countries; and, most importantly, continued open borders. The planning figures presented herein are drawn from the “most likely” scenario of the contingency planning, agreed at the 21 March humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut, which is also part of the coordinated situation approach scenarios developed for contingency planning purposes for both inside Syria (SHARP) and in the region (RRP) plans.

The sheer scale of the current refugee crisis represents an overwhelming challenge for all concerned in the response, as well as a very real risk for recipient countries, particularly Lebanon and Jordan. In an effort to continue addressing life-saving and protection needs across the region while paying due attention to the wider and potentially longer-term needs arising from the crisis, humanitarian actors have put together the most comprehensive presentation of the objectives and targets based on the aforementioned assumptions.

Recognizing the scale of financial requirements needed in order to realize those plans, each country response has formulated its own priorities taking into account the specificities of each country context. Nonetheless the following overarching strategic priorities are adopted by humanitarian RRP partners:

PROTECTION

Access to asylum and registration

Given the size and speed of the movements, ensuring access to asylum and to UNHCR or Government registration remains a key challenge which involves actively advocating for and ensuring the implementation of protection-sensitive national entry policies and appropriate screening of incomers by Governments as necessary. One essential aspect is registration and documentation. Timely registration of Syrians represents a critical element of the protection response. Given the high volume and rate of arrivals in countries in the immediate region and the significant demands upon registration resources, achieving an appropriate balance between the need to accelerate registration processing and the need to gather and record as early as possible information with a focus on vulnerabilities that will be required to support other protection activities and objectives, including Resettlement, remains crucial.

To address this particular challenge, UNHCR has streamlined registration processes. As an example, in Lebanon between January and April this year the operation managed to more than double the number of persons registered in a one month period (from 37,000 to over 90,000). UNHCR has also made it easier for Syrians to register by relaxing normal criteria and fast-tracking the registration of refugees with serious medical issues by allowing them to be registered in absentia by family members. The objective of the operations is to register refugees in 30 days or less from the date they request an appointment. This objective was achieved in most registration centres by May 2013.

Child Protection

More than half the refugees fleeing Syria are children. Child protection actors throughout the region paint a picture of children traumatized by the conflict in Syria. Identifying high risk children in need of urgent protection interventions is prioritized by country operations. The most urgent concerns for the protection of refugee children are child labour and exploitation, child marriage and recruitment. The child protection programmes outlined in the Plan prioritize responses to these most critical risks and include tracing and alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, psycho-social counselling, and access to education.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

A range of factors including separated families, poverty and shelter needs contribute to an increased risk of SGBV for refugees. This Regional Response Plan lays out SGBV prevention and response programmes¹ through a multi-sectoral approach that builds on community outreach, particularly targeting women and children as they are disproportionately affected by SGBV. The specific areas of concern addressed under SGBV programming include trafficking, forced/early marriage, domestic violence, and sexual harassment.

¹ By way of example, a UNHCR partner in one location runs a vocational skills training centre where Syrian women can learn new skills and obtain counselling regarding their problems. There is an urgent need for more such centres in diverse locations.

LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE

Most refugees arrive in neighbouring countries with only the clothes on their back, having depleted their savings on their long journey to escape the conflict. Finding food and shelter, with access to clean water and sanitary facilities, are the key priorities for refugees upon arrival. The provision of life-saving food assistance underpins protection and stability as, without food, refugees may be forced to move again or revolt. Tensions between host communities and refugees are increasing as refugees compete for scarce resources and jobs in order to feed their families. The introduction of the voucher programme by WFP, which enables families to choose commodities alongside their neighbours, brings much needed dignity and social cohesion in an already volatile situation. Furthermore, the voucher programme is linked to local shops, some of which are linked to women's cooperatives, helping support local production and stimulate the local economy. Most importantly, whilst lowering violence, it also reduces the exploitation of women and children, who are the most vulnerable of those affected by the conflict. The voucher programme empowers mothers by providing the economic means with which to purchase the food items they feel are best for their families.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Providing basic services to refugees is essential for survival, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. As the summer months approach, the risk of illness and possible death due to lack of basic services will increase for refugees, particularly in crowded camp settings, hence the need for mitigation is critical and will boost much needed resilience.

Both Government and humanitarian actors supporting health, nutrition, WASH, education, food and shelter sectors are struggling to address the current needs of refugees and host communities and will be placed under tremendous strain as the refugee numbers reach the targets projected in this revised RRP. Scaling up of basic services is a priority for refugees and host communities, through both direct humanitarian relief to the beneficiaries and assistance to strengthening local Government services and infrastructure. The requirements presented in this appeal represent the extent of need for basic services, based on key assessments, to be delivered through an integrated package of services and supplies.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Humanitarian Admissions

UNHCR is pursuing humanitarian admission to third countries for the immediate protection of an initial 10,000 Syrian refugees in the MENA region. This would enable the rapid departure of individuals using expedited processing procedures and methodologies while the resettlement programme (see below) is in its start-up phase. To date, in a welcome development, 5,000 places have been offered by Germany. UNHCR will call on States to follow the German example by accepting - by means of humanitarian admission - additional numbers of people in need.

Resettlement

The resettlement strategy for Syrian refugees in the region encompasses two phases: (i) increased efforts to make individual referrals based upon specific needs and vulnerabilities, and (ii) large-scale referrals in the event this is necessitated by the protection situation in the region.

UNHCR aims to promote resettlement as a protection solution for the most vulnerable refugees in the MENA region in 2013. Refugees whose vulnerabilities place them at risk will be prioritized by Offices. These include: women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and/or torture, refugees with physical protection needs, refugees with medical needs or disabilities, children and adolescents at risk, LGBTI persons at risk, and refugees in need of family reunification.

PREPAREDNESS

The humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut on 21 March 2013 also served to kick off the revision of inter-agency contingency plans for inside and outside Syria. The meeting considered three scenarios (“best case”, “most likely” and “worst case”) of which the “most likely” forms the basis of this Plan. A series of inter-agency contingency planning workshops have since taken place in Lebanon as well as Jordan. Similar processes are being planned for the other countries in the region. The process will continue with the aim of finalizing a regional document in the near future. These efforts are being undertaken in close collaboration with OCHA and partners in the SHARP to make sure that appropriate consideration is given to any changes in expected population flows, opening or closing of border crossings, etc. Partners are also regularly reviewing and updating regional stocks to ensure that buffer stocks are available in case of unexpected influx of refugees.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH: SUPPORT TO URBAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

The overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries are currently residing in cities, towns and rural areas across the region. In Lebanon for example, the refugees are residing in 1,200 villages or localities. Two years into the crisis, refugees find their resources depleted and are forced to make difficult choices: moving their families to camps where possible, being forced to request humanitarian relief to meet essential protection needs, and in the worst instances, resorting to negative coping mechanisms and/or falling prey to sexual exploitation. Outreach and support to these refugees and the urban and rural communities hosting them is a protection priority addressed in the RRP 5. The Plan defines the priority needs of refugees in these communities and how these will be addressed, while also identifying key areas of support to host communities. The influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon and Jordan in particular has had a significant impact on financial and political stability. In this Regional Response Plan some 1.2 million Lebanese and 0.5 million Jordanian host community nationals benefit from community-based support. This is crucial for the peaceful co-existence of the operation.

Similarly, in camp environments, emphasis is placed on mobilizing refugee communities to better protect their members and address their needs. Community outreach is integral to effective protection

of children and prevention and response on SGBV². Community outreach can sometimes be the key to find the less visible, the less vocal, yet most vulnerable members of the refugee community, which also can include the elderly and families coping to support relatives with disabilities.

MASS INFORMATION

A crucial technique of reaching out to refugees is Mass Information, i.e. all activities aimed at disseminating information to the refugees. As the refugee population is dispersed in numerous locations and has a large proportion of illiterate persons among the target audience, this is a particularly challenging task requiring specific communication skills and tools. UNHCR is currently engaging in capacity building by providing a toolbox and training on Mass Information. This will enable field staff to produce printed materials and videos adapted to the cultural context and equally suitable for literate and non-literate refugees.

Information about their rights and obligations will not only empower refugees to cope with their situation, is also facilitates a smoother running of refugee operations and helps prevent dissatisfaction and security problems. By building solid communication capacity among the humanitarian actors on the ground, Mass Information is increasingly becoming a sustainable feature of the Syrian operation.

APPEALS BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF LEBANON AND JORDAN

The RRP 5 includes for the first time the appeals made by the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan in recognition of the important financial support and vulnerability these host Governments are facing. UNHCR and partners have ensured close coordination with the Governments appeals, ensuring there is no duplication of services in what is being presented.

The humanitarian community also recognizes the tremendous support provided by the Governments of Turkey, Iraq and Egypt who have also extended national resources in support of the Syrian refugees and appeals to the generosity of donor Governments to support their national budgets.

² For example, in one location where Syrian school teacher refugees have started their own school for Syrian refugee children, these same teachers also work with the refugee community to address issues related to child labour, sexual exploitation of refugee women and family stress and violence, among others.

COORDINATION

In view of the size and complexity of the Syria crisis, UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) in March 2012 to provide strategic direction to the refugee response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The RRC leads and coordinates preparations and advocacy for the RRP, contingency planning and related inter-agency efforts at the regional level. As of early 2013, the RRC function has been reinforced with a team of experts in the fields of finance, health, information management, inter-agency coordination, shelter, programme/cash assistance, protection, public and mass information, reporting and supply.

At the country level, response efforts are led by the UNHCR Country Representatives working in close collaboration with the host Government and humanitarian partners included in this document. In each country, technical sector working groups have been established to ensure a coordinated response in the areas of protection (with a specific focus on child protection and SGBV), education, health, food assistance, WASH, NFI distribution (and cash assistance), shelter and site coordination. Under the guidance of the UNHCR Country Representatives, humanitarian partners collaborate with the relevant Government authorities and agencies both on developing their respective coordinated response plans and on joint contingency planning to ensure the requisite level of preparedness.

Coordination of humanitarian activities inside Syria and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) is carried out by OCHA under the leadership of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC). The RRC also works closely with the RHC to ensure a common strategic vision and a coordinated response to the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation inside Syria and in refugee-hosting countries.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The magnitude and urgency of this regional crisis requires humanitarian agencies to make timely decisions based on the best available information to support people in need and save lives.

Evidence-based decision-making at the regional level is rooted in the ability of responders to coordinate, prioritize and standardize information across country operations and bring it together across the region. Information Management (IM) expertise, systems and processes within and between humanitarian agencies have a profound, cross-cutting impact on our ability to get the correct information into the hands of decision-makers in a timely manner.

UNHCR leads the coordination of information through the provision of the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>), which centralizes data, products and coordination information, such as meeting schedules and sector/partner contact information. UNHCR is also drafting a proposal to work in collaboration with all stakeholders responding to the Syrian refugee crisis to conduct an on-going harmonized profiling exercise for the identification of the most urgent emergency life-saving needs amongst the refugee population. This plan would first be rolled out in Jordan and Lebanon, and later throughout the region, and would assist with the prioritization of targeting under the RRP5, which is not expected to be fully funded.

In addition, UNHCR plays a lead role in organizing and chairing country based IM forums, where partners come together to harmonize approaches and to share data and best practices. Information Management services specifically support inter-agency cooperation and coordination, such as Who's Doing What Where (3W) information, emergency needs assessments and data standards for analysing and reporting population figures.

Based on country specific and regional needs, IM staff support the collation, filtering and analysis of a vast amount of data and information to produce products, which target specific needs and decisions. This includes the development of IM strategies within countries and across the region to clarify flows of information, processes, and leveraging appropriate technology. IM support also leverages Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for mapping and Geo-data management as well as tools to analyse and visualize complex information.

NEED FOR MORE SUBSTANTIAL INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The total financial requirements in this Regional Response Plan amount to close to US\$ 3 billion for international agencies and NGOs and an additional US\$ 830 million for the Governments of Jordan and Lebanon.

For decades, Syria and the Syrian people have generously hosted thousands of refugees from the Arab World and beyond. In 2012, Syria was the third largest asylum country in the world. It is time to extend the same support to the Syrian people in these difficult times. International solidarity must be urgently reinforced. By taking in thousands of new refugees every day, the countries on the frontline of this crisis are doing the region and indeed, the world, an extraordinary service. Helping them deal with the consequences of the refugee crisis is imperative.

The duration and increasing intensity of the crisis is placing greater demands also on donors. Governments, private foundations, corporations and private individuals must do all within their power to find the means to support the Syria crisis response.

Humanitarian and development actors, including international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, development banks), must come together to ensure a comprehensive response with a long term strategy for reconstruction and reinforcement of Syria and refugee affected communities in host countries.

Nevertheless, there is a growing realization that new funding may not be forthcoming at the same rate as requirements continue to evolve. One of the challenges to host Governments and humanitarian responders alike will therefore be to ensure that refugees continue to be afforded optimum protection and services within the means available. Some tough choices will have to be made along the way and we call on donors to read this plan closely and to continue to liaise with humanitarian responders and host Governments as the situation evolves to ensure that financial support is well targeted and in line with the priorities identified herein.

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RESPONSE

An asterisk (*) indicates that the organization is appealing for funding within this Regional Response Plan

- | | |
|--|--|
| Abaad Resource Centre for Gender Equality (Abaad) | * Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT) |
| * ActionAid Denmark (ActionAid) | Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform (CADER) |
| * Action Contre la Faim (ACF) | * Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF) |
| * Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | * Children without Borders (KnK) |
| Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA) | Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS) |
| * Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | * Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) |
| * The Lebanese Association for Development (Al Majmoua) | * Danish Refugee Council (DRC) |
| Al Kitab wa Sunna (AKWS Jordan) | DVV International |
| Arab Medical Union | East Amman Charity Organization |
| Aman | Family Guidance and Awareness Center (FGAC) |
| Association Justice et Miséricorde (AJEM) | * Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance (FCA) |
| * Lebanese Association for Human Promotion & Literacy (ALPHA) | * Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |
| * Amel Association | * Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC) |
| * ARRD – Legal Aid | * GVC/Muslim Aid |
| * Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) | Harikar |
| * CARE International | * Handicap International (HI) |
| * Caritas | * Heartland Alliance International (HAI) |
| * Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC) | International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) |
| * Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | * Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF) |
| Civil Development Organization (CDO) | |

- * International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
- * International Medical Corps (IMC)
- * International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- * International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
- * International Relief and Development (IRD)
- * International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- * INTERSOS
Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO)
Islamic Charitable Society (ICS)
- * Islamic Relief Worldwide (IR)
- * JEN
- * Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO)
- * Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)
Jordan River Foundation (JRF)
Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD)
Jordan Red Crescent (JRC)
The Jordanian Women's Union (JWU)
Kafa
Kindergarten Supervisor League
KURDS
- * LDS Charities
- * Lebanese Red Cross
- * Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- * Madrasati Initiative
- * Makassed
Mahmoud Hospital Society
Makhzoumi Foundation
- * Medair
- * Médecins du Monde (MDM)
- * Mercy Corps (MC)
- * Movement for Peace (MPDL)
National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH)
- * Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD)
Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF)
- * Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- * Operation Mercy
Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC)
- * Oxfam GB
- * Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC) - Tadamon
Qandil
- * Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)
Queen Rania Teacher Academy (QRTA)
- * Questscope
- * Refugee Education Trust (RET)
Refuge Egypt
- * Relief International (RI)
- * Restart
- * Rene Mouawad Foundation (RMF)
Resala Association
- * Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS)
- * Safadi Foundation
- * Save the Children International (SCI)
- * Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)
- * Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
- * Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD)
- * Solidarités International (SI)
St Andrews
Tadamon
- * Terre des Hommes (TdH)

- * Terre des Hommes Italia (TdH – I)
- * Terre des Hommes Lausanne (TdH – L)
Tkiyet Um Ali
- * German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW)
UAE Red Crescent (UAERC)
- * Un ponte per (UPP)
- * UNDP
- * UNESCO
- * UNFPA
- * UN-Habitat
- * UNHCR
- * UNICEF
- * UNODC
- * UNOPS
- * UNRWA
- * UN Women
- * War Child Holland (WCH)
- * WFP
- * WHO
- * World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
- * World Vision (WV)
Yarmouk Ba'qa Centre
- * YMCA
Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for
Development (ZENID)

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

| Agencies | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Iraq | Egypt | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|
| ActionAid | 2,236,900 | 1,689,000 | | | | 3,925,900 |
| ACF | | 3,208,512 | | | | 3,208,512 |
| ADRA | 500,000 | | | | | 500,000 |
| ACTED | 10,890,000 | 923,000 | | 3,342,000 | | 15,155,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | | 290,000 | | | | 290,000 |
| ALPHA | | 162,913 | | | | 162,913 |
| AMEL | | 1,669,050 | | | | 1,669,050 |
| ARDD-Legal Aid | 170,000 | | | | | 170,000 |
| AVSI | 390,000 | 1,592,500 | | | | 1,982,500 |
| CARE International | 5,800,000 | | | | | 5,800,000 |
| Caritas | 1,192,372 | | | | | 1,192,372 |
| Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC) | | 17,617,760 | | | | 17,617,760 |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | | | | | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT) | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | | | | 2,200,000 |
| Children without Borders | 193,900 | | | | | 193,900 |
| CISP | | 3,035,581 | | | | 3,035,581 |
| CHF | 1,535,000 | 855,000 | | | | 2,390,000 |
| DRC | 2,715,000 | 71,998,299 | | 1,560,000 | | 76,273,299 |

| Agencies | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Iraq | Egypt | TOTAL |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance | 840,000 | | | | | 840,000 |
| FAO | 8,176,500 | 8,530,500 | 12,506,000 | | 902,000 | 30,115,000 |
| FPSC | 175,000 | 847,125 | | | | 1,022,125 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | | 4,927,531 | | | | 4,927,531 |
| HI | 6,000,000 | 11,071,600 | | | | 17,071,600 |
| Heartland Alliance International (HAI) | | 594,999 | | | | 594,999 |
| Institute for Family Health / Noor Al Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF) | 700,437 | | | | | 700,437 |
| ICMC | 1,680,000 | | | | | 1,680,000 |
| IMC | 6,804,094 | 875,000 | | | | 7,679,094 |
| IOM | 2,521,728 | 14,900,000 | 9,330,000 | 25,475,000 | 1,825,272 | 54,052,000 |
| IOCC | 1,072,000 | 13,186,900 | | | | 14,258,900 |
| IRD | 6,900,000 | 17,754,809 | | | | 24,654,809 |
| IRC | 6,389,000 | 6,196,700 | | 715,000 | | 13,300,700 |
| INTERSOS | 5,250,000 | 2,901,625 | | | | 8,151,625 |
| Islamic Relief (IR) | 2,100,000 | 50,491,329 | | | | 52,591,329 |
| JEN | 4,310,000 | | | | | 4,310,000 |
| Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) | 1,153,804 | | | | | 1,153,804 |
| Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) | 14,844,637 | | | | | 14,844,637 |
| LDS Charities | 35,748 | | | | | 35,748 |
| Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) | | 51,000 | | | | 51,000 |

| Agencies | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Iraq | Egypt | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | 4,000,000 | | | | | 4,000,000 |
| Madrasati Initiative | 1,336,724 | | | | | 1,336,724 |
| Makassed | | 166,200 | | | | 166,200 |
| Medair | 4,568,000 | 15,066,740 | | | | 19,634,740 |
| Médecins du Monde (MDM) | 2,550,000 | 196,287 | | | | 2,746,287 |
| Mercy Corps (MC) | 21,157,000 | 10,902,894 | | | | 32,059,894 |
| Movement for Peace (MPDL) | 250,003 | | | | | 250,003 |
| NICCOD | 339,722 | | | | | 339,722 |
| NRC | 21,050,000 | 19,404,464 | | 2,000,000 | | 42,454,464 |
| Operation Mercy | 500,000 | | | | | 500,000 |
| Oxfam GB | 11,412,500 | 11,805,084 | | | | 23,217,584 |
| PU-AMI | 1,900,000 | 7,136,430 | | | | 9,036,430 |
| Qatar Red Crescent | 1,500,000 | | | | | 1,500,000 |
| Questscope | 600,000 | | | | | 600,000 |
| Refugee Education Trust (RET) | | 5,328,250 | | | | 5,328,250 |
| Relief International (RI) | 4,397,208 | 3,296,875 | | | | 7,694,083 |
| Restart | | 50,000 | | | | 50,000 |
| Rene Moawad Foundation (RMF) | | 675,000 | | | | 675,000 |
| Royal Health Awareness Society | 500,000 | | | | | 500,000 |
| Safadi Foundation | | 324,000 | | | | 324,000 |
| Save the Children International (SCI) | 18,299,250 | 13,824,290 | | 200,000 | 1,649,000 | 33,972,540 |

| Agencies | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Iraq | Egypt | TOTAL |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) | 650,000 | | | | | 650,000 |
| Search for Common Ground (SFCG) | | 662,424 | | | | 662,424 |
| SHEILD | | 1,947,600 | | | | 1,947,600 |
| Solidarités International | | 3,688,160 | | | | 3,688,160 |
| Terre des Hommes (TdH) | | | | | 586,000 | 586,000 |
| Terre des Hommes – Italia (TdH-I) | | 1,000,000 | | | | 1,000,000 |
| Terre des Hommes – Lausanne (TdH-L) | 500,000 | 581,000 | | | | 1,081,000 |
| THW (German Federal Agency for Technical Relief) | 1,800,000 | | | | | 1,800,000 |
| Un Ponte Per (UPP) | 900,000 | | | 284,034 | | 1,184,034 |
| UNDP | 5,800,000 | 9,895,000 | 700,000 | | | 16,395,000 |
| UNESCO | 2,459,392 | 3,712,500 | | 3,500,000 | | 9,671,892 |
| UNFPA | 10,300,000 | 3,790,306 | 6,675,000 | 4,950,000 | 795,000 | 26,510,306 |
| UN-HABITAT | 1,250,000 | 3,976,000 | | 6,371,856 | 850,000 | 12,447,856 |
| UNHCR | 352,605,000 | 372,141,852 | 207,750,000 | 162,350,371 | 42,325,480 | 1,167,172,703* |
| UNICEF | 150,881,021 | 125,426,407 | 33,895,000 | 44,247,429 | 1,742,550 | 360,192,407** |
| UNODC | | 260,000 | | | | 260,000 |
| UNOPS | 5,500,000 | | | | | 5,500,000 |
| UNRWA | | 65,087,136 | | | | 70,005,413*** |
| UN WOMEN | 1,450,000 | | | 450,000 | | 1,900,000 |
| War Child Holland (WCH) | | 2,714,815 | | | | 2,714,815 |
| WFP | 236,158,031 | 239,798,101 | 99,134,514 | 51,939,803 | 14,880,682 | 641,911,131 |
| WHO | 9,200,000 | 30,962,000 | 2,400,000 | 3,473,480 | 500,000 | 46,535,480 |

| Agencies | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Iraq | Egypt | TOTAL |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) | | 3,404,495 | | | | 3,404,495 |
| World Vision | 6,187,000 | 22,654,850 | | | | 28,841,850 |
| YMCA | | 739,500 | | | | 739,500 |
| TOTAL | 976,576,971 | 1,216,189,393 | 372,390,514 | 310,858,973 | 66,705,984 | 2,981,640,112 |

| Government Plans included in the RRP | Jordan | Lebanon | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 380,700,000 | 449,634,864 | 830,334,864 |

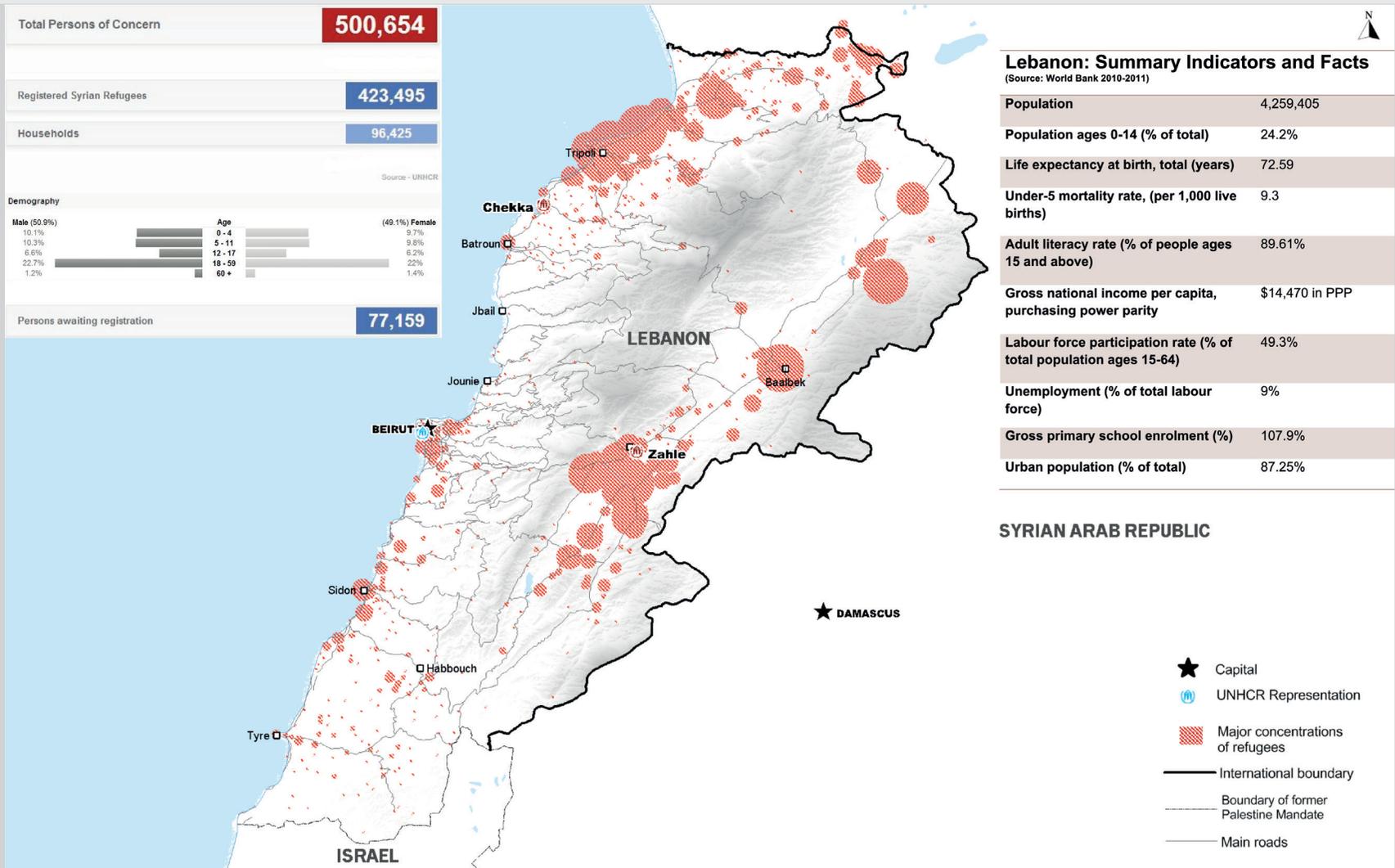
* Including US\$ 30 million for regional management and coordination, reinforcement of capacities in view of the Humanitarian Admissions Programme and provisions to cater to the needs of Syrian refugees beyond the five countries making up the Regional Response Plan.

** UNICEF has established a Syria Crisis Hub within its Middle East and North Africa Regional Office to provide coordinated technical and operational support to the six country offices responding to the Syria crisis. The hub has allowed for more streamlined and effective support to country offices, a more rational use of resources and improved coordination across countries. From January to December 2013, UNICEF requires a total of US\$ 4 million for multi-sectoral technical support to countries affected by the crisis.

*** Including US\$ 4,918,277 for regional management and support to Palestine refugees ex-Syria beyond Lebanon.



Refugee during a protection counselling
interview in Zarqa, Jordan.
© UNHCR/I.Bartolini 2012



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

LEBANON RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The continuing conflict in Syria has produced an outflow of some 570,000 refugees and other displaced persons to Lebanon, with humanitarian needs now far in excess of projections included in the Regional Response Plan launched in December 2012.

By December 2013, the number of refugees in Lebanon is projected to reach one million individuals, a figure equivalent to 25 per cent of the total population in a country that is experiencing debt to GDP ratio of over 180 per cent and with a land surface area of only 10,482 km². This dramatic increase in the demographics of Lebanon has put a tremendous and increasing pressure on the ability of the Government, the Lebanese population, and the international community to respond to the crisis. It has also impacted negatively on the natural resources of the country such as the land, forests and water sources. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) recognizes the need to continue to provide protection and assistance to the people of Syria. The risks associated to this crisis are multifaceted ranging from national security risks to health, lack of shelter and protection.

This plan, presented jointly by the GoL UNHCR, UN and NGO partners, updates the strategic response for Lebanon and extends requirements to cover the period January to December 2013. It responds to the humanitarian needs of over 2.4 million persons displaced from Syria or affected by displacement in Lebanon. This includes a projected one million refugees; an estimated 80,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), up to 49,000 returning Lebanese as well as 1.2 million Lebanese in hosting communities severely affected by the refugee influx.

As the numbers of those seeking safety in Lebanon spiral, immediate and significantly increased humanitarian support is needed in order to save lives and to ensure well-being of refugees and affected communities. Needs have consistently outstripped response capacity and concerns on the impact of the crisis on the socio-economic and security climate have reached a level that require broader international attention.

Refugees in Lebanon are hosted in over 1,200 locations across the country, straining the capacities of local responders and putting severe pressure on public services and jobs. The living conditions of refugees and other displaced persons are increasingly difficult, and with the crisis entering its third year, the resources of both displaced and host communities are diminished.

Local health, education, water, waste management and community service actors have been at the front line of humanitarian efforts to date. This plan reflects scaled up integrated support to affected communities and regions necessary both to reach an increasingly dispersed refugee population and ensure continued cohesion with host communities. Relief efforts will target first and foremost the most

vulnerable, ensuring that the pressing individual protection and assistance needs are addressed. Life-saving interventions will be given priority, including food assistance, safe water supply and sanitation, the provision of core relief items and emergency health care and shelter. Partners will also prioritize essential interventions for protection and dignity, including registration, basic education and response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Revised requirements for the response amount to over US\$ 1.2 billion with an additional US\$ 450 million presented by the GoL for direct support to national institutions. The plans for each area of intervention represent what can be done realistically with present and increased capacities on the ground.

The response will be led by the GoL and local actors, and supported by the international community. UNHCR will continue to support the coordination of the overall response in partnership with WFP, UNICEF and WHO while UNRWA will coordinate relief to PRS.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

With civil war in Syria in its third year, an estimated 570,000³ persons have sought sanctuary in Lebanese cities, towns and villages, often arriving with little more than the clothes they stand in. Seventy-eight per cent of refugees are women and children, while 35 per cent have specific vulnerabilities⁴.

Intensification of fighting in Syria since October 2012 has resulted in a rapid acceleration of the influx. At end December 2012, there were some 175,000 Syrian refugees⁵ in Lebanon. Just four months later that number has almost tripled and the planning figure set by humanitarian partners for June 2013 of 300,000 refugees has long been surpassed. According to the Lebanese Government, in addition to the over 460,000 registered Syrian refugees, there are over 500,000 other Syrians resident in Lebanon, many of whom are Syrian migrant workers who were in Lebanon prior to the crisis, and other Syrians with financial means.

Some 42,000 PRS have also sought safety in Lebanon, mostly now residing in already overcrowded and run-down Palestine refugee camps. Lebanese citizens residing in Syria have also fled the fighting, returning home with lost livelihoods and disrupted family ties.

3 This total is based on the number of registered refugees and persons pending registration with UNHCR as of 09 May 2013 (463,409); the number of PRS recorded by UNRWA in April (42,000) and estimates for April of numbers of Lebanese returnees, as well as persons unwilling or afraid to register.

4 UNHCR Registration data, 9 May 2013. Persons with specific needs include children at risk; persons with disabilities; unaccompanied and separated children; separated family members; older persons at risk; persons with serious medical conditions; survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; survivors of torture; women at risk and single parents.

5 At 31 December, UNHCR had registered 129,106 persons, while an additional 45,936 persons had contacted UNHCR and were waiting to be registered.

With fighting in Syria showing no signs of abatement, it is hard to see an end to displacement. Based on current trends, UNHCR projects that one million refugees will be living in Lebanon by December 2013, with numbers of PRS likely to reach 80,000 and Lebanese returnees estimated at 49,000 by the year's end. To date, Lebanon has kept its borders open to persons fleeing Syria, and those who have entered through official borders (85 per cent) have been able to move freely within the country. However, with refugees now constituting over 10 per cent of Lebanon's population and with 4,200 hundred refugees approaching UNHCR for registration each day⁶, the capacity to absorb newcomers is increasingly stretched.

The Syria crisis has had serious economic repercussions in Lebanon particularly as result of reduced trade which adds to the strains the country is experiencing. Increased economic pressures and the spillover of the effects of conflict in Syria are straining the delicate social balance in place since the end of the civil war. The first quarter of 2013 has seen a spate of cross-border incidents, as well as clashes in Aarsal and Tripoli between sectarian groups. There have also been reports of violent attacks on refugees. Inflation has risen, pushing up prices of basic goods and services. As refugees struggle to provide for their families, their supply of labour puts downward pressure on wages.

Over 1,200 municipalities are now hosting refugees and other persons who have fled Syria. The Government continues to extend public services to refugees, but local capacities are increasingly stretched. Schools have resorted to second shifts. Water, waste management and power supply systems are under severe pressure and health facilities are running low on overall capacity to respond to the local population and increasing refugees. The north of Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley continue to bear the largest burden of displacement⁷, although increasingly refugees are moving to areas just outside Beirut and into the South.

Finding shelter is a pressing challenge for newcomers and for refugees that have depleted their savings, as the availability of affordable accommodation and host family arrangements are diminishing. On roadsides and vacant plots across the country, a growing number of informal settlements are absorbing the poorest of the new arrivals. Elsewhere refugees have squatted in empty buildings, often sharing with friends and family to keep rents affordable.

Conditions are difficult for many of those who have fled Syria, with families often lacking access to clean water and sanitary facilities. Public health institutions have reported an increase in hepatitis A and measles, and with summer months approaching the spread of disease is a real concern. The collapse of veterinary and plant protection services in Syria and increases in illegal cross-border trade have significantly increased the risk of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, posing a direct threat to the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of refugees and hosts.

6 Based on an average of new requests for registration appointments with UNHCR between 21 March and 18 April 2013.

7 UNHCR Registration data as of 09 May 2013, some 40% of refugees were residing in the North of Lebanon, while some 35.5% were living in the Bekaa valley. UNHCR continues to advocate for the regularization of all those who have entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings without penalty and for the reduction of the residency renewal fees which for many refugees remain prohibitive.

Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon are also under severe pressure in terms of water, waste management and power supply due to overcrowding with PRS and Syrian refugees seeking shelter in the camps.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As of April 2013, humanitarian requirements for Lebanon were 48 per cent funded. With the number of people needing assistance already considerably in excess of initial planning figures, the capacity to meet needs is seriously curtailed.

Registration capacity doubled in the first quarter as UNHCR opened new registration centres in the South and Bekaa valley, processing over 60,000 persons per month, and over 90,000 refugees registered in the month of April alone (a more than ten-fold increase from the previous year). Waiting periods for registration have also decreased with an average waiting time of between 16-30 days throughout most of the country. Given the rural spread of the refugee population the registration operation in Lebanon is one of the largest and most complex urban registration programmes in the world.

UNRWA has recorded the details of over 40,000 PRS in its database since the crisis began. UNHCR and UNRWA successfully advocated with the Lebanese authorities to ensure more secure legal status for Syrian and PRS, and to waive initial costs related to legal stay in Lebanon⁸.

WFP delivered food assistance to some 221,500 people from January to March 2013, while UNHCR and NGO partners provided over 200,000 persons with essential household items and clothes, mitigating the harsh effects of winter with blankets, stoves, fuel vouchers. By April 2013, UNRWA was supporting 88 per cent of PRS with cash assistance to meet basic living costs.

As enrolment for the 2012-2013 academic year closed, the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and UNICEF had supported some 30,000 refugee children to enter the public school system. Nonetheless, enrolment remains critically low, at 38 per cent for primary school-aged children and just 2 per cent at the secondary level, with partners offering accelerated and remedial learning programmes to bridge the gap. Moreover, children continue to drop out of school due to their inability to cope with the new curriculum and the absence of sufficient remedial classes to address their needs.

UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to support 22,500 refugees in accessing primary and secondary health care in the first quarter of 2013, as well as assist 7,000 patients with emergency or life-saving treatment. In the wake of measles outbreaks, UNICEF has worked with Government to vaccinate over 460,000 refugee and Lebanese children, and supported UNRWA with measles vaccines for PRS children.

To date humanitarian partners have assisted 60,000 households to access improved shelter conditions. The precarious conditions in many dwellings have also made water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

⁸ There are different regimes for Syrians and Palestinians entering Lebanon. While Syrians can enter Lebanon for 6 months and access public services, PRS are only granted 3 months stay, and can only receive public assistance in Palestinian refugee camps. In February 2013, a Government circular provided that PRS could obtain a 3-month visa free-of-charge.

interventions essential: UNICEF, UNHCR and WASH partners have constructed 1,500 latrines since January 2013, and distributed over 85,000 hygiene kits.

This response plan builds on previous experience, as well as the findings of sectoral assessments⁹ and field monitoring. It is presented jointly by the GoL, UNHCR, other UN agencies involved in the humanitarian response, as well as national and international NGOs.

It outlines updated needs and requirements until December 2013 for:

- Syrian refugees, projected to reach some one million persons
- PRS, projected to reach some 80,000 persons
- Lebanese returnees, projected to reach some 49,000 persons
- Host families and communities. It is estimated that up-to 1.2 million persons living in host communities will be severely affected.

In addition to refugees who have presented themselves to the Government and UN agencies, humanitarian partners estimate that there could be some 40,000 Syrians, who have not registered as refugees for fear of revealing their religion or social status¹⁰. Their needs are being addressed by humanitarian partners and outreach to their communities seeks to assure them of the benefits of registration.

In this updated appeal for January-December 2013, requirements amount to over US\$ 1.2 billion (not including the GoL part of the Plan) organized under eight areas of intervention. They represent humanitarian partners' best efforts to plan a comprehensive and coordinated response to the current crisis, bearing in mind existing and expanded capacities and the timeframe for implementation. However, the scale of the needs and the burden on hosting communities are such that international solidarity will need to go beyond humanitarian response.

While donors have provided considerable support for humanitarian programmes in Lebanon, without up-scaled programmes to guarantee protection, shelter and access to essential services, people will suffer severely and the hospitality of Lebanese communities will wane. Based on current funding levels,

9 Key assessments that have been used to inform the development of sectoral plans include: UNHCR's Participatory Assessment (October 2012); Rapid education assessment (June 2012), 2013 Joint Education Needs Assessment; FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis (March 2013); Joint Child Protection Assessment. Full details of Needs Assessments are available on UNHCR's webportal at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>

10 These persons are referred to as 'afraid/ unwilling to register' in this appeal, and belong mostly (but not exclusively) to religious minorities. By 09 May 2013, 3% of registered refugees belonged to religious minority groups. Field outreach suggests that up to three times as many are present in Lebanon but afraid to register despite efforts to reach them. There are also refugees who do not need assistance or are unable to register for a variety of reasons (disabilities, isolation, cannot afford transport, illegal status and afraid to travel, etc.) The size of this group is estimated at 10% of the registered population; by end 2013 some 100,000 persons. The medium-term objective is to register them and outreach/counselling is undertaken to that effect.

partners will not be able to ensure basic assistance and life-saving activities will be disrupted in key sectors including protection, shelter, education, health, WASH and food security.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The strategic objectives of the response that have been prioritized by humanitarian partners are to:

- Ensure protection of refugees, displaced persons and affected communities, by:
 - Systematic registration and documentation of Syrian refugees, and recording of PRS
 - Supporting persons with specific needs
 - Strengthened prevention and response to gender-based violence
 - Improved protection of youth and children at risk
- Deliver emergency relief and essential services to those most in need, by:
 - Provide food security and agricultural livelihoods opportunities
 - Supporting access to emergency shelter and assistance items
 - Increasing access to adequate sanitation and clean water supply
 - Supporting access to basic education
 - Supporting access to national health services
 - Supporting access by PRS to UNRWA social services
- Support the resilience of displaced and host communities by:
 - Mobilizing local and displaced communities to enhance social cohesion and resilience to the shocks of displacement
 - Increasing access to livelihoods and supporting local services

In implementing the plan, partners will support the Government, both at central and municipal levels, in delivering vital public services. Special attention will be given to mitigating the effects of the humanitarian situation on local populations. The Government is expanding its capacity to ensure provision of required support to impacted host communities in order to reduce tensions between Syrians and local residents with particular attention to protection, provision of shelter and health. UNRWA will exert all efforts to maintain its on-going activities and support services for all Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

It is assumed that persons fleeing violence in Syria will continue to find protection in Lebanon and that the Government will continue to permit access to public services. The actions outlined in the plan also assume that the security situation will allow for continued access to refugees and affected communities. Separate contingency scenarios are being developed if the crisis further deteriorates and additional massive influx takes place.

It is assumed that vulnerabilities will increase among displaced populations in the second half of 2013. This is largely attributed to the fact that many will have suffered from a lack of essential services in Syria for a prolonged period affecting their health and well-being. Some 40 per cent of refugees are estimated to have been internally displaced before arriving in Lebanon, and as violence continues the resources and overall well-being of new arrivals is expected to diminish.

Some 35 per cent of the refugee population is currently considered to have specific needs, including a significant number of children at risk¹¹. The consequences of disrupted childhoods are already apparent with increased reports of trauma, early marriage and low rates of school enrolment.

Partners will significantly expand outreach and services to persons with specific needs, including children at risk as part of this plan; however the dispersal of displaced communities means that not all needs will be covered. In particular, given high costs of health care in Lebanon and the limited availability of public health services, partners will only be able to support treatment for the most vulnerable, and emergency cases.

Although this plan contains actions to significantly increase reception capacity through the establishment of 12 transit sites, constraints in implementing large-scale shelter solutions due to the absence of political consensus, may continue to exacerbate existing gaps in the availability of affordable and adequate shelter. It is assumed that a growing proportion of new arrivals will resort to informal settlements, and that conditions for refugees living in makeshift dwellings will deteriorate as seasonal weather conditions set in, necessitating advance planning and accelerated implementation to ensure dwellings are secure from rain and snow.

Registration capacity has reached more than 96,500 persons per month, which is significantly reducing waiting times for newly arriving refugees and facilitating their prompt access to assistance. Basic emergency assistance will continue to be provided to refugees awaiting registration to ensure dignified living conditions upon arrival. However, as population numbers are projected to outstrip available resources and capacities, the on-going provision of relief items will be targeted to the most vulnerable.

¹¹ As of 22 April 2013, 22% of children registered with UNHCR were considered to be at risk.

RAPID ESCALATION OF THE CRISIS

This plan is based on the assumption that refugee numbers, and vulnerabilities, will rise steadily up to December. However, a sudden mass influx of refugees may also occur with worsening conditions in Syria. Essential contingency stocks to cover the needs of 100,000 persons have been included in the plan to ensure immediate response in the event of a sudden and mass arrival of refugees. The support of the donor community in reprioritizing available resources will be key to ensuring effective response across all sectors in an emergency context, particularly if funding requirements are not fully met. Donors' flexibility will be essential in the event that partners need to reallocate budgets for emergency response to a sudden mass influx.

HOST COMMUNITY APPROACH

A number of socio-economic assessments have determined that the extent of the burden of the Syrian crisis has fallen more acutely on host communities in Lebanon than in any other border country. From the effective closure of the border with Syria, cutting off many communities from their traditional sources of affordable goods and services and economic opportunities, to the large and growing number of refugees, hosted exclusively at the community level in the absence of formal camps, the coping capacity of Lebanese host communities is under critical strain from competition for already limited social services and jobs against a background of rising inflation and security concerns.

For this reason, in an effort to provide support to host communities, UNDP, UNHCR, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) have established a joint Task Force on Support to Host Communities, bringing together 23 stakeholders including Government representatives, UN and NGOs and interested donors. The Task Force has examined the many challenges faced by hosting communities and through a consultative process is implementing a number of projects to address their needs. It has further worked to target additional interventions through a mapping exercise to identify particular vulnerable communities.¹²

This plan reflects these and other efforts to ensure that Lebanese institutions and communities are capacitated to shoulder the heavy burdens arising from the Syrian influx. It does so in two principal ways. Firstly, sectoral response plans contain interventions that improve hosting capacities and deliver benefits to hosting communities. Secondly, the plan introduces a new *Social Cohesion and Livelihoods* section which features a number of interventions more directly supporting host communities, the least funded area of activity to date.

12 An indexing methodology was used that relied on pre-existing poverty profiles, including data from the National Poverty Targeting Programme and 2008 poverty line, analyzed in conjunction with data on areas of refugee concentrations. The results are a mapping at two levels of vulnerability - an overall broad target of 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese and a subset of some 600,000 Lebanese living in 145 host communities facing particularly acute vulnerability

This table provides a summary of the scope of support envisaged within this Plan:

| Response | Overview of support to Lebanese host communities |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Protection | 1,000 persons with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation services 75,000 children and caregivers benefit from psycho-social services and mobile outreach 55,000 persons in educational, psycho-social and recreational activities through 28 community centres 18,000 vulnerable women and children receive dignity kits and services |
| Food Security and Agriculture | 159,000 vulnerable persons receive food vouchers valid in local shops 70,000 host community members will benefit from improved animal health 25,000 vulnerable individuals receive food parcels 15,000 host community members will benefit from agricultural and livestock production support All host community members will benefit from improved food safety and quality regulations at border crossings |
| WASH | Some 334,000 persons benefit from clean environment with effective means to dispose solid waste Some 190,000 people have improved access to potable drinking water Some 50,000 persons benefit from a more hygienic habitat free from faecal waste |
| Shelter | Some 5,800 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter Some 5,200 host families receive support towards the added costs related to the presence of refugee families |
| NFIs | Some 1,800 vulnerable persons receive winterization and other NFI assistance |
| Education | Some 50,000 children supported with enrolment in formal education Some 30,500 children receive psycho-social support Some 2,800 adolescence and youth (15-24) access to formal and non-formal education Some 7,900 teachers trained in inclusive education 562 schools supported with improved facilities |
| Public Health | 16,000 children under 18 and 16,000 pregnant women immunized 100,000 persons have improved access to PHCs Some 2,200 persons assisted with trauma operations, prostheses, orthosis and technical aid |
| Social Cohesion and Livelihoods | 500,000 persons indirectly benefit from physical and social infrastructure development projects 150,000 persons directly benefit from physical and social infrastructure development projects 12,000 persons benefit from income generation, employment and market creation activities 14,000 persons benefit from vocational training, life-skills and job placement services 1,200 municipal authorities, teachers and others trained in mediation and conflict prevention skills |

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

This response plan incorporates humanitarian objectives and outputs agreed by the Government, UNHCR and humanitarian partners in eight response areas. They will be coordinated according to the following arrangements:

- The GoL has the primary responsibility to protect persons on its territory and for the humanitarian response;
- The Inter-Ministerial Committee established in 2012 to manage the refugee response;
- The Minister of Social Affairs coordinates the response on behalf of the Government;
- UNHCR, as the mandated agency for refugee protection is responsible for assisting the Government in the coordination of the overall refugee response with support from the HCT; UNHCR will also lead partners in Protection, Shelter, distribution of Non-Food Items and Social Cohesion, and co-lead in the areas of WASH, Education, Health;
- WFP will lead the Food Security Sector;
- UNICEF, WHO and UNDP will respectively co-lead in the WASH and Education, Health and Social Cohesion responses;
- UNICEF will continue its formal function as co-chair of the Child Protection Working Group with MoSA (with UNHCR in an additional co-chair capacity for the duration of the refugee crisis);
- UNRWA, as the mandated agency to assist Palestine refugees, will oversee and coordinate the implementation of projects relating to PRS across all sectors.

The Minister of Social Affairs, as the coordinator of the overall response, will liaise with national and local authorities to avoid duplication and ensure that implementation is in line with Government policies and humanitarian principles. A Government focal point will represent the Government in each of the sectors, and will closely coordinate with the UN lead and co-lead of working groups.

Over 49 national and international NGOs will participate in the response, bringing technical expertise and local experience into a broad range of areas.

UNDP will continue to lead a task force on support to host communities and social cohesion, with the aim of developing projects and partnerships that empower affected communities beyond humanitarian response.

FAO will continue to monitor the impact of the Syrian crisis on the agriculture sector and rural farmer communities and respond to threats of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Lebanon, as well as the broader implications of the conflict in Syria on security and stability.

UNHCR, with support from OCHA will continue to support the response with timely information management tools, reports and tools such as the Syrian refugee webportal.

| E. PROTECTION LEBANON | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) |
| Participating Agencies | Abaad, ActionAid, Al Majmoua, Amel Association, AVSI, CLMC, DRC, HAI, IRC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IR, Lebanese Red Cross, MC, NRC, Safadi Foundation, SCI, SFCG, TdH-I, TdH-L, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRWA, WCH, WVI, WRF |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees from Syria have access to Lebanon and their rights are respected 2. Refugees are registered and benefit from adequate reception conditions, solutions and services 3. Community empowerment is strengthened and expanded 4. Child protection concerns are addressed and prevented and the protective environment for girls and boys affected by the Syrian crisis is strengthened 5. Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 144,090,555 |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 23,956,000 |
| Contact Information | Anna Leer: leer@unhcr.org |

PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Refugees from Syria continue to be permitted to enter Lebanon. Advocacy and regular exchanges with the GoL have helped contribute to a fairly robust protection environment, with relatively few arrests of refugees for illegal entry/stay and a ban on the implementation of Syrian deportation orders. Nonetheless, about 13 per cent of registered Syrian refugees have entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings and therefore do not have documents recognizing their right of residency in Lebanon. They are considered to be in Lebanon illegally. The number of Syrians without recognized right to reside in Lebanon is expected to increase further as displacement becomes protracted, and as those with residency are unable to pay to the fees associated with the renewal of their status. Syrians that have entered legally are required to pay to renew their residency coupons after 12 months, however many will not have the financial means to renew their residency. PRS who enter through official border crossings continue to be issued on arrival in Lebanon with seven day transit visas for the cost of US\$ 17, which are valid for 15 days. Existing procedures permit PRS to renew their visas for a period of three months. After advocacy efforts, the GoL has issued an amnesty on a monthly basis and waived the fee for PRS who have overstayed their visa and wish to return to Syria within a year from their date of entry.

Illegal status and the associated risk of harassment, arrest and detention severely affects refugees, restricting their movement and thereby negatively impacting on their ability to access services and provide for themselves. Advocacy by UNHCR, UNRWA and partners for *gratis* regularization and renewals will continue; protection and detention monitoring will be reinforced and training for officials in international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian principles provided.

Registration will remain priority as a vital protection and assistance tool. In the first quarter of 2013 UNHCR significantly increased registration capacity by the set-up of centralized registration points throughout the country, and also accelerated registration procedures to keep up with the vast number of refugees arriving. This has been done while maintaining individual registration interviews. Maintaining timely and efficient registration procedures will be critical to maintaining the civilian character of asylum, preserving the integrity of humanitarian programmes and detecting specific needs of individuals. According to separate mandates, UNRWA is responsible for recording the details of PRS. UNRWA has recording centres throughout the country located in camps and gatherings. Through increased outreach to new arrivals, UNHCR and partners will rapidly identify refugees with urgent and specific needs and fast track them for registration. Moreover, social and refugee outreach workers will work to identify protection risks confronting the individual and community at large.

The specific needs of the refugees from Syria population are enormous and increasing. The influx places additional strains on already limited services available to vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and increases the risk of violence and abuse in impoverished host communities. Based on current projections, over a million refugees will be affected by the Syrian crisis by the end of 2013 and more than 68,000 Syrians will be in specific need of attention (not including children out of school). Palestine Refugees as a whole experience heightened vulnerability due to existing discriminatory laws in Lebanon which prevent Palestine refugees from owning property and curtail their right to work, overcrowding in the camps and a lack of access to Lebanese social services; the influx only aggravates these vulnerabilities. Given the scale of the influx, protection partners will focus on enduring service provision to high risk cases, including survivors of SGBV, unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC) as well as other child protection cases. Prevention activities will be up-scaled and community management and community-based services will be strengthened, benefiting those most in need and the community at large. Reports suggest that many children and adults have experienced traumatic events and at least some of them are likely to suffer from varying levels of distress. It is important to make sure that measures are in place for providing psycho-social support to children, families and the community.

Mobilizing communities to better protect and address the needs of their members is crucial given the scale of the influx and dispersal of displaced persons. Important elements of the community empowerment strategy are the establishment of community-level committees with refugee and host community representation and a radical scaling up of the number of refugee outreach workers and community centres. Where feasible, community centres will function as extensions of MoSA Social Development Centres (SDCs) and MoSA outreach and social worker capacity will be reinforced through material support and capacity building. To ensure community services reach the most vulnerable, child-friendly spaces and safe spaces for women will be increased and proactive outreach arranged for persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and torture, as well as women and older persons at risk.

Partners have developed comprehensive projects to address protection risks and respond to the urgent protection needs of both refugees and other affected populations. Protection interventions target both refugees and vulnerable host community members, ensuring both population groups gain from community services and a strengthening of the overall protection environment in Lebanon. A series of special interventions will be taken to directly tackle the existence and root causes of community tensions, guarding against the risks of aggressive incidents targeted refugees and providing tangible support to host communities.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Syrian refugees have access to Lebanon and their rights are respected

Refugees from Syria, including Palestine Refugees continue to have access to Lebanon. A relatively small, although growing number who have entered through unofficial border crossings are arrested and detained for illegal entry/stay. Refugees from Syria in detention, particularly those arrested for illegal entry/stay, require access to registration and legal advice. This will also be the case for those whose residency permits have expired and cannot afford the renewal fees and those who entered through non-official border crossings and wish to regularise their stay. PRS face additional restrictions of movement in accessing the closed camps. Certain camps in Lebanon require a valid residency permit in order to enter. This puts those who have failed to renew their visas, or have entered illegally, at risk of not having access to the camps.

Out of the projected end of year population of one million, an estimated 250,000 refugees from Syria (25 per cent) will face legal status issues and associated protection risks, including restricted freedom of movement.

In addition, to avoid the risk of statelessness, Syrian and Palestine refugee children born in Lebanon will need to receive birth certificates to enable them to eventually enter Syria when return for their families is safe and secure. Current practice in Lebanon is uneven in this respect requiring advocacy and assistance by protection partners. An estimated 10,000 Syrian babies born in Lebanon will require birth certificates.

The legal response strategy aims at reducing risks of possible refoulement by regular monitoring of borders. To ensure access to legal remedies for refugees detained, monitoring of detention facilities is necessary as well as ensuring counselling to 80 per cent of those detained. UNHCR and UNRWA will continue to advocate for the waiving of fees for renewal and regularization of stay in Lebanon, emphasizing that all refugees from Syria should be treated equally. This will be combined with individual legal assistance and training of authorities. Furthermore, a series of activities and advocacy will be undertaken to promote birth and marriage registration for refugees from Syria.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 1 | Access to territory improved, risk of refoulement and detention reduced, freedom of movement increased. | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 150 interventions made to release individuals from detention All detention facilities (22) in Lebanon are monitored 80% refugees in detention receive legal information, counselling or representation 670 monitoring visits to detention centres conducted and recorded Children are detained as last resort and for as short a time as possible 131,000 Lebanese Returnees | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventing and responding to arrest and detention for illegal entry/ stay 2. Monitoring cases of deportation (forcible or 'voluntary') 3. Strengthening advocacy to remove fees for renewal/ regularisation of status in Lebanon 4. Children in detention receive prioritized attention and are detained separately from unrelated adults | | | |
| Unmet needs | Syrians are detained for illegal entry or stay in the absence clear operational guidance for law enforcement personnel. UNHCR is not always informed of detainees from Syria; Detainees are moved between facilities, limiting follow up on individual cases. The increasing number of detainees makes regular follow-up challenging. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 150 refugees counselled through 42 visits | 1,000 refugees reached through expansion of detention monitoring as well as training of border and security forces. 624 new arrival/ border monitoring missions conducted | 1,289,382 |
| UNHCR (AJEM) | Countrywide | 630 refugees counselled through 105 visits | 670 refugees in detention benefit from legal and material assistance | 1,223,326 |
| UNODC | Countrywide | 25,000 refugees | 40,000 refugees reached by crime prevention and reduction activities | 260,000 |
| UNRWA | Bekaa | 30 interventions with relevant authorities | Monitoring and reporting of any protection trends at the border | 72,308 |
| Total | | | | 2,845,016 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Access to legal assistance improved and civil status documentation strengthened | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 3,500 refugees and PRS have access to legal assistance and information 10,000 refugees assisted with civil status registration or documentation 100% of refugee children under 12 months issued birth certificates by the authorities 80,000 PRS are aware of UNRWA services and have access to legal support and referral | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Legal counselling on civil status 2. Birth registration of Syrian refugees 3. Access to legal counselling for PRS | | | |
| Unmet needs | Given the dispersed nature of refugee communities, awareness-raising activities may not reach all families affected. Procedures for birth registration are cumbersome and require significant documentation creating practical obstacles to birth registration. The scale of unmet needs will depend on the success of advocacy. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| CARITAS (CLMC) | Countrywide | 727 assisted (150 in detention) | Provision of legal services and legal representation for 1,200 Syrian refugees inside and outside detention | 280,000 |
| IRD | North | Not in RRP4 ^a | Legal counselling and assistance for 600 Syrian refugees | 1,042,744 |
| NRC | Bekaa, North, South | 160 refugees | 560 refugees and 140 PRS receive legal information, counselling and representation | 210,000 |
| UNHCR (NRC) | Bekaa, South | N/A | 180 refugees receive legal information, counselling and representation | 1,146,326 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 10,000 refugees reached through activities to promote birth registration | 1,126,326 |
| UNRWA | Countrywide | N/A | 80,000 PRS are aware of services provided 720 PRS receive legal counselling 36 PRS referred to lawyers for civil cases Advocacy to relevant authorities on protection and legal issues for PRS Coordination is improved for services to PRS | 1,204,128 |
| Total | | | | 5,009,524 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 1 | | | | 7,854,541 |

a RRP4: Regional Response Plan for Syrian refugees previous to this Plan, covering the period from January to June 2013.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Refugees are registered and benefit from adequate reception conditions, solutions and services

All refugees should be registered in a timely manner to ensure access to protection and assistance. In order to address backlogs and keep up with new arrivals, UNHCR will increase registration capacity to handle up to 80,000 cases a month. Enhanced registration procedures will be used periodically, as needed. Registration will continue to be an essential tool to detect specific needs, and protection interviews will be introduced where families express particular concerns. UNRWA continues to record PRS with a minimal wait time and has hired additional staff in order to handle the influx of PRS.

Refugees facing serious protection risks in Lebanon will be considered for resettlement on an exceptional basis. Thus far, only a very small number of refugees warranting expedited resettlement have been identified and submitted. However, with rising numbers of refugees, the resettlement strategy foresees that up to 1,000 vulnerable persons will be in need of resettlement by end 2013. UNHCR will enhance the use of resettlement as a protection tool for Syrian refugees and make more concerted efforts to make individual referrals based on specific needs and vulnerabilities. This however, does not include those that may be selected for humanitarian admissions programmes.

Thirty-four per cent of the current refugee population has been identified as being at risk or having vulnerabilities that limit possibilities to generate income. As the humanitarian situation in Syria deteriorates, the proportion of refugees with specific needs can be expected to increase. More than 68,000 specific needs cases (household), requiring a targeted protection response are projected by end-2013, including persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and torture and elderly persons at risk.

The response will comprise financial assistance to five per cent of the refugee population with the most pressing vulnerabilities and improved case management and service provision to persons with specific needs, including psycho-social support to persons with mental illness, one-off emergency assistance and including of persons with disabilities in livelihood and other support initiatives. Cash assistance will be expanded if the policy framework will allow so. This will be combined with a strong emphasis on community management and community-based services, benefiting specific needs cases in the community at large. In addition, advocacy will be carried out in an attempt to find solutions for urgent needs that are not adequately addressed by current national systems, particularly in relation to severe disability cases.

| Output 1 | Quality of registration and profiling improved and reception conditions improved | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 1,000,000 refugees registered and documented on an individual basis by UNHCR 30,000 refugee households assisted with basic reception services in transit sites 200,000 newly arrived refugees receive information on services, including registration, at 2 border information desks 131,000 Lebanese returnees and 1,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) migrant workers recorded and supported 80,000 PRS are recorded by UNRWA | | | |
| Priorities | All refugees are registered on an individual basis and screening done for basic vulnerabilities for persons at risk Syrian refugees registered within 30 days of approaching UNHCR for appointments Outreach to refugees fearing registration to assess protection and assistance needs PRS recorded within 30 days of arrival in Lebanon Basic management and protection services are established in transit sites Lebanese returnees and TCNs migrant workers are recorded on an individual basis | | | |
| Unmet needs | Not all refugees approach UNHCR for registration, despite outreach. Not all new arrivals benefit from reception services in transit sites, given limitations in the number of sites that can be established. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | Municipal mapping/ profiling of refugees | 4,000,000 |
| CLMC | Bekaa and North | Not in RRP4 | 2 information desks established at key border entry points to reach 200,000 new arrivals | 260,000 |
| IOM | Countrywide | N/A | 131,000 Lebanese returnees are assisted Registration and repatriation assistance including pre- departure medical screening, meals and flight booking 1,000 TCNs | 2,800,000 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 262,960 refugees registered and 143,351 awaiting registration | 1,000,000 refugees registered (North Lebanon 27%, Bekaa 34%, Greater Beirut/Mt. Lebanon 24%, South Lebanon 15%) | 11,096,326 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 4000 refugees undergo protection interviews (family link verification, risks and specific needs) | 1,151,766 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 30,000 refugee households supported with reception services in transit sites | 19,825,671 |
| UNRWA | Countrywide | N/A | 80,000 PRS are recorded | 525,349 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 39,659,112 (4,000,000) |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Protection cases benefit from expedited RSD and resettlement | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 100% of protection cases are interviewed for Refugee Status Determination and Resettlement (RSD/RST) and submitted to RST countries on an urgent basis | | | |
| Priorities | All refugees with protection concerns undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and subsequently Resettlement (RST) as a priority as soon as they have been identified and are submitted to a RST country within one month. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Protection cases not being identified and referred to RSD/RST | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 8 cases submitted for resettlement | Up to 200 cases/1,000 individuals undergo RSD and are submitted for resettlement | 1,463,826 |
| Total | | | | 1,463,826 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Persons with specific needs receive support and services | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>10,000 vulnerable refugee households receive regular cash assistance for their basic needs (5% of the refugee population)</p> <p>41,750 refugee households receive one-off or temporary emergency cash assistance for urgent protection needs</p> <p>22,000 refugee households with specific needs identified and supported in accessing psycho-social services</p> <p>1,800 older persons with health problems are monitored in the community</p> <p>2,000 persons with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation services (equipment, focus and support groups) through MoSA social development centres (SDCs) or referral centres, including dissemination of information (50% refugees, 50% host community)</p> <p>229 Government, local and international staff members trained on protection monitoring, as well as on assessment and response to persons with specific needs</p> | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case management systems effective and in place 2. Protection cash assistance provided to those at risk | | | |
| Unmet needs | There are limited social protection systems and services in Lebanon as well as insufficient qualified and available social workers, meaning that partners face difficulties reaching all persons with specific needs. Weak national case management systems mean that there is limited capacity to systematically follow up on all identified cases. The needs of up to 85% of vulnerable persons may not be adequately met. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | <p>Improved case management in 50 SDCs</p> <p>Equipment for 2000 people with physical disability (50% host community)</p> <p>Enhance counselling for elderly for 300 households (50% host communities)</p> <p>Advice and support to people with disability through the SDCs for 600 households (50% host communities)</p> | 7,956,000 |

| Output 3 | Persons with specific needs receive support and services | | | |
|--|---|---|--|------------|
| ActionAid | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1,750 households (43% vulnerable host community) receive monthly cash transfers | 540,000 |
| DRC | Beirut, Bekaa, North and South | 5,000 households assisted 20 local authorities (SDCs) and municipalities supported | 14,000 households (9% host community) receive cash assistance 20 local authorities (SDCs) and municipalities supported to identify and respond to specific needs cases | 332,000 |
| HI | Bekaa and North Lebanon | 13,145 households | Case management = family members support of people with specific needs (30,500 individuals) | 3,400,000 |
| IRC | Bekaa and North Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 4,000 households (40% host community) receive cash assistance | 3,000,000 |
| Mercy Corps | South Lebanon, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 175 Government authorities, ministries, NGOs, municipality members and other service providers trained on protection monitoring, assessment and support of vulnerable cases. Local referral system supported | 750,000 |
| SCI | Bekaa and North Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | Cash grant to 750 refugee households for 6 months and 1,250 refugee households for 3 month | 1,788,500 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 20,000 refugee households receive protection cash assistance (emergency cash grants) | 2,296,326 |
| UNHCR (Makhzoumi Foundation, CLMC, SHEILD) | Countrywide | 1800 | 19,000 refugee cases of persons with specific needs identified, managed, receiving support (psycho-social and referral) | 2,564,326 |
| UNHCR and partners | Mount Lebanon and Beirut | Not in RRP4 | 3,000 refugee cases of persons with specific needs identified among new arrivals and referred for appropriate services | 1,368,086 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 10,000 most vulnerable households receive cash assistance support for 6 months | 11,592,577 |

| Output 3 | Persons with specific needs receive support and services | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| UNHCR (DRC) | Bekaa and North Lebanon | 3,000 cases identified, managed and referred (90% refugees, 7% Lebanese and 3% PRS) | 3,000 cases identified, managed and referred, (90% refugees, 7% Lebanese and 3% PRS) | 4,527,126 |
| WRF | Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | Monitoring and improvement programmes for 1,800 elderly persons (50% host community) 1,000 individuals with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation and information services (50% host community) 20 Government staff (MoSA SDCs) trained and provided with technical support | 2,141,719 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 42,256,660 (7,956,000) |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 2 | | | | 83,379,598 |

OBJECTIVE 3:

Community empowerment is strengthened and expanded

The scale of the influx and dispersal of refugees and other displaced persons among host communities calls for strengthened community self-management, determination and reliance in order to reach those in need. Partners will substantially enhance community-based support mechanisms, such as community centres, providing physical spaces for identification of specific needs, trauma healing and harm prevention through group-based recreational and psycho-social support services. Community centres will also facilitate information-sharing and targeted trainings to strengthen refugee outreach.

Another priority will be to set up structured representational community committees to better structure dialogue on concerns and solutions with different refugee and local groups. Given the high number of municipalities hosting refugees, it will not be possible to meet the guiding standards of one community centre per 5,000 refugees and one refugee outreach worker per 1,000 refugees within the timeframe of response. Partners will significantly scale-up in areas of highest refugee concentration as well as work towards standardization of the specific services provided. Another key priority will be to strengthen mass communication and dissemination of information to refugees and local communities to increase access to services and prevent abuse and exploitation.

Partners will target 75 per cent of the refugee population, as well as communities that host them. This target is based on the number of persons who are expected to access community centres, as well as outreach through various forms of communication (refugee outreach workers, leaflets, television, radio, video projections, social media, text messaging).

| Output 1 | Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 181,384 refugees benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity building activities through community development centres 750,000 refugees reached through UNHCR mass information campaign about existing programmes 9,700 refugees benefit from information, counselling, legal assistance and referrals to services through partners' activities 7,232 refugees benefit from life-skills training | | | |
| Priorities | Expansion in community centres and mobile community-based outreach activities, mass communication | | | |
| Unmet needs | Given the dispersed nature of the population not all refugees will be able to access community centres due to transportation costs and mass communication campaigns may not reach remote communities. Limited capacity to cover all municipalities affected with new community centres. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA), UNHCR (Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre, DRC, Amel Association, SHEILD) | Countrywide | 1,200 persons assisted | 149,200 individuals benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities through 28 community centres | 7,000,000 |
| ActionAid | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 432 refugee women attend life-skills and leadership training | 41,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 120 refugees assisted | 20,000 |
| DRC | Beirut and South | Not in RRP4 | 20,000 persons benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities through 2 community centres (45% host community and 5% PRS) | 200,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South, and Mount Lebanon | N/A | 11,014 persons benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities (23% host community) 10,224 refugees reached and/or identified and provided with information on registration and other services | 5,100,000 |
| NRC | Bekaa, South and North | Not in RRP4 | 2,400 persons attend life-skills training through 6 community centres | 136,000 |

| Output 1 | Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| NRC | Bekaa, South and North | 2680 refugees | 10,000 refugees receive information, counselling, legal assistance and referrals to services 3,400 refugees reached through Palestine refugee camps with the aim to support them to access services, legal status and assistance | 1,253,996 |
| Safadi Foundation | North | Not in RRP4 | 1,170 youth, parents and children benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities (host and refugees) | 36,000 |
| UNHCR (NRC) | Bekaa and South | Not appealed | 7,300 refugees receive mobile information sessions to increase access to legal services and legal status to the most vulnerable | 1,355,826 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 40,000 | 75% of the refugee population reached through mass information and dissemination campaigns, local community also targeted and sensitized in the process | 1,346,326 |
| UNHCR and partners | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 80 animators and community centre staff trained on psycho-social services (TOT), development of guidelines and methodology to standardize psycho-social services | 1,121,325 |
| UNRWA | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 80,000 PRS have access to information on UNRWA services | 190,285 |
| WRF | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 4,400 persons attend literacy courses (50% host community) | 377,119 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 18,177,877 (7,000,000) |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Community self-management is strengthened and expanded | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 224 refugees outreach workers trained on participatory assessment, community-based approaches and identification and referral of persons with specific needs 72,000 refugees informed about legal, social and educational services through refugees outreach workers 37 refugee and local committees established 37 community centres and community-based activities supported, including support to the MoSA 20,000 refugee men, women, boys and girls of diverse backgrounds whose needs and priorities are assessed | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Outreach strengthened, refugee and local committees established 2. Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming approach strengthened in UNHCR and partners running programmes and activities through hands-on technical support. 3. Conduct countrywide trainings for partners and refugees on Rights and Community-Based Approaches and on Participatory Assessments. | | | |
| Unmet needs | The dispersed nature of the refugee population makes extensive outreach difficult to achieve. Strengthening capacities on community-based approaches requires significant investments given the large number of municipalities and local actors involved. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| ActionAid | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 24 refugee outreach workers trained and providing psycho-social support to 5000 persons (30% host community) | 10,000 |
| UNHCR and partners | Country wide | 25 trained refugee outreach workers | 200 trained refugee outreach workers identify and refer 72,000 refugees for support, as well as engage the larger refugee communities on services and community-based activities | 1,396,326 |
| UNHCR and partners | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | 37 refugee and local committees established to jointly agree on community concerns, carry out activities, advise on QIPs, participate in conflict resolution | 1,496,327 |
| UNHCR and partners | Countrywide | 50,00 refugees | 20,000 refugees needs and priorities assessed (data derives from focus groups, home visits, systematized information from refugee outreach workers) | 1,116,326 |
| UNHCR and partners | Countrywide | N/A | 800 GoL and partner staff trained on participatory assessments and community-based approaches | 1,116,326 |
| Total | | | | 5,135,305 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 3 | | | | 23,289,182 |

OBJECTIVE 4: Child Protection

With a projected vulnerable child population of one million by the end of 2013, including refugees and Lebanese vulnerable, it is anticipated that there will be at least 15,000 child protection cases of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) that will need to be referred to appropriate child friendly services. Information issued by UN agencies and NGOs indicate that the majority of boys and girls arriving from Syria will have experienced or witnessed harrowing atrocities and suffer from psycho-social distress and are at risk of harmful coping mechanisms including early marriage. Over 800 registered refugee children have been identified as unaccompanied or separated from their family and the presence of landmines, unexploded ordinances (UXOs) and cross-border shelling has resulted in a number of injuries and deaths during flight.

Members of the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group will target their services to ensure quality responses to high risk child protection cases. This will include facilitating alternative care options; a tracing and family reunification system for unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC); a large scale roll out of psycho-social support services reaching 150,000 children via the establishment of child friendly spaces countrywide; awareness-raising campaigns; capacity building of national child protection actors and documentation of violations. Both refugee and Lebanese children will benefit from access to the services and the overall strengthening of the national child protection system.

| Output 1 | Violations against girls and boys are prevented, monitored and addressed | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | At least 15,000 child protection cases will be managed according to standards and referred to child friendly, multi-sectoral services. Further 40,000 refugee and Lebanese children will benefit from a strengthened child protection environment through increased monitoring and prevention interventions. | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child protection monitoring and individual case management of children at risk using Best Interest Determination/Assessment (BID/BIA) 2. Monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children 3. Preventative interventions including awareness campaigns on child protection | | | |
| Unmet needs | There is a need for specific development programmes to tackle the root causes of child trafficking and child labour (including livelihoods, legal reforms and improving social protection) | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | North and South | N/A | 1,000 children (Child Protection (CP) monitoring) + 12,000 children (additional cases through the hiring of 48 additional social workers) + 1,000 children (case management and provision of shelter) | 3,100,000 |
| AVSI Foundation | South | N/A | 100 children (case management) | 70,000 |

| Output 1 | Violations against girls and boys are prevented, monitored and addressed | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| CLMC | Bekaa, Beirut, Mount Lebanon and North | 25 children | 300 children (case management) | 118,500 |
| DRC | North and Bekaa | N/A | 200 children (case management and service delivery) | 100,000 |
| INTERMEDIARIES | South | N/A | 3,500 children (case management, awareness campaign and community mobilisation) | 280,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South | 2500 children | 6,000 children (general protection activities) | 201,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 300 children (case management) | 250,000 |
| SCI | Beirut, Bekaa and North | 650 parents | 4,000 parents (positive parenting) | 140,000 |
| TdH | South | 250 children | 250 children (case management) | 50,000 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others) | Countrywide | 200 refugees | 6,800 refugees (individual case management, youth groups, support group for parents, alternative care arrangement, awareness campaigns, for birth registration see legal section, targeted financial support) | 2,180,326 |
| UNICEF and partners (AVSI, TDH-L, War Child, Mercy Corps, others) | Bekaa, South, North and Mount Lebanon | 19,875 children | 35,775 children (MRM, identification/ referrals and some case management, awareness campaigns, birth registration) | 3,700,000 |
| WCH | North and South | 220 children | 220 children (awareness-raising and services) | 18,000 |
| World Vision | Bekaa and South | N/A | 1,000 children (youth clubs) | 300,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 10,507,826 (3,100,000) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | UA/SC documented and referred to age and gender appropriate services | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Up to 4,000 UA/SC arriving from Syria are identified, documented and referred to services including alternative care where appropriate. Standard and Operating Procedures (SOPs) for UA/SC case management and Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) procedures are developed and used by child protection actors, based on existing inter-agency minimum standards. | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of identification, documentation, tracing and reunification procedures using BID/BIA 2. Family tracing for UA/SC requiring assistance 3. Identification and support for alternative care arrangements. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Alternative care arrangements for children with special needs are limited as there is no national fostering programme. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| DRC | Beirut, North, Bekaa, and South | 230 children | 300 UA/SC (case management) | 100,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Beirut, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 1,000 UA/SC (case management) | 200,000 |
| SCI | Bekaa and North | N/A | Development of SOPs | 50,000 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others) | Countrywide | 245 | 2000 refugees (individual case management, alternative care arrangement, targeted financial support) | 1,996,326 |
| UNICEF and partners | Beirut, North, Bekaa, and South | N/A | Development of child protection tools and monitoring of implementation | 2,000,000 |
| World Vision | Bekaa | N/A | 700 UA/SC children (case management and assistance) | 150,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,496,326 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers have increased access to psycho-social support services and recreational community activities. | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 15% of refugee and Lebanese children over the age of four and their caregivers benefit from psycho-social support services (PSS) through child friendly activities and mobile outreach programmes (i.e. 150,000 children). 14,000 children refugees benefitting from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity building activities through community development centres | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Psycho-social support services 2. Recreational activities 3. Creation of a referral system for children and families requiring specialized support | | | |
| Unmet needs | Limited coverage of specialized psycho-social and mental health services and capacity in country. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | N/A | 15,000 children (PSS) | 600,000 |
| Amel | Beirut and Bekaa | N/A | 2,880 children (PSS, outreach, recreational activities) | 433,200 |
| AVSI | South | N/A | 500 children (PSS) | 125,000 |
| CLMC | Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and North | 200 children | 1,000 children (PSS) | 40,500 |
| DRC | Beirut, North, South and Bekaa | N/A | 25,000 children (PSS, child friendly spaces and outreach activities) | 1,500,000 |
| IOM | Bekaa | 840 Children assisted | Assessment and delivery of special programmes for separated children, children with mental/physical disabilities and adolescents (2000 beneficiaries) | 850,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 14,000 children engaging in psycho-social activities (20% host community, 18% Palestine refugee children from Syria) | 450,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 500 children (PSS and recreational activities) | 250,000 |
| SCI | Beirut, North and Bekaa | 2,500 children | 10,500 children (recreational activities, adolescent leadership) and 750 caregivers | 750,000 |
| SFCG | Beirut, Bekaa, North and South | N/A | 10,160 children (recreational activities) | 366,886 |
| TDH-I | Mount Lebanon and Bekaa | 240 children | 7,500 children (PSS and child friendly spaces) | 1,000,000 |

| Output 3 | Refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers have increased access to psycho-social support services and recreational community activities. | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| TDH-L | South | 2,000 children | 3,000 children (recreational activities) | 40,000 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others) | Countrywide | 80 children | 1700 children (recreational activities) | 1,246,326 |
| UNICEF and Partners (AVSI, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, TDH-L, WCH) | Countrywide | 15,412 children | 81,500 children through PSS in child friendly spaces, recreational activities, non-formal education, mobile outreach and parenting classes | 8,270,560 |
| WCH | Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North and South | 650 children | 905 children (recreational and resilience activities) | 117,785 |
| World Vision | Beirut, North and South | 400 children and caregivers | 2,600 children and caregivers (PSS in child friendly spaces) | 1,300,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 17,340,257 (600,000) |

| Output 4 | Girls and boys are protected against the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs). | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 50,000 refugee and Lebanese children living near land-mine and UXO contaminated areas are aware of their risks. | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mine Risk Education (MRE) 2. Mine risk awareness campaigns | | | |
| Unmet needs | Mine mapping and mine clearance on the border with Syria difficult to perform due to on-going security concerns | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNICEF and partners | Countrywide | N/A | 50,000 children (MRE and awareness) | 300,000 |
| Total | | | | 300,000 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 5 | Capacities of child protection actors are strengthened and existing child protection coordination mechanisms are enhanced. | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | At least 1400 international and national child protection actors, including MoSA appointed staff as well as community-based child protection networks, will receive training or awareness-raising initiatives on child protection in emergencies. The Child Protection in Emergency (CPIE) capacity of 50 Social Development Centres (SDC), 40 Community Centres and 15 local NGOs will be strengthened to provide services that will benefit all targeted populations. | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Strengthen the capacity of national actors; trainings; development of standardized tools and procedures | | | |
| Unmet needs | 1. Limited capacity in country with new staff in need of child protection training 2. Development of coordination tools and referral mechanisms | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South and North | N/A | 400 national and municipality actors (13 trainings) | 250,000 |
| SCI | Beirut, North and Bekaa | 120 actors | 400 actors (trainings, mapping, SOPs development) | 450,000 |
| TDH-L | South | 40 actors | 60 actors (trainings) | 10,000 |
| UNHCR | Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, South and North | 10 trainings | 100 (trainings and support to strengthen local child protection system) | 1,196,326 |
| UNICEF and partners | Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon and North | 50 actors | 400 international and national actors (trainings/capacity building/mentoring on standards, procedures, CPIE, Mental Health and Psycho-social Support -MHPSS- and support to MoSA) | 500,000 |
| WCH | Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North and South | 19 actors | 76 actors (capacity building) | 9,500 |
| Total | | | | 2,415,826 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 4 | | | | 35,060,235 |

OBJECTIVE 5:**Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

Risks and incidence of SGBV have increased as a result of forced displacement, separation of families, limited access to support and economic opportunities as well as difficult living conditions in informal settlements with minimal privacy and compromised safety. To date, partners have recorded reports of sexual violence and exploitation, domestic violence, honour killings and harmful coping mechanisms such as child/forced marriage and survival sex associated with increased trafficking of people. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by SGBV, in particular unaccompanied girls and adolescents, single heads of households, child mothers, child spouses and women and girls living with disabilities.

With more than 70 per cent of the current refugee population consisting of women and children, and an estimated 10 per cent of Lebanese and refugee women having been exposed to one or more forms of SGBV (based on a 2012 UNFPA assessment), members of the SGBV Task Force plan to expand their programming to reach around 100,000 survivors and women/girls at risk. Programming also includes activities with men and boys as well as LGBT refugees and with key stakeholders within host communities.

Members of the SGBV Task Force will scale-up the number of safe spaces available to survivors, as well as increasing community and livelihoods activities that help affected women and girls to build social assets (peer networks, trusting relationships, mentorship) and economic assets (financial literacy, access to safe savings). Another priority will be to strengthen referral to multi-sectoral services and case management. Partners will also work to introduce community mediation initiatives and stronger outreach in coordination with key Government stakeholders, including from the security and legal sectors.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Output 1 | Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces and economic strengthening activities |
| Expected Outcomes | Capacity of safe spaces established for survivors of (SGBV) is increased 10 times; At least, 10% of women and girls of the displaced and host populations access learning and peer support activities within mobile and static safe spaces; 60,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV receiving dignity kits; [Services provided target 70% refugees and 30% Lebanese women and girls] |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase coverage of dedicated safe spaces for vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV through static and mobile strategies based on mapping of needs of the SGBV Task Force and concentration of refugees settlements; 2. Expand scope of learning/skills-building activities perceived by husband/father as contributing economically to the family in order to justify participation of women and girls. |
| Unmet needs | Mobility of women and girls is restricted by security and cultural values, and most vulnerable women and girls are often the most unreachable. Expanding the scope of activities provided through these initiatives (from basic awareness-raising to learning/skills-building activities) will facilitate access of women and girls as they can better justify their participation to their father/husband if they participate to activities economically contributing to the family. |

| Output 1 | Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces and economic strengthening activities | | | |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (26 Social Development Centres with safe spaces) | 650,000 |
| CLMC | Bekaa and Mount Lebanon | 500 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces established) | 2,050 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces expanded) | 105,000 |
| HAI | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 1150 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (+ 320 men 80 LGBTI) (2 new safe spaces) | 368,333 |
| INTERSOS | South | Not in RRP4 | 20,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (4 new safe spaces, dignity kits) | 630,000 |
| IRC | North, Bekaa and South | 150 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces established in North and Bekaa) | 800 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 additional safe spaces and 55,000 dignity kits) | 1,325,000 |
| IOCC | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | Not in RRP4 | 3,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (dignity kits) | 173,600 |
| UNFPA and partners | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | 2,500 | 30,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (40 additional safe spaces, dignity kits) | 2,083,000 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Makhzoumi Foundation and others) | Countrywide | 400 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces established) | 10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces expanded, 10 additional safe spaces) | 2,296,326 |
| UNICEF (IRC, HAI, Abaad and others) | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | 638 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces supported) | 10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (12 additional safe spaces; dignity kits) | 806,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 8,437,259 (650,000) |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | All survivors of SGBV access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services through ethical referrals and quality case management | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access case management services, including financial and legal assistance upon request;</p> <p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access specialized psycho-social-support;</p> <p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access specialized medical cares (clinical management of rape (CMR) is provided to all survivors of sexual violence **please note needs related to CMR are submitted through health sector)</p> <p>100% of survivors and women/children at risk are supported with immediate safe shelter options</p> <p>SGBV coordination working groups are functional at Governorate and national level, referral pathways and information management are strengthened</p> <p>[Services are available for both refugees and vulnerable host population]</p> | | | |
| Priorities | <p>1. Reinforce capacity of case management agencies to ensure at least two lead case management agencies are functioning in each Governorate, strengthen specialized psycho-social support activities through adequate number of trained social workers; emergency cash assistance and safe shelters</p> | | | |
| Unmet needs | <p>Some national service providers are reluctant to be associated with response to SGBV and are unwilling to expand their programme to specialized care for survivors. Utilization of service for survivors of SGBV is also limited due to distance to these services, often restricted freedom of movement imposed by family members and cultural pressures.</p> | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | North and Bekaa | 40 survivors or persons at risk | 500 survivors and persons at risk (case management, social work, safe shelter, targeted assistance) | 650,000 |
| CLMC | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 200 survivors and persons at risk (specialized psycho-social support, social work) | 379,500 |
| HAI | South | Not in RRP4 | 7,000 survivors and persons at risk (psycho-social-support, social work) | 153,333 |
| INTERSOS | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1,200 survivors and persons at risk (social work and health assistance) | 189,000 |
| IRC | North, Bekaa | N/A | 8 Facilities (160 Staff) are trained on Clinical Management of Rape 90 Service Providers are trained on Survivor centred and age appropriate group support 30 Service Providers are trained on SGBV Response and Prevention | 264,700 |
| Lebanese Red Cross | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | 150 survivors and women/girls at risk | 3,000 survivors and women at risk (social work, referral, targeted assistance) | 51,000 |

| Output 2 | All survivors of SGBV access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services through ethical referrals and quality case management | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| UNFPA | Mount Lebanon and South | 230 survivors or persons at risk | 3,200 survivors and persons at risk (specialized psycho-social support, social work, referral) | 72,425 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Abaad, Kafa, Makhzoumi Foundation) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 3,000 survivors and persons at risk (case management, specialized psycho-social support, targeted assistance) | 1,849,526 |
| UNICEF (IRC, HAI and others) | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 4,500 survivors and persons at risk (45 social development centres better equipped to assist persons at risk) | 2,449,225 |
| UNRWA | Countrywide | N/A | 200 survivors are supported 80% of cases are managed through the newly developed database Front line staff trained on SGBV and psychological first aid | 111,500 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 6,170,209 (650,000) |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Negative coping mechanisms and risks to SGBV are mitigated through mobilization of decision-makers and community mediation initiatives | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Advocacy material (video, play, leaflets) developed and disseminated by refugee and host communities; Joint refugee/host population initiatives on community mediation around issues related to child/forced marriage, trafficking, honour crimes and survival sex; Increased number of survivors of SGBV able to refer themselves to services, or referred by community-based protection mechanisms given an increased awareness on where and how to access services. Refugee committees, including women and youth groups are oriented on SGBV prevention and response [Initiatives targets both refugee and host population] | | | |
| Priorities | Mass information campaign and establishment of community-based networks to disseminate information on life-saving risks related to SGBV, access and location of services | | | |
| Unmet needs | Cultural constraints require longer term interventions to effect significant improvements in protection. Awareness-raising activities may not reach remote communities. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| CLMC | Bekaa | 100 individuals reached | 800 individuals reached | 29,700 |
| HAI | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 3,990 individuals reached | 40,000 |
| INTERSOS | South | Not in RRP4 | 3,000 individuals reached | 300,000 |
| IOCC | North, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South | Not in RRP4 | 2,160 individuals reached | 112,000 |
| IRC | North, Bekaa and South | Not in RRP4 | 11,000 individuals reached | 50,000 |
| Search for Common Ground | North, Bekaa and South | Not in RRP4 | 6,000 individuals reached | 202,846 |
| TDH-L | South | Not in RRP4 | 4200 individuals reached | 121,000 |
| UNFPA and partners | North, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South | 100 individuals reached | 300 individuals reached | 50,000 |
| UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Kafa, Makhzoumi Foundation, SHEILD , Amel) | Mount Lebanon and South | 350 individuals reached | 100,000 individuals reached | 1,446,326 |
| UNICEF (Abaad and partners) | North, Bekaa and South | Not in RRP4 | 80,000 individuals reached | 160,000 |
| Total | | | | 2,511,872 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Output 4 | Key Governmental stakeholders are better equipped to prevent and respond to SGBV at national and sub-national level | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 150 officials from General Security Offices are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways; 70 officials from Ministry of Justice and the Union for Protecting Childhood in Lebanon (UPEL) are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways; 150 staff from MoSA/SDC are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways | | | |
| Priorities | At least 2 liaison officers per Governorate within each Ministry [Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior (GSO-Police) and Ministry of Social Affairs (SDC)] are identified, trained and supported to better address SGBV. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Change of Government staffing and lack of supervision roles are constraints that cannot be addressed by humanitarian agencies | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| HAI | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 90 Governmental stakeholders | 33,333 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 10 Governmental stakeholders | 200 Governmental stakeholders | 1,246,326 |
| UNICEF | North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | 10 Governmental stakeholders | 80 Governmental stakeholders | 40,000 |
| Total | | | | 1,319,659 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 5 | | | | 18,438,999 |

Protection financial requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government - MoSA | 23,956,000 |
| ActionAid Denmark | 591,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | 20,000 |
| AMEL | 433,200 |
| AVSI | 195,000 |
| CLMC | 1,213,200 |
| DRC | 2,232,000 |
| HI | 3,400,000 |
| HAI | 594,999 |
| IOCC | 285,600 |
| IRD | 1,042,744 |
| IRC | 4,639,700 |
| INTERSOS | 1,399,000 |
| IOM | 3,650,000 |
| IR | 851,000 |
| Lebanese Red Cross | 51,000 |
| Mercy Corps (MC) | 6,600,000 |
| NRC | 1,599,996 |
| Safadi Foundation | 36,000 |
| SCI | 3,178,500 |
| SFCG | 569,732 |
| TDH-I | 1,000,000 |
| TDH-L | 221,000 |
| UNFPA | 2,205,425 |
| UNHCR | 83,077,981 |
| UNICEF | 18,225,785 |
| UNODC | 260,000 |
| UNRWA | 2,103,570 |
| WCH | 145,285 |
| World Vision International | 1,750,000 |
| WRF | 2,518,838 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 144,090,555 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 168,046,555 |

| F. FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE LEBANON | |
|---|--|
| Lead Agencies | WFP and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with strong participation from FAO. |
| Participating Agencies: | ACF, CLMC, DRC, FAO, GVC Italia, HI, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC), IOCC, IR, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SCI, SHEILD , UNRWA, WFP, WVI |
| Objectives | The overall objective is to ensure that food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members. Outcome 1: Access and availability of food ensured for targeted Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities. Outcome 2: Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural host communities restored. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 278,749,846 (UNWRA/WFP: July - December 2013 only) |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 9,600,000 |
| Contact Information | Ekram El-Huni: Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Interagency assessments in 2012 have shown that 85 per cent of Syrian refugees are food insecure and in need of continued support until the crisis ends. A SMART nutrition and food security survey in Lebanon (September 2012) showed that almost seven per cent of children are “at risk” of acute malnutrition and that seven per cent of women aged 15-49 years are malnourished. In March 2013, FAO conducted an Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis in the neighbouring countries, which highlighted the impact of the Syrian crisis on the Lebanese agriculture sector. The largest effect is on the poorest segments in rural areas hosting a great majority of refugees.

WFP’s regional emergency operation (EMOP) response aims at meeting immediate food needs of refugees in neighbouring countries. WFP’s original target for Lebanon within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) was to assist 275,000 registered refugees by June 2013, but this has now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and the influx of refugees into Lebanon. WFP’s assistance is primarily administered through a food voucher programme once refugees have formally registered with UNHCR. A food voucher feasibility assessment was carried out before initiating assistance to reaffirm that markets and infrastructure could support this approach. WFP and other organizations such as Oxfam are also providing food parcels to vulnerable Syrian refugees pending registration. By the end of March, WFP Lebanon provided vouchers or food parcels to 185,032 people. Preparations are underway to cope with the massively increasing caseload expected in the coming months but the additional pressure on WFP’s resources has led to an anticipated funding shortfall in May, which will leave over 200,000 vulnerable people in dire need of food. This is expected to cause serious social and political implications in the country. UNRWA has also provided one round of cash for food assistance to 42,427 PRS.

In complement to the refugee response, FAO is implementing a project to support 2,170 Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host families through dairy production. Dairy products are a primary source of food and nutrition and represent a major source of income for Lebanese rural communities.

To ensure solid coordination, complementarities and identification of gaps in the crisis response, Food Security partners established a Food Security Working Group in March 2013, co-led by WFP and the GoL, with strong participation from FAO. The Working Group works to restore food security and agricultural livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

To improve the food security of vulnerable targeted Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities, WFP and its partners will:

- Provide food assistance to vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees. Assistance will target 80 per cent of the total population based on a combination of post-distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) analyses carried out until January 2013 as well as evolving trends during recent months, which reveal larger influxes of increasingly vulnerable refugees who have suffered multiple displacements and the deteriorating conditions of pre-existing registered refugees (for example, reports indicated that some 20 per cent of Syrian refugees in the Bekaa Valley are currently residing in tented settlements). The criteria for identifying vulnerable households will be refined in line with the results of a forthcoming GoL, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF led Profiling Exercise;
- In terms of assistance to PRS, UNRWA and WFP will collaborate to introduce and fundraise for a food voucher programme;
- Provide emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese host families through quarterly food vouchers and one-off food parcels. Under the GoL's Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) established in 2004, applications are screened by the Ministry of Social Affairs to ensure that the most vulnerable families are targeted. Beneficiaries receive a basket of assistance such as full hospitalization and education support.

Other Food Security partners will assist in covering the needs of un-registered refugees and other displaced groups. In particular, Oxfam will provide cash/voucher for food to new arrivals and refugees pending registration for a period of one month. CLMC will provide food vouchers and/or parcels to vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members. Islamic Relief and its partners will also provide food vouchers and/or parcels to vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members. IOCC will assist vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members with food vouchers redeemable in local shops and provide food pots (traditional local meals) prepared by women's cooperatives.

FAO's Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan expresses concern over spread of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses due to the collapse of veterinary services in Syria. Livestock constitute an essential source of nutrition and income for refugees and the host community in Lebanon. Disruptions in trade flows since the outbreak of the

Syrian crisis have resulted in poor Lebanese farmers losing access to cheap Syrian agricultural inputs and services that they depend on. Lebanese imports of Syrian food have dropped more than 50 per cent. Consequently, the sector is experiencing a massive decrease in farm gate prices, while the prices of agricultural inputs and services continue to rise. Lack of food and phytosanitary control at Lebanese/Syrian official and unofficial border crossings further compromises the food and nutrition security of vulnerable refugee and host populations in Lebanon, who are likely to buy the cheapest, unsafe or substandard food.¹³

The FAO assessment will guide the work of FAO and agricultural partners in this Plan and will focus on:

- Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and establishment of food safety control measures on the border; and
- Food security and livelihood support through crop and livestock production.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 1 | Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities. | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Lebanon as well as of PRS, Lebanese returnees and host communities. (Target: 85% of targeted population has acceptable food consumption). Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 Without proper nutrients, children under five will be negatively affected for the rest of their lives (Target: Reduce and contain the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates to below 5% of the under-five population). Beneficiaries include: Unregistered Syrian refugees 411,240 people Registered Syrian refugees 800,000 people PRS 80,000 people Lebanese hosts 184,000 people Lebanese returnees 105,200 people Other (general vulnerability) 76,250 people</p> | | | |
| Priorities | This output is considered the first priority amongst the four for funding. Within the output, project components were not prioritized as the interventions will prioritize the most vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities in affected areas. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Beneficiary numbers are based on vulnerability targeting. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (HRC) | Lebanon | N/A | 10,000 households of Lebanese returnees have access to food for 6 months | 9,600,000 |

13 For more information, see FAO's *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighbouring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey* available at: <<http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?ID=2405645andCat=2andlang=ENandI=0andDId=0andCId=0andCMSId=5000914>>

| Output 1 | Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities. | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|---|------------|
| WFP and GoL | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 159,000 vulnerable Lebanese host community beneficiaries redeemable in local shops. | 10,457,060 |
| WFP and GoL | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food parcels to 25,000 vulnerable Lebanese host community beneficiaries awaiting registration and eligibility with MoSA. | 801,541 |
| CLMC | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food vouchers to 179,175 vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community beneficiaries. | 4,214,904 |
| CLMC | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food parcels to 53,445 vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community beneficiaries. | 1,265,541 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food pots (traditional local meals) prepared by women's cooperatives in Healthy Kitchens for 6,250 beneficiaries. | 510,000 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food vouchers (per 3 months) to 40,000 vulnerable people redeemable in local shops. | 1,200,000 |
| Islamic Relief and partners | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food vouchers to 30,000 vulnerable people redeemable in local shops. | 6,750,000 |
| Oxfam | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of cash/voucher for food to 110,000 'new arrivals', refugees households having pending registration/recoding covering 1 month. | 2,970,000 |

| Output 1 | Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| WFP and its partners | Countrywide | Provision of food vouchers to 225,000 vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and 7,500 Lebanese returnees redeemable in local shops. | Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 800,000 vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and 105,200 Lebanese returnees redeemable in local shops. | 209,978,185 |
| WFP and its partners | Countrywide | Provision of food parcels to 37,500 vulnerable 'new arrivals' and refugees pending registration | Provision of food parcels to 73,500 vulnerable 'new arrivals' and refugees pending registration for over 1 month. | 18,561,315 |
| UNRWA and WFP | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 80,000 vulnerable PRS redeemable in local shops. | 13,510,800 ^a |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 279,819,346 (9,600,000) |

a The UNRWA and WFP collaboration on food assistance to PRS will cover the period from July to December 2013 for a value of US\$ 13.5 million.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>Around 400,000 sheep, goats and cattle vaccinated against important serotypes of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and goat plague (PPR).</p> <p>Some 15,000 livestock keepers (and their families) will be able to retain and make a living from their herds of sheep and goats and dairy cattle in the medium term.</p> <p>Some 15,000 households (75,000 individuals) will have sustained access to safe and nutritious food.</p> <p>Veterinary and livestock extension services developed and functioning at the community level in remote areas along the Syrian border.</p> <p>Phytosanitary capacity and infrastructure for inspection and control of the trans-boundary crop diseases and pests are strengthened.</p> <p>Phytosanitary capacity for post-entry regulation measures and treatments is improved.</p> <p>Laboratory facilities are strengthened and staff associated with border food control and phytosanitary control are trained.</p> <p>Proper and timely communication of risks and outbreaks for rapid containment and control programmes is established.</p> | | | |
| Priorities | The intervention will prioritize the most vulnerable returnee and host community households in affected areas. Containment of Trans-boundary Animal diseases (TADs) is considered most urgent. | | | |
| Unmet needs | FAO is targeting 30,000 livestock keepers over two years with a blanket vaccination campaign. Unmet needs in 2013 include the 15,000 households that will be targeted in 2014. Initiatives to improve food and phytosanitary control mechanisms on the border cover existing needs and must be implemented simultaneously | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | Border Areas of the North, Bekaa and South | FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security impact Assessment, March 2013 | <p>Direct beneficiaries (vaccination campaign and animal forage): Some 75,000 Lebanese returnees, Syrian refugees and host community members.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests will benefit the entire host community, all returnees and refugees - but in particular the poorest and most vulnerable consumers, as this group is often forced to buy cheap and unsafe food</p> | 4,763,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,763,000 |

| Output 3 | Smallholder Agricultural Production Restored | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 2500 affected farming households (12,500 individuals) will have reduced food insecurity through increases in crop and livestock production. 500 (2,500 individuals) affected farming households will have enhanced income generation through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing 3000 (15,000 individuals) affected farming households will have improved food nutrition and food safety through the increased consumption of fruit, vegetables and dairy produce and the adoption of hygienic production and processing practices. | | | |
| Priorities | The intervention will prioritize the most vulnerable returnee and host community households in affected areas. Project components cannot be isolated or prioritized. | | | |
| Unmet needs | FAO is targeting 6000 households (30,000 individuals) over two years. It is estimated that an additional 6000 - 9000 farmers Households in affected areas suffer from reduced food security and income generation due to the crisis | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | Border Areas of the North, Bekaa and South | FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security impact Assessment, March 2013 | 1500 returnees, who lost parts of or their entire livestock and harvest, and 13,500 vulnerable host community members at risk of food insecurity and with substantially reduced livelihoods due to the impact of the Syrian crisis on the agriculture sector | 3,767,500 |
| Total | | | | 3,767,500 |

Food Security and Agriculture Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|------------------------------|--|
| High Relief Commission (HRC) | 9,600,000 |
| CLMC | 5,480,445 |
| FAO | 8,530,500 |
| IOCC | 1,710,000 |
| Islamic Relief | 6,750,000 |
| Oxfam | 2,970,000 |
| UNRWA | 13,510,800 |
| WFP | 239,798,101 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 278,749,846 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 288,349,846 |

| G. NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS) LEBANON | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) |
| Participating Agencies | AVSI, CLMC, CISP, DRC, GVC-Italia, HI, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC) IOCC, INTERSOS, IR, Medair, MC, SI, Tdh-L, WVI, UNRWA |
| Objectives | Health and well-being of the asylum-seeking population assured through the attainment of basic living standards |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 189,350,347 |
| GoL requirements | US\$11,190,000 |
| Contact Information | Charles Higgins: higgins@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Partners have provided the majority of refugees in Lebanon with Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance upon arrival. The main items distributed are blankets (80,000 since Jan 2013), mattresses (67,000), hygiene kits (59,000) and clothing vouchers (58,000)¹⁴. The NFI kit issued to new arrivals consists of blankets, mattresses, a kitchen and a hygiene set per family, a cooker and gas from WFP as well as a dignity kit from some NGOs. During the winter, agencies supplemented this NFI kit with additional items such as winter blankets, a heater and fuel vouchers (nearly 200,000 have been distributed since Jan 2013). PRS received 609 hygiene kits, 371 bedding kits, and 31,732 persons received cash for clothing. With the projections of up to 1,000,000 refugees by December 2013 and the possibility of sudden mass arrivals, UNHCR has begun to build up its stock of key shelter items and NFIs although, at present, this reserve is not enough to provide 10,000 families with every item, which is the current target.

To date, the majority of NFI recipients have been unregistered refugees, most of whom have been awaiting registration. Partners have also assisted persons from Syria who are afraid or unwilling to register. This presents difficulties because the unregistered are, by definition, hard to track. The other major challenge faced by all actors is limited resourcing, which has made it difficult to standardize the NFI packages provided by different agencies, even when funded by the same donor. Partners have worked to map areas of intervention to improve efficiency, help avoid duplication and facilitate planning; budgeting and reporting on assistance to unregistered refugees and new arrivals, further efforts will be made in this regard. Since a major problem affecting all actors is that funding has not kept pace with the rapidly expanding needs, agencies are discussing the possibility of shared procurement and logistic arrangements, for greater economies of scale.

¹⁴ All figures are since 01 Jan 2013.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Quick household surveys conducted by the agencies distributing NFIs to new arrivals have confirmed that the majority of refugees arrive in Lebanon with almost no personal possessions, and that they do not have the means to purchase them even if they are available in their locations. Almost all families need the basic household items for cooking and eating, sleeping and moving around with dignity. This means the provision of pots, pans, plates and utensils, cookers (plus gas), bedding, and clothing almost immediately upon arrival. The other key need is to provide families, particularly those living in tents, informal collective centres or other unsupported shelters, with NFIs to enable them to survive the forthcoming winter without adverse impact on their health and well-being, or without forcing them to resort to negative coping strategies such as taking exploitative work or selling the few possessions they have.

A key constraint is the difficulty of targeting the assistance provided to new arrivals, given the large numbers now arriving every day, and limited capacities to conduct needs assessments or vulnerability profiling at the point of arrival. In addition, the asylum-seekers themselves are often wary of assessment/profiling efforts, and resist the concept of targeting by the agencies to only the most needy families. Recognizing these constraints, the NFI Working Group has agreed that a New Arrival Kit should be provided to any newly arriving family in need of NFI assistance to provide essential items. Ninety per cent of all new arrivals (Syrian refugees, Palestinians from Syria as well as Lebanese returnees) projected until end 2013 will be targeted for this most basic level of NFI assistance on the assumption that a minority of families (10 per cent) will not need support. Other forms of support are provided to progressively more tightly targeted numbers of beneficiaries. If all funding requirements are met, the maximum number of beneficiaries reached this year would be 194,000 families (approximately 968,000 individuals).

Based on these assumptions and constraints, the NFI priorities are to:

- Cover winter needs by providing the refugee, Lebanese returnee and host community families who live under the worst shelter conditions, with assistance to enable them to survive winter without adverse effects.
- Cover emerging needs by providing all refugees from Syria (including Palestine refugees) and Lebanese returnees arriving at the border, with a minimal set of bedding and the means to cook, eat and maintain hygiene.
- Cover specific vulnerabilities by providing refugees with limited or no means to provide for their families with supplemental NFI assistance to obtain household essentials and clothing.
- Cover the emergency needs of newly discovered families which have not received any other support with targeted NFI assistance based on an assessment of their specific vulnerabilities.
- Cover contingency needs by establishing a reserve stock of essential NFIs, to be a buffer in case of the worst case scenario (an influx which significantly exceeds this Plan's projections – i.e. > 20,000 persons per day).

| Output 1 | Vulnerable households supported with winter needs | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Populations receiving assistance include: Refugees (registered/pending): 71,118 families (355,590 people) Refugees (unregistered): 9,350 families (46,750 people) Palestine refugees: 4,968 families (16,782 people) Lebanese returnees: 3,379 families (16,895 people) Lebanese hosts: 1,835 families (9,175 people) TOTAL: 90,650 families (445,192 people) | | | |
| Priorities | Provide standard NFI Winterization Package Provide Winter Fuel Vouchers Provide winterization supplies | | | |
| Unmet needs | Capacity of agencies insufficient to cover all needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 98,266 families (491,330 people) Capacity = 86,467 families (432,335 people) Gap = 11,799 families (58,995 people) | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Lebanon | N/A | 6,000 | 3,600,000 |
| High Relief Commission (HRC) | Lebanon | N/A | 10,000 NFI packages distributed 10,000 households supported for 5 months | 7,590,000 |
| AVSI | South | Not in RRP4 | 700 | 600,000 |
| CLMC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 522 | 4,100 | 1,476,615 |
| CISP | South | N/A | 850 | 341,600 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | 500 | 16,337 | 14,698,549 |
| GVC | Bekaa, Tripoli, Mt. Lebanon | 67 | 2,420 | 982,091 |
| IOCC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 1,500 | 2,900 | 290,000 |
| IOM | Bekaa, North, South | 8,400 | 45,000 | 3,600,000 |
| INTERSOS | South | Not in RRP4 | 750 | 267,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 14,250 | 5,060,295 |
| Medair | Bekaa | 500 | 3,500 | 1,800,500 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South | Not in RRP4 | 910 | 295,750 |
| Solidarités International | Tripoli | Not in RRP4 | 750 | 294,300 |
| UNHCR | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 18,464 | 40,000 | 15,336,327 |
| UNRWA | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 4,968 | 333,626 |

| Output 1 | Vulnerable households supported with winter needs | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| World Vision | Bekaa, South, Palestine Camps | 2,500 | 6,000 | 3,300,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 59,866,653 (11,190,000) |

| Output 2 | Newly arriving refugees and Lebanese returnees have a minimal set of bedding and means to cook, eat and maintain hygiene | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 96,458 families (482,290 people) Syrian refugees (unregistered): 10,765 families (53,825 people) Palestine refugees: 13,322 families (45,295 people) Lebanese returnees: 4,489 families (22,445 people) TOTAL: 125,034 families (603,855 people) | | | |
| Priorities | Provide standard NFI Arrival Kits Provide standard NFI Arrival Baby Kits Provide mattresses and bedding (bed sheets and summer blankets) | | | |
| Unmet needs | With 100% funding for this output, there will be no gaps. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| AVSI | South | Not in RRP4 | 1,300 | 330,000 |
| CLMC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 5,970 | 12,300 | 2,318,862 |
| CISP | South | Not in RRP4 | 1,525 | 337,266 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | 7,244 | 44,800 | 11,782,300 |
| GVC | Bekaa, Tripoli, Mt. Lebanon | 173 | 6,450 | 1,810,230 |
| HI | Bekaa, Tripoli | Not in RRP4 | 13,005 | 5,125,500 |
| Islamic Relief | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 13,655 | 3,968,250 |
| Medair | Bekaa | 500 | 6,320 | 2,235,240 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South | Not in RRP4 | 2,206 | 591,224 |
| Solidarités International | Tripoli | Not in RRP4 | 2,600 | 907,920 |
| TdH | South | 677 | 1,500 | 360,000 |
| UNHCR | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 15,000 | 5,078,827 |
| UNRWA | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut | 2,000 | 13,326 | 2,770,063 |
| World Vision | Bekaa, South, Palestine Camps | 1,500 | 9,500 | 2,495,000 |
| Total | | | | 40,110,682 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Refugees have supplemental assistance to obtain household essentials and clothing | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 133,983 families (669,915 people) Palestine refugees: 4,968 families (16,782 people) TOTAL: 138,951 families (686,697 people) | | | |
| Priorities: | 1. Provide standard NFI Registration Kits. 2. Provide clothing and clothes vouchers to women and children. | | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| CLMC | South | Not in RRP4 | 6,099 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers | 576,214 |
| Islamic Relief | Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 18,900 | 2,162,160 |
| UNHCR | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 18,464 | 40,800 | 16,786,742 |
| UNRWA | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 16,782 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers | 473,537 |
| Total | | | | 19,998,653 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 4 | Vulnerable households that are afraid, unwilling and/or unable to register assisted with emergency needs | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 5,654 families (28,270 people) Syrian refugees (unregistered): 13,559 families (67,795 people) Palestine refugees: 4,507 families (22,535 people) Lebanese returnees: 4,795 families (23,975 people) Lebanese hosts: 6,770 families (33,850 people) TOTAL: 35,285 families (176,425 people) | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Provide a set of NFIs (or voucher equivalent) to meet emergency needs. 2. Provide regular monthly support to the most vulnerable families (not registered). 3. Provide clothing and clothes vouchers for women and children (not registered). | | | |
| Unmet needs | Capacity of agencies insufficient to cover all needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 43,353 families (216,765 people) Capacity = 35,285 families (176,425 people) Gap = 8,068 families (40,340 people) | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| AVSI | South | Not in RRP4 | 300 | 120,000 |
| CLMC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 21,594 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers | 2,402,190 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | Not in RRP4 | 11,250 | 4,286,250 |
| GVC | Bekaa, North, Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 2,490 | 432,300 |
| HI | Bekaa, Tripoli | Not in RRP4 | 2,295 | 872,100 |
| IOCC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 2,240 individuals assisted with clothing sets | 1,206,000 |
| IOM | Bekaa, North | 2,720 | Purchase and distribution of supplemental NFI and Household essential for 20,000 Households | 2,500,000 |
| INTERSOS | South | Not in RRP4 | 6,750 | 810,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 5,250 | 3,959,287 |
| Medair | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1,000 | 150,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South | Not in RRP4 | 4,360 | 1,133,600 |
| Total | | | | 17,871,727 |

| Output 5 | Contingency stocks of essential NFIs ensured | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Populations receiving assistance include: *Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 33,207 families (166,035 people) *Syrian refugees (unregistered): 3,130 families (15,650 people) *Palestine refugees: 922 families (4,610 people) *Lebanese returnees: 1,401 families (7,005 people) *Lebanese hosts: 384 families (1,920 people) TOTAL: 39,044 families (195,220 people) | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI New Arrival Kit items. 2. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Arrival Baby Kit items. 3. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Registration Kit items. 4. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Winterization Package items. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Agency capacity insufficient to cover needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 43,353 families (216,765 people) Capacity = 39,044 families (195,220 people) Gap = 4,309 families (21,545 people) | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 20,000 | 5,260,000 |
| HI | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1,000 | 474,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 2,400 | 1,423,227 |
| Medair | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 500 | 375,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa, South | Not in RRP4 | 644 | 251,160 |
| UNHCR | Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon | 6,000 | 22,000 | 13,037,713 |
| World Vision | Bekaa, South | Not in RRP4 | 2,000 | 1,220,000 |
| Total | | | | 22,041,100 |
| NFI TOTAL (May-December 2013) | | | | 159,888,815 |
| NFI TOTAL (January-March 2013) | | | | 40,651,532 |

Non-Food Items (NFIs) Financial Requirements (2013 total)

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Government - MoSA | 3,600,000 |
| Government - HRC | 7,590,000 |
| AVSI | 1,050,000 |
| CLMC | 8,149,011 |
| CISP | 783,866 |
| DRC | 43,201,099 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | 3,695,580 |
| HI | 6,471,600 |
| IOCC | 2,496,000 |
| IRC | 260,000 |
| INTERSOS | 1,077,000 |
| IOM | 6,800,000 |
| Islamic Relief | 16,573,219 |
| Medair | 5,160,740 |
| MC | 2,271,734 |
| SCI | 1,072,000 |
| Solidarités International | 1,202,220 |
| TDH-L | 360,000 |
| UNHCR | 71,583,609 |
| UNICEF | 1,724,280 |
| UNRWA (Food with WFP) | 4,964,789 |
| World Vision International | 10,453,600 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 189,350,347 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 200,540,347 |

| H. SHELTER LEBANON | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) |
| Participating Agencies | CHF, CISP, CLMC, DRC, IOCC, IRD, FPSC, IRL, SCI, SHEILD , SI, Medair, NRC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, UN-Habitat, UNRWA |
| Objectives | Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees from Syria in Lebanon |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 201,648,101 |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 64,994,394 |
| Contact Information | Marcel van Maastrigt: MAASTRIG@unhcr.org Ahmad Kassem, Ministry of Social Affairs: KASSEMA@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since shelter assistance to refugees from Syria began in 2012, some 60,000 individuals (approximately 12,000 households) have received shelter support. The activities by shelter partners include: weatherproofing of unfinished houses (7,000 households assisted); rehabilitation of houses and collective shelters (2,000 families assisted); cash assistance to refugee families, including PRS as well as directly to host community households (2,500 households assisted, 20,998 PRS households assisted). Temporary shelter, prefabricated shelters and tents have been provided on a limited basis, due to Government regulations. Coordination has been reinforced with the Ministry of Social Affairs as the co-lead of the shelter working group and interventions are closely coordinated with the WASH, Protection and other sectors to ensure a comprehensive approach.

As the influx from Syria has accelerated shelter absorption capacity has diminished, particularly in areas of high refugee concentration and especially within the overcrowded Palestine refugee camps. At the outset of the crisis many refugee households were able to find affordable shelter or host families to reside with. However, rental prices are increasing and the capacity of host communities and relatives to provide shelter is nearing the point of exhaustion in many parts of the country. The number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling, and the potential for collective shelters is limited. Partners have agreed on the need to establish transit sites to accommodate new arrivals however delays in obtaining necessary authorizations have limited the sector's capacity to respond to the continuing emergency. Given the increasingly limited shelter options available to refugees, the number of refugee households in need of shelter assistance is expected to rise.

As affordable shelter options fade, refugees are turning to improvised shelters. There has been an increase in informal 'tented settlements'¹⁵, particularly in locations providing access to agricultural work. Elsewhere refugees have squatted disused buildings, creating informal collective shelters. These informal shelter arrangements are often sub-standard, with limited or no sanitation facilities and located in areas prone to flooding and at risk of fire.

¹⁵ Estimates are that the number has tripled in the Bekaa valley alone since the beginning of the year. UNHCR is working to map tented settlements in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa to better document the proportion of refugees living in informal arrangements and inform planning in the shelter and WASH sectors.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall shelter needs of refugees are based on the projected population by the end of 2013 and the information on available shelter solutions provided by partners, municipalities and regional and national authorities. It is estimated that some 70 per cent of the projected population of refugees and PRS will be in need of some form of shelter assistance by the end of the year: 165,200 households, or 826,000 individuals.

Taking into account existing constraints, and realistic timeframes for implementing shelter projects, the interventions put forward by partners in this plan, target some 130,000 of these households. Beneficiaries of the shelter assistance include over 30,000 PRS and some 7,000 vulnerable host population households. The targeted population will include refugee households identified as being vulnerable, estimated at 34 per cent of the population.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS RELEVANT TO SECTOR

It is assumed that current interventions to rehabilitate houses and provide collective shelters will be insufficient to respond to the increasing refugee numbers, and that new arrivals will continue to resort to spontaneous and often sub-standard shelter options.

The strategy will combine available options to achieve the highest possible impact, scaling up the provision of temporary, emergency shelter while continuing to support longer-term options where available. Partners will work towards the following outputs, in order of priority:

- Providing safe and dignified emergency shelter to newly arriving households including through the establishment and management of transit sites¹⁶, weatherproofing in informal tented settlements in line with minimum standards; and weatherproofing of unfinished houses to protect from the elements, and improve privacy;
- Providing cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented accommodation, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction;
- Providing cash assistance to all PRS;
- Improving substandard shelters through the rehabilitation of houses that can provide adequate longer-term shelter, and the provision of semi-permanent shelters;
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through the rehabilitation of private and public buildings;
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters).

¹⁶ The identification of potential sites is a joint UNHCR/Ministry of Social Affairs effort ensuring the assessment includes both technical, site-planning, standards as well as other suitability criteria such as acceptance by the local population.

Lebanese host communities will benefit from several interventions; some will receive cash assistance for hosting refugee families; others will benefit from rehabilitation and improvements of their properties.

| Output 1 | Emergency shelter is provided | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 76,000 families of whom: 12,000 families in informal tented settlements benefit from improved shelter 34,000 families benefit from weatherproofing unfinished houses and winterisation kits 30,000 families benefit from emergency shelter in transit sites PRS: 400 families who benefit from weatherproofing of unfinished houses | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary (Emergency) shelter 2. Weatherproofing informal tented settlements 3. Weatherproofing unfinished houses | | | |
| Unmet needs | Due to limitation on the number of transit sites that can be constructed and the capacity of partners in implementing these projects, some vulnerable people will not receive assistance: Needs= 85,836 families Capacity= 76,400 families Gap= 9,436 families | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 6 transit sites hosting 12,000 households | 34,602,394 |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 5,000 refugee households | 3,000,000 |
| CISP | South | 320 refugee households | 1,020 refugee households | 364,080 |
| DRC | North, Bekaa | 170 refugee households | 2,400 refugee households | 7,488,000 |
| IR | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 3,600 refugee households 400 PRS households | 1,920,000 |
| Medair | Bekaa | 200 refugee households | 8000 refugee households 5,500 unregistered households | 8,400,000 |
| NRC | North, Bekaa | 100 refugee households | 1,140 refugee households supported with winterisation kits | 168,948 |
| Save the Children (SCI) | Bekaa | 2,400 refugee households | 6,200 refugee households | 864,000 |
| Solidarités International (SI) | North | Not in RRP4 | 624 refugee households 78 unregistered households 78 host community households | 470,000 |

| Output 1 | Emergency shelter is provided | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| UNHCR | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 6 sites hosting 18,000 refugee households (46,800,000), Assistance to 12,000 refugee households in informal tented settlements (10,000,000) total: 30,000 households | 57,896,327 |
| UN-HABITAT | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 6,600 refugee households | 1,665,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 116,838,749 (37,602,394) |

| Output 2 | Substandard shelter is improved | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Improvement of substandard shelters Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 22,488 families benefit from adequate, rehabilitated shelter or receive semi-permanent shelter. PRS: 1,133 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter Lebanese hosts: 5,749 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Rehabilitation of apartment/house 2. Semi-permanent shelter provided | | | |
| Unmet needs | As the capacity to identify and rehabilitate houses in the implementing period is limited and priority is given to emergency interventions, there will be gaps: Needs = 33,613 families Capacity = 29,370 families Gap = 4,243 families | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 (households) | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Lebanon | N/A | 4,000 Lebanese families receiving financial subsidies for hosting Syrian refugees | 4,800,000 |
| CISP | South | Not in RRP4 | 88 refugee households | 168,960 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | 160 refugee households | 1,900 refugee households | 6,930,000 |
| IOCC | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 40 refugee households | 76,800 |
| IR | Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South | Not in RRP4 | 233 refugee households 27 PRS households | 499,200 |
| IRD | North | Not in RRP4 | 940 refugee households 600 unregistered households 60 Lebanese returnee households 120 PRS households | 1,516,320 |
| NRC | Bekaa, North, South | 500 refugee households | 5540 refugee households | 12,490,800 |

| Output 2 | Substandard shelter is improved | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| PU-AMI | Mount Lebanon, North, South | Not in RRP4 | 11,464 refugee households 1,169 host community households 746 PRS households | 3,397,680 |
| Save the Children (SCI) | Bekaa | 120 refugee households | 470 refugee households | 902,400 |
| SHEILD | South | Not in RRP4 | 30 refugee households | 90,000 |
| Solidarités International (SI) | North | Not in RRP4 | 163 refugee households 20 unregistered households 20 host community households | 306,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1,000 refugee households 500 host community households | 960,000 |
| UNRWA | Lebanon (all camps) | 48 refugee households | 240 refugee households | 222,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 32,360,160 (4,800,000) |

| Output 3 | Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Assistance towards costs of shelter Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 26,893 families receive assistance towards shelter costs PRS: 30,336 families receive assistance towards shelter costs Lebanese hosts: 5,155 host families receive support towards the added costs related to the presence of refugee families Lebanese returnees: 5,655 households receive assistance towards shelter costs | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Cash for rent 2. Cash for host families | | | |
| Unmet needs | Priority is given to emergency shelter interventions Coverage gaps: Needs = 75,047 families Capacity = 67,999 families Gap = 7,048 families | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 4,000 Lebanese host families | 5,760,000 |
| Government (HRC) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 5,000 returnees households | 12,000,000 |
| CHF | Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 400 refugee households | 405,000 |
| CLMC | South | Not in RRP4 | 68 refugee households | 72,000 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | 900 refugee households | 2400 refugee households | 2,592,000 |

| Output 3 | Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| IOCC | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 500 refugee households 500 unregistered households 500 Lebanese returnee households 500 host community households | 1,620,000 |
| IR | Bekaa, Beirut, Mount Lebanon, South | 48 refugee households | 9,273 refugee households 1,310 households afraid/ unable to register 655 Lebanese returnee households 655 host community households 655 PRS households | 10,780,560 |
| NRC | South | 25 refugee households | 150 refugee households | 201,600 |
| Oxfam | Beirut, North, South | 2,000 refugee households | 4,000 refugee households 6,000 PRS households | 3,600,000 |
| PU-AMI | North, South | Not in RRP4 | 272 refugee households | 208,800 |
| SHEILD | South | 80 refugee households | 120 refugee households | 129,600 |
| Solidarités International (SI) | North | Not in RRP4 | 360 refugee households 40 unregistered households | 472,500 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 691 refugee households | 7500 refugee households | 7,524,898 |
| UNRWA | Beirut, Bekaa, North, South | 20,883 PRS households | 23,681 PRS households | 27,333,830 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 72,700,788 (17,760,000) |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 4 | Collective shelter capacity is increased | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Syrian refugees: 8,322 families are sheltered in adequate collective shelters 40 PRS are sheltered in adequate collective shelter 10 Lebanese returnees families are sheltered in adequate collective shelters | | | |
| Priorities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of public collective shelters 2. Rehabilitation of private collective shelters 3. Collective shelter management | | | |
| Unmet needs | Needs = 8,596 families Capacity = 8,372 families Gap = 224 families | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 2000 refugee households | 4,832,000 |
| CHF | Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 150 refugee households | 450,000 |
| CISP | South | 60 refugee households | 108 refugee households | 244,800 |
| CLMC | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon | 200 refugee households | 60 refugee households 260 households afraid/ unwilling to register | 291,648 |
| DRC | Bekaa, North, South | 250 refugee households | 500 refugee households | 4,425,000 |
| FPSC | Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 500 refugee households | 144,000 |
| IOCC | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 300 refugee households | 720,000 |
| IRD | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, North, South | Not in RRP4 | 1620 refugee households | 10,800,000 |
| IR | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South | Not in RRP4 | 415 refugee households 20 households afraid/ unwilling to register 10 Lebanese returnee households 40 PRS households | 1,455,000 |
| PU-AMI | Mount Lebanon, North, South | Not in RRP4 | 609 refugee households | 1,353,960 |
| NRC | Bekaa | 50 refugee households | 60 refugee households | 15,120 |
| SHEILD | South | Not in RRP4 | 80 refugee households | 228,000 |
| UNHCR | Lebanon | 691 refugee households | 1400 refugee households | 2,096,328 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 27,055,856 (4,832,000) |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 5 | Preparedness for emergency interventions ensured | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | The emergency needs of 19,620 refugee households can be addressed by pre-positioned emergency shelter kits | | | |
| Priorities | Prepositioning of emergency shelter items to ensure rapid response to unforeseen circumstances such as storms or eviction | | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| IR | South | Not in RRP4 | 1,955 refugee households 230 households afraid/ unwilling to register 115 PRS households | 2,208,000 |
| Medair | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1000 refugee households | 570,000 |
| NRC | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 710 refugee households | 1,278,000 |
| Save the Children (SCI) | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 500 refugee households | 240,000 |
| SHEILD | South | Not in RRP4 | 250 refugee households | 1,500,000 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 5140 refugee households | 14,860 refugee households | 11,890,942 |
| Total | | | | 17,686,942 |

Shelter Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government - MoSA | 52,994,394 |
| Government - HRC | 12,000,000 |
| CLMC | 363,648 |
| CHF | 855,000 |
| CISP | 777,840 |
| DRC | 21,435,000 |
| FPSC | 144,000 |
| IOCC | 2,416,800 |
| IRD | 12,316,320 |
| Islamic Relief | 16,862,760 |
| Medair | 8,970,000 |
| NRC | 14,154,468 |
| Oxfam | 3,600,000 |
| PU-AMI | 4,960,440 |
| SCI | 2,006,400 |
| SHEILD | 1,947,600 |
| Solidarités International | 1,248,500 |
| UNHABITAT | 2,625,000 |
| UNHCR | 79,408,495 |
| UNRWA (Food with WFP) | 27,555,830 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 201,648,101 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 266,642,495 |

| I. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) LEBANON | |
|---|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR, UNICEF and Water Establishments of Lebanon |
| Participating Agencies | ACF, ACTED, CISP and RI, CLMC, DRC, GVC, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC), IOCC and NCA, IR, IRD, Medair, MC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SI, UNDP/MoSA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, SHEILD, MF, UNICEF, UNRWA,WVI |
| Objectives | Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 143,477,747 |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 11,950,000 |
| Contact Information | Pankaj Kumar Singh, UNHCR: singhpa@unhcr.org David Adams, UNICEF: dadams@unicef.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of 2013, the WASH Working Group has undertaken hygiene promotion activities benefiting 56,339 individuals and distributed 86,957 hygiene and 34,711 baby kits. Water needs have also been met through the distribution of 200 jerry cans/buckets and 1,173 water filters. Moreover, 38 water quality tests have been conducted and 1,341 water storage tanks have been installed. Sanitation needs have been addressed through the construction or rehabilitation of 1,510 latrines, provision of 20 solid waste collection bins, distribution of 720 toilet cleaning kits, and installation of 496 hand washing points. In addition, 150 water-trucking trips have been undertaken. Over 26,000 PRS and other refugees from Syria have also benefited from environmental health services inside Palestine refugee camps across Lebanon.

The affected population is scattered all over the country making the WASH response expensive, time consuming, logistically challenging and difficult to coordinate. Refugees are currently residing in over 1,100 locations and there are 197 tented settlements in the Bekaa valley alone. The increase in tented settlements presents a particular challenge. Many sites lack adequate sanitation, water, are prone to flooding and their populations are increasing almost daily. These factors also compound resulting in poor hygienic conditions and a high risk of water-borne disease.

Overall, capacities to address WASH needs are stretched, compounded by limited funding. Seasonal water scarcity during summer and dry periods are expected to affect water supply in the coming months, as well as power cuts and water rationing by authorities. Municipalities lack capacity to collect an increasing quantity of solid waste as local populations swell with the continuing influx of refugees. Overcrowding in existing Palestine refugee camps is also a pressing concern, as already fragile water and solid waste systems are put under further strain by arrivals of refugees from Syria (including Palestine refugees).

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

A total of nine WASH assessments (including WASH components of multi-sectorial assessments) have been conducted since May 2012. According to these assessments, and given population projections, it is expected that by the end of 2013, 1,943,200 individuals (80 per cent of the total affected population of 2,429,000) will require hygiene promotion support, 665,044 individuals (27 per cent) will be in need of water support and 697,901 individuals (29 per cent) will need support in terms of sanitation.

WASH needs vary geographically depending on the status of and access to existing water and waste water systems, however it is assumed that the percentage of people that need WASH support is the same for all affected populations (refugees, Lebanese returnees and host populations, and PRS).

It is also assumed that existing water sources are able to meet the bulk of the increased water demand and that approval for development of new water sources will be granted in time to bridge gaps. Government and partners will collaborate to arrive at a better understanding of WASH needs, especially as they relate to Lebanese returnees, persons that are afraid or unwilling to register and importantly, host communities. Partners will also work towards better information on existing water systems and solid waste management in order to refine targeting further. Coordination will be strengthened at subnational level to improve the response implementation at field level.

Different WASH activities by partners' submission are combined in some cases to calculate the outcome specified and thus do not necessarily equal the total of one set of activities.

PRIORITIES AND TARGETING OF WASH RESPONSE

The WASH Working Group has identified three priority areas for joint response:

- Expanding hygiene promotion to increase safe hygiene behaviours in affected communities, and ensuring that they have the means to maintain hygienic conditions through the distribution of essential items;
- Ensuring adequate supply of safe water, and the means to store water safely;
- Ensuring access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities, and strengthened management of physical environment to minimize health risks.

Geographical locations with a high concentration of affected people and poor water and waste-water services will be targeted first. In addition, interventions will also target the dwelling types most commonly at risk in the following order: transit sites, gatherings or tented settlements, unfinished buildings and collective shelters. WASH intervention will target also Palestine refugee camps.

Finally, vulnerability criteria will be used to further target the WASH response. Data is available on registered refugees and those pending registration allowing targeting of vulnerable groups including

newly arrived refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors. The vulnerability criteria can also be applied to the other affected population groups when better information on them becomes available.

These criteria will help to identify the most vulnerable and ensure that their needs are addressed, maximizing the impact of the WASH response given existing constraints. Host communities will benefit from WASH activities to ensure that the quality of existing services is not compromised, and that pressures on essential resources do not lead to tensions.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 1 | Affected populations practice safe hygiene behaviours and have means to maintain hygienic conditions | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>712,786 beneficiaries (37% of affected population in need of hygiene promotion support) are aware of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities provided. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 427,672 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 99,790 people PRS: 21,383 people Lebanese hosts: 156,813 people Lebanese returnees: 7,128 people</p> <p>786,018 beneficiaries have access to and are involved in identifying and promoting the use of hygiene items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. Some beneficiaries will receive hygiene kits more than once. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 636,674 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 70,742 people PRS: 23,581 people Lebanese hosts: 47,161 people Lebanese returnees: 7,860 people</p> | | | |
| Priorities | Hygiene Promotion implementation (including general campaign sessions, households visits, hygiene promotion sessions during distribution Hygiene kit distributions (including hygiene kits and baby kits) | | | |
| Unmet needs | Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will still be significant gaps. Hygiene promotion: Needs = 1,943,200 people Capacity = 712,786 people Gap = 1,230,414 people Hygiene kits: Needs = 903,495 people Capacity = 786,018 people Gap = 117,477 people | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (HRC) | Lebanon | N/A | Hygiene Kits: 10,000 families for 6 months Baby Kits: 4,800 | 1,950,000 |
| ACF | Bekaa | Hygiene Kits: 27,235 | Hygiene Promotion: 65,000 Hygiene Kits: 27,235 | 291,044 |

| Output 1 | Affected populations practice safe hygiene behaviours and have means to maintain hygienic conditions | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| ACTED | North, Bekaa and South | N/A | Hygiene Promotion: 15,750 Hygiene kits: 15,750 | 185,500 |
| CISP | North and South | Hygiene Promotion: 3,000 Hygiene Kits: 1,000 | Hygiene Promotion: 6,750 Hygiene Kits: 5,000 | 121,600 |
| CLMC | North, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, Bekaa, South | Hygiene Kits: 2,403 Diapers for children and elderly: 519 | Hygiene Kits: 36,555 Baby Kits: 5,895 Diapers for children and elderly: 1,519 | 578,581 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | Bekaa | N/A | Hygiene Promotion: 22,100 Hygiene Kits: 18,778 | 164,880 |
| IOCC/NCA | Countrywide | N/A | Hygiene Promotion: 7,500 Hygiene Kits: 7,500 | 405,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Beirut, Mt. Lebanon, South, Bekaa | Hygiene promotion: 38,550 | Hygiene Promotion: 146,170 Hygiene Kits: 40,000 | 1,645,700 |
| Medair | Bekaa | N/A | Hygiene Kits: 20,600 | 331,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa and South | N/A | Hygiene Promotion: 10,200 Hygiene Kits: 10,200 | 1,045,300 |
| Oxfam | North, Beirut and South | Hygiene Kits: 10,060 | Hygiene Promotion: 39,260 Hygiene Kits: 35,060 | 1,735,935 |
| PU-AMI | North, Beirut, South, Mt. Lebanon | Hygiene promotion: 2,600 Hygiene Kits: 3,290 Baby Kits: 471 | Hygiene promotion: 13,767 Hygiene Kits: 11,930 Baby Kits: 1,771 | 311,557 |
| Solidarités International | North | N/A | Hygiene promotion: 10,400 Hygiene Kits: 13,000 | 163,800 |
| UN-Habitat | Bekaa and South | N/A | Hygiene promotion: 4,000 | 60,000 |
| UNHCR (ACF, CISP, CLMC, DRC, MF, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SHEILD , WVI) | Countrywide | Hygiene promotion: 2,589 Hygiene Kits: 185,400 | Hygiene promotion: 172,589 Hygiene Kits: 592,000 Hygiene items (contingency stock): 25,000 | 26,962,418 |
| UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC) | North, Bekaa and South | Hygiene promotion: 1,800 Hygiene Kits: 4,975 | Hygiene promotion: 193,300 Hygiene Kits: 123,975 Hygiene items (contingency stock): 25,000 | 12,783,100 |
| WVI | Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon | Hygiene Kits: 10,000 | Hygiene promotion: 6,000 Hygiene Kits: 42,500 | 840,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 49,575,415 (1,950,000) |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>558,873 beneficiaries (84% of affected population in need of water related support) have adequate facilities to collect, store and use sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, and to ensure that drinking water remains safe until it is consumed. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 374,445 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 78,242 people PRS: 16,766 people Lebanese hosts: 83,831 people Lebanese returnees: 5,589 people</p> <p>678,366 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of water related support) have access to potable water of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for cooking and personal and domestic hygiene without causing risk to health. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 352,750 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 101,754 people PRS: 27,135 people Lebanese hosts: 189,942 people Lebanese returnees: 2,713 people</p> <p>608,378 beneficiaries (91% of affected population in need of water related support) have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 165,479 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 54,754 people PRS: 56,579 people Lebanese hosts: 328,524 people Lebanese returnees: 2,434 people</p> | | | |
| Priorities | Storage items (jerry can, bucket, tanks) Testing and treatment of network water supply/at household level Construct/ augment/ rehabilitate existing supply networks Development of new water supply source | | | |
| Unmet needs | Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will be no gap with regard to water quality, however, there will still be gaps in servicing needs in terms of: Water storage: Needs = 665,044 people Capacity = 558,873 people Gap = 106,171 people | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government - Water Establishment | Countrywide | N/A | Construction/ rehabilitation of water network (pumps, gensets, distribution): 400,000 Testing and treatment: 200,000 | 8,000,000 |
| ACF | Bekaa | Storage items (tanks): 5,639 Testing and treatment (filters): 3,246 | Storage items: 28,139 Testing and treatment: 26,246 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 45,000 Water trucking: 33,697 | 1,911,682 |

| Output 2 | Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| ACTED | North, Bekaa and South | N/A | Storage items: 8,750 Testing and treatment: 5,250 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 10,000 | 283,000 |
| CISP | North and South | Storage items (tanks): 37,500 Testing and treatment (filters): 1,800 Water trucking: 750 | Storage items: 39,875 Testing and treatment: 3,675 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 3,000 Water trucking: 750 | 747,075 |
| GVC | Bekaa | Storage items (tanks): 655 | Storage items: 10,017 Testing and treatment: 9,362 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 15,000 | 241,163 |
| IOCC/NCA | Countrywide | N/A | Storage items: 4,500 Testing and treatment: 4,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 4,500 | 189,000 |
| IRD | North | N/A | Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 102,000 | 744,583 |
| Islamic Relief | Beirut, , Bekaa, South | N/A | Storage items: 13,500 Testing and treatment: 32,375 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 10,125 New water source: 11,500 | 652,500 |
| Medair | Bekaa | N/A | Storage items: 12,500 Testing and treatment: 20,600 | 605,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa and South | N/A | Storage items: 2,100 Testing and treatment: 10,200 Water trucking: 10,200 | 266,360 |
| Oxfam | North, Beirut and South | N/A | Storage items: 25,000 Testing and treatment: 39,260 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 39,260 New water source: 1,000 Capacity building of two Municipalities | 2,040,899 |

| Output 2 | Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| PU-AMI | North, South, Beirut | Storage items: 1,834 Testing and treatment: 1,350 | Storage items: 9,342 Testing and treatment: 5,625 Construction/ rehabilitation of water supply network: 2,385 | 228,733 |
| Solidarités International | North | N/A | Storage items: 5,200 Testing and treatment: 5,200 Water trucking: 2,100 | 292,080 |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanese Host Community Programme) | North, Bekaa | N/A | Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 140,000 Construction of water catchment: 22,000 Provision of water pumps: 30,000 | 2,200,000 |
| UN-Habitat | Bekaa and South | N/A | Testing and treatment: 80,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 23,000 New water source: 37,000 Capacity building of 85 Municipalities | 601,000 |
| UNHCR (ACF, CISP, Oxfam, PU-AMI) | Countrywide | Storage items (tanks): 650 | Storage items: 129,650 Testing and treatment: 129,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 131,000 New water source: 75,000 Water trucking: 25,100 Water (Contingency stock): 25,000 | 13,404,657 |
| UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC) | North, Bekaa and South | Storage items: 1300 | Storage items: 270,300 Testing and treatment: 259,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 110,000 Water trucking: 71,000 Water (Contingency stock): 50,000 | 18,538,200 |
| UNRWA | North, Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon | N/A | Construction and maintenance of water network: 68,000 | 571,730 |
| WVI | Bekaa and South | N/A | Testing and treatment: 50,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 52,517,662 (8,000,000) |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>413,370 beneficiaries (59% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have an environment in general and specifically the habitat, food production areas, public centres and surroundings of drinking water sources are free from human faecal contamination. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees 297,626 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 57,872 people PRS: 4,134 people Lebanese hosts: 49,604 people Lebanese returnees: 4,134 people</p> <p>694,456 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow rapid, safe and secure access at all times, day and night. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 431,425 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 83,502 people PRS: 1,392 people Lebanese hosts: 1,392 people Lebanese returnees: 176,745 people</p> <p>794,222 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have an environment not littered by solid waste, including medical waste, and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 317,689 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 63,538 people PRS: 71,480 people Lebanese hosts: 333,573 people Lebanese returnees: 7,942 people</p> | | | |
| Priorities | <p>Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits Construction/rehabilitation of latrines/toilets and showers Collection and disposal of solid waste</p> | | | |
| Unmet needs | <p>Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will still be a gap in terms of sanitation: Needs = 697,901 people Capacity = 413,370 people Gap = 284,531 people</p> | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government - Water Establishment | North and Mount Lebanon | N/A | Rehabilitation of sewerage systems: 50,000 | 2,000,000 |
| ACF | Bekaa | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 3,077 Construction/rehabilitation of latrines: 27,400 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 28,000 | 1,005,786 |
| ACTED | North, Bekaa and South | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 5,250 Construction/rehabilitation of latrines: 4,500 | 454,500 |

| Output 3 | Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| CISP | North and South | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 1,625 | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 900 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 3,625 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 750 | 605,200 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | Bekaa | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 18,043 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 15,257 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 19,017 Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools: 616 students | 825,908 |
| IOCC/NCA | Countrywide | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 4,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,500 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 4,500 | 234,000 |
| IRD | North | N/A | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 55,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 45,000 | 2,452,162 |
| Islamic Relief | Beirut, Mt. Lebanon, South, Bekaa | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 18,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,625 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 16,875 Pest and rodent campaigns: 44,950 | 786,150 |
| Mercy Corps | Bekaa and South | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 1,800 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 500 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 10,200 | 119,500 |
| Oxfam | North | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 25,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 25,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 25,000 | 1,458,250 |

| Output 3 | Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| PU-AMI | North, South, Beirut, | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 1,539 | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 5,265 | 447,330 |
| Solidarités International | North | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 7,800 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 13,000 | 781,560 |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanese Host Community Programme) | North, Bekaa | N/A | Collection and disposal of solid waste (provision of truck and bins): 250,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of drainage channels: 45,000 Rehabilitation of sewerage system: 108,000 | 3,245,000 |
| UN-Habitat | Bekaa and South | N/A | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 11,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 21,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 80,000 | 690,000 |
| UNHCR (ACF, CISP, Oxfam, PU-AMI) | Countrywide | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,600 Installation of Solid waste bins: 880 | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 126,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 135,600 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 158,880 Capacity building of municipalities/Water Establishments (sanitation equipment): 40,000 Sanitation (Contingency stock): 25,000 | 15,171,589 |
| UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC) | North, Bekaa and South | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 3,075 | Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 191,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 280,575 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 88,000 Sanitation (Contingency stock): 25,000 | 15,046,199 |
| UNRWA | North, Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon | N/A | Collection and disposal of solid waste: 68,000 | 2,011,536 |
| WVI | Bekaa and South | N/A | Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 50,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 53,334,670 (2,000,000) |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Government - Water Establishment | 10,000,000 |
| Government - HRC | 1,950,000 |
| ACTED | 923,000 |
| ACF | 3,208,512 |
| CLMC | 578,581 |
| CISP | 1,473,875 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | 1,231,951 |
| IOCC | 828,000 |
| IRD | 3,196,745 |
| Islamic Relief | 3,084,350 |
| Medair | 936,000 |
| Mercy Corps (MC) | 1,431,160 |
| Oxfam | 5,235,084 |
| PU-AMI | 987,620 |
| Solidarités International | 1,237,440 |
| UNDP (With MoSA) | 5,445,000 |
| UNHABITAT | 1,351,000 |
| UNHCR | 55,538,664 |
| UNICEF | 46,367,499 |
| UNRWA (Food with WFP) | 2,583,266 |
| World Vision International | 7,840,000 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 143,477,747 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 155,427,747 |

| J. PUBLIC HEALTH LEBANON | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) |
| Participating Agencies | Amel Association, CLMC, CVT, HI, High Relief Commission (HRC), IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makassed, MDM, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), PU-AMI, Restart, SCI, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA |
| Objectives | Improve health of the targeted population by control of epidemics, supporting access to primary health care (PHC) and referral care |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 93,998,345 |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 273,657,520 |
| Contact Information | Alissar Rady, WHO: radyaatwho.int Alice Wimmer, UNHCR: wimmer@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR, through its implementing partners, provided 36,000 consultations (22,500 patients) at the primary and secondary level from January to March 2013. Life-threatening conditions as well as essential secondary and tertiary care, including major surgeries, were provided for 7,000 patients. Reproductive health services were provided through static and mobile medical units through NGOs with support from UNFPA and UNHCR. Services included consultations, provision of family planning methods and awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health issues. UNRWA received 34,103 consultations from PRS in UNRWA Health Centres and assisted 760 PRS with hospitalization for life-threatening conditions.

The UN and NGOs are committed to supporting the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in sharing the burden to ensure uninterrupted service provision to refugees and other displaced groups. Based on a review of the sustainability of health interventions provided to date in line with population projections, UNHCR has revised its health strategy to identify minimum requirements that should be met systematically, including targeted assistance to the most vulnerable.

Providing access to public services and availability of essential medication and vaccines for children is of critical concern, and will be supported by UNICEF and WHO. Lebanon is experiencing an increase in the number of confirmed measles cases¹⁷, and cases of Hepatitis have been reported in refugee communities. Reproductive health has been identified as another major challenge, as reflected in low uptake rates of family planning methods and lack of awareness of reproductive health issues including awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) prevention.

Prevention and control of disease outbreak, in view of crowding, poor water and sanitation and hygiene, and movements of refugees back and forth to Syria presents a particular challenge. There is need to expand the Government's Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) and harmonize the response procedures at national level.

¹⁷ Ministry of Public Health, 13 April 2013, between Jan and mid April 2013 some 60 cases of measles were reported among Syrian nationals among 365 total reported cases

Provision of life-saving emergency treatment and essential tertiary care has also been challenging, as a high number of refugees are in need of delivery care or life-saving interventions due to injuries sustained in Syria, the destruction of health infrastructure in Syria and for other reasons.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

As rising numbers of refugees enter Lebanon, the burden on public health services as well as on existing UNRWA and NGO-supported clinics has significantly increased. Response priorities include:

- Control of epidemics;
- Supporting access to essential primary health services (PHC);
- Ensuring access to referral health care for deliveries and strictly life-saving interventions.

Supporting access to tertiary care and rehabilitative services for persons with disabilities have also been identified by partners as key interventions to be implemented subject to capacity and funding.

Health partners will target the 34 per cent of the population identified as vulnerable, as well as urgent and life-saving cases, totalling an estimated 400,000 persons. Children under five, pregnant women, elderly persons and persons with disabilities will receive priority support. Strengthening primary health care will be at the centre of the approach, through continued advocacy and support for access to primary health care (PHC) centres including reproductive health care. Activities will be implemented so as to benefit vulnerable host populations (15 per cent) and PRS (five per cent), as well as refugees.

Special attention will be given to PHC clinics and hospitals in the North of the country, as these lack capacity, space and equipment to provide refugees with necessary health services (including reproductive and mental health services). Partners will balance the need for capacity support to public institutions care with the heavily privatized context of Lebanon by offering services at reduced fees and the use of mobile clinics.

Given the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, enabling access for Syrians to the countrywide network of around 450 YMCA run dispensaries for chronic disease medications is imperative. However, regular consultations and follow up disease management as well as contributions by refugees to additional investigations will remain a challenge.

Not all needs can be met through humanitarian response. For instance, cases of renal failure, haemophilia and thalassemia have been identified among refugee communities, but availability of treatment and medication is limited and cost prohibitive.

The health working group will strengthen monitoring of the response, including the distribution of medicines and supplies and access of refugees to services. The establishment of health information

systems among partners to better track the health situation of displaced and tailor responses is a priority. Statistics on disease morbidity and mortality will be shared with MoPH and partners in a timely manner. The working group will also coordinate with the WASH response on hygiene promotion activities as well as with protection actors on support for mental health as an integral part of the strategy.

| Output 1 | Control of epidemics | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 80,000 children under 18 immunized against measles and polio and receive Vitamin A, including: 64,000 refugee children 16,000 children from host communities 80,000 pregnant women immunized against tetanus toxoid: 64,000 refugee women 16,000 women from host communities - EWARN expanded: 1,000 health staff trained on EWARN 500 PHC and sentinel centres equipped with faxes and mobile phones for collecting and reporting data 8 National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) Centres (under MoPH) and their staff provided with materials, equipment and capacity building support 6 outbreak field monitoring staff recruited - stocks of emergency medications for Cholera and meningitis and other potential outbreak diseases for 10,000 beneficiaries ensured - MOPH provided with 6 vehicles for mobile field monitoring | | | |
| Priorities | 1) Vaccination campaigns 2) Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) including measles and leishmaniasis response | | | |
| Unmet needs | Due to the dispersed nature of the urban refugees, reaching the entire population remains a challenge. In addition, despite planned capacity investments, the Ministry of Public Health's EWARN system will not be supported by advanced equipment in all parts of the country | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Amel | Beirut, Bekaa, South | N/A | 30 MoPH Primary Health Care (PHC) centres supported | 51,000 |
| CLMC | Countrywide | N/A | 120 refugees referred and treated for leishmaniasis | 9,000 |
| IOM (WHO/MoPH) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 8 NTP TB Centres (MoPH) and their staff provided with materials, equipment and capacity building support; referral system to TB Centres strengthened; support to DOT follow-up of 200 Syrian refugees; 400,000 persons (Syrians, host community and health providers) reached through TB awareness-raising | 700,000 |
| MDM (Amel) | Beirut, Bekaa | N/A | 30 MoPH PHC centres equipped | 13,900 |

| Output 1 | Control of epidemics | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|------------------|
| SCI | Bekaa and North (Akkar and Tripoli) | N/A | 2 PHC centres supported with vaccines, children referred for vaccination and leishmaniasis treatment | 20,000 |
| UNICEF (WHO/ MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | 80,000 pregnant women immunized against tetanus, 80,000 children vaccinated for measles and polio + vitamin A (20% host community) | 900,000 |
| WHO (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | Ensure the availability to deliver vaccines and essential medications in 80 centres targeting 80,000 individuals (50% host communities) | 2,800,000 |
| WHO (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | 1,000 staff trained on EWARN (150 from MoPH network, 30 from qada, the rest from sentinelle and private sector), antimonials for 1,500 Refugees, reagents for 6000 measles cases, stockpile of emergency response medications (cholera, meningitis) for 10,000 beneficiaries, stockpile of water disinfectants and filters for health care facilities Provision of communication equipment, provision of 6 cars for field mobile monitoring and response teams; | 1,052,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,545,900 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Access to essential primary health services supported | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Up to 548,000 persons assisted in accessing primary health care (PHC) services, including: 400,000 refugees (34% identified as vulnerable as well as urgent cases) Up to 48,000 PRS 100,000 Lebanese receive assistance in accessing primary health care. | | | |
| Priorities | Support to general service provision, including through primary health care (PHC) centres and mobile medical units (MMUs) Support to reproductive health services Nutrition Child health and routine vaccinations Mental health services | | | |
| Unmet needs | Partners will only have the capacity to support primary health care expenses for the 34% of refugees identified to be vulnerable as well as urgent cases (totalling some 400,000 persons), with the result that up to 600,000 refugees will not be eligible for support if they need it. Given the high number of contracted primary health care facilities, ensuring harmonized quality of services including SGBV medical response and implementation of standard guidelines may be challenging. Despite capacity support planned, shortages in staff and limited opening hours in some primary health care facilities, may result in a continuing high number of emergency room visits. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoSA) | Countrywide | N/A | 15 social development centres (SDCs) conduct rapid testing to respond to outbreak monitoring, 45 SDCs equipped and supported with additional staff 3 MMUs equipped Medications for chronic disease available. Upgrading physical capacity of SDC and provision of PHC services in 150 SDC centres, including medications. | 8,928,600 |
| Amel | Beirut, Bekaa, South | N/A | 23,800 individuals assisted with PHC (Activities target 20% host community) | 1,184,850 |
| CVT | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | Mental health services for victims of torture and trauma, capacity building of national counsellors | 200,000 |
| CLMC | Countrywide (health education) South (consultations) Bekaa (diagnostic services) Bekaa, North and Mt. Lebanon (MMUs) | N/A | 4,500 persons reached through health awareness, 1,800 assisted with patient fees, 600 persons assisted with diagnostic fees, 4,800 persons assisted by MMUs, 900 persons receive acute and chronic medications. | 519,750 |

| Output 2 | Access to essential primary health services supported | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|---------|
| IMC | Countrywide | N/A | 5,000 persons assisted with diagnostic fees, 13,000 people assisted by MMUs, 90,000 persons receive chronic medications and consultations, 75 health providers trained (Activities target 30% host community) | 875,000 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | 10,000 persons reached through health awareness, 1,000 women and infants supported with ante-natal and post-natal care, 240 health and social workers trained on mother support, (Activities target 20% host community) | 850,000 |
| IRC | Bekaa, North | N/A | 1,000 people reached through reproductive health awareness, 240 women supported with ante-natal and post-natal care, 600 women provided with reproductive health kits and referred for family planning, 400 refugees treated for STIs, 100% of known SGBV cases referred and treated 160 doctors trained on reproductive health, | 210,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | Provision of medicines, refugees supported with diagnostics fees and health education | 540,000 |
| Makassed | Bekaa, North | Not in RRP4 | 1,454 refugees receive medications 1,326 refugees receive consultations 495 diagnostic procedures 1 health centre supported 2 MMUs provided with medical equipment 444 refugees assisted by MMUs 33 health care personnel trained | 160,800 |

| Output 2 | Access to essential primary health services supported | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| MDM | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 6,841 persons assisted with primary health care 1 health care centre supported (Activities target 25% host community) | 42,120 |
| MDM (Amel) | Beirut and Bekaa | N/A | 34,523 persons assisted with primary health care 3 health care centres supported (Activities target 25% host community) | 140,267 |
| PU-AMI | Mt. Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 7,200 persons reached by health awareness, 11,424 individuals receive acute and chronic medications (10% host community), 12,096 refugees assisted with consultation and diagnostic fees, 90 health staff trained, | 934,620 |
| Restart | Beirut/North | N/A | 450 refugees assisted with mental health services | 50,000 |
| SCI | Bekaa and North (Akkar and Tripoli) | N/A | 3,000 persons reached by health awareness, 6,750 refugees assisted with consultation fees and medications, 100 SGBV survivors referred and treated 2 PHC centres supported with vaccines 40 health providers trained on RH related topics | 2,047,000 |
| UNICEF (WHO/MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | 80,000 children under-1 vaccinated against all preventable diseases, 80,000 pregnant women have access to PHC centres, 30 vaccination units provided with cold chain systems, 250,000 children provided with acute medications (Activities target 20% host community) | 1,650,000 |

| Output 2 | Access to essential primary health services supported | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| UNICEF(IOC) | Countrywide | N/A | 100,000 children under-5 receive micronutrient supplements, 20,000 pregnant/lactating women receive nutritional supplements 5,000 malnourished under-5 children have access to nutritional management 240 staff trained on management of malnutrition, (Activities target 20% host community) | 600,000 |
| UNICEF (SCI) | Bekaa/North | N/A | 12,000 pregnant/lactating women and 9,000 children under-5 have access to PHC centre and provided with nutritional supplements, 25,000 under-18 have access to PHC centres (20% host community) | 300,000 |
| UNFPA | Countrywide | N/A | 6,045 refugees and 3,000 vulnerable Lebanese reached through awareness sessions and outreach activities in RH; 16,810 Refugees and 16,764 800 PRS provided with FP kits and referred to FP services, RH kits benefit 415,345 women, 25 trained trainers on CMR, assessments on RH conducted. | 1,564,145 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 11,287 PHC consultations, 4,000 participated in awareness activities, 800 MH participants | 250,000 refugees reached by health awareness, 10,000 refugees assisted with consultation fees, 5 MMUs supported, 100% known SGBV cases referred and treated, Assessment on Mental Health services conducted, Prospective surveillance, Specialized treatment for victims of torture available, 23 PHC centres supported with equipment, essential medicines, training and extension of opening hours, outreach activities. (Activities target 20% host community) | 7,583,327 |

| Output 2 | Access to essential primary health services supported | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
| UNHCR (IMC) | Countrywide | N/A | 1,000 persons assisted with chronic medications, 2,390 persons assisted with mental health services, 57 nurses and social workers trained on mental health (Activities target 20% host community) | 1,833,160 |
| UNRWA | Countrywide | 34,103 consultations including 16,131 received medications | Provision of PHC services to all PRS in need out of target population of 48,000 | 3,318,900 |
| WHO (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | Upgrading physical capacity of TB centres and selected PHC centres and provision of medications and hospital consumables. | 25,000,000 |
| WHO (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | 155 health providers trained, 7,000 trained on health related topics, 300,000 receive acute and chronic medications, 100 health staff trained on reproductive health, 150 health staff trained on neonatal emergency care in nutrition, 50 people trained on mental health, 40,000 children vaccinated with DTP-Hib, 5,000 persons participate in mental health assessment activities, (Activities target 20% host community) | 2,110,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 60,642,539 (8,928,600) |

| Output 3 | Ensure access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | 62,330 persons supported to access secondary health care services, including: 51,706 refugees 10,400 PRS 224 persons from host communities 59,290 women supported with delivery fees and all relevant costs 23,620 persons assisted with life-saving interventions | | | |
| Priorities | Women supported for delivery fees and all relevant costs Life-saving cases to be assisted | | | |
| Unmet needs | Given the high costs of health care in Lebanon and limited humanitarian capacity, Syrians seeking health care services for some chronic conditions including renal failure, Thalassaemia, Haemophilia, multiple sclerosis will not be assisted. Patients requiring costly long term treatments such as cancer will not be assisted. Coverage for life improving but not strictly life-saving or elective operations will not be given. Cardiovascular operations or polytrauma will be covered based on funding. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoPH/HRC/MoSA) | Countrywide | N/A | Provision of hospitalization services including ICU, open heart surgery and CCU services to a population of 400,000 with budget request for 56,000 and coverage of up to 90% of total costs covering 48,720 adults and 7,280 children (20% Lebanese) | 157,338,000 |
| Government (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | Emergency consultation to 150,000 individuals, including haemodialysis for 1500 patients and drugs for chronic disease (65000) and cancer (4000 cases 50/50) and insulin (Activities target 25% host communities) | 88,187,000 |
| Government (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | Support for delivery of 5,200 cases | 5,195,920 |
| CLMC | South | 502 women | 1,320 refugees assisted (800 deliveries and 560 life-saving interventions) | 726,000 |
| IOCC | North | 520 women | 1,120 women and new-born children assisted (20% host pop) supported | 608,000 |
| IRC | Bekaa | N/A | 240 refugee women assisted with delivery care | 87,000 |
| Islamic Relief | South / Bekaa / Mount Lebanon / North | Not in RRP4 | Delivery care and hospitalization (15% Palestinians, 10% Lebanese returnees and 5% host community) | 1,500,000 |

| Output 3 | Ensure access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Makassed | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 949 refugee women assisted with delivery care | 5,400 |
| PU-AMI | Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 250 refugee women assisted with delivery care | 253,750 |
| UNFPA | Countrywide | N/A | 4 reproductive health kits provided, Assessment of maternity ward needs | 20,736 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 6,371 hospitalizations | 10 public hospitals supported with equipment, medicines, training and additional staffing, 12,000 refugees assisted in public and private hospitals | 12,396,327 |
| UNHCR (IMC) | North / Bekaa/ South Lebanon | N/A | 37,000 refugee women assisted with delivery care | 16,096,327 |
| UNRWA | North/Bekaa/ South/Mount Lebanon | 760 hospitalizations | 10,400 PRS assisted with secondary and tertiary health care | 3,294,966 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 285,709,426 (250,720,920) |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 4 | Access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions ensured | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 9,376 persons assisted with trauma operations, prostheses, orthosis and technical aid, including 7,181 refugees 2,195 persons from host communities | | | |
| Priorities | Offer rehabilitation services | | | |
| Unmet needs | 1.3% of the expected refugee population (13,000 persons) is estimated to have some form of disability, yet partners will only be able to assist some 7,181 will have access to trauma operations, prosthesis or orthosis and only 4,800 will be assisted with rehabilitative services. Despite capacity investments, services for physically and mentally disabled people and support for longer term care will not be available in all areas of the country, in particular in the South and Mount Lebanon. Available equipment and materials (hearing and visual aids) are unlikely to meet needs, and rehabilitation centres will continue to lack skilled and trained staff. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MoPH) | Countrywide | N/A | 6,176 assisted with trauma operations and prosthesis for 80% Syrians and 20% Lebanese | 14,008,000 |
| HI | North / Bekaa / Beirut | 2500 persons assisted | 3,200 individuals provided with prosthesis, orthosis and technical aid (70% refugee or Lebanese returnee) Technical support and direct provision of rehab (4,800 individuals) Support to 4 hospitals and rehabilitation centre in Tripoli Referral system for disabilities and/or injuries established for 3,500 individuals (40% refugees or Lebanese returnees) | 1,200,000 |
| Islamic Relief | South / Bekaa / Mount Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | Provision of technical aid and coverage of hospital fees | 550,000 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 15,758,000 (14,008,000) |

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government - MoSA | 8,928,600 |
| Government - MoPH | 264,728,920 |
| AMEL | 1,235,850 |
| CLMC | 1,254,750 |
| CVT | 200,000 |
| HI | 1,200,000 |
| IMC | 875,000 |
| IOCC | 1,458,000 |
| IRC | 297,000 |
| IOM | 700,000 |
| Islamic Relief | 2,590,000 |
| Makassed | 166,200 |
| MDM | 196,287 |
| PU-AMI | 1,188,370 |
| Restart | 50,000 |
| SCI | 2,067,000 |
| UNFPA | 1,584,881 |
| UNHCR | 37,909,141 |
| UNICEF | 3,450,000 |
| UNRWA (Food with WFP) | 6,613,866 |
| WHO | 30,962,000 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 93,998,345 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 367,655,865 |

| K. EDUCATION LEBANON | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNHCR, UNICEF |
| Participating Agencies | MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, ALPHA, AVSI, CLMC, FPSC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IR, NRC, RET, RI, SCI, WCH WVI |
| Objectives | Children have access to protective quality education |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 134,255,032 |
| GoL requirements | US\$ 54,286,950 |
| Contact Information | Linda Kjosaa, UNHCR: kjosaa@unhcr.org Rania Zakhia, UNICEF: rzakhia@unicef.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the 'Back-to-School' campaign for the 2012/13 school year, the Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNHCR, UNICEF and partners supported the enrolment of 28,796 children in the public school system. The overall enrolment rate was around 31 per cent for primary school education and less than two per cent for secondary education. Refugee children were accepted into almost 980 Lebanese primary public schools. Despite the enrolment campaign, 80 per cent of refugee children aged 6 to 17 are now estimated to be out of school and in need of support. Children and adolescents who do enrol in school often drop out, resulting in alarmingly high dropout rates and consequently low retention rates.

For the Palestine population from Syria, UNRWA has provided 3,353 PRS students with schooling at both primary and secondary level. Enrolment of PRS students is also low with only 35 per cent of children on school age actually in class.

UNICEF and SCI's rapid education assessment (June 2012), UNHCR's Participatory Assessment (October 2012) and the 2013 Joint Education Needs Assessment (on-going) have guided responses to the crisis. Several challenges have been identified. Syrian students without education documents from their country of origin cannot sit for official exams and only receive course completion documents preventing them from continuing education above basic or secondary education. In addition to this Syrian students as well as vulnerable Lebanese children in target areas face practical barriers to learning, including curriculum requirements for foreign language instruction; differences in curricula and unfamiliar teaching methods; prevalence of discrimination in schools and communities; the limited availability of psycho-social interventions and child protection in schools. Furthermore, transportation costs hinder consistent school attendance. Public schools are also increasingly under-resourced. A lack of qualified teachers or teachers trained to teach diverse groups of children, shortages of space, learning materials and school supplies as well as overcrowding, reduce the quality of education for all children. PRS face many of the same limitations as well as challenges to access education due to limited space in UNRWA schools.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2012, MEHE issued a memorandum instructing all schools to enrol Syrian students regardless of their legal status and waive school and book fees. In 2013, the continuing influx has put considerable strain on the public system, and projections indicate by end 2012 the number of school-aged children displaced from Syria to Lebanon will reach 550,000. Without further support to schools the MEHE decree may be revoked or limited to those already registered. Furthermore, if efforts to reverse low enrolment and retention rates are not scaled up, some 420,000 children may be missing out on basic education by end-2013, limiting future perspectives and increasing their exposure to protection risks.

The Government and humanitarian partners have jointly identified the need to provide additional classrooms, rehabilitate substandard premises, support teacher training and incentives, as well as running costs related to extra students. Public schools have capacity for 300,000 students and require support instituting second shifts to double their capacity in areas where this is needed. However, if the number of refugee children reaches or exceeds projections of 550,000, second shifts will not completely absorb all children.

Partners will target around 60 per cent children of school-age and prioritize under-served areas with high refugee concentrations. While support to tuition fees will mostly target refugee children, a small number of the most vulnerable Lebanese children (up to 10 per cent of beneficiaries) will also be assisted. All children in priority areas will benefit from basic educational supplies and at least 30 per cent of vulnerable host population will benefit from after school support and Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP). School rehabilitation and teacher training will contribute to mitigating the effects of the influx on the quality of education in hosting communities.

The Back-to-School programme for 2013-2014 will start in June 2013. The following interventions are considered as essential in guaranteeing access and quality of education:

- Community out-reach for school enrolment
- Provision of Back-to-school package (stationary, bags and tuition fee)
- Second shift in schools
- Learning support (remedial for in-school children, ALP for out-of-school children)
- Psycho-social support and extra-curricular recreational activities
- Vocational training for adolescents
- Improvement of the physical environment for education

MEHE and the Education Working Group will also develop a monitoring system to track students' retention and measure quality of the education within the public system, for use as of 2014.

| Output 1 | Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Expected Outcomes | Over 250,000 children assisted with enrolment in formal education including: 202,126 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 17,215 PRS children 50,531 children from host communities 226,473 vulnerable children receiving enrolment support and after school support, including: 158,531 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 67,942 children from host communities 65,020 out-of-school children enrolled in ALP, including: 58,518 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 6,502 children from host communities MEHE adequately supported to respond to the emergency: 673 schools supported to start a second shift or add classrooms 7,919 teachers trained in inclusive education, of whom 450 UNRWA teachers Information Management is improved and works efficiently Coordination mechanisms expanded to all field locations | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Children are supported to enrol in basic education (grade 1 - Grade 9); Teachers are trained to better support the diverse needs of the students; School capacity is enhanced to accommodate the increased numbers of students 2. Information management and coordination mechanisms are strengthened | | | |
| Unmet needs | Children will still be at risk of drop-out due to the existing barriers Limited access to intermediate and secondary education due to demands on documentation Special Needs Education is costly and not integrated in the public system Despite investments, the level of technical expertise at national and municipal level will be uneven | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| Government (MEHE) | Countrywide | 30,000 children supported with tuition fees and textbooks | 239,942 refugees children enrolled in grade KG1 to grade 9 Deployment of emergency coordination personnel Equipment of an emergency room, compensation of committee staff and recruitment of technical staff, including IM expert Set up of IM system and training of staff | 54,286,950 |
| ALPHA | South | N/A | 60 children attending ALP 173 receiving after-school education support 27 teachers trained | 116,113 |
| AVSI | South | N/A | 300 children receiving after-school education support 6 schools running second shift and supported with running cost 50 teachers trained | 156,250 |
| CMLC | Countrywide | N/A | 250 children attending ALP 500 children receiving after-school educational support | 328,125 |

| Output 1 | Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education | | | |
|----------|---|--|---|-----------|
| FPSC | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 300 children attending ALP 300 children receiving after-school educational support | 318,750 |
| INTERSOS | South | N/A | 500 children attending ALP 150 children receiving after-school educational support 3 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added | 406,875 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | 50 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added | 1,437,500 |
| IR | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 200 children attending ALP 100 children receiving after-school educational support 100 children with special needs accessing education 500 schools running second shifts and supported with running costs 27 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added 50 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and child-centred methodologies | 2,535,000 |
| NRC | North, Bekaa and South | 437 children receiving after-school educational support 50 teachers trained | 1,500 children attending ALP 2,500 children receiving after-school educational support 16 schools running second shift and supported with running costs 5 prefab classrooms and WASH-facilities added 300 teachers trained | 2,737,500 |
| RET | North | N/A | 1,350 children receiving after-school educational support | 590,625 |
| RI | North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon | N/A | 1,000 children attending ALP 1,500 children receiving after-school educational support 275 teachers trained | 2,109,375 |

| Output 1 | Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|------------|
| SCI | North and Bekaa | Confirm that they got funding | 2,000 children attending ALP 2000 children receiving after-school educational support 250 teachers trained | 3,056,250 |
| UNESCO | Countrywide | 250 teachers trained | 1,000 children supported to enrol in technical intermediate education 250 teachers trained | 218,750 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 8,500 children supported to enrol in primary education 1,000 children supported to enrol in intermediate education 4,147 children attending ALP 5,441 children attending after-school educational support 22 children with special needs accessing education 25 schools supported to run second shifts | 50,000 children supported to enrol in primary education 15,000 children supported to enrol in academic or technical intermediate education 15,000 children attending ALP 15,000 children receiving after-school support 200 children with special needs accessing education 25 schools supported to run second shifts 160 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added Coordination support and training of Education Working Group partners Capacity support to MEHE | 33,681,327 |

| Output 1 | Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|------------|
| UNICEF | Countrywide | <p>7086 supported to enrol in pre-school (KG 1-2)</p> <p>10372 children supported to enrol in primary education (grade 1-6)</p> <p>1292 children supported to enrol in academic and technical intermediate education (grade 7-9)</p> <p>450 children supported to attend ALP</p> <p>3206 children attending with after-school educational support</p> <p>400 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and Child Centered methodologies.</p> | <p>41,000 supported to enrol in pre-school (kindergarten 1-2)</p> <p>80,000 children supported to enrol in primary education (grade 1-6)</p> <p>12,515 children supported to enrol in academic and technical intermediate education (grade 7-9)</p> <p>40,000 children supported to attend ALP</p> <p>93,515 children attending with after-school educational support</p> <p>320 schools supported to run second shifts</p> <p>5873 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and Child Centered methodologies.</p> <p>Coordination support and training of Education Working Group partners</p> <p>Capacity support to MEHE, including IM system</p> | 46,412,311 |
| UNRWA | Palestine Camps | <p>3,353 PRS students were provided with schooling in special and regular classes in 57 schools.</p> <p>Stationery, textbooks uniforms, winter jackets, shoes and sport clothes were also provided to children</p> | <p>1,145 children supported to enrol in primary school education (Grade 1-6) regular classes</p> <p>6,500 children supported to enrol in primary education (Grade 1-6) in special classes</p> <p>5,000 children supported to enrol in primary education (Grade 1-6) distance education</p> <p>310 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) regular classes</p> <p>1,760 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) special classes</p> <p>2,500 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) distance education</p> <p>20 schools running second shifts and supported with running costs</p> <p>450 teachers trained</p> | 6,640,575 |

| Output 1 | Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| WCH | North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut | 450 children enrolled in primary education grade 1-6 450 children attending ALP 36 teachers trained | 1210 children attending ALP 2785 children receiving after-school educational support 244 teachers trained | 1,341,250 |
| World Vision International | North and Bekaa | 250 children attending ALP 300 children receiving after-school educational support | 3000 children attending ALP 10 prefab classrooms and WASH-facilities added 150 teachers trained | 2,256,250 |
| Total (incl. GoL requirements) | | | | 158,629,776 (54,286,950) |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Output 2 | Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>152,480 children receive psycho-social support in most vulnerable areas, including 121,984 refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 30,496 children from host communities</p> <p>562 schools supported with improved facilities, benefitting host community children as well as refugees 59 schools included in peace education initiatives, benefitting host community children as well as refugees</p> | | | |
| Priorities | <p>1. Psycho-social support will be integrated in the public school system</p> <p>2. School environments will be improved through rehabilitation and peace initiatives</p> | | | |
| Unmet needs | <p>Poor hygiene and lack of health services in school The increased refugee influx combined with a poor host community will lead to a high risk of discrimination and violence in schools Children will still suffer from the effect of conflict No snacks provided during activities will affect the child's performance in high poverty areas since many families rely on the snack provided during activities as an important part of the child's daily nutrition</p> | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| ALPHA | South | N/A | 480 children receive psycho-social support | 46,800 |
| AVSI | South | N/A | 6 schools supported with minor infra-structural improvements including WASH facilities 4 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 1,200 children receive psycho-social support | 191,250 |
| CMLC | Countrywide | Confirm that they got funding | 10 schools supported with minor infra-structural improvements including WASH facilities 500 children receive psycho-social support | 250,000 |
| FPSC | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 4 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 300 children receive psycho-social support | 30,000 |
| INTERSOS | South | N/A | 2 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities | 18,750 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | 100 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 20 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 100 learning spaces with access to nutrition and health services | 2,265,000 |

| Output 2 | Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|-----------|
| IR | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 2,000 children receiving psycho-social support | 250,000 |
| NRC | North, Bekaa and South | 4 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 2500 children receive psycho-social support | 30 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 2,500 children receive psycho-social support | 875,000 |
| RET | North | N/A | 20 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 675 children receive psycho-social support | 3,409,375 |
| RI | North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon | N/A | 15 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 15 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 16 hygiene promotion sessions conducted | 537,500 |
| SCI | North and Bekaa | 1000 children receiving psycho-social support | 15 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 20 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 2,000 children receive psycho-social support | 589,750 |
| UNESCO | Countrywide | 2000 children receive psycho-social support 1 INEE training | 2 schools supported with libraries 5 INEE trainings | 81,250 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 20 schools supported with minor infrastructure and WASH facilities | 25 schools supported with minor infrastructure and WASH facilities | 1,471,327 |

| Output 2 | Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| UNICEF | Countrywide | 10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvements including WASH facilities 3,206 children receiving psycho-social support | 320 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvements including WASH facilities 173,360 children receiving hygiene promotion sessions 132,360 children receiving psycho-social support | 9,246,531 |
| UNRWA | Palestine refugee camps | N/A | 10,000 children receive psycho-social support | 914,640 |
| WCH | North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut | 1 school included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 6 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities | 14 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 27 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 1,165 children receiving psycho-social support 21 learning spaces with access to nutrition and health services | 748,125 |
| World Vision International (WVI) | North and Bekaa | N/A | 10 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 10 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 500 children receiving psycho-social support | 350,000 |
| Total | | | | 21,275,298 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 3 | Adolescents and youth (aged 15-24) have access to appropriate learning opportunities | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 17,597 adolescence and youth (age 15-24) accessing formal and non-formal education, including: 6,630 refugee and Lebanese returnee youth 5,285 PRS youth 2,841 youth from host communities 29,350 youth engaged in peace-building initiatives: 14,675 refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnee youth 14,675 youth from host communities | | | |
| Priorities | 1. Increase the number of children between 15 and 18 receiving some form of education 2. Peace education integrated in the public schools system | | | |
| Unmet needs | Tertiary education not available to a large number of beneficiaries The majority of youth will still be idle and at risk | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| FPSC | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 300 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 300 youth participate in peace building initiatives | 234,375 |
| IOCC | Countrywide | N/A | 1,500 youth receiving life-skills training 100 youth participate in peace building initiatives | 50,000 |
| IR | Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South | N/A | 300 youth enrolled in non-formal education 300 youth receiving life-skills training | 375,000 |
| NRC | North, Bekaa and South | 400 youth receiving life-skills training | 1,500 youth receiving life-skills training | 37,500 |
| RET | North | N/A | 1,350 youth enrolled in non-formal education 1,800 youth receiving life-skills training 1,800 youth enrolled in peace building initiatives | 776,250 |
| RI | North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon | N/A | 1,000 youth receiving life-skills training 1000 youth participate in peace building initiatives | 650,000 |

| Output 3 | Adolescents and youth (aged 15-24) have access to appropriate learning opportunities | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------|
| UNESCO | Countrywide | N/A | 1,000 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 500 youth receiving tertiary education 3,000 youth enrolled in non-formal education 3,000 youth receiving life-skills training 20,250 youth participate in peace building initiatives | 3,412,500 |
| UNHCR | Countrywide | 500 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education | 2,200 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education | 2,416,327 |
| UNRWA | Palestine refugee camps | N/A | 45 youth supported to enrol in academic secondary (grade 10-12) education 240 youth supported to enrol in academic secondary education (Grade 10-12) special classes 2,500 adolescents and youth supported to enrol in non-formal or distance education | 199,800 |
| WCH | North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut | 193 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 152 youth enrolled in non-formal education 120 youth enrolled in peace building initiatives | 270 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 266 youth enrolled in non-formal education 1,400 youth participate in peace building initiatives | 480,155 |
| World Vision International (WVI) | North and Bekaa | N/A | 200 youth receiving life-skills training | 5,000 |
| Total | | | | 8,636,907 |

Education Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government - MEHE | 54,286,950 |
| ALPHA | 162,913 |
| AVSI | 347,500 |
| CLMC | 578,125 |
| FPSC | 583,125 |
| IOCC | 3,752,500 |
| INTERSOS | 425,625 |
| Islamic Relief | 3,160,000 |
| NRC | 3,650,000 |
| RET | 4,776,250 |
| RI | 3,296,875 |
| SCI | 3,646,000 |
| UNESCO | 3,712,500 |
| UNHCR | 37,568,981 |
| UNICEF | 55,658,843 |
| UNRWA (Food with WFP) | 7,755,015 |
| WCH | 2,569,530 |
| World Vision International | 2,611,250 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 134,255,032 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 188,541,982 |

| L. SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOODS LEBANON | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO |
| Participating Agencies | ActionAid, Al Majmoua, Amel, CLMC, DRC, FPSC, IOCC, IRC, IRD, IR, MC, RMF, RET, Safadi Foundation, SFCG, WRF, YMCA |
| Objectives | 1) Social cohesion in affected communities supported 2) Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced Total directly targeted population includes approximately: Refugees: 100,000 people Lebanese hosts: 177,000 people (approx. 30% of most vulnerable Lebanese) Indirectly targeted population includes approximately: Refugees: 150,000 people Lebanese hosts: 500,000 people |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 30,619,420 |
| Contact Information | Anna Leer, UNHCR: leer@unhcr.org Carol El-Sayed, UNHCR: elsayed@unhcr.org Shombi Sharp, UNDP: shombi.sharp@undp.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

With the crisis now in its third year, the transition to targeted assistance in all sectors, as well as severe poverty among refugees and host communities, demonstrate the need for a comprehensive strategy on self-reliance.

A series of assessments have been conducted to identify the socio-economic impacts of the crisis on both refugees and host communities, including studies by UNDP, DRC, Oxfam, NRC, Save the Children and IRC. A common conclusion is that job opportunities in the most affected areas are limited within the principal economic sectors of agriculture, construction and services. The increase of cheap labour of Syrian migrants has put downward pressure on wages in agriculture and other sectors at a time when costs of living are rising. Recommendations included creating strategies around developing new markets, business creation and interventions that directly stimulate job growth and provide incomes.

The 13 per cent of refugees that have entered Lebanon using unofficial border crossings are particularly disadvantaged due to their illegal status. It is estimated that many refugees who are legally resident in Lebanon will not be able to meet high costs of renewing their permits further restricting self-reliance opportunities¹⁸.

With the acceleration in the number of refugees entering Lebanon, host communities are increasingly strained. Vulnerable members of Lebanese host communities must also be included in livelihood activities, especially those which foster greater social cohesion as most refugees are concentrated in areas marked by high poverty and unemployment rates. The MoSA/UNDP Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP) was launched in early 2013 to address the broader needs of host communities,

¹⁸ Refugees are required to pay a fee of US\$ 200 fee to renew visas after 12 months of legal residency.

with the Task Force on Support to Host Communities, co-chaired by UNDP, UNHCR, PMO and MoSA, assisting in coordination.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The majority of refugees live in the poorest areas of Lebanon where employment and poverty rates are comparatively high. More than 1,100 locations across the country are affected, and refugee numbers are projected to reach 1,000,000 by the year's end; a figure equivalent to 25 per cent of the Lebanese population. The pressure on local job markets is considerable. Moreover, the decline of export and import to Syria, has also affected local economies which have traditionally thrived on cross-border trade.

The immense and growing strain on host communities, more than in any other country in the region, is contributing to rising tensions between host communities and refugees, as evidenced by an increase in the number of violent incidents against refugees. This growing risk of violence demands mainstreaming of conflict prevention approaches across all sectors as well as targeted dialogue, mediation and related interventions to strengthen community capacity to prevent and manage conflict.

Based on current assessments and trends, social cohesion partners will focus on two strategic objectives:

- the promotion of social cohesion in affected communities and
- the enhancement of self-reliance, livelihoods, and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas.

Livelihood protection and promotion activities will support refugees to adapt to their new environment, to recover, protect and build upon their livelihood assets. Projects will have a particular focus on women and youth (15-24 years) who together account for 68 per cent of registered refugees. They will also help refugees in avoiding negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage among girls, survival sex, and reduce the need to resort to unskilled, exploitative and non-formal labour markets. Vulnerable members of the Lebanese host community will be included in livelihood activities to mitigate against the economic pressures they face and to foster greater social cohesion. Peace-building activities will support local actors, including community leaders, educators, media and youth with the tools to mediate conflicts and respond to rising tensions with community dialogue.

To better target response, pre-existing poverty profiles, including National Poverty Targeting Programme data and 2008 poverty line information, have been analysed against refugee data, to identify municipalities and populations facing heightened vulnerability at the community level. This targeting exercise has produced a broad projection of 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese affected by Syrian displacement. A subset of some 600,000 Lebanese living in 145 host communities facing were identified as having particularly acute vulnerability.

Some 277,000 individuals will be directly targeted by social cohesion and livelihoods partners, including 177,000 Lebanese citizens (30 per cent of Lebanese identified as living in acutely vulnerable host communities) and some 100,000 refugees. However, it is estimated that an additional 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 refugees could benefit indirectly from socio-economic enhancements in their communities.

| Objective 1: Social cohesion in affective communities supported | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 1.1 | Community capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 420 teachers in 210 schools are trained in conflict prevention and provided with a customized tool kit 35 local organizations benefiting from material support and countrywide prevention and mediation network 110 local officials in 55 most affected municipalities trained on crisis management and conflict prevention 216 facilitators, community leaders, media actors, SDC staff trained in Violence and Conflict Management (VCM)/conflict mediation 1,220 Lebanese and Syrians participate in community dialogue sessions 47 Refugee and Host Communities Units in SDCs formed | | | |
| Priorities | Specific, targeted interventions to build local capacities for dispute resolution and conflict management are prioritized. | | | |
| Unmet needs | The need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| ActionAid Denmark | Bekaa and North | Not in RRP4 | Dialogue platforms for youth, women and activists including joint campaigns targeting 360 women/youth members | 17,000 |
| IRD | North | Not in RRP4 | 60 facilitators in Violence and Conflict Management(VCM) resolution; 150 outreach sessions raising awareness on VCM | 109,000 |
| Mercy Corps | North | Not in RRP4 | Training for 60 "conflict mediators" (30 refugees/30 Lebanese); training 120 Lebanese and refugee community members on basic mediation techniques for dispute resolution | 300,000 |

| Objective 1: Social cohesion in affective communities supported | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|------------------|
| Search for Common Ground (SFCG) | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | Conflict transformation training 50 partner and SDC staff; workshop for 16 Lebanese and Syrian community leaders; 8 Lebanese/refugee community roundtable discussions per locality (32 total, 480 attendees); 30 Lebanese/Syrian media actors skilled in SFCG approach (20 media outputs produced by media actors). | 92,692 |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme) | Countrywide | 36 teachers in 18 schools trained; 16 officials in 8 municipalities trained | 420 teachers in 210 schools trained; 110 local officials trained in 55 municipalities; | 230,000 |
| UNHCR and partners | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | Targeting 35 organizations for the establishment of countrywide network and material support of locally rooted NGOs engaged in prevention and mediation work | 1,196,327 |
| WRF | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | Refugee and Host Communities Units in SDCs (4 in Beirut, 12 in the Bekaa, 28 in Mount Lebanon and 3 in Sidon and Jizzine district) | 685,670 |
| Total | | | | 2,630,689 |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Output 1.2 | Advocacy/communication initiatives and community-driven solidarity projects benefiting local and displaced populations undertaken |
| Expected Outcomes | Host communities/refugees nationally exposed to cohesion communication campaign (TV, radio, print) Teachers, parents and youth sensitized through cohesion activities in 210 school communities 900 youth (450 Lebanese, 450 refugees) in personal development and Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) gathering communities around common projects (cleaning the environment, improving housing facilities, awareness campaigns to challenge prejudices) 80,000 residents benefitting from locally identified QIPs 40,000 residents benefitting from locally identified Community Development Projects Beneficiaries include (approximately): Refugees 44,350 people Lebanese hosts 150,000 |
| Priorities | Local level and national communication campaigns, Advocacy initiatives and targeted trust-building solidarity projects. |
| Unmet needs | This output offers support to positive messages of cohesion, defusing scapegoating and stereotyping, as well as the promotion of activities that bring communities together and build trust. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet. |

| Output 1.2 | | Advocacy/communication initiatives and community-driven solidarity projects benefitting local and displaced populations undertaken | | |
|--|-----------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme) | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 1 national cohesion communication campaign, community-based activities targeting youth and parents in conflict prone areas | 470,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | Countrywide | Not in RRP4 | 120 Syrian and Lebanese youth in community development initiatives | 20,000 |
| DRC | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | QIPS chosen by local development actors (benefiting 80,000); Community development projects (benefiting 40,000) | 3,800,000 |
| IRD | North | Not in RRP4 | 12 Community Impact Projects involving host community and Syrian refugees benefiting 65,000 host community families and 4300 refugee families. | 1,090,000 |
| Mercy Corps | North | Not in RRP4 | 8 community-based projects (US\$ 15-\$ 35,000 each) to support mediated agreements and improve neighbourhoods (youth and municipalities); 2 youth advocacy campaigns (Akkar and Tripoli, 50,000 campaign). Target 5,000, including 35,00 refugees and 1,500 Lebanese | 300,000 |
| RET | North | Not in RRP4 | Targeting 900 adolescents (450 refugees and 450 Lebanese) | 252,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,932,000 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 1 | | | | 8,562,689 |

| Objective 2: Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2.1 | Income generation, employment and market creation opportunities expanded for affected populations | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 1 livelihood and market study conducted in order to develop sound livelihood strategies 2 micro labour market studies conducted 31,400 households benefitting from cash for work 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 refugees indirect beneficiaries from community socio-economic infrastructure 1000 persons employed in small and medium businesses and in farming following vocational training 75 trained women working in food production 50 households receive cash grants for small business start-ups 500 businesses supported with in-kind grant assistance 1500 persons receive tool kits 3000 households (30% host community) will benefit from home-based activities (IKEA) 131,000 Lebanese returnees and 40,000 host community (30%) will receive in-kind grant assistance. Beneficiaries include (approximately): 30,000 Lebanese hosts 12,000 refugees 60,000 Lebanese returnees | | | |
| Priorities | Priority is placed on initiatives that ensure income generation, as job matching opportunities are limited in the most affected areas do to a lack of economic activity. | | | |
| Unmet needs | Most activities in this Output reflect needs that have remained unmet by the current humanitarian response as livelihood support for both refugees and host communities has emerged as a new area of need. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme) | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | 10 cash for work community socio-economic infrastructure projects employing 500 Lebanese and 150 Syrian refugees | 2,500,000 |
| ActionAid Denmark | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 5000 households benefitting from cash for work | 1,040,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | Microcredit loans for 150 Syrian refugees (women and youth) and 200 host families | 250,000 |
| DRC | North, Bekaa, South and Beirut | Not in RRP4 | 24,000 households benefitting from cash for work (9% host community) | 43,200 |
| IOM | Bekaa, North and South | Not in RRP 4 | 60,000 beneficiaries will be supported with in-kind grants. | 3,750,000 |
| IRC | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 2000 individuals supported (40% host community) | 1,000,000 |

| Objective 2: Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| SCI | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 50 households receive cash grants for small business start-ups following vocational training 2500 households benefitting from cash for work (3 months) 200 households receive tool kits | 1,854,390 |
| UNHCR (AMEL, CLMC, DRC, IRD, SHEILD) | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | 1 livelihood and market study 3,000 households (30% host community) will benefit from home-based activities (IKEA) 1,300 individuals that participated in vocational training receive tools (300 host community) 1,000 persons supported to access employment following vocational training 500 businesses supported with in-kind grant assistance to increase employment | 3,312,327 |
| YMCA | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 150 households benefitting from cash for work | 150,000 |
| Total | | | | 13,899,917 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Output 2.2 | Vocational, technical, life-skills and entrepreneurship training and job placement and creation services | | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 37,770 persons receive vocational, life-skills and/or entrepreneurship training 75 women from cooperatives trained and working in food production 75 women trained and working in food preservation 100 persons trained and provided with poultry, including monitoring of production/business 500 persons receive on-the-job vocational training Beneficiaries include (approximately): Refugees: 25,000 people Lebanese hosts: 14,000 people | | | |
| Priorities | Increased capacity and skills based on market needs, especially targeting refugee and local women and youth. Priority is placed on providing a package of support sufficient to ensure income generation, as job matching opportunities are limited in the most affected areas do to a lack of economic activity. | | | |
| Unmet needs | The bulk of activities in this Output reflect needs that have remained unmet by the current humanitarian response. As the burden on host communities increases beyond their carrying capacity, and the duration of refugee presence extends into the third year, livelihood support for both refugees and host communities has emerged as a new area of need. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet. | | | |
| Agency | Area | Baseline | Key targets end of 2013 | Revised Requirements (US\$) |
| UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme) | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | 6 income generating and vocational skills initiatives, mentoring and provision of self-employment start-up kits; 2,000 Lebanese and 500 Syrian Refugees (Indirect Beneficiaries: 80,000 Lebanese and 10,000 Syrian refugees) | 1,250,000 |
| ActionAid Denmark | Mount Lebanon and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 360 persons receive vocational and/or life-skills training (30% host community) | 41,000 |
| DRC | North, Bekaa, South, Beirut | N/A | 1000 persons receive vocational training (30% host community) | 1,287,000 |
| FPSC | Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 200 persons receive vocational training (30% host community) | 120,000 |
| IOCC | North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 150 women from cooperatives trained and working in food production (40% host community) | 240,000 |
| Islamic Relief | Country wide | Not in RRP4 | 1200 persons receive vocational training (16% host community) | 620,000 |
| RET | North | Not in RRP4 | 1,000 persons receive vocational and/or skills training (50% host community) | 300,000 |

| Output 2.2 | Vocational, technical, life-skills and entrepreneurship training and job placement and creation services | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------|
| RMF | North | Not in RRP4 | 26,000 persons receive vocational and/or skills training (30% host community) | 675,000 |
| UNHCR (Amel Association, CLMC, IRD) | South, Mount Lebanon, North and Bekaa | Not in RRP4 | 2,760 persons receive vocational and/or life-skills training 30% host community) 500 on-the-job vocational trainings (specify no. of people 30% of host community benefitting) | 2,546,327 |
| Safadi Foundation | North | Not in RRP4 | 435 persons (women) receive vocational, skills training in food preservation (70% local community); 100 trained and provided with poultry (70% local community); 240 persons (youth) receive vocational, skills training | 288,000 |
| WRF | Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon | Not in RRP4 | 1,200 persons receive life-skills and/or entrepreneurship training (50% host community) | 199,987 |
| YMCA | Bekaa, South Lebanon, North | Not in RRP4 | 1,350 persons receive vocational training (30% host community) | 589,500 |
| Total | | | | 8,156,814 |
| TOTAL OBJECTIVE 2 | | | | 22,056,731 |

Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Financial Requirements

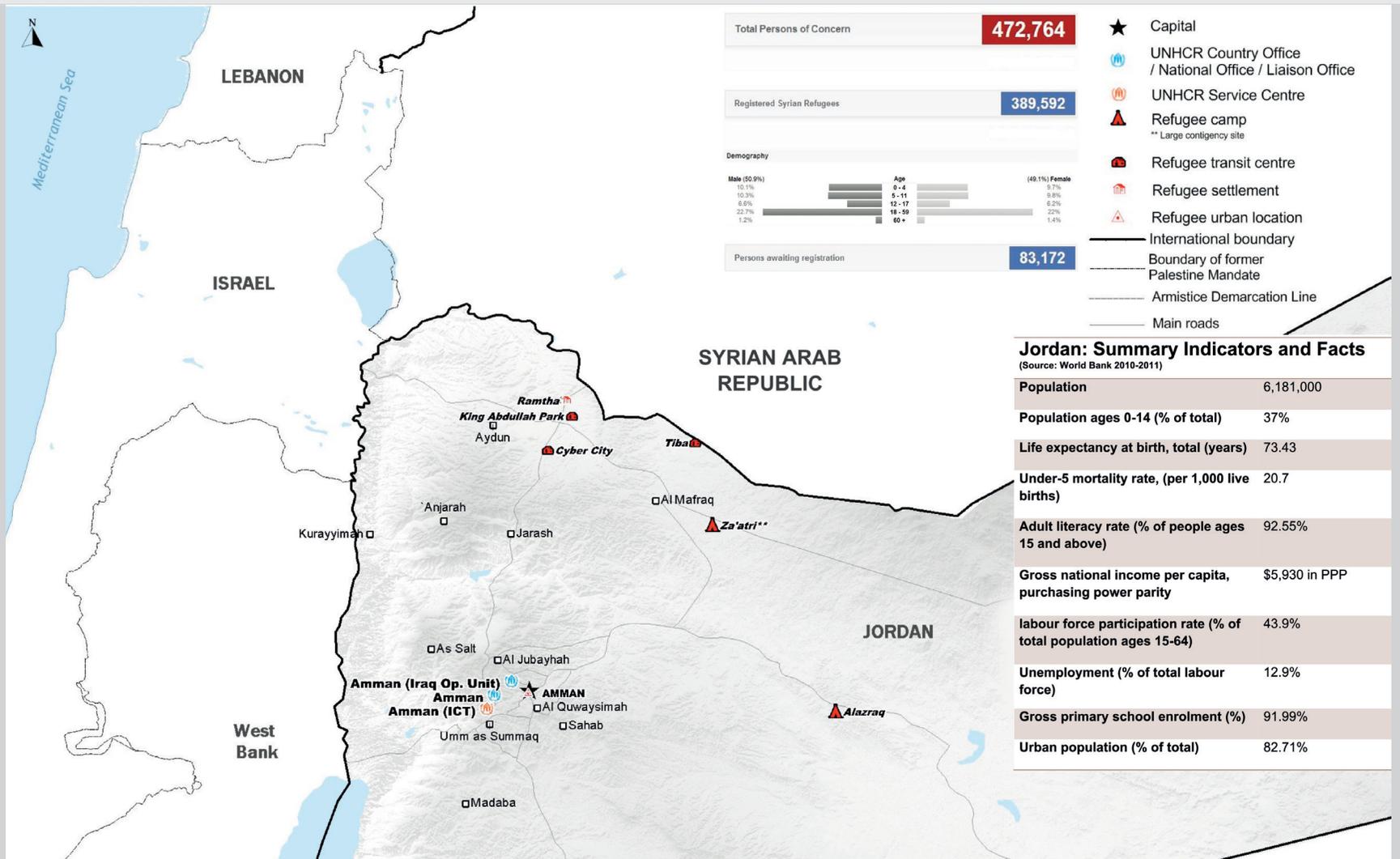
| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------|--|
| ActionAid Denmark | 1,098,000 |
| Al Majmouaa | 270,000 |
| DRC | 5,130,200 |
| FPSC | 120,000 |
| IOCC | 240,000 |
| IRD | 1,199,000 |
| IRC | 1,000,000 |
| IOM | 3,750,000 |
| Islamic Relief | 620,000 |
| MC | 600,000 |
| RET | 552,000 |
| RMF | 675,000 |
| Safadi Foundation | 288,000 |
| SCI | 1,854,390 |
| Search for Common Ground | 92,692 |
| UNDP (With MoSA) | 4,450,000 |
| UNHCR | 7,054,981 |
| WRF | 885,657 |
| YMCA | 739,500 |
| TOTAL | 30,619,420 |

M. LEBANON FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government of Lebanon (GoL) | 449,634,864 |
| ACTED | 923,000 |
| ActionAid Denmark | 1,689,000 |
| ACF | 3,208,512 |
| Al Majmouaa | 290,000 |
| ALPHA | 162,913 |
| AMEL | 1,669,050 |
| AVSI | 1,592,500 |
| CLMC | 17,617,760 |
| CVT | 200,000 |
| CHF | 855,000 |
| CISP | 3,035,581 |
| DRC | 71,998,299 |
| FAO | 8,530,500 |
| FPSC | 847,125 |
| GVC/Muslim Aid | 4,927,531 |
| HI | 11,071,600 |
| HAI | 594,999 |
| IMC | 875,000 |
| IOCC | 13,186,900 |
| IRD | 17,754,809 |
| IRC | 6,196,700 |
| INTERSOS | 2,901,625 |
| IOM | 14,900,000 |
| Islamic Relief | 50,491,329 |
| Lebanese Red Cross | 51,000 |
| Makassed | 166,200 |
| MDM | 196,287 |
| Medair | 15,066,740 |
| MC | 10,902,894 |
| NRC | 19,404,464 |
| Oxfam | 11,805,084 |
| PU-AMI | 7,136,430 |
| RET | 5,328,250 |

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| RI | 3,296,875 |
| Restart | 50,000 |
| RMF | 675,000 |
| Safadi Foundation | 324,000 |
| SCI | 13,824,290 |
| SFCG | 662,424 |
| SHEILD | 1,947,600 |
| Solidarités International | 3,688,160 |
| TDH-I | 1,000,000 |
| TDH-L | 581,000 |
| UNDP | 9,895,000 |
| UNESCO | 3,712,500 |
| UNFPA | 3,790,306 |
| UN-HABITAT | 3,976,000 |
| UNHCR | 372,141,852 |
| UNICEF | 125,426,407 |
| UNODC | 260,000 |
| UNRWA | 65,087,136 |
| WCH | 2,714,815 |
| WFP | 239,798,101 |
| WHO | 30,962,000 |
| World Vision International | 22,654,850 |
| WRF | 3,404,495 |
| YMCA | 739,500 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 1,216,189,393 |
| TOTAL WITH GOL | 1,665,824,257 |

| Working Group (without GoL) | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Protection | 144,090,555 |
| Food Security and Agriculture | 278,749,846 |
| Non-Food Items (NFIs) | 189,350,347 |
| Shelter | 201,648,101 |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | 143,477,747 |
| Health | 93,998,345 |
| Education | 134,255,032 |
| Community Cohesion and Livelihoods | 30,619,420 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOL | 1,216,189,393 |



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The influx of Syrian refugees into the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) has far surpassed the projections of RRP4, which was based on a planning figure of 300,000 Syrians by the end of June 2013. By early May 2013, 473,587 Syrians were either registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan, including approximately 110,000 residing in Za'atri camp and the balance in urban and rural settings. Not all of these make contact immediately with UNHCR for assistance.

Based on arrival trends from January to March 2013, it is estimated that the number of Syrians in need of assistance in Jordan by the end of 2013 could reach one million individuals, including as many as 300,000 hosted in camps and 700,000 in urban and rural communities across the country. The sustained influx of arrivals, coupled with the limited absorption capacity of local communities, has led the Government to insist that Syrians entering the country irregularly be accommodated and assisted in camps. A first camp for Syrian refugees opened in Za'atri, Mafraq Governorate in July 2012 and was near full capacity by May 2013. In late March 2013 authorities approved the construction of another sizeable camp near Azraq, which is being built in phases on an area that can accommodate some 130,000 refugees. In addition, the Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC, previously Mreijeb Al-Fhoud or MAF) opened on 10 April 2013 with an initial capacity of around 5,000 individuals, which the Emirati Red Crescent intends to expand to 30,000. Given the number of Syrian refugees expected to arrive in Jordan through the remainder of 2013, further extensions of the EJC would be possible if needed.

Syrians arriving through official border entry points continue to reside in urban and rural settings amongst the Jordanian population. Providing adequate shelter and life-saving assistance in camps remains critical to the overall refugee response and protection space in Jordan, while increased support to the needs of both Syrian and Jordanian populations in refugee-hosting communities is vital to maintain essential services for both populations and to mitigate growing resentment towards the refugee population.

The overarching priorities in 2013 remain the registration and documentation of new arrivals, basic protection, and life-saving activities, specifically: the establishment of adequate camp infrastructure, provision of non-food items (NFI) to new arrivals in camps, access to health care, food assistance, access to clean water in camps, and physical protection including response to and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Other essential activities include the identification and protection of unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC), access to education services and subsistence aid to the most vulnerable among the non-camp refugee population, and improving access to water in refugee-hosting communities.

Failure to provide for the basic needs of Syrians will have severe humanitarian and political consequences. Inadequate assistance for refugees in camps will be felt immediately by a large and concentrated

population. Likely scenarios include major health concerns, including the outbreak of disease; increased violence; movements out of the camp, potentially to the wider region; and unsafe returns to Syria. Under such circumstances the Government may feel compelled to close the border and Syrians would cease to have access to asylum in Jordan. Lack of meaningful support in host communities, including to municipal and national infrastructure, will exacerbate the growing tension between Jordanian and Syrian communities and will push refugees to camps or to return to Syria.

B. JORDANIAN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

The GoJ continues to show hospitality and tolerance to the growing Syrian refugee population, providing them with de facto temporary protection. Syrians entering Jordan regularly do not require a visa or Jordanian residency to enter and remain in the Kingdom, and under certain conditions have legal access to the labour market. However, the pressure of the Syrian population on infrastructure and services weighs increasingly heavy on Jordan, where unemployment is officially over 12 per cent and the current account deficit stands at some US\$ 3.359 billion. Over three hundred and twelve thousand Syrians had been registered or received registration appointments outside camps by May, a process that has been expedited by the opening of a Registration Centre in the north-western city of Irbid. Syrians outside refugee camps consume items like household gas and bread which, through Government subsidies, are one of the chief contributors to the budget deficit. The Government is expected to remove subsidies for electricity and wheat flour for bakeries and substitute direct cash assistance to the neediest Jordanian families. Increased prices for basic needs would have a direct impact on Syrians in host communities.

In view of the growing socio-economic impact of refugees, the Government has appealed for greater support from humanitarian agencies and the international community. Authorities have initiated efforts to limit the number of refugees working in the informal labour market and continue to direct all irregular new arrivals, most of who arrive without any resources at all, to refugee camps in order to minimize competition on already scarce natural resources.

An April survey conducted by a leading national newspaper revealed that nearly three in four Jordanians want the country to close its borders to further arrivals, confirming a growing tension that has given rise also to several protests in northern cities where a significant portion of the refugee population in Jordan has settled. The new Jordanian Parliament, which was elected in January, has called on the Government to restrict access to the territory. Maintaining asylum space in Jordan therefore entails the creation and maintenance of refugee camps able to accommodate 300,000 Syrians who have and are expected to enter Jordan irregularly, as well as increased support to communities whose infrastructure is under significant pressure and targeted assistance to urban and rural-based Syrians to meet the needs of vulnerable families.

The GoJ continues to receive new arrivals along the length of its border with Syria. Irregular arrivals are transported from the Government reception centre to Za'atri camp. UNHCR plans to open a centre for irregular arrivals in Raba Sarhan where refugees will be registered with biometric technology prior to their transfer to a camp.

More than 190,000 Syrians have been registered in Za'atri camp since its opening in July 2012 to early April 2013. January and February set successive high marks for arrivals, with 48,293 and 61,268 refugees registered. A large number of those have subsequently left Za'atri, including through a Government-administered system of sponsorship by individual Jordanians, leaving around 110,000 individuals residing in the camp. The physical site is extended to its full capacity and currently accommodates some 110,000 registered Syrians who receive protection and basic assistance; several tens of thousands more have left the camp, either through the official channel of sponsorship by a Jordanian, spontaneous relocation, or returning to Syria with the assistance of Jordanian authorities, a phenomenon that grew in scale during the month of April, coinciding with military advances by the Syrian opposition.

At current rates of arrival, Azraq and the EJC will also reach their full capacity prior to the end of the year. While the Government maintains an encampment policy, adequate camp space and infrastructure is critical to maintaining asylum space. Beyond the cost involved, however, identifying a location for a fourth camp would be difficult given the lack of suitable and available terrain.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Since mid-2012, Government policy is for Syrians entering the country irregularly to be accommodated and assisted in camps, where they are afforded protection and multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance. Syrians arriving through official border entry points can reside in urban and rural settings amongst local communities. Syrian refugees registered in urban and rural areas benefit from protection, limited individual assistance, free access to public schools and public health care, while those who entered Jordan irregularly are afforded protection and multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in camps.

The Za'atri camp population were receiving dry rations and complementary food packages. More than 130,000 refugees had received tents, hygiene kits, blankets, mattresses and other core relief items. While basic necessities are covered humanitarian agencies have sought to rationalize expenditures on non-food items and shelter in view of the need to replenish or replace supplies.

Camp infrastructure and care and maintenance costs are very high on a per beneficiary basis, particularly the WASH and Shelter Sectors. More than 4,500 prefabricated accommodation units were installed in Za'atri to replace tents during the first three months of the year, accommodating an average of over four individuals per unit. There were 2,000 operational latrines, 1,000 showers and 750 water points in Za'atri at the end of the first quarter, and residents were receiving 35 litres of water per person per day. Efforts to decongest the oldest portions of the camp confirmed the need for decentralized services such as distribution points, along with a higher ratio of WASH facilities.

The number of serious security incidents in Za'atri rose alarmingly during the first quarter and one of the greatest gaps at present is the safety and security conditions for both humanitarian workers and refugees. The establishment in January 2013 of the Syrian Refugee Camp Department (SRCD), which replaced the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization as the Government representative in camps, has contributed to a greater engagement of the law enforcement entities in security and safety at Za'atri camp. Conditions at Za'atri camp remain extremely challenging, however, with violent incidents reported on an almost daily basis. A holistic security plan has been developed for the camp including non-lethal material assistance to SRCD personnel, reorganization of the site, and improved communication with and mobilization of opinion leaders in the camp.

In Health, assessments during the first quarter revealed that just over 3 per cent of new arrivals required immediate medical care, usually for conflict wounds, and 5-7 per cent sought medical attention within one week of entering Jordan. The treatment of refugees with complex, life-threatening injuries or conditions frequently overwhelms the health infrastructure in northern Jordan and is a significant financial burden for aid agencies. More than 152,000 primary health care consultations were performed and over 10,000 refugees were benefiting from psycho-social activities. A vaccination campaign covering 90 per cent of the Za'atri population was initiated in April 2013 after two cases of measles were confirmed among new arrivals.

In education, 10,000 children were registered in formal education in the camp and an additional, 32,000 refugees were receiving some form of informal education services. Actual school attendance in Za'atri lags behind the number of children registered.

In urban areas, over 120,000 refugees in Jordan were receiving food assistance through vouchers by the end of March. More than 11,000 vulnerable Syrian families (37,000 individuals) were receiving regular financial assistance. Unmet needs in this area are considerable as approximately 75 per cent of the out-of-camp population is assessed as demonstrating a significant degree of vulnerability. Over 32,000 refugee children were receiving formal education in Jordanian public schools.

Support to communities hosting large numbers of refugees and individual vulnerable Jordanians was also increased. This trend is expected to continue as efforts to alleviate the heightened socio-economic pressures are critical to mitigate any negative impact Syrians have on the Jordanian economy, ensure that asylum space is maintained and improve conditions for cohabitation.

Several major risks and challenges may come to the fore in the remainder of 2013. Among them are the difficulties inherent in managing possible large-scale population movements, such as surges in the number of arrivals or spontaneous returns to Syria, heightened intolerance towards the refugee community leading to a restriction in the number of new arrivals or access to services, or a major disease outbreak or epidemic. Aid programmes must take into account also the interdependence or relative attractiveness of camps and host communities and the likelihood of continued movement of refugees between the two.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The conflict in Syria shows no signs of abating. Syrians will continue to move in search of safety, including to Jordan, where the Government has reiterated its intention to maintain an open border.

The strategic objectives of humanitarian action in Jordan are aligned with the overall regional priorities, namely protection, emergency response, assistance to non-camp refugees and emergency preparedness. In the Jordanian context, emergency response and preparedness is directly related to the availability of sufficient infrastructure and assistance in camps to absorb new arrivals. A related priority is camp governance.

- Objective 1: to accommodate in camps 300,000 Syrian refugees who have entered or will enter Jordan irregularly and provide them with protection, emergency assistance and care;
- Objective 2: to support Syrian refugees in urban and rural settings, with a particular focus on vulnerable families, estimated at 60 per cent of an overall population of 700,000;
- Objective 3: to support communities hosting Syrians to mitigate the negative socio-economic impact of the increased Syrian population on national infrastructure, and increase direct assistance to vulnerable Jordanians.

In addition to the target population of one million Syrian refugees, projects in this Plan will assist some 500,000 Jordanians, both through direct support and through community-based activities. Based on a comprehensive assessment by 59 agencies and partners, the total budget requested to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan between 1 January and 31 December 2013 is US\$ 976,576,971.

Within the overall priorities, the most urgent are:

- Registration of all new arrivals who approach UNHCR, verification of Syrians registered under emergency protocol and issuance of documentation to refugees in all settings;
- Life-saving assistance through care and maintenance activities in refugee camps, including the provision of adequate shelter, food, water, primary health care, education and basic protection (prevention and response to SGBV, protection of unaccompanied and separated children);
- Targeted support to refugees in urban and rural settings including food, primary health care services, education, child protection services and cash assistance.

Participatory assessments and other surveys underline that inadequate funding would have a dramatic effect in the Jordanian context. Refugees hosted in camps are wholly dependent on assistance provided by humanitarian actors while those in communities have very limited possibilities to sustain themselves against a backdrop of rising costs and limited livelihood opportunities. The inability to provide sufficient

assistance would have serious consequences, including an increased burden on Jordan's economy and communities, reduced asylum space, more refugees engaging in negative coping mechanisms and returns to Syria under unsafe conditions.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

The overall refugee response strategy in Jordan is a close collaboration between the GoJ, UN Agencies and national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) under the leadership of UNHCR as the lead agency for the refugee situation. Coordination is becoming increasingly important given the expansion of assistance: 40 humanitarian organizations (UN and NGOs) engaged in RRP4 in Jordan, a number that has increased to 59 in RRP5 a mere five months later.

A Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was established in March 2013 under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator *a.i.* to ensure that non-refugee humanitarian matters, such as the situation of vulnerable Jordanians, also receive adequate attention and coordination.

At the political level, a continuous dialogue is maintained between the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force led by the UNHCR Representative, the HCT led by the Humanitarian Coordinator *a.i.*, and the GoJ. At the technical level, Sectors were established to ensure a harmonized and coordinated response to the needs of refugees in the areas of Cash Assistance, Education, Food, Health (including sub-sectors for Mental Health, Nutrition and Reproductive Health), Non-Food Items, Protection (including sub-working groups for Child Protection and SGBV), Site and Shelter, and WASH. Working groups meet at the national and field coordination levels.

Individual NGO projects are reviewed by the Government Coordination Committee, an inter-ministerial body chaired by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). All projects listed in the Regional Response Plan are subject to Government approval prior to implementation; those involving income generation or self-reliance activities for Syrian refugees will be closely scrutinized due to the sensitivity of refugee access to the labour market.

In addition to its coordination role the Government has prepared its own Response Plan for hosting Syrians for a US\$ 851.5 million, with immediate priority needs amounting to US\$ 380.7 presented within the rest of this chapter on Jordan. The Plan underscores the direct and indirect costs of the refugee influx to the GoJ during a period of a severe slowdown in growth and high employment rate. The support is important also to allow Jordan to maintain its social safety net given the pressure on the national budget from the refugee crisis. The full detailed Plan is annexed to this document.

Other coordination mechanisms include the Strategic Plan established by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in collaboration with health actors, which gives an overview of national strategic needs in responding to the Syrian influx and strategies to manage the impact on Jordanians. The National Emergency Health Committee was established as the platform to discuss and find solutions for strategic and operational issues in public health.

| E. PROTECTION JORDAN | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR (with UNICEF on Child Protection and UNFPA on SGBV) |
| Participating Agencies | ACTED, ActionAid, ARRD-Legal Aid, AVSI, CARE International, FPSC, FGAC, HI, ICMC, ICS, IFH/NHF, IMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, IRD, JHAS, JOHUD, JRC, JRF, JRS, LWF, MC, MoL, Mol, MPDL, SCI, SCJ, TdH-L, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPP/JWU, UN Women, WHO, WVI |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and be protected from refoulement 2. Syrian protection needs are addressed through targeted protection interventions (including CP and SGBV), community mobilization and capacity building 3. Respond to the needs of Syrians and vulnerable host community populations with an emphasis on women and children through provision of social and psycho-social support 4. Refugees, host communities and organizations involved in the refugee response are provided with adequate information and reached with awareness-raising activities 5. Third country resettlement options are explored as a protection response to cases people with special needs or vulnerabilities. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 95,440,539 |
| GoJ requirements | US\$ 25,000,000 |
| Contact Information | Giulia Ricciarelli-Ranawat, ricciare@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Despite a dramatic increase in arrivals in the first quarter of 2013, Jordan remained committed to its open border policy and to providing access to safety to hundreds of thousand Syrians fleeing the conflict in neighbouring Syria.

UNHCR has had to reinforce its registration capacity at Za'atri camp, which received some 2,000 new arrivals a day during the first quarter, and in urban settings to adequately respond to the refugee influx. A new UNHCR registration centre opened on 10 February 2013 in Irbid and some 40,000 Syrians residing in the northern Governorates have been registered since. Systematic Iris scanning at registration was also rolled out in Irbid in February 2013. Simultaneously, emergency registration procedures were introduced in Amman to respond to the increase in new arrivals and to decrease the waiting period for registration. The registration capacity in Amman was tripled as compared to December 2012 through the introduction of double shifting and the waiting period went from eight months in early 2013 to approximately six weeks by early May.

UNHCR has been granted more regular access to border areas and has been able to witness the humanitarian work carried out by border guards along the long border between Syria and Jordan. Nonetheless, UNHCR continued to receive reports of persons being denied entry into Jordan or being

returned to Syria after the security screening by Jordanian authorities. Advocacy interventions were made with various GoJ counterparts to call for the respect of the right to seek protection and asylum, and a number of individual interventions were made by UNHCR to secure access to the territory and enable family reunifications in Za'atri. UNHCR also systematically intervenes with MoI to request a halt of deportation orders issued against Syrian of concern to the office. However, three deportations amounting to refoulement were reported during the first quarter of 2013. Thirty reported detention cases were visited by UNHCR and followed up in the first quarter.

Under the umbrella of the Protection Working group, chaired by UNHCR, the Child Protection and the Gender-Based Violence (CP and SGBV) sub-working groups, co-chaired by UNHCR/UNICEF and UNHCR/UNFPA respectively, carried out an inter-agency assessment in Za'atri camp to highlight important CP and SGBV related issues (domestic violence, early marriages and child labour were identified as main issues in Za'atri) and to support implementing agencies in targeting their interventions to best meet the needs of girls, women, boys and men. A similar assessment was also carried out in communities, with a specific focus on early marriages. The report is being finalized and will be made public shortly. Furthermore, the CP and SGBV sub-working groups collaborated with the Mental Health and Psycho-social Support sub-working group to carry out a 4Ws (Who, When, Where, What) mapping of relevant services in Jordan. Fifty-one organizations contributed to the mapping exercise and a workshop to review the results was held in March.

A set of national emergency Standard Operation Procedures for CP and SGBV is being finalized and will provide procedures, roles and responsibilities for each actor involved in the prevention of and response to CP and SGBV. The SOPs also provide referral pathways for CP and SGBV for relevant Governorates, camps and sites. In addition, a specific Standard Operation Procedure for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UA/SC), including Alternative Care, has been developed and is in its final stages.

Prevention and response services for CP and SGBV in areas such as legal, shelter and health care are available in camps, transit sites and host communities, and are regularly accessed by Syrian refugees. 527 SGBV survivors, 333 unaccompanied children, 586 separated children and 542 children at risk accessed prevention and response services in camp and in urban areas in the first quarter of 2013. However, assessments have identified the need to further improve information on available services and outreach to the Syrian community.

CHALLENGES

A major challenge has been and remains the capacity to decentralize services and reach vulnerable refugees settled throughout Jordan, as well as the sustainability of services already in place. This is true for all protection services, especially child/adolescent/women friendly spaces in camps and host communities, and life-saving services for children and women victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. 394 persons with specific needs, including disabilities, received rehabilitation services in the first quarter of the year, of which reportedly only 80 were in urban areas.

Syrians opt to return voluntarily to Syria every day and, according to Government figures, by end April some 45,868 Syrians had returned from Jordan. Many of these later re-entered Jordan, although it is not possible to determine this number with accuracy. The return process from Za'atri is administered by the GoJ. In cooperation with the Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRCD), UNHCR has put in place a monitoring mechanism to assess the voluntariness of the movement and the motivations of those boarding return buses. A more systematic tracking and monitoring procedure is being discussed by UNHCR and relevant authorities, in order also to fully understand factors informing the decision to leave the camp and address these through an adapted assistance and protection framework for residents of Za'atri.

Another challenge in Za'atri camp is the 'bailout' process, whereby Syrians who have identified a Jordanian sponsor are able to leave the camp and settle in urban areas. UNHCR has begun to monitor the process in collaboration with the SRCD. Between 12 March and end April, some 10,765 persons were bailed out and UNHCR was able to provide them with information relating to services available in urban and rural areas, including registration with UNHCR, to identify vulnerabilities that may require further monitoring in urban and rural areas and to recover camp ration cards and deactivate records in the Za'atri database. In-depth monitoring is needed to ensure that the bailout process does not provide opportunities for the exploitation of refugees, particularly with regards to early marriage, sexual exploitation and child labour.

Protection outreach and protection monitoring capacity is being increased by UNHCR through mobile teams and the establishment of more help desks in areas where Syrian refugees are concentrated, as well as by partners and NGOs which are establishing offices throughout the Kingdom. The expanded outreach has enhanced the identification of vulnerabilities, with most work still concentrated in the north and central Jordan. The south of the country remains less well covered by service providers and will require more attention in 2013 as populations are likely to move away from communities in the north in search of more affordable housing.

Access to reliable information has been highlighted as a crucial area for improvement in the participatory assessment conducted by UNHCR and members of the community-based protection working group in late 2012. The pilot radio programme of UNESCO and UPP through Yarmouk FM implemented in late 2012 provided life-saving information about assistance and protection services available to Syrians. Improving information dissemination is one of the priority areas identified by the Protection Working Group. As part of these efforts more than 9,000 copies of services guides were distributed to service providers to support information on mental health and psycho-social support (MH/PSS), CP and SGBV services available in six Governorates and to improve referrals. In addition, the sub-working groups have revised key messages on UA/SC, violence against women and children, sexual violence and early marriages, child labour, and birth registration for children, parents/other community members and humanitarian workers. Members of the CP and SGBV sub-working groups reached 12,693 women, girls, men and boys through awareness-raising activities during the first three months of 2013.

Further, 37,864 children (31,056 in camp and 6,808 in host communities respectively) and 2,696 women and 2,089 men were reached through community-based CP and SGBV activities, including access to recreational and life-skills activities during the first quarter of 2013. 44 Child Friendly Spaces,

7 playgrounds, 21 youth and 14 women spaces are operational in camps and the most affected host communities, and are supported by UNICEF/SCI/Mercy Corps/IMC/IRC, UNFPA/IFH/UPP/JWU, UN Women and INTERSOS. 2,320 individuals (1,307 females and 1,013 males) received focused non-specialized PSS in camps and host communities. Case management services were provided to 693 girls, 963 boys, 691 women, and 606 men, including survivors of SGBV. Capacity-building activities amongst service providers were carried out for more than 1,049 staff from local authorities, police forces, the judicial sector, health professionals and other stakeholders to enhance understanding of protection concerns for refugee girls, women, boys and men protection issues in emergencies, including clinical management of rape and caring for SGBV survivors. Rights, obligations and other refugee protection issues are also discussed in these trainings. In addition, 1,317 civil society actors and humanitarian workers were trained on CP, SGBV and PSS, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Psycho-social First Aid (PFA).

As part of the effort to strengthen data collection and obtain accurate trends and patterns on CP and SGBV, the sub-working groups have initiated a process to harmonize information management systems in line with global tools. Training on the use of the two information and case management systems have been conducted with the support of the respective global surge teams. UNHCR is exploring the possibility of incorporating both systems in a broader refugee database in order to ensure comprehensive protection solutions for refugee children at risk and survivors of SGBV.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection response strategy in Jordan is centred on ensuring access to basic rights, including asylum, timely access to registration and documentation as a prerequisite for proper protection delivery. Some of the planned activities to achieve this are:

- Enhancing UNHCR border monitoring activities is a key priority for 2013.
- Verification of the Za'atri camp population alongside the introduction of biometrics and individual registration to complement the current household-based emergency registration data.
- UNHCR and IOM are also working on a joint reception and registration facility with the authorities to streamline the registration process upon arrival, prior to onward movement of new arrivals to a camp.

Outreach and identification of persons with specific needs, including refugees with disabilities, as well as timely and efficient referrals of vulnerable Syrians to geographically close service providers, are integral parts of the strategy. The identification and response interventions for cases of child labour, early marriages, domestic violence and other protection risks for women, girls and boys will be a cornerstone of the protection response. Further attention will be given to strengthening a recently established PSEA system. Protection actors will also be involved in protection monitoring on grave violations of child rights.

To achieve these, the humanitarian protection response needs to include training of key stakeholders, including Government counterparts, capacity support to Governmental actors and community-based organizations (CBOs), as well as support to host communities. Assessments carried out by various protection actors over the past several months highlight the need for more information dissemination to Syrians regarding services available and to host communities regarding protection needs and vulnerabilities specific to refugee situations. Furthermore, emphasis needs to be put on projects that foster peaceful coexistence between the two communities. The above are all essential to the preservation of a favourable protection environment for Syrians in Jordan.

Finally, UNHCR aims to promote resettlement from Jordan as a protection solution for up to 1,000 of the most vulnerable refugees in Jordan. Until recently, resettlement was conducted on an exceptional basis to respond to emergency protection cases, and the shift marks the initiation of a strategy to use resettlement as a protection tool and durable solution for Syrian refugees. The resettlement strategy for Syrian refugees in the region consists of two phases, starting with more concerted efforts to make individual referrals based upon specific needs and vulnerabilities, then moving to large-scale referrals in the event the protection situation in the region requires it. UNHCR is advocating for resettlement countries to offer places in addition to their annual quotas to accommodate the increase in submissions of Syrian refugees. Resettlement will also contribute an added layer to the protection strategy for especially vulnerable individuals.

Key assumptions:

- The borders (unofficial and official) will remain open and Jordan will continue to provide access to asylum to those fleeing the conflict in Syria. The majority will require registration and documentation services, some will however not fall under UNHCR's mandate either because they are Palestinians or because they are not civilians.
- The vast majority of irregular new arrivals will be accommodated in camps, with restrictions to their freedom of movement, but those with vulnerabilities or links to Jordan will be able to avail of the bailing system and will eventually settle in urban areas. Approximately one-third of the total Syrian refugee population will be hosted in camps by the end of the year.
- Those hosted in urban and rural areas will become increasingly needy as livelihood opportunities will be restricted and authorities will show less tolerance to persons working in breach of labour laws. As a consequence, levels of exploitation may increase, violence within families may increase, psycho-social support needs will increase and so will needs for legal aid and support. Detention instances will increase.
- As the conflict in Syria continues and its severity increases, the number of persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs seeking refuge in Jordan, including elderly, will also increase, requiring special attention and more targeted and costly services. These services (e.g. health, assistive devices, shelter, recreational, financial) will also need to be located close to them, and possibly be mobile, given limits on beneficiaries' mobility.

- As numbers of new arrivals grow, most northern host communities reach a level of saturation that pushes new arrivals in new areas in rural and urban settings where few service providers are operational. Outreach and information on services available will be crucial to ensure that those with needs are identified and directed to the right service providers.
- Tensions continue between host and displaced populations, especially given the economic situation in Jordan.

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| Output 1 | Ensure Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and be protected from <i>refoulement</i> | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>Syrian refugees continue to have access to Jordan regardless of whether entering through official border crossings</p> <p>The principle of non-refoulement is respected</p> <p>1,500 Government officials sensitized and trained on refugee protection</p> <p>900,000 Syrian refugees registered by the end of 2013</p> | |
| Priorities | <p>Transportation and efficient reception services provided to refugees from border areas to refugee camps in Jordan</p> <p>Support to border authorities to enhance reception facilities and capacity building to Governorate and public security department</p> <p>Registration in Amman and northern Governorates, including in camps and sites, and establishment of three registration centres (introduction of biometrics)</p> <p>Monitoring of access to territory</p> | |
| Unmet needs | <p>No systematic and regular border monitoring by UNHCR.</p> <p>No Governmental system in place to separate civilians from non-civilians seeking asylum in Jordan.</p> | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, JAF, Mol, IOM, UNOPS, ARDD-Legal Aid | 295,201 Syrians crossed into Jordan through unofficial border crossings as of 1 April 2013 (GoJ figures) | 1 million Syrians fleeing their country have access to Jordan, whether through official border crossing or outside of official border crossing |
| UNHCR, Mol ARDD-Legal Aid | Three deportations reported to UNHCR, reports of single males prevented from entering the country | No refugee is refouled at the border and Syrians in Jordan are protected from being forcefully returned to Syria |
| | 149 judges and police officers received training | 1,500 Government officials sensitized and trained on refugee protection |
| | <p>150,308 active registrations with UNHCR in urban areas and 177,869 persons with active registration in Za'atri for a total of 328,177.</p> <p>1 registration centre established in Irbid</p> <p>Za'atri</p> | <p>900,000 Syrians in urban areas and camps are registered by the end of the year</p> <p>Three registration centres established</p> |

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| Output 2 | Ensure Syrian protection needs are addressed through targeted protection interventions (including child protection and SGBV), community mobilization and capacity building | |
| Expected Outcomes | 2,100 survivors of SGBV are referred to counselling and multi-sectoral services 3,800 UAC/ SC and children at risk receive multi-sectoral services 3,100 Syrians are provided with legal counselling and representation where needed (including for boys and girls in conflict with the law, detention cases at risk of deportation, and SGBV survivors) 1,500 Government officials sensitised and trained on CP, SGBV and PSS support 2,600 refugees participate in 175 refugee committees 5,000 civil society and humanitarian workers involved in the Syria response trained to improve the response to Syrian protection needs in camps and host communities 30 people trained on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children | |
| Priorities | Detention and camp bail-out monitoring Facilitation of ID documentation and birth, death and marriage certification Comprehensive case management for CP cases and SGBV survivors Provision of specialized services for persons with specific needs and persons with disabilities | |
| Unmet needs | Lack of decentralized shelter facilities for SGBV survivors, children at risk or vulnerable Syrians in need of shelter for other protection reasons. Government shelters available in Amman only. Lack of proper documentation filing system at the police screening leading to difficulties in retrieving confiscated ID documentation impacting on the issuances of civil documentation to Syrians in Jordan. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | 30 cases | 150 detention cases monitored |
| UNHCR, IRC, ARDD-Legal Aid | N/A | 500 bailed-out cases monitored |
| UNHCR, UNFPA, IFH/NHF, IRD, JRF, UPP/JWU, IRC, ICMC, IMC, UNICEF, INTERSOS ARDD-Legal Aid, JRS, IOM, Family Protection Department, Dar al Wafaq | N/A | 21,000 births and deaths certified by the Civil Status Department |
| | 527 (Camp: 12 boys/53 girls 16 men/124 women Host communities: 44 boys/101 girls 14 men/163 women) | 2,100 survivors of SGBV are referred to counselling and multi-sectoral services (legal/protection, shelter, health, social and psycho-social) Jordanians benefiting from the service: 640 |
| UNHCR, IFH/NHF, IRD, MOL, ICMC, IMC, SCJ, UNICEF, UPP/JWU, INTERSOS, IRC, JRF, ACTED ARDD-Legal Aid, JRS, TDH, Johud, SCI, ICS | UAC: 236 boys/97 girls SC: 363 boys/223 girls (Camp: UAC: 217 boys/90 girls and SC: 213 boys/110 girls Host communities: UAC: 19 boys/7 girls and SC: 150 boys/113 girls) | 3,800 unaccompanied children and separated children (UAC/ SC) and children reported at risk are assessed and provided with multi-sectoral services (health, psycho-social, legal, family tracing, alternative care, education, training) Jordanians benefiting from the service: 1,000 |

| Output 2 | Ensure Syrian protection needs are addressed through targeted protection interventions (including child protection and SGBV), community mobilization and capacity building | |
|--|---|--|
| UNHCR, ARDD-Legal Aid, JBA, UPP/JWU, UNFPA, MPDL | 118 cases for consultations and 172 for awareness-raising sessions | 3,100 Syrians are provided with legal counselling and representation if needed 900 Jordanians benefiting from the service |
| UNHCR, IFH/NHF, IMC, IRD, UNFPA, Family Protection Department, , JRF, IRC,SCI, UN Women, UNICEF | 900 | 1,500 Government officials sensitized and trained on CP, SGBV and PSS support |
| UNHCR, IRD, UNICEF,UNFPA, IRC, SCI IMC, IFH/NHF, TdH, UPP/JWU, INTERSOS, FGAC, Johud JRC, SCJ, JRF , ACTED, JRS, ActionAid, World Vision Jordan Mercy Corps, ICS | 25 existing committees | 175 committees within refugee communities established or strengthened Camps: 75 Host communities: 100 |
| UNHCR, IRD, TDH, IFH/NHF, WHO, IMC, SC International, INTERSOS, UPP/ JWU, UNFPA, UNICEF, IRC, HI, UN Women, ARDD-Legal Aid SC Jordan, JRS Johud, ICS, FGAC, JRF | 1,317 | 5,000 civil society and humanitarian workers trained to improve the response to Syrian protection needs in camps and host communities, with a particular focus on CP, SGBV and PSS |
| UNICEF, UNHCR | N/A | Monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children established and functional Children in Armed Conflict (CAAC) Working Group established Awareness campaigns on child recruitment conducted Children's access to education enhanced 30 people trained on MRM on grave violations against children |

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| Output 3 | Respond to the needs of Syrians and vulnerable host community populations with an emphasis on women and children through provision of social, psycho-social and economic support | |
| Expected Outcomes | <p>10,000 refugees with specific needs receive special support through the provision of equipment, rehabilitation services, psycho-social activities and counselling</p> <p>85 quick impact projects (QIPs), 10 community impact projects (CIPs) and 10 income generating projects implemented to promote peaceful coexistence between host and refugee communities</p> <p>230,000 Syrians benefit from psycho-social support services and activities</p> | |
| Priorities | <p>Identification and establishment of special services for people with special needs including refugees with disabilities</p> <p>Legal and psycho-social assistance, including hotline services, counselling, service guidance</p> <p>Preserving positive relations between refugee and host communities and mitigating the impact of large refugee presence on host communities</p> | |
| Unmet needs | <p>Given the projected size of the refugee population in Jordan by end of 2013, more community centres/spaces need to be established throughout the country</p> <p>Development projects benefitting host and refugee populations need to complement the QIPs, CIPs and peaceful coexistence projects carried out by the humanitarian actors</p> | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, IRD,IFH/NHF, Mercy Corps, HI, JHAS, IRC, IMC, INTERSOS, SC International, MPDL, LWF, AVSI foundation ARDD-Legal Aid, CARE International, JRS, FPSC | 1,555 394 people provided with assistive tools such as wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids (Camps: 20 boys/52 girls 147 men/95 women Host communities: 4 boys/7 girls 52 men/17 women) 1,161 people provided with rehabilitative services and counselling (Camps: 93 boys/49 girls 193 men/113 women Host communities: 139 boys/111 girls 284 men/178 women) | 10,000 refugees with specific needs are given special support through the provision of assistive tools, rehabilitation services, psycho-social activities and counselling 2,000 Jordanians benefiting through access to mobile clinics and other services as well as assistive devices. |
| UNHCR, IRD, MC, ZENID, UN Women, LWF, INTERSOS, MPDL, UNICEF, UNFPA, ACTED ARDD-Legal Aid, CARE International, JRS, ActionAid, UNESCO, IFH/NHF, CHF International, UNDP | | 85 quick impact projects, 10 community impact projects and 10 income generating projects benefit host and refugee communities and promote peaceful coexistence and tolerance Host Communities: Ramtha, Tafileh, Irbid and Mafraq, Zarqa Camps: Azraq, Za'atri |

| Output 3 | Respond to the needs of Syrians and vulnerable host community populations with an emphasis on women and children through provision of social, psycho-social and economic support | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>UNHCR, IFH/ NHF, UNICEF, UNFPA, Johud, SC International, TDH, MC, IRC, INTERSOS, SC Jordan, Care International, ICMC, IMC, WHO, UPP/JWU, AVSI Foundation, ARDD-Legal Aid, MPDL, LWF, ActionAid, UNESCO, World Vision Jordan, JRF, ICS, FGAC CHF International</p> | <p>42,649 4,785 people with access to community and family support (IASC level 2 activities) Camp: 2,089 male/2,696 female 2,320 people provided with IASC Level 3 activities including counselling Camp: 66 male/103 female Host: 947 male/1,204 female 37,056 children registered in CFS Camp: 31,056 Host: 6,808</p> | <p>224,000 Syrians benefit from psycho-social support services and activities including through support groups with community members and CBOs for children, youth, women, men and the elderly</p> |
| | <p>44 child friendly spaces, 7 playgrounds, 21 youth friendly spaces and 14 women spaces for a total of 86 operational child, youth and women-friendly spaces</p> | <p>177 operational child, youth and women-friendly spaces Camps: 89 Host communities: 88 in Tafleeh, Mafraq and Irbid Karak, Maan</p> |



Caption change: Zaatri camp was opened on 29 July 2012. It currently hosts over 110,000 Syrian refugees in the Jordanian desert. © UNICEF/JORDAN/Brooks

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| Output 4 | Refugees, host communities and organizations involved in the refugee response are provided with adequate information and take part in awareness-raising activities | |
| Expected Outcomes | 40,000 refugees and their families are informed of services available 50,000 refugees and their families are informed about protection, CP, SGBV, PSS and other basic services through regularly updated material and community-based awareness-raising sessions | |
| Priorities | Extremely vulnerable cases are identified and receive information about services | |
| Unmet needs | Information dissemination projects that reach out to the entire country on a regular basis. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, IRD, SCI, SCJ, UPP, TdH, IMC, IRC, ICMC, UPP/JWU, UNESCO, Johud, INTERSOS, LWF, ACTED, ARDD-Legal Aid, CARE International, MPDL, IFH/NHF, World Vision Jordan, Mercy Corps, FGAC, ICS | 9,000 revised/updated copies of the service guides disseminated 2,000 tip sheets on CP disseminated | 40,000 households reached through regularly updated information, education and communication materials supporting refugee referrals Jordanians benefiting from the service: 16,200 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, IRD, SCI, SCJ, UPP, TdH, IMC, IRC, ICMC, UPP/JWU, UNESCO, Johud, INTERSOS, LWF, ACTED, ARDD-Legal Aid, CARE International, MPDL, IFH/NHF, World Vision Jordan, Mercy Corps, FGAC, ICS | 12,693 households | 50,000 households informed about protection, CP, SGBV, PSS and other basic services through regularly updated material and community-based awareness-raising sessions Jordanians benefiting from the service: 19,200 |

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| Output 5 | UNHCR identifies and processes cases in order to find durable solution for 1000 Syrian Refugees through Resettlement to Third Countries | |
| Expected Outcomes | 1,000 vulnerable and/or at risk Syrian refugees resettled to third countries in the interest of burden sharing | |
| Priorities | Vulnerable and/or at risk cases are identified | |
| Unmet needs | There are 16,828 vulnerable cases known to UNHCR Jordan as at 13 May and only a small fraction of these cases will be resettled | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | 2 persons | Up to 1,000 vulnerable refugees resettled to third countries (staffing and additional space needed) |

Government of Jordan Priority Needs

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| GoJ Output | Syrian refugees crossing into Jordan are assisted in reception centres | |
| Agency | Key targets end 2013 | GOJ requirements (US\$) |
| Jordan Armed Forces | All Syrian refugees are welcomed in proper reception centres and assisted immediately upon arrival | 25,000,000 |
| Total | | US\$ 25,000,000 |



Syrian children receive winter clothing during a DRC distribution in Za'atari Camp (Ben Nixon/ DRC)

Protection Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Government | 25,000,000 |
| ActionAid | 141,000 |
| ACTED | 1,500,000 |
| ARDD-Legal Aid | 170,000 |
| Association of Volunteers International (AVSI) | 150,000 |
| CARE International | 1,300,000 |
| CHF | 1,150,000 |
| FPSC | 90,000 |
| HI | 2,000,000 |
| IFH/NFH | 700,437 |
| ICMC | 300,000 |
| IMC | 2,826,751 |
| IOM | 2,521,728 |
| IRD | 1,500,000 |
| IRC | 1,966,000 |
| INTERSOS | 1,700,000 |
| Jesuit Refugee Service | 516,421 |
| LWF | 500,000 |
| MC | 4,411,500 |
| Movement for Peace (MPDL) | 250,003 |
| SCI | 3,710,000 |
| SCJ | 650,000 |
| TDH-L | 500,000 |
| Un Ponte Per (UPP) | 500,000 |
| UN Women | 1,450,000 |
| UNDP | 5,800,000 |
| UNESCO | 500,000 |
| UNFPA | 3,600,000 |
| UNHCR | 36,557,153 |
| UNICEF | 16,852,046 |
| WHO | 200,000 |
| World Vision | 1,427,500 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 95,440,539 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL WITH GOJ | 120,440,539 |

| F. EDUCATION JORDAN | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNICEF |
| Participating Agencies | ACTED, AVSI, Caritas, FCA, IOCC, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, MC, NICCOD , NRC, SCI, SCJ, UNESCO/CADER/DVV International/QRTA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP/ JWU, JRS, KnK, RI, WV, HI, Questscope, Ministry of Education (MoE) |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that vulnerable Syrian girls and boys are provided with access to formal education in camps and non-camp settings 2. Ensure that Syrian girls and boys, adolescents and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps 3. Ensure that Syrian girls and boys including preschool age children and children with disabilities benefit from education services. 4. Ensure that effective referral mechanisms are in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 70,733,241 |
| GoJ requirements | US\$ 26,200,000 |
| Contact Information | Eugene Ha, eha@unicef.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

As the crisis in Syria entered its third year and the emergency assistance to Syrians in Jordan protracts, the education needs for Syrian children in Jordan worsens. The number of Syrian children enrolled in public schools in host communities increased significantly from some 7,400 children in May 2012 to over 30,000 children in March 2013, which represents 23 per cent of the total of estimated number of school aged registered Syrians. While the Government of Jordan has demonstrated commitment to support displaced Syrian children to continue with their formal schooling in Jordan, the ever increasing number of Syrian refugees is placing enormous pressure on the public education system, which is already strained due to the recent economic climate.

Since last year, the Education Working Group has been providing emergency education assistance to displaced Syrian children within the framework of the Regional Response Plan. In formal education, UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Education (MoE), has ensured that Syrian children benefit from free access to public schools across the country, regardless of their status. Pending their registration with UNHCR before July 2013, Syrian refugee children have free access to public schools during the 2012-2013 academic year. Remedial and catch up classes are being launched in local communities to support Syrian children to overcome learning difficulties they were facing after weeks, and sometimes months, without any schooling.

In order to relieve overcrowded classrooms in public schools, MoE and UNICEF are providing additional prefabricated classrooms, teacher training and financial support to ensure double teaching shifting in 18 schools in Amman, Mafrqa, Irbid and Ramtha. Teachers were newly recruited to support the additional learning spaces and over 900 teachers and counsellors have been trained. Furthermore, UNICEF and

Save the Children International (SCI) have completed small scale renovations and established child friendly spaces in 44 schools in directorates with high numbers of Syrian students. Almost 11,000 children have benefited from psycho-social activities in schools and community centres.

Outreach activities ensured adequate information regarding education services are provided to families and children. Through the Help Desk project in Za'atri camp, Save the Children Jordan in partnership with UNICEF reached almost 27,000 individuals. In addition, the field team helped addressing protection cases within schools to sustain safe learning environment for children.

Various education partners including UNICEF, SCI, Questscope, Caritas, Finn Church Aid, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Madrasati Initiative and UPP have provided informal/non-formal education, basic life-skills and recreational activities to over 12,000 adolescent girls, boys and youth in host communities and Za'atri camp. These services specifically focused on assisting those adolescents who are not able to re-integrate in formal education due to eligibility criteria to public schools in Jordan (e.g. missing more than three years of schooling). In addition, approximately 5,600 children have benefited from pre-primary education services by SCI and JRS.

UNESCO in partnership with the MoE and the Queen Rania Teacher Academy (QRTA) has developed an in-service teacher training package for use by teachers in Jordanian public schools with Syrian children. Training of 50 master trainers was completed.

In Za'atri refugee camp, as of March 2013, MoE and UNICEF in partnership with NRC operate two schools. Over 10,000 children are registered in these formal schools out of an estimated 36,000 school-aged children and almost 400 teachers and administrative staff have been mobilized to support the teaching and administration. Pre-primary education services as well as informal education services including literacy and sports activities are being provided to support children within the Za'atri camp. Approximately 48,000 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children have received education kits (learning materials), uniforms, and basic clothing.

CHALLENGES

Ensuring continuous and adequate support for the Jordanian public education system to absorb growing number of Syrian refugee children in host communities remains a key priority and challenge. The lack of spaces and capacity in public schools hinders the continued access to education for Syrian children. Outreach activities for both Syrian parents and children needed to scale up to inform newly arrived vulnerable Syrian parents and children of available education services in host communities. In addition, other protection issues such as child labour and early marriages are hampering children's access to education.

In Za'atri camp, Education Working Group partners had to rapidly scale up their response to meet the increasing education needs in the camp. This affected the level of interventions and funding available to host communities where the majority of the refugee population reside.

Persons with specific needs, especially children with disabilities, are affected most by the displacement and lack of access to services due to their limited mobility and exposure to the information. An innovative approach responds to the immediate needs of Syrian refugee children with disabilities while building long-term capacity of the MoE to support inclusive education.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The priority for 2013 will continue to be supporting the uninterrupted access to public education of registered and unregistered Syrian children across the country, while paying due attention to the needs of children residing in camps. Support to boost the capacity of the public education system is much needed including providing extra learning spaces as well as remedial/catch up classes for those children who have missed out on weeks to months of schooling. Capacity building of teachers who are in direct contact with Syrian children in schools is also a priority to ensure the quality of education adheres to global norms and standards established by Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards. It is also estimated that a large portion of Syrian children are not enrolled in public schools and comprehensive outreach as well as alternative education services such as information education needs to be implemented throughout the country. The need for psycho-social support for children in education settings was also underlined to ensure that children can learn and play with their peers promoting peace building and integration within classrooms. The Education Working Group will continue its efforts in effective coordination through quality information management as well as continuing to link up with other services such as protection, health and water, sanitation and hygiene.

The key assumptions of the education strategy are that: 1) the GoJ continues to accept displaced Syrian children (regardless of their registration status with UNHCR) in public schools throughout the academic year of 2012-2013; 2) Syrian children in camp settings are to receive relevant education services within the camps; 3) Syrian children in communities also need to have access to relevant education services.

According to the overall assumption of the current Regional Response Plan (RRP), one million displaced Syrians will be in Jordan by the end of December 2013. The Education Working Group estimated some 36 per cent of the population will be school aged children (4-17 years), which represents 360,000

children. During the process of RRP5 target-setting, the Education Working Group aims to reach 120,000 school aged children with formal education, which represents 33 per cent of the school aged population.

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| Output 1 | Ensure that vulnerable Syrian girls and boys are provided with access to formal education | |
| Expected Outcomes | Out of an estimated 360,000 school-aged children, 120,000 (33%) boys and girls are assisted to benefit from formal education | |
| Priorities | <p>Support the Ministry of Education in providing formal education services for Syrian children in both camps and host communities</p> <p>Provision of school supplies for vulnerable Syrian and host community children and for children hosted in camps</p> <p>Provision of psycho-social support for children enrolled in education services</p> <p>Support for small scale physical renovation of public schools</p> | |
| Unmet needs | 200,000 children (64%) are not assisted to pursue their education | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, MoE | 40,670 | 120,000 school aged Syrian vulnerable children (including 40,000 children in camps) supported with formal education services |
| UNICEF, MoE, NRC | 23 | 145 schools supported with double-shifted operation, extension of classrooms, and school furniture. |
| UNICEF, MoE | 108 | 484 classrooms and administrative space established and operationalized in double-shifted mode for children in camps |
| UNICEF, MoE, Madrasati Initiative, NRC, RI, World Vision | 600 | 15,400 vulnerable Syrian children attend remedial and catch-up classes |
| UNICEF, MoE, Madrasati Initiative, NRC, UNESCO, QRTA, CADER | 1,144 | 5,470 teachers, school administration staff and MOE officials, counsellors trained in camp and urban settings |
| UNICEF, Madrasati Initiative, Mercy Corps, Caritas, LWF, NRC, IOCC, LDS Charity | 51,616 | 148,460 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children in host communities receive education related supplies (school supplies or clothes) 11,000 Syrians and 2,600 Jordanians in northern and central Jordan receive basic clothing |
| MoE, UNICEF, SC International, ACTED, Mercy Corps, LWF | 44 | 280 schools undergo small scale renovations and refurbishment |
| MoE, UNICEF, SC International, LWF | 10,900 | 19,214 children) benefit from psycho-social development activities at public schools |

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| Output 2 | Ensure that vulnerable Syrian girls and boys, adolescents and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps | |
| Expected Outcomes | 19,500 boys, girls, and youth (6-24 years) benefit from informal and non-formal education services 14,300 boys, girls, and youths (6-24 years) have access to training, recreational activities and youth friendly spaces | |
| Priorities | Provision of informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Amman and Zarqa | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, Questscope, East Amman Charity Organization, Yarmouk Ba'qa Centre, AVSI, Caritas, FCA/ACT, JRS, KnK (Children without Borders), SCI, NRC, UPP/Jordan Women's Union, RI, NICCOD, Madrasati Initiative | 6,703 | 19,500 school-aged children in host communities and in camps benefit from informal and non-formal education services. |
| AVSI, Caritas, FCA, IOCC, SC International, UNESCO/dvv international/ Questscope, JRS, UPP/JWU | 5,690 | 11,100 adolescents boys , girls and youths in camps and host communities have access to basic life-skills training, recreational activities and youth friendly spaces |
| NRC, RI, SC International, LWF, Caritas, UNICEF, UNFPA | 620 | 3,200 adolescents boys, girls, and youths benefit from vocational training |

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| Output 3 | Ensure that vulnerable Syrian girls and boys including preschool-aged children and children with disabilities benefit from education services | |
| Expected Outcomes | 15,250 parents and community members are trained on Early Childhood Care and Development 13,540 pre-primary children in host communities and camps access educational services 2,230 children with specific needs have access to specialized educational and psychological services in camps and host communities | |
| Priorities | Provision of special education services for children with specific needs together with psycho-social support and rehabilitation services | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| SC International, JRS | 16 | 29 Parent-Child Centres established/renovated and refurbished in host communities and camps |
| SC International, Caritas | 2,004 | 15,250 parents and community members receive information and training on Early Childhood Care and Development |
| SC International, JRS, Caritas | 5,583 | 13,540 pre-primary children in host communities and camps access pre-primary educational services |
| UNICEF, Caritas, Mercy Corps, HI, AVSI | N/A | 2,230 children with specific needs have access to specialized educational and psychological services in camps and host communities 70 children with specific needs in the camps and host communities in the northern and central Jordan MC |

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| Output 4 | Ensure that effective referral mechanisms are in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services | |
| Expected Outcomes | 25,000 vulnerable Syrian children referred to education partners and followed up 100,000 family members receive information regarding access to education services through outreach and mass information | |
| Priorities | Information on access to education services is made available through outreach and a strengthened referral system | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| AGENCY | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, SC Jordan, UNHCR | 4,515 | 25,000 cases referred to education partners (including through help desks) and followed up |
| UNICEF, SC Jordan, UNHCR, NRC | 26,666 | 100,000 family members receive information regarding access to education services through outreach and mass information |

Government of Jordan Priority Needs

| GoJ Output | Syrian refugee children have access to education in Jordan | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Agency | Key targets end 2013 | GOJ requirements (US\$) |
| Ministry of Education | Ten schools expanded mainly in Mafraq and another sixteen new schools built in Ajloun and Mafraq | 26,200,000 |
| Total | | US\$ 26,200,000 |

Education Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Government | 26,200,000 |
| ACTED | 90,000 |
| Association of Volunteers International (AVSI) | 240,000 |
| CARITAS | 1,000,000 |
| Children without Borders | 193,900 |
| Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance | 840,000 |
| HI | 300,000 |
| IOCC | 531,000 |
| Jesuit Refugee Service | 637,383 |
| LDS | 35,748 |
| LWF | 500,000 |
| Madrasati Initiative | 1,336,724 |
| MC | 1,145,500 |
| NICCOD | 19,322 |
| NRC | 5,600,000 |
| RI | 897,208 |
| SCI | 10,240,000 |
| Un Ponte Per (UPP) | 100,000 |
| UNESCO | 1,744,692 |
| UNICEF | 45,022,264 |
| World Vision | 259,500 |
| EDUCATION TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 70,733,241 |
| EDUCATION TOTAL WITH GOJ | 96,933,241 |

| G. FOOD JORDAN | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | WFP |
| Participating Agencies | JHCO, Jordanian Red Crescent, ACTED, ADRA, Al Kitab Wa Sunnah, CARE, Caritas, FAO, HRF, IOCC, IRD, IR, LDS Charities, Medair, MC, NAJMAH, Oxfam, QRC, SCI, Tkiyet Um Ali, UAERC, UNHCR, UNRWA, UN Women, WV |
| Objectives | <p>Save lives and protect livelihoods through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance food and nutrition security 2. Maintain appropriate, consistent food support to Syrian refugees in urban/rural areas, camps and transit centres. 3. Initiate food assistance, livelihood support, self-reliance and food production programmes to most vulnerable Jordanians affected by the Syrian Crisis. 4. Integrate cross-cutting themes such as gender, environment and social protection in food security and livelihood interventions. 5. Enhance enrolment and attendance of Syrian school children in the camp schools. 6. Prevent deterioration of nutritional status of young children and women by introducing supplementary feeding programme to malnourished children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women in camps and local communities. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 256,535,448 |
| Contact Information | Dorte Jessen: dorte.jessen@wfp.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

WFP and other Food Working Group partners have provided uninterrupted food support to Syrian refugees since starting assistance in 2012. In urban and rural areas, WFP dry food rations were distributed in the earlier stages of the emergency operation, and transition to value based food vouchers was initiated in August 2012. By March 2013, WFP had reached over 121,000 refugees in all Governorates of Jordan with food vouchers, equivalent to 94 per cent of UNHCR registered refugees in communities. Al Kitab Al Sunna Association, JHCO, HRF, Islamic Relief and IOCC amongst other partners provided interim assistance to vulnerable non-registered Syrians, or those awaiting their UNHCR appointment and consequent inclusion into the WFP voucher programme. NAJMAH and Save the Children have also included assistance to vulnerable Jordanian communities in their target populations supporting livelihoods through such activities as vocational training.

Food assistance was provided to all Syrian refugees residing in Za'atri camp, King Abdullah Park (KAP) and Cyber City (CC), initially through provision of two hot meals per day. Once kitchens had been constructed in October 2012, hot meals were replaced by distributions of WFP dry rations along with UNHCR complementary food. In Za'atri camp, the WFP dry rations include: rice, bulgur wheat, lentils, pasta, oil and sugar along with a daily provision of fresh bread. UNHCR provides complementary food including beans, tuna, tomato paste, hummus, halwa and tea.

UNHCR has provided welcome meals at the border for 25,000 refugees arriving at night. In order to meet the immediate food needs of the new arrivals in the camp, WFP provides ready-to-eat welcome meals to cover the first 24 hours after which the new arrivals receive general food rations. In March 2013 more than 103,000 camp residents received WFP dry rations and UNHCR complementary food.

In Za'atri camp, IRD manages the kitchens and supplies essential non-food items such as cooking gas, while ACTED kitchen assessments determine priority needs for action by cooperating agencies and organizations. WFP, in coordination with UNICEF, began a school feeding programme for 6,000 students in Za'atri camp in March 2013, which aims to increase enrolment and attendance while also addressing short-term hunger, thereby improving students' concentration and performance. UNHCR has provided fortified porridge as supplement for children six to 24 months old.

The Food Sector, activated on 5 April 2012, coordinates the food support-related activities to enhance the response by information-sharing, mapping, identifying gaps and avoiding duplication. Regular meetings are held and attended by NGOs, UN agencies and other Food Working Group partners.

CHALLENGES

- Identifying, registering and supporting the large influx of Syrians with food assistance in Jordan, including maintaining up to date records on camp populations and minimizing duplication between the different assistance modalities.
- Improving equity of assistance between registered Syrians and local populations in an effort to mitigate competition for housing and livelihood activities.
- Expansion of the voucher programme in camp settings, including establishing an effective and dynamic market structure inside Za'atri and Azraq camps to enable assistance to the camp population through food vouchers.
- Increased demand for resources including water and food and the consequent rise in prices affect both Syrian refugees and local Jordanian communities alike, impacting the local market economy and supply structure and in turn their purchasing power for food and non-food items, leading to rising dependency on the assistance provided by different organizations.
- Increased risks of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests due to a collapse of veterinary and plant protection services in Syria and an increased informal trade across borders with Syria and changing trade routes.
- Lack of food safety, food quality and phytosanitary control on official and unofficial border crossings between Syria and Jordan is compromising food and nutrition security of both refugee and host populations in Jordan.

- Developing multi-sectoral, gender mainstreamed targeting and selection criteria to move from blanket assistance to registered refugees to targeted distributions with identification and outreach of the most vulnerable refugees living in rural and urban communities, taking into account the needs of women, girls, boys and men.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The findings of the FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment conducted in February 2013 corroborated observations from the December 2012 WFP Vulnerability Study of 'Food Insecure and Vulnerable People in Jordan', that Syrian refugees fleeing from poor Governorates in Syria (Daraa, Al Suwayda, Al Hasakeh, Aleppo) are extensively settling in the poverty-hit and highly populated rural areas in northern Jordan. This in turn impacts the food security and livelihoods as agriculture is the primary source of income for 60 per cent of those living in small towns and villages. The increase in rental prices, utilities, and local welfare budgets has forced both Syrian refugees and Jordanians to decrease their expenditure on food related items. In addition, the size of the local market economy makes it difficult to accommodate large shocks such as changes in trade patterns and greater demands on the supply structure from the refugee community, resulting in price increases for fresh food, particularly vegetables, given insufficient expansion capacity in Jordan due to shortage of fertile land and water.

The increased amount of smuggled agricultural commodities and food from Syria and the opening up of new trade routes without adequate sanitary and phyto-sanitary controls significantly increase the risk of spread of crop diseases and pests, particularly tomato leaf miner, wheat rust and fruit flies, increasingly prevalent in Jordan. There is an urgent need to strengthen the animal health services capacity for the control of trans-boundary animal diseases given the increased uncontrolled livestock movements across borders as un-vaccinated live animals are being imported or crossing into Jordan, with minimum or zero quarantine, for sale on the open market.

Both assessments have concluded that food security and livelihood assistance remains a priority for both Syrian refugees and affected Jordanian populations. The provision of food-related non-food items as well as cooking facilities (including gas, the main fuel) and cleaning supplies for all refugees residing in camps and transit centres, remains an essential need.

UNICEF and WFP conducted the Inter-Agency Nutrition Survey with the participation of Ministry of Health, Department of Statistics, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, and Save the Children as well as other NGOs. The survey assessed the nutritional and food security status of the Syrian refugees in both urban/rural areas and camp settings. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM, or wasting) for children under the age of five years is between 5-9 per cent, classified 'poor' by WHO standards. Twenty-three of community-based refugees were found to have a 'poor' or 'borderline' Food Consumption Score compared to 18.5 per cent in the camp community. The assessment found that 4 per cent of Syrian children under the age of five need treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, recommending the provision of specialized nutritious food to malnourished young children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Assistance to refugees living outside the camps will be increasingly targeted to identify and reach the most vulnerable based on the conclusions drawn from the participatory assessment and the Joint Assessment Mission, planned for May 2013. The Food Working Group will provide food assistance to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR living in urban/rural communities and camp settings through in-kind dry food rations, value-based vouchers or cash assistance for food purchases. Assistance is planned mostly through an established voucher programme at CC and KAP, and in urban/rural areas. The transition to food vouchers within Za'atri camp is currently under way pending the completion of sufficient functional market structures. Planning for new camps includes kitchens and retail infrastructures to allow assistance through vouchers, though initial assistance could be provided through dry rations if required.

The Food Working Group will additionally provide an interim safety-net for extremely vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees on a case-by-case basis. The food security status of Syrian refugees and market prices for staple foods are monitored closely by WFP and partners to ensure the voucher assistance reflects seasonal changes and food price fluctuations, thereby ensuring an appropriate daily kilocalorie intake.

WFP encourages women to participate actively in the food assistance by collecting and managing household entitlements. Similarly various global best practices have been implemented at the food and voucher distribution sites such as gender segregation throughout the distribution process and the provision of transport in the camp to ensure women's safety, dignity and security.

WFP will continue to provide a mid-session snack to UNICEF-supported camp schools, which aims to increase enrolment and attendance while also addressing short-term hunger thereby improving students' concentration and performance. Based on the outcome of the Joint Nutritional Survey, WFP plans to initiate a targeted supplementary feeding programme for moderately malnourished children under the age of five years and pregnant and lactating women.

In close coordination with the GoJ, NGOs and UN agencies, the Food Working Group will also provide targeted support to vulnerable Jordanian households living in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees, through food parcels, cash, and vouchers.

FAO priority areas of intervention include addressing the: i) threat of trans-boundary animal and crop diseases and pests; ii) deteriorating condition of food traded across official and unofficial border crossing; iii) malnutrition among farm families of Jordanian communities; iv) food production and income generating functions of rural Jordanian communities.

The Food Working Group aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies through the following key activities:

- Distribution of value-based vouchers and cash assistance
- General food distribution of dry rations / food parcels / complementary food
- Provision of welcome meals to new arrivals in camps and border areas
- Provision of daily mid-session snack in camp schools
- Provision of specialized nutritious food for moderately malnourished children, pregnant and nursing mothers
- Income generating activities for Jordanian households in poverty pockets
- Enhancing income generation and nutritious food production, including increased egg production and small scale food processing
- Improved animal health services (i.e. surveillance, vaccination campaigns, quarantine facilities)
- Improved food quality control services along the Jordanian/Syrian border.
- Vulnerability mapping, profiling
- Monitoring of all programme activities including distribution process, household satisfaction, impact of assistance and voucher redemption in shops as well as market prices
- Assessments:
 - UNHCR Participatory Assessment
 - WFP / UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) May 2013
 - REACH Profiling exercise; development of targeting and selection criteria for food insecure refugee and affected households

| Output 1 | Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <p>Up to 595,000 individuals receive food assistance in urban areas through food vouchers, cash assistance for food and interim food assistance for vulnerable Syrians awaiting UNHCR appointment</p> <p>All new refugee arrivals receive welcome meals</p> <p>Up to 300,000 individuals receive dry rations or food vouchers in Za'atri, new camps and transit centres</p> <p>Up to 40,000 school children receive school snacks in camp schools</p> <p>Up to 7,600 malnourished children under the age of five and 14,950 pregnant and lactating mothers receive supplementary food assistance</p> <p>4,500 Jordanian families living in areas of high refugee concentration benefit from income-generating support and improved nutrition</p> <p>Improved animal health services in Jordanian border areas</p> <p>Improved food quality border control services</p> <p>Strengthened import/export food inspection and certification systems</p> | |
| Priorities | <p>Targeted provision of regular, sufficient, well balanced food assistance to vulnerable Syrian refugee beneficiaries through dry food rations and/or vouchers</p> <p>Provision of complementary food rations for camp residents</p> <p>Provision of welcome meals in camps and at border</p> <p>Provision of mid-session school snack in camp schools</p> <p>Introduction of a supplementary feeding programme to malnourished children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women</p> | |
| Unmet needs | <p>Depending on the findings of the JAM (expected end June), the provisional reduction of 15% may be higher or lower than the percentage of refugees in urban/rural areas assessed to be in need. Unmet needs would be the difference between percentage of non-camp refugees and 15%.</p> | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| WFP, UNHCR, and Food partners | 337,285 (UNHCR) | Conduct Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and develop targeting criteria to identify food insecure Syrian refugees |
| WFP, UNHCR, SCI, HRF, IR, CARE | 121,581 non-camp refugees | Up to 595,000 ³ individuals receive food assistance in urban areas through food vouchers, cash assistance for food and interim food assistance for vulnerable Syrians awaiting UNHCR appointment |
| WFP (SCI) | 103,766 | All new refugee arrivals receive welcome meals |
| WFP (SCI, HRF) | 103,766 Za'atri 500 CC 1,000 KAP | Up to 300,000 individuals receive dry rations or food vouchers in Za'atri, new camps and transit centres (100%) |
| WFP (SCI) | 6,000 | Up to 40,000 school children receiving school snacks in camp schools |
| WFP and Partners | N/A | Up to 7,600 moderately malnourished children under the age of five years and 14,950 pregnant and lactating mothers receive supplementary food assistance |
| WFP, UNHCR, IRD | CC and KAP | CC, KAP, Za'atri, Azraq and additional new camps all have market systems established |
| JHCO, NAJMAH | 14,000 | 30,000 vulnerable Jordanians living in areas of high concentration of Syrians identified and given essential food assistance |

| Output 1 | Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies | |
|------------------|--|--|
| FAO and Partners | N/A | 2,500 Jordanian farming families benefit from income-generating support; and 3,000 refugee households indirectly benefit from improved food nutrition |
| FAO and Partners | N/A | Some 2,000 Jordanian impoverished farming households including women-headed households benefit from village/ household poultry production systems reintroduced, accompanied by improved poultry farming skills |
| FAO and Partners | N/A | Animal health services and effective control of TADs improved in the Syrian border areas |
| FAO and Partners | N/A | Import/export food inspection and certification systems strengthened in Jordan to manage the threat of transboundary crop diseases and pests, and contaminated and unsafe foodstuffs |

Food Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------|--|
| ACTED | 300,000 |
| CARE International | 500,000 |
| FAO | 8,176,500 |
| UNHCR | 11,400,917 |
| WFP | 236,158,031 |
| FOOD TOTAL | 256,535,448 |

| H. HEALTH JORDAN | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | WHO and UNHCR at national level UNHCR at camp level Sub Working Group on Mental Health chaired by IMC and WHO Sub Working group on Nutrition Chaired by UNHCR Sub Working Group on Reproductive Health chaired by UNFPA |
| Participating Agencies | Aman, Caritas, CVT, HI, IFH, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, UPP/JWU, NHF, MDM, Medair, MoH, SCJ, QRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure access of Syrians in most affected Governorates in Jordan to quality primary health services and for vulnerable Syrians to life-saving or life sustaining, secondary and tertiary care services by end of 2013 while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems through strengthening the MoH's capacity and filling key gaps in health. 2. To ensure access of Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians in high burden Governorates to priority information and services for sexual and reproductive health services including Emergency Obstetric and new-born care by the end of 2013. 3. To ensure access of Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians to comprehensive mental health services in the most affected Governorates by end of 2013 4. Integrate nutrition into primary health care in order to prevent and respond to malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies and promote optimal nutritional status amongst children under five, women of reproductive age and other vulnerable persons in high burden Governorates by end of 2013. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 87,413,984 |
| GoJ requirements | US\$ 67,300,000 |
| Contact Information | Ann Burton: burton@unhcr.org Sabri Gmach: sabrigmach@yahoo.fr Shible Sahbani: Sahbaniatunfpa.org Mary Jo Baca: mjbacaatInternationalMedicalCorps.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

All efforts have been directed at meeting the immediate health needs of Syrian refugees both inside and outside camps. Thus far, Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities have been able to absorb the influx but are increasingly showing the signs of strain. The MoH has produced a Strategic Plan to guide all donors and partners in directing their health care assistance with the main aim of strengthening public facilities and avoiding parallel services.

The GoJ has allowed Syrians registered with UNHCR outside of Za'atri to access MoH health care services, primary health care centres (PHCCs) and hospitals throughout the country since March 2012. Antenatal/postnatal care and vaccination services are free to all Syrians regardless of registration status. Unregistered Syrians have access to primary and some secondary care services through a network of UNHCR, UNFPA and NGO supported clinics.

In Za'atri camp, health services are provided free of charge by different stakeholders. The primary health care services include reproductive health, immunization (through daily MoH clinics for routine immunization and French Military Hospital for new arrivals) and mental health services through IMC, the

French Military hospital and the PAC clinic. Three field hospitals are functional in the camp, providing emergency and life-saving intervention for injured/wounded refugees along with other major surgeries. MSF France opened a 31-bed paediatric hospital in Za'atri in late March. The MoH Primary Health Coordination Centre opened in Za'atri to coordinate primary health care services, ensure national protocols and policies are followed and support disease control, food safety and environmental health. Health screening protocols for new arrivals in Za'atri camp have been agreed to by all relevant partners including screening for disabilities. At the end of March, approximately 30 per cent of new arrivals had been vaccinated. A vaccination campaign covering 90 per cent of the Za'atri population was initiated in April 2013 after two cases of measles were confirmed among new arrivals.

The results of the nutrition survey findings of under-five year old Syrian children in Za'atri and in the Irbid and Mafraq Governorates of late 2012 were accepted by the MoH and disseminated. The Nutrition working group has developed a Breast Milk Substitute Guidance Note and Formula Milk SOPs to better manage the problem of unsolicited donations. UNHCR started to distribute micronutrient fortified porridge in March in Za'atri and 22,000 boxes were distributed to all children aged between 6 months and 23 months. This was accompanied by infant and young child feeding promotion.

Reproductive health services for non-camp refugees are provided through MoH PHCCs and hospitals, in addition to static and mobile medical units provided by JHAS, NHF/IFH and Aman with support from UNHCR, UNFPA, and IMC. Partners in Za'atri include the Moroccan Military Field Hospital, the French Gynaecologists without Borders (GSF) and the Saudi NGO Physicians Across Continents. Services provided include delivery care, c-section, antenatal and postnatal care, family planning services, clinical management of rape and awareness-raising on reproductive health issues. In Za'atri there are approximately 10 deliveries a day supported by GSF and the Moroccan Field Hospital, with a total of 448 deliveries since January 2013 of which 97 per cent were attended by a skilled birth attendant and 17 per cent were caesarean sections.

Mental health (MH) services have been supported by IMC in five clinics primarily for Syrian patients in Irbid, Mafraq, Ramtha and Amman including MH services in Za'atri. The military field hospitals in the camp also have psychiatric services. WHO supports the provision of mental health services through three community mental health centres (two in Amman and one in Irbid) and one model in-patient unit in Fuheis Hospital. Main achievements during the first quarter include 1,947 mental health consultations in Za'atri, launch of the Inter-Agency Guidance Note for Syrians in Jordan based on global MHPSS standards, field implementation of the 4Ws mapping tool (including services for all vulnerable populations and Jordanians) and orientation on mental health and Health Information System categories for general health workers in Za'atri camp.

Given the large numbers of new arrivals in Za'atri camp the presence of health staff at the reception centre has been reinforced. New arrival screening and triage protocols have been finalized. Screening for acute and chronic diseases and linking with appropriate care is provided by IOM and JHAS. Handicap International (HI) has provided mobility aids, including wheelchairs, to facilitate reception of new arrivals. In addition JHAS Medvac services in the 2013 first quarter provided 858 patient consultations provided at the Mafraq Transit Site Clinic and 85 emergency transportations from the Mafraq Transit Site Clinic to area hospitals;

125 inter-facility transportations and 124 emergency transportations from Za'atri Camp to area hospitals. The UNHCR Health Information system has been established in Za'atri and is fully functioning. Health agencies report weekly through a web application that can produce a weekly service delivery update for individual agencies and a weekly camp profile. This is shared with the MOH and other partners.

CHALLENGES

There is a lack of information about the access, uptake and health status of non-camp refugees to health care services. Available information indicates that preventive services are not being adequately accessed. Furthermore, a lack of awareness among national health care service providers on the rights of Syrian refugees to access health care services means that registered refugees are sometimes turned away. Syrians who are not registered are moreover forced to pay much higher "foreigner" rates at Government health facilities.

Government health services are becoming increasingly overburdened: there are shortages of hospital beds, nursing staff and chronic disease drugs. A recent reproductive health (RH) assessment identified access to services for unregistered out-of-camp refugee women as problematic. Neonatal care is compromised by a shortage of incubators and neonatal care cots and high patient to nurse ratios. The referral system for emergency services is insufficient with long delays associated with lack of ambulances and insufficient financial coverage for unregistered refugees. The reinforcement of technical and financial capacities of the Jordanian health systems is needed to minimize negative impacts for the local and refugee populations as some areas have experienced an increase in workload of at least 20 per cent without a corresponding increase in resources.

The disease profile of Syrians demonstrates a high proportion of chronic and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, ischaemic heart disease and cancer. Management of these conditions can be costly and complex which strains available resources for secondary and tertiary care. There are also a considerable number of cases of war-related injuries which require immediate life-saving interventions followed by extensive rehabilitative or reconstructive services.

Nutrition is not well integrated into primary health care services. The nutrition survey of October/November 2012 demonstrated that approximately five per cent of children under five are in need of treatment for both moderate and severe acute malnutrition. However ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary products are not available in Jordan. Micronutrient deficiency, particularly anaemia in women of reproductive age is a significant problem based on screening data from Za'atri. Infant and young child feeding practices are very poor with low rates of exclusive breastfeeding, early cessation of breastfeeding, high use of infant formula and poor knowledge of appropriate complementary foods. Growth monitoring and promotion in under two year-olds are not being conducted.

In mental health, challenges include limited referral capacity for mental health cases to receive additional tests outside Za'atri camp (i.e. Electro Encephalogram); shortages of care providers for severe mental health cases affecting one per cent of the population; several cases have been abandoned in the camp/community without adequate support and care; availability of transportation for acute mental health cases and limited access to mental health care services in rural areas.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Primary Health Care clinics and hospitals in the most affected Governorates of Irbid, Mafrq, Amman, Zarqa, Salt, Jerash, Ajloun and Balka require urgent support to both Syrians living inside and outside camps (the latter constituting some three-quarters of all Syrians in Jordan) as well as affected Jordanian health services and communities. To support the continued provision of essential primary, secondary and tertiary care services, critical needs have been identified jointly by the MoH-led National Coordination Committee in the context of the WHO Health System Building blocks with participation of WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA on 1 April 2013. These include: human resources for health, health technologies and pharmaceuticals, service delivery, health information systems and health care financing.

Objective 1:

To ensure access of Syrians in the most affected Governorates in Jordan to quality primary health services and for vulnerable Syrians to life-saving or life sustaining, secondary and tertiary care services by end of 2013 while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems through strengthening the MoH's capacity and filling key gaps in the Health response.

- Support the provision of primary and essential secondary health care services including chronic disease management;
- Strengthen human resource capacity;
- Provision of medications, supplies and equipment;
- Strengthen prevention, control and management of communicable diseases, including early warning surveillance and response system
- Support/provision of emergency life-saving and essential tertiary health care services;
- Support/provision of training programmes for outreach health workers and volunteers;
- Strengthening the service networks and referral mechanisms including referrals to out-of-camp health services;
- Improvement of hospital and specialized centre capacity to provide rehabilitation services to wounded Syrians;
- Health education and health promotion; Coordination and information generation and sharing including conducting assessments and implementing monitoring and evaluation
- Continue access to tuberculosis diagnoses and case management

Objective 2:

To ensure access of all Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians in most affected Governorates to priority information and sexual and reproductive health (RH) services including emergency obstetric and newborn care by the end of 2013.

- Support/provision of Minimal Initial Services Package in newly established refugee camps and transition to comprehensive RH services
- Provide comprehensive RH services in established camp/s;
- Coordination, data collection and information-sharing;
- Conducting trainings on RH, including on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and clinical management of sexual assault cases;
- Establishing functioning referral mechanisms for RH services including for survivors of SGBV;
- Provision of confidential health services to support survivors of SGBV
- Assessment of health system capacity to provide comprehensive RH services;
- Building system and health worker capacity in Government, NGOs and CBOs;
- Provision of information and health education on available services including services for sexual violence;
- Raising awareness amongst different population groups, including youth, on RH using youth friendly approaches and networks including the Y-Peer network.

Objective 3:

To ensure access of Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians to comprehensive mental health services in most affected Governorates by the end of 2013.

- Integration of mental health into primary health
- Support/provision of static and mobile mental health services;
- Provision of psychotropic medication in accordance with MoH rational list of medicines;
- Building system and mental health workers capacity;
- Strengthening effective referral of mental health clients to needed services;

- Support/provision of training programmes for community outreach mental health workers and volunteers;
- Awareness-raising on mental health issues through provision of information and education;
- Coordination including information-sharing, assessments and monitoring and evaluation.

Objective 4:

Integrate nutrition into primary health care in order to prevent and respond to malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies and promote optimal nutritional status amongst children under five, women of reproductive age and other vulnerable persons in most affected Governorates by end of 2013.

- Establishing programmes for community management of acute malnutrition;
- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices;
- Prevent and treat anaemia in children under five and women of reproductive age;
- Establishing and maintaining nutritional surveillance system including repeat surveys;
- Provision of complementary food to children and micronutrients e.g. iron to women and children;
- Monitor the use of infant formula and donations as per guidelines;
- Identify and manage persons with special dietary needs;
- Support/provision of training for community outreach workers on nutritional status and well-being;
- Introduce growth monitoring and promotion.

The objectives for the Health Working Group will minimize preventable morbidity and mortality amongst Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians, and promote well-being and dignity by ensuring continued access to essential primary, secondary and tertiary health care, comprehensive reproductive health services, priority nutrition activities and mental health care. The emphasis will be on the seven most affected Governorates of Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Salt, Jerash, Ajloun and Balka, as well as Amman. This will be achieved by supporting national systems wherever possible and promoting and supporting the use of NGOs to relieve the burden on national systems if necessary. National and local capacities, including those of Syrians, will be strengthened through capacity building initiatives, consultation, and promoting participation. Every effort should be made to minimize the impact of health service provision to Syrians on the host communities in Jordan.

The UN and NGOs remain committed to supporting the MoH and sharing the burden in order to ensure uninterrupted service provision to both Syrians and Jordanians. The MoH Strategic Plan provides guidance for all partners. WHO and UNHCR work closely together to facilitate each Governorate's ability to create effective local response platforms and capacities, including the creation of provincial action plans that elaborate immediate and medium term needs to enable the Government system to respond better to the health needs of refugees.

The establishment of new camps will require the construction of new clinics (at least one comprehensive or two primary health care facilities per camp of 30,000 people), purchase of equipment, drugs and other medical supplies, hiring of staff and establishment of referral mechanisms. Furthermore there is a need to continue to strengthen primary health care in camp settings and in UNHCR supported clinics including harmonizing protocols and integration into the national system, rational drug use, integration of nutrition into primary health care and reproductive health services, strengthen management of chronic diseases, and building capacity to prevent and respond to diseases of outbreak potential at camp level. In this regard there is a need to further strengthen MoH public health laboratories, particularly in the north of Jordan.

Contingency plans have been developed for a massive influx. Stockpiles will need to be monitored and preparedness measures such as capacity building continued.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Output 1 | Ensure access of Syrians in the most affected Governorates in Jordan to quality primary health services and for vulnerable Syrians to life-saving or life sustaining, secondary and tertiary care services | |
| Expected Outcomes | All refugees benefit from at least one medical consultation 95% of children under 15 in camps and urban/rural areas are vaccinated against measles 650 refugees benefit from life-saving and essential tertiary health care 300,000 refugees benefit from tuberculosis (TB) awareness-raising, active TB screening, referrals for further investigations and treatment, and directly observed treatment (DOT) follow-up | |
| Priorities | Support provision of comprehensive PHC services with integrated MH and RH services and build capacity of service providers through static clinics Provide roving PHC health services through mobile medical units for vulnerable refugees who have no access to health services and refugees residing in remote areas Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa. Provide first health screening to new arrivals, TB awareness-raising, active screening, referrals, and directly observed treatment (DOT) follow-up for Syrians residing in camps, as well as in host communities. Provide medical consultation and emergency transport services from border transit areas, provide acute inter-facility transport services, and provide emergency transport services from Za'atri refugee camp Support/provision of primary and secondary along with emergency life-saving health care services | |
| Unmet needs | 30% of life-saving and essential tertiary health care needs are not covered | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| Caritas, HI, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, UPP/ JWU, MDM, Ministry of Health, SCJ, Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO | Za'atri = 3.6 medical consultations per person per year Unregistered out-of-camp = 1.5 | Each refugee is able to get between one to four outpatient medical consultation in the 12-month period |
| | 70% of Za'atri camp (approximately 79,000 persons) | 95% of children under 15 in camps and urban/rural areas receive measles vaccination |
| | 105,695 | 420,000 refugees provided with TB awareness-raising, active TB screening, referrals for further investigations and treatment, and directly observed treatment (DOT) follow-up. |
| | 162 | 650 refugees benefit from life-saving and essential tertiary health care |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Output 2 | Ensure access of all Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians in most affected Governorates to priority information and sexual and reproductive health (RH) services | |
| Expected Outcomes | 300 health workers trained on Quality of Care, MIS, Clinical Management of Sexual Violence and RH standards of Care 100% Syrian refugee women deliver with attendance of skilled worker 100% of victims of sexual violence receive appropriate medical assistance in line with protocols 50,000 Syrian refugees receive counselling and awareness-raising on RH | |
| Priorities | Support the MoH to strengthen its capacities to provide Emergency Obstetrical services to refugees and vulnerable Jordanians and to address increased pressure on health facilities | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNFPA, IFH, Aman, JHAS, MOH | 63 health care workers | 300 health care workers trained on Quality of Care, MIS, Clinical Management of Sexual Violence and RH standards of Care |
| UNFPA, JHAS, IMC, MOH | 95% of Za'atri camp | 100% Syrian refugee women deliver with attendance of skilled worker Expected = 30,000 women |
| UNFPA, IFH, Aman, IRC, JHAS, IMC, MOH | N/A | 100% of victims of sexual violence receive appropriate medical assistance in line with protocols |
| UNFPA, IFH, Aman | 7,697 | 50,000 Syrian refugees receive counselling and awareness-raising on RH and related activities |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Output 3 | Ensure Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians have access to mental health services | |
| Expected Outcomes | 86,400 Syrian refugees (40% of the need of refugees in camps, urban and rural areas) and vulnerable Jordanians receive mental health services 160 providers and volunteers trained in MHPSS | |
| Priorities | Provide mental health consultations and psycho-social support as part of the PHC package, outreaching the refugee community in the urban settings | |
| Unmet needs | 60% of refugees with mental health disorders are not covered | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| Caritas, CVT, IMC, IRC, JHAS, MoH, NHF, UNHCR, WHO/MoH | 1,947 in Za'atri and 450 in urban/rural areas | 86,400 (40% of the need of refugees in camps, urban and rural areas) Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians receive mental health services |
| | 86 | 160 providers/volunteers trained in MHPSS (including referrals and PFA) |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Output 4 | Reduce malnutrition among Syrian refugee children and promote optimal nutritional status | |
| Expected Outcomes | Reduction to 2.5% of refugees under five suffering from malnutrition in camps and urban/rural settings 80% of refugee children with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) enrolled in selective feeding programmes in camps and urban/rural settings 30,000 mothers reached with infant and young child feeding services | |
| Priorities | Support / provision treatment for severely malnourished Syrian children (1,000 children under five years will have access to treatment in hospitals). Ensure appropriate infant and young child feeding practices | |
| Unmet needs | Provision of fortified blended food monthly for 33,000 children aged six months to 23 months monthly | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| IMC, IOCC, Medair, MOH, SCJ, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO | 5.3% malnutrition rate among refugee children under five | Reduction to 2.5% refugee under five suffering from malnutrition in camps and urban/rural settings |
| | N/A | 80% of refugee children with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) enrolled in selective feeding programmes in camps and urban/rural settings |
| | 7,500 | 30,000 mothers reached with infant and young child feeding services |

Government of Jordan Priority Needs

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| GoJ Output | Reduce pressure on public hospitals and clinics by expanding capacity and procuring additional medicine | |
| Agency | Key targets end 2013 | GOJ requirements (US\$) |
| Ministry of Health | New floor to the Mafraq Public Hospital | 2,400,000 |
| | Completion of construction of Comprehensive Monitoring Health Centre in Za'atri Camp | 1,400,000 |
| | Purchase of vaccines and medicine | 39,100,000 |
| | Expansion of Princess Iman Hospital (Irbid) | 2,800,000 |
| | Expansion of Princess Rahma Hospital (Irbid) | 1,700,000 |
| | Establishment of 11 Comprehensive Monitoring Health Centres across Jordan | 19,400,000 |
| | Expansion of Sabha Primary Health Centre | 500,000 |
| Total | | US\$ 67,300,000 |

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government | 67,300,000 |
| CVT | 2,000,000 |
| HI | 2,000,000 |
| IMC | 3,977,343 |
| IOCC | 60,000 |
| IRD | 1,500,000 |
| IRC | 1,600,000 |
| IRW | 1,000,000 |
| JHAS | 11,850,000 |
| Medair | 1,800,000 |
| MDM | 2,550,000 |
| Qatar Red Crescent | 1,500,000 |
| RHAS | 500,000 |
| UPP | 300,000 |
| UNFPA | 6,700,000 |
| UNHCR | 29,013,330 |
| UNICEF | 10,563,311 |
| UNOPS | 1,500,000 |
| WHO | 9,000,000 |
| HEALTH TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 87,431,984 |
| HEALTH TOTAL WITH GOJ | 154,731,984 |

| I. NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS) JORDAN | |
|--|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | ACTED, ActionAid, ADRA, CARITAS, CHF, DRC, FPSC, ICMC, IRD, IRW, IOCC, INTERSOS, JEN, JHAS, JHCO, LWF, MC, NICCOD, Operation Mercy, NRC, PU-AMI, SCF, UNHCR |
| Objectives | Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living within host Community, transit sites and camps are met through NFI assistance. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 75,918,858 |
| GoJ requirements | US\$ 170,800,000 |
| Contact Information | Christophe Petit, petit@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan have been met from the onset of the crisis in 2011. Since the opening of Za'atri camp in July 2012, NFI efforts have focused largely on needs on site and of new arrivals to the camp. Towards the end of the year 2012, and with winterization projects in particular, attention was also given to urban and rural-based registered Syrians. Coordination mechanisms were set up in the second half of 2012 in recognition of the growing needs and increasing number of actors.

Until Azraq camp is opened, assistance in Za'atri is still the priority and full coverage has to be ensured for any distribution. Assistance in the urban and rural setting is far from comprehensive and marked by less regular distributions, often limited to certain neighbourhoods.

The tables below show the NFI distributions for the camp and urban environments since the beginning of 2013.

Table 1:

| NFI Distribution | |
|--|--------|
| Urban | |
| Winterization NFI (gas heaters, gas cylinder, kerosene heaters + jerry cans) | 7,552 |
| Baby kit | 2,200 |
| Female Hygiene Kit | 6,000 |
| Underwear | 11,500 |
| Blankets | 21,300 |
| Quilts | 6,750 |

Table 2:

| Za'atri Camp (Number of items distributed since the beginning of 2013 – coverage 130,000 persons) | |
|---|---------|
| Blankets | 220,000 |
| Plastic buckets | 38,000 |
| Baby diapers packets | 63,600 |
| Hygiene parcels | 46,000 |
| Jerry cans | 44,500 |
| Kitchen sets | 40,000 |
| Mattresses | 147,500 |
| Sleeping mats | 162,000 |
| Tents | 31,100 |

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Priority Needs

Ensure that basic individual household and non-food item needs are met in all camps¹⁹ and, to the extent possible, in refugee-hosting communities and temporary shelters.

The NFI working group has defined the following as priority interventions:

- assess the needs of Syrian families for non-food items;
- transparent, impartial and orderly distribution in order to avoid duplication thus mitigating frustration and associated security risks;
- replenishment plans to provide for refugees over an extended period;
- procurement and efforts to involve the local market.

¹⁹ This includes Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, Za'atri and Azraq; NFIs in the EJC are provided by the Emirati Red Crescent.

Key outputs, activities and coordination objectives

| Outputs | Activities | Coordination Objectives |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of NFI assistance to new arrivals • Winterization / Summerization • Full coverage of basic needs in the camp(s) • Targeted coverage of basic needs in the urban area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification • Coordination • Distribution • Assessments to improve knowledge of impact and baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of item standards • Revision and verification of assumptions of expected levels of vulnerability • Information management sharing • Regular update of coverage review and 3W |

Planning figures of target beneficiaries and gaps

By the end of the 2013, one million Syrians are expected to have fled to Jordan. Of that number some 300,000 refugees will be assisted with NFIs in the camps, including both replenishment and new arrivals. About 700,000 refugees will be living outside camps in rural/urban settings, of which around 600,000 are expected to have been registered with UNHCR. Whereas it is expected that in the camps NFI needs will be fully met with a full complement of household items, the urban coverage will not be complete in scope or content. Assuming a comparable basic household level need across the board, the coverage of 600,000 registered Syrian refugees in the urban areas will not go beyond 33 per cent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output 1 | Ensure that the basic household needs of Syrian refugees in camps and transit sites are met through the provision of NFI assistance, along with the needs of the most vulnerable Syrians living in host communities. | |
| Expected Outcomes | Covering 100% of the new arrivals in camp; up to 33% of urban refugees | |
| Priorities | Meeting basic needs in camps Assistance to all new arrivals | |
| Unmet needs | Two-thirds (66%) of refugees located in rural and remote areas | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| ACTED, ADRA, ICMC, IOCC, SCI, IRW, PU-AMI, Operation Mercy, NICCOD, NRC, INTERSOS | 105,000 persons (21,000 families) | 198,000 Syrian refugees (39,600 families) in urban areas receive basic household items NFIs |
| ActionAid, INTERSOS, NRC, FPSC | 170,800 | 354,000 Syrian refugees in camps receive NFIs |
| CHF, LWF | 480 | 40,480 Syrian refugees receive NFIs adapted for summer months |
| LWF, CHF, DRC, JHAS, Mercy Corps, Oxfam NICCOD, ICMC, Operation Mercy | 107,110 | 151,610 Syrian refugees receive NFIs adapted for winter months |
| SCI, UNHCR, NRC JEN, Mercy Corps | 112,000 | 330,400 Syrian new arrivals in camps receive NFIs |

Government of Jordan Priority Needs

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| GoJ Outputs | Government maintains essential services and subsidies for refugees to alleviate pressure on vulnerable host communities | |
| Agency | Key targets end 2013 | GOJ requirements (US\$) |
| Government and municipalities | Municipalities in Mafraq and Irbid provide basic and essential services (cleaning, insecticides, street light, and new road construction) benefiting both refugees and host communities | 9,800,000 |
| | Government is able to maintain subsidies on items and commodities (bread, electricity, water and household gas) for the benefit of vulnerable Jordanians and refugees | 161,000,000 |
| Total | | 170,800,000 |

Non-Food Items Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---|--|
| Government | 170,800,000 |
| ActionAid | 730,000 |
| ADRA | 250,000 |
| ACTED | 1,500,000 |
| CHF | 100,000 |
| DRC | 680,000 |
| FPSC | 40,000 |
| ICMC | 180,000 |
| IOCC | 391,000 |
| INTERSOS | 2,000,000 |
| IRW | 400,000 |
| JEN | 3,320,000 |
| JHAS | 1,128,000 |
| LWF | 2,000,000 |
| MC | 4,670,000 |
| NICCOD | 320,400 |
| NRC | 10,450,000 |
| Operation Mercy | 500,000 |
| Oxfam GB | 370,500 |
| PU-AMI | 500,000 |
| SCI | 450,000 |
| UNHCR | 45,938,958 |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 75,918,858 |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS TOTAL WITH GOJ | 246,718,858 |

| J. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE JORDAN | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | ACTED, ActionAid, ADRA, CARE, CHF, DRC, HI, ICMC, IOCC, IRW, JHAS, MEDAIR, MC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SC, UNHCR |
| Objective | Ensure that the basic household needs of extremely vulnerable Syrians living in urban and rural areas across Jordan are met through financial support. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 57,086,713 |
| Contact Information | Volker Schimmel: schimmel@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Cash assistance activities for Syrian refugees in Jordan started in mid-2012 as Syrians were facing serious difficulties in finding affordable accommodation. In the second half of 2012, more organizations introduced cash assistance pilots or conducted assessments leading up to the introduction of cash assistance projects. By the end of 2012 some 30,500 Syrians were being assisted with regular cash assistance, mostly for three-month periods.

In the first quarter of 2013, however, the pace of new arrivals coupled with the growing vulnerability of Syrians in Jordan, who had exhausted their coping mechanisms, presented a new challenge to the organizations working in cash assistance. Assuming conservatively that the rate of vulnerable households remains 75 per cent, and based only on the number of registered families, the coverage of regular cash assistance has increased in absolute terms to over 40,000 registered Syrians, but decreased in relative terms from 42 per cent to 25 per cent of the overall registered Syrian population during the three first months of 2013.

CHALLENGES

Even though new projects are being proposed and rolled out, it is clear that the pace at which financial assistance can be offered is not keeping up with the needs and requests observed and received - all the more given the estimated number of registered Syrians in urban and rural areas by December 2013. Given the limited reach of cash assistance, an important development has been the increase in coordination among cash assistance partners, which includes actively working against duplication and improving targeting through joint mechanisms. It should also be noted that there is a significant but undocumented stream of financial assistance via local CBOs (*jama'iyat*) who receive support directly from charities and distribute without participating in the existing targeting mechanisms.

Whereas targeting criteria are increasingly aligned, the issue of sizing of cash assistance lacks coherence. This is being addressed by the Financial Assistance Working Group and is partially due to the varying rationales at play in the cash assistance provided, as well as the different cycles (i.e. starting points and timing of the initial assessments) of cash assistance.

With the growing urban refugee population and steadily decreasing asset base among registered Syrians, coupled with the limited ability of registered Syrian families to generate income and the time-bound limits on cash assistance, the outlook for 2013 and beyond is difficult and requires strong support.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Financial assistance has been consistently flagged as a critical need and top priority in all relevant assessments in non-camp areas, including the participatory assessment of December 2012 conducted by UNHCR and partners. Other actors who conducted assessments in specific Governorates, such as CARE, IRC, ICMC and ACTED, confirmed the overwhelming need for financial assistance to ensure the protection of Syrian families.

Within the Cash Sector, the priority interventions were defined as follows:

1. Urgent financial assistance to prevent families from slipping into destitution through responsive, large-scale coverage focussing on emergency life-saving needs and debt relief;
2. Regular (typically three- or six-month) unconditional financial assistance providing vulnerable Syrian families with complementary support to help meet their needs.

The assumptions are based only on the number of registered Syrians as the registration process provides the minimum of data validity and integrity necessary for the cash activity. Out of the one million Syrians projected to be in Jordan by the end of 2013, some 700,000 are expected to be living outside of the camps. Of that number, around 600,000 will be registered by UNHCR. This group of 600,000 is the focus of the assumptions for material assistance outside of camps in the present RRP5. The longer the Syrians have to stay in Jordan the less likely they will be able to make ends meet with assets they brought or, barring wider access to the labour market, income they may generate. New arrivals may have more urgent needs as the situation deteriorates further in Syria. Accordingly, it is expected that by the end of the year 75 per cent of the registered Syrians will be in need of some form of cash assistance, up from 60 per cent at the beginning of the year.

At present, expected needs in Governorates are served to the maximum rate of 40 per cent only. However, this discounts uncharted contributions channelled through local CBOs, charities and private donors. Their presence is less substantial than in the area of NFIs, but still not insignificant – especially vis-à-vis one-time or urgent cash assistance.

Table 1 shows the brackets of average household expenditures based on UNHCR/IRD assessments (family of 5). The substantial range of cash assistance is linked to the difference in cost depending on locations. UNHCR's participatory assessment of December 2012 provides a number of data points in this regard.

| Average household Expenditure (5 ind.) in March 2013 | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Expenditure | Min | Max |
| Rent (incl. utilities) | 125 | 300 |
| Food | 150 | 200 |
| Other (emergency medical supplies, transport, etc.) | 40 | 50 |
| Total | 315 | 550 |

| Outputs | Activities | Coordination Objectives |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of urgent financial assistance • Regular financial assistance (unconditional) • Regular financial assistance (unconditional) • Seasonal support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification • household-level verification • Coordination • Distribution • Surveys and studies to improve knowledge of impact and baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of vulnerability criteria • Revision and verification of assumptions of expected levels of vulnerability • Refining targeting in relation to household profile and location (if and where feasible) • Regular update of coverage review and 3W |

Based on the assumption that 75 per cent of the 600,000 registered out-of-camp refugee population will be vulnerable and thus in need of a cash supplement, the projection is that some 450,000 individuals will be in need of financial support by the end of 2013. This represents roughly 102,300 families, applying the average family size of 4.4 currently receiving cash assistance. Under the RRP5 a total of about 69,000 families will receive either one-time or regular cash assistance over the course of 2013. Whether identified needs are covered also hinges critically on whether refugees receive one-off or regular cash assistance; if it is assumed that families need a continuous cash complement, due for example to the lack of access to the labour market, then the needs of only 25 per cent of these 102,300 vulnerable families will be covered.

Baseline and target are defined based on the total number of families reached, irrespective of the duration of the assistance. It must therefore not be assumed that families are supported for the entire duration of the RRP5 timeframe.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Output 1 | Cover the basic living costs of the most needy urban refugees with financial assistance | |
| Expected Outcomes | About 69,000 vulnerable Syrian families (304,000 individuals) in urban areas receive either one-time or regular cash assistance until end of 2013 | |
| Priorities | Provide urgent financial assistance to prevent families from slipping into destitution Regular (3 to 6 months) unconditional financial assistance for vulnerable Syrian families | |
| Unmet needs | Based on the assumption that 75% of the registered refugee population will be vulnerable, roughly 102,300 families (approx. 450,000 individuals) will be in need of financial support by the end of 2013. With 69,000 families planned to receive either one-time or regular cash assistance, assuming that the needs are continuous and not sufficiently addressed by one-off cash assistance, roughly 75% of the population in need will not be assisted. The current average family size of cash assistance beneficiaries of 4.4 is used to calculate the baseline and projected needs/ interventions. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| ACTED, CARE, CHF, DRC, UNHCR | 6,781 | 21,200 receive urgent Cash Assistance (one-time) to address urgent vulnerability |
| ICMC, IOCC, IRW, JHA, Medair, SC | 464 | 9,550 receive regular cash assistance as a cash complement towards basic household needs (conditional) |
| ActionAid, ADRA HI DRC Oxfam PU-AMI UNHCR | 16,781 | 22,800 receive regular cash assistance as a cash complement towards basic household needs (unconditional) |
| DRC, Oxfam, UNHCR | 9,268 | 15,718 receive seasonal cash assistance to address specific vulnerabilities |

Financial Assistance Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ActionAid | 1,365,900 |
| ADRA | 250,000 |
| ACTED | 1,500,000 |
| CARE International | 4,000,000 |
| CARITAS | 42,372 |
| CHF | 55,000 |
| DRC | 2,035,000 |
| HI | 1,500,000 |
| ICMC | 1,200,000 |
| IOCC | 90,000 |
| IRC | 2,823,000 |
| IRW | 700,000 |
| JHAS | 866,637 |
| Medair | 2,018,000 |
| Oxfam GB | 4,042,000 |
| PU-AMI | 800,000 |
| SCI | 3,899,250 |
| UNHCR | 29,899,554 |
| FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TOTAL | 57,086,713 |

| K. SITE AND SHELTER JORDAN | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | ACTED, CHF, INTERSOS, JHAS, LWF, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, Questscope, UN-HABITAT |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure access to adequate space for transit centre works, for camp site development works, for construction of basic infrastructure and for implementation of essential community facilities. 2. Syrian Refugees in camps and transit centres have access to adequate shelter guided by minimum humanitarian standards. 3. Camp management is assisted with maintenance and upgrading interventions for shelter and basic services provided for Syrians. 4. Vulnerable Syrians outside of camps have access to adequate shelter. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 196,504,630 |
| Contact Information | Werner Schellenberg, schellen@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The focus of the Shelter Working Group's strategic planning throughout 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 was on providing refugee families access to emergency shelter and basic services. Sectoral planning remained very dynamic to respond to priority demands as the number of refugees seeking refuge in Jordan continued to rise.

At the time of writing more than 300,000 individuals who have registered or are scheduled to register with UNHCR are living in urban areas. The majority of this population shares accommodation with relatives and friends or rents private housing. In parallel, some 110,000 individuals are accommodated Za'atri camp in Mafraq Governorate and 1,500 at two sites, KAP and CC, in Ramtha. Another camp has been established in the Governorate of Zarqa for a population of up to 30,000 Syrians, developed by the United Arab Emirates in cooperation with the GoJ.

The humanitarian assistance provided to Syrian refugees over the past two years prioritized the development of new settlements including through the provision of emergency shelter and basic services and infrastructure. Land development, construction of basic infrastructure, distribution of materials for winterizing shelter, replacement of damaged tents and allocation of prefabricated units were of paramount importance to ensure that registered Syrians live in dignity, have access to services and minimum standard living conditions.

CHALLENGES

The planning and development of settlements has been continuously challenged by the rising number of arrivals, requiring the expansion of Za'atri and creation of extra space for additional shelter. The cultural habits of the refugee population also changed the configuration of the camp layout. For example, newly arrived families seeking to reunite with other family members spontaneously occupied fire break corridors, drainage spaces and internal access roads. Refugees also expanded shelters on

already minimum size plots of land, and built porches and verandas to merge shelters. Many refugees started income generating activities and built shops occupying road space, increasing the constructed areas of the camp. Limitations in camp management and security, as well as the absence of a shelter address system hampered the control of these informal practices, resulting in an increase of fire hazards, flood-prone areas, hygiene threats and other risks.

There is an urgent need to decongest Za'atri camp. A spatial analysis is underway which will result in an improved allocation of functions within the overall camp layout. This process is accompanied by a reinforcement of the camp management as well as a renewed focus on the living habits and social structure of the communities and the creation of community teams actively involved in the camp re-design. The provision and access to adequate shelter will also benefit from the restructuring.

The limitation of appropriate community participation in camp development also had a profound effect on the performance of the emergency shelters. The refugee community had a limited sense of ownership over the relief items distributed. In many instances acts of vandalism or insufficient care and maintenance resulted in the destruction of shelters and prefabricated units. Together with improved security in the camp, active participation of Syrians in the maintenance of camp facilities would benefit their well-being and result in better quality shelter and assistance.

Two years into the Syria emergency there are growing needs also among refugee families living within the host community. Although cash assistance is provided by various organizations to the most vulnerable families, and limited minimum rehabilitation of basic facilities has been carried out, it is evident that a more comprehensive strategy is needed to reduce the strain that the growth of the population is putting on already fragile resources and infrastructure.

The heightened demand for housing is provoking an increase in rental rates as well as a reduction in availability. There are indications that an increasing number of Syrians are living in substandard conditions. Many now live in overcrowded situations while others rent houses in a state of disrepair to obtain a cheaper rent. Other refugees squat in informal settlements and in makeshift tents in precarious locations. These trends are of serious concern and may generate a secondary population movement, prompting Syrians to seek accommodation in other Governorates or in camps that may already be at capacity.

In response, several agencies are planning and implementing small-scale urban housing repair or upgrade programmes for registered refugees. There are increasing coordination efforts between the Shelter and urban Cash Sectors to identify adequate humanitarian assistance solutions while avoiding duplication or overlapping of interventions.

The overall challenge remains to mitigate overcrowding and substandard living conditions by mapping refugees' urban locations and producing more in-depth analysis of the absorption capacity of communities. Mapping exercises need to consider both shelter opportunities as well as improving prospects for minimum access to essential basic services.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Some one million Syrians are expected to seek refuge in Jordan by the end of 2013. Out of this, it is assumed that around 700,000 refugees (roughly two-thirds of the overall refugee population) will seek refuge in the urban and rural context while the remainder will be accommodated in camps.

In this context, a two-pronged Shelter Working Group strategy is envisaged:

- a) the de-congestion and re-structuring of Za'atri camp while incorporating lessons learned in the development of Azraq to allow greater absorption capacity, and;
- b) addressing the basic shelter needs of registered Syrians living in urban and rural settings.

This strategy takes into account the assumption that conditions in Syria are unlikely in the near term to prompt a voluntary repatriation in security and dignity.

Camp setting

Za'atri camp is nearing full capacity. The Emirati Jordanian Camp can be expanded to host a total of 30,000 to 50,000 individuals, while additional absorption capacity for 8,000 individuals can be created at the CC and KAP sites. The recently approved Azraq camp is under construction and could potentially be expanded to host a further 130,000 people.

Aside from provision of shelter opportunities, the establishment of camps entails land development, clearing, base course fill and/or compaction, plot demarcation and the construction of basic services and infrastructure, reception and registration areas, storage capacity, power supply and security installations.

The valuable lessons learned from the development of Za'atri camp include a decentralization of services and facilitating the construction of the new site through a phased approach. Azraq camp will be composed of various "satellite residential areas" that will be served with family services. Satellites can be developed in phases depending on the refugee arrival rates. Although this approach may carry increased financial implications the comparative advantage remains evident: a layout based on satellite residential areas is expected to better reflect community structures, facilitating socio-cultural dynamics and better matching the needs of beneficiaries, as well as enhancing community participation and security. Camp management is embedded in the spatial definition of functions and can involve the community at large in a more systematic and organized manner.

With this in mind, plot dimensions will increase so as to provide enough space for extended families and clans, and guarantee adequate privacy for women and children.

Emergency shelter will have to be provided at a minimum for an initial group of individuals in "transit zones". The establishment of the transit areas allows new arrivals to initially settle until their plot is identified within one of the satellite areas and until they complete construction of their own transitional

shelter (T-shelters). The flow of refugees from the “transit zones” to their final plot will be regulated in line with the daily influx of refugees.

This practice will enable more active participation of the refugees in the camp construction phase, their overall empowerment as well as enhancing their sense of ownership of their individual shelter. The long-term consideration while providing semi-permanent shelter is that ‘summerization’ and ‘winterization’ measures will be reduced and integrated in the main shelter structure/materials. This will decrease the cost of the shelter while augmenting its lifespan.

Urban Setting

While considerable efforts are being made to improve the sustainability of living conditions in camps, there is a risk that camps draw families from urban and rural settings if rents are no longer affordable or dwellings are no longer inhabitable due to overcrowding.

Sectoral intervention in urban settings should be based on an in-depth analysis of the housing market, including housing affordability and availability. Sporadic and ad hoc interventions conducted so far will be systematized and embedded in a comprehensive framework that considers the socio-economic perspective and sustainability of living.

Partners in the Shelter Working Group will work with local authorities to better understand local socio-economic dynamics, the housing market and other relevant factors. Significant resources and time are required for this effort thus it is envisaged that the initial focus will be placed on the most vulnerable families who are in urgent need of shelter and services.

Summary table of expected site capacities

| <i>Site</i> | <i>Current capacity (individuals)</i> | <i>Maximum expected capacity (individuals)</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| King Abdullah Park | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| Cyber City | | |
| Za’atri | 111,000 | 112,000 |
| Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC) | 5,000 | 30,000 (funded separately) |
| EJC extension | 0 | 20,000 (funded through this RRP) |
| Azraq | 0 | 130,000 |
| Total | 118,000 | 300,000 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 1 | Ensure access to adequate space for transit centre works, for camp site development works and for construction of basic infrastructure | |
| Expected Outcomes | Camp/transit site capacity reaches 300,000 individuals by the end of the year | |
| Priorities | Development of additional camp space for the accommodation of 182,000 refugees | |
| Unmet needs | Available camp space will likely be filled to capacity by end of May. New camp space is urgently needed but costly and time consuming to develop. Pressure on the urban shelter market will increase and cause secondary displacement for most vulnerable refugees. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | Two transit sites and two camps with current capacity of 143,000 refugees, (i.e. Za'atri camp, EJC Cyber City and King Abdullah Park) | Absorption capacity of sites will be extended from 143,000 to 170,000 refugees, (e.g. additional 6,000 people at CC/ KAP, 1,000 at Za'atri and 20,000 at EJC) |
| | N/A | Development of space for 130,000 refugees in Azraq camp |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Output 2 | Ensure Syrian refugees in camps and transit centres have adequate shelter in line with humanitarian standards. | |
| Expected Outcomes | 300,000 Syrian refugees in camps and transit sites have adequate shelter | |
| Priorities | Emergency shelter distribution/ pitching of tents Distribution of prefabricated shelters | |
| Unmet needs | At least 75,000 emergency shelter units need to be provided and partially to be replaced after a six-month period in order to accommodate 300,000 Syrians in camps and transit centres | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR (NRC/ JHCO/JEN) | 41,706 emergency tents (Note: excluding prefab containers and Saudi transitional tents – provided to date) | 43,106 emergency tents distributed plus 20% needed for new arrivals at rate of US\$ 500, excluding distribution services) |
| UNHCR LWF | 15,974 (i.e. 8,474 prefab containers provided to Za'atri and 6000 EJC) | 19,526 Prefab units for Za'atri camp. Note: Shelter needs for 25,000 people accommodated by the EJC extension will be covered under emergency shelter and transitional shelters |
| UNHCR (NRC/JEN) UNHCR NRC | N/A | 6,500 emergency tents (i.e. 20% of 32,500 shelter units at rate of US\$ 500, excluding distribution services) |
| | N/A | 30,140 T- shelter units 1,460 T-shelter units 31,600 units at rate of US\$ 1,500 / shelter (i.e. 80% of all 39,500 shelter units needed for new arrivals after March) |
| UNHCR | 16,706 Tents (Note: # of tents replenished in Za'atri Camp only) | Replenishment of 19,282 tents to be covered at unit rate of US\$ 500 (45% of all tents pitched) |

| Output 2 | | Ensure Syrian refugees in camps and transit centres have adequate shelter in line with humanitarian standards. |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| UNHCR NRC | N/A | 195,000 units of plastic sheeting (i.e. two per family <u>Note:</u> Other weather mitigating support including gas heaters, thermal blankets, etc., are covered in the NFI section 6,500 porch units for households in tents at rate US\$ 240/unit |
| UNHCR/NRC INTERSOS | N/A | 6,500 tent 'summerization' kits at rate of US\$ 40/unit and 12,500 prefab kits at rate of US\$ 80/unit 12,500 'summerization' kits for prefabs at 80/unit |
| UNHCR/NRC | 35,250 household | 5,415 Kitchen structures for Za'atri camp plus 6,584 double-stove kitchen structures for 158,000 new arrivals (i.e. one double stove kitchen for six Households at US\$ 150/kitchen) |

| Output 3 | | Camp management assisted with maintenance and repair services |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | Existing camps/transit sites and the new camp are regularly maintained | |
| Priorities | Regular maintenance of community facilities | |
| Unmet needs | Maintenance needs outpace mitigating interventions | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | Two transit sites (Cyber City and King Abdullah Park) and Za'atri camp | EJC extension, Za'atri camp, Cyber City/King Abdullah Park sites and services maintained and repaired for the use of 140,000 refugees |
| UNHCR | N/A | Azraq camp site and services maintained and repaired for the use of 130,000 refugees |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Output 4 | Vulnerable Syrians outside of camps have access to adequate shelter | |
| Expected Outcomes | 36,000 refugees (8,160 households) in urban areas have their dwellings upgraded to meet minimum standards | |
| Priorities | Rehabilitation and weathering of sub-standard dwellings ahead of winter | |
| Unmet needs | Based on extensive home visits an estimated 50% of refugees in urban areas are living in inadequate or sub-standard accommodation. Of an expected out-of-camp population of 700,000 at year-end, approximately 314,000 refugees in need would not be covered (80% of refugees in need). | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| ACTED, Caritas CHF, INTERSOS, JHAS, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC PU-AMI, Questscope, UN- Habitat | 1,435 households | 8,160 sub-standard dwellings of the most vulnerable refugees in urban areas are upgraded to meet minimum standards i.e. some 36,000 individuals are estimated to benefit from upgrading works. |

Site and Shelter Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ACTED | 3,000,000 |
| CARITAS | 150,000 |
| CHF | 230,000 |
| INTERSOS | 1,550,000 |
| JHAS | 1,000,000 |
| LWF | 1,000,000 |
| Medair | 750,000 |
| MC | 1,300,000 |
| NRC | 5,000,000 |
| PU-AMI | 600,000 |
| Questscope | 600,000 |
| UN-Habitat | 1,250,000 |
| UNHCR | 180,074,630 |
| SITE AND SHELTER TOTAL | 196,504,630 |

| L. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) JORDAN | |
|--|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNICEF Jordan Country Office |
| Participating Agencies | Mercy Corps, UNOPS, THW, Oxfam GB, ACTED, RI, IRD, World Vision International, HI, FPSC, JEN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure regular access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities which are culturally appropriate for both genders, giving consideration to those with special needs. 2. Improve access to WASH services and facilities to vulnerable Syrians and urban and rural host communities. 3. Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls in schools, youth/child-friendly spaces and public places in camps and host communities. 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 136,943,558 |
| GoJ requirements | US\$ 91,400,000 |
| Contact Information | Kitka Goyol, kgoyol@unicef.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the first quarter of 2013, agencies supporting the GoJ have supplied 174,000 Syrian refugees with water and 146,000 with sanitation in Za'atri, CC and KAP, and in Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha host communities. Collectively, the agencies supplied hygiene products (soap, baby lotion, diapers, shampoo, etc.) to 118,000 refugees and reached 88,000 with hygiene promotion messages, mostly in the refugee camps mentioned above and some in the host communities. Nearly 11,000 refugee children in Za'atri camp received water supply and sanitation in their learning environment. Preparations have started for WASH facilities initially for 50,000 refugees in a new camp near Azraq.

An average of 3.4 million litres of water is trucked to Za'atri camp every day, providing about 35 litres per person per day, including camp cleaning. This camp now has 2,050 operational latrines, 1,034 showers and 733 water points. The toilets have the capacity to serve some 102,500 refugees at a 1:50 ratio.

The identification and profiling of Syrian refugees in urban and rural areas has been challenging, given their high mobility. Agency assessments in camps and host communities provided information on the profile and needs of the refugees, producing WASH-related maps for planning and delivery of assistance.

Persons with disabilities, reduced mobility, the elderly and other groups with special needs face physical barriers in accessing the WASH facilities. Under the guidance of Handicap International (HI) and other partners, THW and Oxfam progressively improved the WASH facilities in Za'atri camp to include the equipment needed for people with disabilities, including ramps, larger toilets and shower stalls and fitting necessary equipment (western toilet, grab bars, shower benches).

CHALLENGES

As the number of refugees rapidly increased, it became evident that the high costs of providing WASH infrastructure and services in Za'atri camp is not sustainable and drastic reductions in standards of infrastructure and services are needed if these operations are to continue for several months to come. Measures taken to reduce costs include: supplying only the most basic hygiene items, capping the volume of water supplied at 35 litres per person per day, using simpler and lighter sanitation facilities, advocating to end the desludging of grey water from the camps, handing over WASH facility cleaning to user committees and halting the installation of hot water supply systems until autumn. More permanent solutions for water supply and sanitation, both in camps and in host communities, require large, costly infrastructure projects, for which the WASH working group is advocating with donors and Government. The WASH working group is also advocating with Government to involve themselves more into the coordination and leadership of the WASH response.

It was also found that the refugees in Za'atri camp dislike large communal WASH facilities. As a result, public WASH facilities are often vandalized and looted, and many households have created their own washing/bathing spaces and even toilets, resulting in thousands of soak pits throughout Za'atri camp. This has caused concern about the environmental sanitation and risk of diseases spreading in the camp. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is also worried about the risk of ground water contamination, even if the geology of the area and the very deep water table limit such risks to a large degree. Oxfam successfully introduced light portable toilets, allowing expensive rented toilets to be phased out. JEN has formed WASH committees in the whole camp, consisting of motivated refugees, street leaders and refugees with relevant technical knowledge. These committees discuss water and sanitation related problems and take actions for improvements, and will receive a monthly budget to organize the WASH Operation and Management (OandM) with their respective community.

In the absence of active policing in Za'atri camp, theft and vandalism of the WASH facilities has caused losses of nearly US\$ 1 million. While the formation of WASH committees has raised the level of ownership, even committee members are helpless in the face of threats of violence from thieves. The lack of security has also prevented the planned installation of solar panels and lights in the WASH facilities, which would have made it safer for women and girls to use these units at night. The lessons learned in Za'atri camp have been used in designing the WASH services for the new camp in Azraq.

The rapid rise in the number of Syrian refugees outpaced funding availability. Moreover, during the first quarter of 2013, less than half of the Jordan WASH component of RRP4 was funded. This has created serious financial constraints, especially for UNICEF which is leading the provision of WASH services in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps, and coordinating the WASH planning and preparation works for Azraq camp with the WASH implementing agencies.

With the support agencies strained to provide WASH services to refugees in camps, those in host communities have received very limited assistance. Indications are that public water supply systems are under severe stress, serving up to 50 per cent more people in certain areas. In some locations, water availability is reaching such low levels that tensions between refugees and Jordanians are rising. There is also anecdotal evidence that the vast increase in Syrian refugees is exhausting traditional support

systems. The number of refugees living in precarious conditions beyond the reach of support systems is increasing, with households creating their own private WASH facilities and buying water from the markets.

NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The most likely scenario for Syrian refugees in Jordan is for 300,000 Syrians in camps and 700,000 Syrians in host communities by the end of 2013. Such a rapid increase in the number of refugees threatens to overwhelm the capacity of Government, its support agencies and local charities to meet the basic needs of the refugees, including water, sanitation and hygiene. Assessments in camps and host communities have shown that access to water is a key challenge for the refugees and is a source of tension with the host communities.

The support agencies plan to prioritize the WASH needs of the 300,000 refugees in camps, whose survival depends on the continued supply of water, sanitation and hygiene services. Agencies also plan to support 250,000 refugees (36 per cent of non-camp refugees) in host communities with improved water supply and the promotion of hygiene and water conservation. Priority will go to households living in temporary settlements, women-headed households, and households with disabled persons. Improving the water supply infrastructures for host communities with the largest concentrations of refugees will be another priority, critical to reduce tensions over water availability especially during the summer months. Five schools in camps will be provided with WASH services, while 150 schools with 135,000 refugee children in host communities of Mafraq, Zarqa, Irbid, Maan and Amman Governorates will have improved WASH infrastructures and thus a more conducive learning environment.

Response partners have adopted the following four objectives for their response, till end-2013:

1. Ensure regular access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities which are culturally appropriate for both genders and accessible for people with special needs.
2. Improve access to WASH services and facilities to vulnerable Syrians and urban and rural host communities.
3. Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls in schools, youth/child-friendly and public places in camps and host communities.
4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.

The expected one million Syrian refugees will inevitably increase pressures on the environment. The GoJ is especially concerned about the risk of contamination of the critical fresh water aquifers in the north of the country serving its largest cities. On the other side, the current practice of desludging all

black and grey water from camps to existing waste water treatment facilities is becoming unaffordable and the advocacy for the direct infiltration of grey water and on-site treatment of black water should continue. Low-tech waste water treatments such as the building of stabilization ponds or constructed wetlands will be considered, especially in the large refugee camps, provided that funds are available and options validated by the Government.

Concern over sustainability and limited funding will require that per capita costs are lowered as more refugees arrive and existing numbers need continuous services. To reduce costs in new camps, refugees will have to contribute to the construction of their own toilets and bathing spaces. Simpler, water-saving toilet designs will be chosen. Toilets blocks will be built on a smaller scale, serving lesser numbers of households, which should increase ownership and enable refugees to keep their toilets clean and working themselves, decreasing need and cost of Cash For Work schemes. For refugees in camps, the cost of WASH services' operations and maintenance should not exceed US\$ 18 per refugee per month, while the cost of providing the basic WASH infrastructure in new camps will be managed with (US\$) 120 per refugee²⁰. Agencies will focus their support on refugees with the least resources: all those in camps and the most vulnerable 36 per cent of the refugees in host communities.

Water supply will be a challenge in the coming summer months and water saving and re-use practices will be encouraged, and the advocacy for more involvement from the Government in water saving campaign will continue. Agencies will monitor the effectiveness of services reaching the poorest and least-resourceful and meeting the needs of women and girls equal to men and boys, and ensure activities are adjusted to those with special needs. The needs of the many disabled will receive special attention, with flexible services, especially in camps.

The GoJ is shouldering most of the financial burden for providing water supply and sanitation services to the refugees in host communities.

Key activities in descending order of priority include:

- Provision of safe water supply and basic sanitation for all refugees in camps.
- Provision of safe water supply and basic sanitation for 36 per cent of the most vulnerable refugees in host communities.
- Focus group discussions to record inequities in service delivery, especially in terms of gender, age, physical ability and coping capacity, as well as orientating the design of response (cultural aspects of using re-usable diapers or sanitary pad)
- Organising refugees in camps to manage their WASH facilities well.

²⁰ See Budget annex for more detail. These cost do not include the admin, logistic and human resource cost, and are subject to variation according to technical choice (cost of deep borehole drilling, building of waste water treatment plant).

- Promotion of hygiene and water conservation among all refugees in camps and 24 per cent of the most vulnerable refugees in host communities, including the supply of soap and the most basic of hygiene items.
- Provision of basic WASH facilities and services in schools, youth and child-friendly spaces, mosques and health facilities in all camps and in selected host communities.
- Management of the solid waste in camps.
- Improvements in water supply infrastructure in selected host communities with the largest concentrations of refugees.
- Construction or improvements of waste water treatment and sewerage systems for camps and host communities.
- Improve the coordination among Government and external support agencies to ensure that the most critical needs are met first, to avoid duplication and to optimize the use of local and donor funding.

The WASH response will be designed to respect a list of WASH Minimum standards and requirements for water supply, hygiene, sanitation, and WASH in Schools. These standards will be based on national standards, Sphere standards, UNHCR WASH standards for refugees and will be agreed by all the WASH partners including Government. A link with Information Management tools will ensure the monitoring of the use and application the standards in each geographical target area.

In terms of contingency planning, the main risks identified by WASH are associated with the two following scenarios:

- A massive influx of 200,000 additional refugees in camps in the summer of 2013. This would lead to an additional financial burden of US\$ 38,400,000 in terms of new WASH infrastructures and OandM before the end of the year²¹.
- A water shortage in camps in summer 2013 (dry or insufficient yield of boreholes using as source of drinking water) in one of the large camps, halting water trucking operation and water supply to this camp. To address this, buffer water storages would need to be identified to ensure for 5 days' supply for 150,000 refugees living in camps, corresponding to 15,000m³²².

21 Based on the calculated figures of US\$20/refugee/month for OandM and US\$120/refugee for the additional infrastructures.

22 Based on UNHCR minimum standard for refugees of 20L/p/d)

It is expected that the humanitarian WASH response will include a significant aspect of local capacity building and coordination with relevant Governmental authorities and local partners, in order to increase local resilience and capacity to face future crisis.

As it is for the moment difficult to plan the future evolution of the political and security situation in Syria, the evolution of the number and duration of the stay of the refugees in Jordan remains unknown. A two-year WASH strategic plan will be developed during 2013, giving strategic orientations based on different scenario for 2014 and 2015, including early recovery, rehabilitation and exit strategies.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Output 1 | Ensure regular access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient amounts of safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities which are culturally appropriate for both genders and accessible for people with special needs | |
| Expected Outcomes | In camps, 300,000 Syrian refugees (100%) benefit from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sufficient water for drinking and domestic use - safe access to appropriately designed toilets (based on a ratio of 1 toilet for 50 persons) - solid waste management - WASH family kit and soap monthly refill - hygiene promotion activities | |
| Priorities | Drill borewells and construct pump stations. Install water tanks/bladders and public collection points, with immediate and medium term solutions. Progressively cover camps with pipe water network Build enough latrine and showers according to Minimum standards, and ensure their maintenance by refugees Build waste water drainage infrastructures in some identified vulnerable areas of camps Water chlorination, water trucking and testing of water quality. Provide waste water desludging and safe disposal services Formation of WASH committees representing the refugees and organizing the O and M Ensure solid Waste management Provide WASH kits with basic water storage and hygiene items for families Promote hygiene and water conservation. | |
| Unmet needs | Due to financial and environmental constraints, it is likely that Jordanian standard in terms of quantity of water supplied per person and per day cannot be met In Za'atri camp, it is unlikely that WASH services (toilets, desludging, drainage, water supply) can be provided at extended family level in the coming year, with resulting problem of lack of ownership from the refugees and lack of environmental health at family plots (presence of private unhygienic soakage pit or toilets) | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| HI, Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, ACTED, IRD, World Vision International, THW, UNICEF | About 100,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps (100%) | 300,000 Syrian refugees (100%) refugees provided with safe access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use |
| UNOPS, Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, ACTED, RI, IRD, JEN, UNICEF | About 100,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps (100%) | 300,000 Syrian refugees (100%) refugees provided with safe access to appropriately designed toilets (based on a ratio of 1 toilet for 50 persons or better) |
| ACTED, World Vision International, UNICEF | About 100,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps (100%) | 300,000 Syrian refugees (100%) benefit from solid waste management |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Output 1 | Ensure regular access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient amounts of safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities which are culturally appropriate for both genders and accessible for people with special needs | |
| UNHCR, UNOPS, RI, World Vision International, , UNICEF | About 100,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps (100%) | 300,000 Syrian refugee families (100%) provided with a WASH family kit |
| UNHCR, RI, World Vision International, ACTED, UNICEF | About 100,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps (100%) | 300,000 Syrian refugees (100%) provided with monthly refill of soap |
| ACTED, RI, World Vision International, JEN, UNICEF | About 78,000 refugees in Za'atri, KAP and CC camps | 300,000 Syrian refugee women, girls, men, boys participate in hygiene promotion activities |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Output 2 | Improve access to WASH services and facilities to vulnerable Syrians refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities. | |
| Expected Outcomes | 250,000 refugees living in host communities (36%) benefitting from improved water supply for drinking and domestic use 100,000 refugees living in host communities (14%) benefitting from improved sanitation 168,000 refugees living in host communities (24%) provided with hygiene items 250,000 refugees living in host communities (36%) participating in hygiene promotion and water conservation activities 80% of relief water and sanitation projects in host communities also benefit to the local Jordanian population | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill new wells and rehabilitate existing water wells. Improve water supply networks, to increase carrying capacity and reduce leakages and waste. Upgrade pumping stations and storage facilities and networks. Increase water storage capacity. Improve household water supply and small water networks. Distribute household water filters. Improve/rehabilitate sewerage infrastructure. Distribute hygiene kits, soap and other essential hygiene items, along with information on the use and care of the items in the kit. Provide households with toilet construction materials. Rehabilitate and improve waste water treatment plants. Increase municipal capacities to manage sewage Distribute hygiene kits, soap and other essential hygiene items, along with information on the use and care of the items in the kit. Build capacity for hygiene promotion. Promote hygiene and water conservation. | |
| Unmet needs | Around 450,000 refugees (64%) living in host communities will have limited access to humanitarian assistance due to lack of funding | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, ACTED, IRD, World Vision International, RI, UNICEF, UNHCR | About 74,000 refugees in host communities | 250,000 Syrian refugees (36%) benefit from improved water supply for drinking and domestic use in host communities |
| ACTED, RI, IRD, UNICEF | About 46,000 refugees in host communities. | 100,000 Syrian refugees (14%) benefit from improved sanitation in host communities |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Output 2 | Improve access to WASH services and facilities to vulnerable Syrians refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities. | |
| Oxfam GB, RI, World Vision International, ACTED, UNICEF | About 18,000 refugees in host communities. | 168,000 Syrian refugees (24%) refugees provided with hygiene items in host communities |
| FPSC, Oxfam GB, RI, ACTED, JEN, UNESCO, UNICEF | About 10,000 refugees in host communities | 250,000 Syrian refugees (36%) participate in hygiene promotion and water conservation activities |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Output 3 | Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child-friendly spaces and in public places in camp and host communities | |
| Expected Outcomes | 135,000 Syrian refugee children benefit from improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment 158,000 Syrian refugee children/students take part in awareness-raising campaigns on responsible water usage in schools and surrounding communities | |
| Priorities | Building or refurbishing WASH facilities in schools and other public places Distribution of soap in schools Involvement of school management in the improvement of WASH facilities Organize awareness-raising campaigns on responsible water usage in schools and surrounding communities. Run teacher hygiene education training. Establish school hygiene clubs. | |
| Unmet needs | A large number of schools hosting some refugees children in host communities will not be targeted due to lack of funding | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| Mercy Corps, RI, World Vision International, ACTED, JEN, THW, UNICEF | About 5,000 students | 135,000 Syrian refugee children (30% in camps and 70% in communities) benefit from improved water and sanitation facilities in their learning environment |
| RI, ACTED, JEN, UNICEF | About 5,000 students | 158,000 Syrian refugee children/students are made aware of key hygiene messages (25% in camps and 75% in communities) |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Output 4 | Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels | |
| Expected Outcomes | Effective monthly group coordination meetings and development of an information management system producing regular products (including maps) | |
| Priorities | Organize and facilitate effective monthly group coordination meetings. Form relevant working groups to resolve emerging issues. Develop an effective information management system along with key tools including 3Ws and capacity maps. | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF | 4 meetings | Monthly meetings |
| UNICEF | Draft WASH standards and guidelines | WASH standards and guidelines finalised |

Government of Jordan Priority Needs

| GoJ Output | Rehabilitation of water and waste water networks affected by the refugee influx | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| Agency | Key targets end 2013 | GOJ requirements (US\$) |
| Government | Works on the water infrastructure in the northern Governorates for the benefit of refugees and local communities in Irbid and Mafraq. | 91,400,000 |
| Total | | US\$ 91,400,000 |

WASH Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Government | 91,400,000 |
| ACTED | 3,000,000 |
| FPSC | 45,000 |
| HI | 200,000 |
| IRD | 3,900,000 |
| JEN | 990,000 |
| MC | 9,630,000 |
| Oxfam GB | 7,000,000 |
| RI | 3,500,000 |
| THW | 1,800,000 |
| UNESCO | 214,700 |
| UNHCR | 19,720,458 |
| UNICEF | 78,443,400 |
| UNOPS | 4,000,000 |
| World Vision | 4,500,000 |
| WASH TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 136,943,558 |
| WASH TOTAL WITH GOJ | 146,083,558 |

M. JORDAN FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Government | 380,700,000 |
| ActionAid | 2,236,900 |
| ADRA | 500,000 |
| ACTED | 10,890,000 |
| ARDD-Legal Aid | 170,000 |
| Association of Volunteers International | 390,000 |
| CARE International | 5,800,000 |
| CARITAS | 1,192,372 |
| CVT | 2,000,000 |
| CHF | 1,535,000 |
| Children without Borders | 193,900 |
| DRC | 2,715,000 |
| FAO | 8,176,500 |
| Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance | 840,000 |
| FPSC | 175,000 |
| HI | 6,000,000 |
| IFH/NFH | 700,437 |
| ICMC | 1,680,000 |
| IMC | 6,804,094 |
| IOM | 2,521,728 |
| IOCC | 1,072,000 |
| IRD | 6,900,000 |
| IRC | 6,389,000 |
| INTERSOS | 5,250,000 |
| IRW | 2,100,000 |
| JEN | 4,310,000 |
| Jesuit Refugee Service | 1,153,804 |
| JHAS | 14,844,637 |
| LDS | 35,748 |
| LWF | 4,000,000 |
| Madrasati Initiative | 1,336,724 |
| Medair | 4,568,000 |
| MDM | 2,550,000 |
| Mercy Corps | 21,157,000 |
| MPDL | 250,003 |
| NICCOD | 339,722 |
| NRC | 21,050,000 |

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Operation Mercy | 500,000 |
| Oxfam GB | 11,412,500 |
| PU-AMI | 1,900,000 |
| Qatar Red Crescent | 1,500,000 |
| Questscope | 600,000 |
| RI | 4,397,208 |
| RHAS | 500,000 |
| SCI | 18,299,250 |
| SCJ | 650,000 |
| TDH-L | 500,000 |
| THW | 1,800,000 |
| UPP | 900,000 |
| UN Women | 1,450,000 |
| UNDP | 5,800,000 |
| UNESCO | 2,459,392 |
| UNFPA | 10,300,000 |
| UN-Habitat | 1,250,000 |
| UNHCR | 352,605,000 |
| UNICEF | 150,881,021 |
| UNOPS | 5,500,000 |
| WFP | 236,158,031 |
| WHO | 9,200,000 |
| World Vision | 6,187,000 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 976,576,971 |
| TOTAL WITH GOJ | 1,357,276,971 |

| Working Group (without GoJ) | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Protection | 95,440,539 |
| Food | 256,535,448 |
| Non-Food Items (NFIs) | 75,918,858 |
| Site and Shelter | 196,504,630 |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | 136,943,551 |
| Health and Nutrition | 87,413,984 |
| Education | 70,733,241 |
| Financial Assistance | 57,086,713 |
| TOTAL WITHOUT GOJ | 976,576,971 |



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

TURKEY RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, the Republic of Turkey has consistently extended protection and assistance to Syrian refugees, the Government of Turkey (GoT) declaring a temporary protection regime in October 2011 to provide them with protection in Turkey which continues to be in force for all Syrians and Palestinians ex-Syria in the country. Under the coordination and leadership of the Prime Ministry's Emergency and Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD), Turkey has provided shelter in 17 refugee camps for over 194,000 persons so far. Syrians are able to benefit from uninterrupted support in terms of food, health, security, social activities, education, interpretation, communication, banking, vocational training and other services. With the rising number of Syrians living outside the camps, the GoT has taken the initiative to address additional needs in urban centres, initiating a registration programme through its coordination centres, and issuing a circular for provision of health services for Syrians.

Approximately half of the refugee population is living in host communities with Turkish relatives or residing independently in Turkish cities while the remaining are in camps set up and run by AFAD and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). The number of refugees living in camps increased from close to 149,000 at the end of December 2012 to 194,000 by mid-May 2013, of whom 75 per cent are women and children. This increase resulted in the construction of four new camp sites this year alone. In addition to this camp population more than 210,000 Syrians are estimated to reside in urban locations throughout Turkey, 123,000 registered so far by the authorities.

At the start of 2013, the key areas of international support agreed upon with the Government to face the continuing influx of refugees (included in the previous regional plan) ranged from technical support for protection to the provision and prepositioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education materials and food vouchers. In view of the continuous increase in the number of refugees opting to live outside camps, the Government has now confirmed that humanitarian agencies can plan to provide assistance to refugees in urban locations. This RRP therefore foresees assistance to both camp and non-camp refugees till the end of December 2013. Based on arrival trends and in consultations with the Government, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey may reach 1,000,000, with 300,000 in camps and 700,000 out of camps. Accordingly, the revised financial requirements within the Turkey chapter of the RRP until December 2013 will amount to US\$ 372,390,514.

According to the Turkish authorities, costs related to the influx reached approximately US\$ 800 million as of April/May 2013. It must be acknowledged that Turkey has made an enormous financial contribution in direct assistance alone, independent of additional human resources costs. UNHCR continues to be the lead agency coordinating all responses designed to support and complement the existing efforts made by the host country. The RRP outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA,

IOM, and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility, with the overall coordination support from the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. UNDP and FAO's newly proposed activities are subject to criticality of need and prior funding of all life-saving concerns.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Since the start of January 2013, the camps in Turkey have increased from 14 to 17 in eight provinces (Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman, Osmaniye and Adana) hosting approximately 194,000 Syrian refugees, representing a 30 per cent increase in under five months. The number of Syrians living outside camps has increased from 70,000 (GoT estimate in December 2012), to over 210,000 persons, all of whom also benefit from Turkey's Temporary Protection regime.

The Temporary Protection regime, recognized under international refugee law, is based on the core elements of providing protection according to international refugee principles, without any specific limit on the duration of stay, with no forced return, and the possibility of obtaining access to assistance. The high standards of emergency response implemented since the beginning of the influx by the Turkish authorities continue to be maintained. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the operational leadership of AFAD, new arrivals are settled in camps established by AFAD and the TRCS. Refugees are provided with food, shelter, education services, and medical assistance in the camps where they are registered.

The Government oversees registration and extends Temporary Protection to all new Syrian arrivals. In early March 2013, UNHCR committed to make a contribution towards the registration of non-camp Syrians by funding some of the coordination centres which are used to register and counsel refugees. Owing to the size of the influx, in April 2012, the Government signalled its willingness to accept support from international organizations in the form of core relief items (CRIs) for Syrian refugees. Later, the Government chose to join the RRP process and made a formal request for further support, which has been renewed since through the financial requirements made by the international agencies involved in supporting its efforts for Syrian refugees, namely UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, and IOM, with UNHCR acting as the lead coordinating agency. In this RRP UNDP and FAO have also joined the process with the aim of providing support and assistance to host communities where Syrians are residing, as well as limited initiatives in selected camps.

It should be noted that in addition to the Syrian influx, Turkey has seen an unprecedented increase in the number of asylum applications over the past 24 months of persons coming from other countries, partly due to the crisis in neighbouring Syria, including Iraqi refugees and Palestine refugees ex-Iraq. The number of non-Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees has reached over 45,000 individuals, adding to the strain on the country's protection environment. As part of its regular programme in Turkey, UNHCR continues to support protection of this non-Syrian population of concern through reception, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), durable solutions and assistance.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The very rapid increase in the flow of new arrivals from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012 has not subsided, creating significant pressure in all areas of the response.

In January 2013 the Government/AFAD issued an administrative circular which enables all non-camp Syrians to have access to free medical services at the national health facilities. To further expand this assistance support, three coordination centres have been opened in Gaziantep and Kilis (South East) to register Syrian refugees and link them up with services. The Government has highlighted protection, health, education, assistance needs of urban refugees, NFIs, food and CRIs as areas which continue to require additional support from the international community.

A limited registration exercise has started in three locations in the provinces of Gaziantep (Gaziantep city and Nizip) and Kilis. Registration in other locations including in Adana and Sanliurfa is due to start shortly. This registration collects basic bio-data and delivers a photo identification card to every registered Syrian, giving access to free public health care. Furthermore, any Syrian arriving with a passport can also register with the Foreigners Police Department and receive a residence permit.

For the specific purpose of analysing the protection situation and reception conditions of the entire refugee population, UNHCR is conducting missions to satellite cities in order to collect first-hand information on refugee protection concerns for those residing in urban locations through consultations with the local authorities and through counselling to the persons of concern. The living conditions of Syrians in urban areas, including their access to national services and assistance, are among the topics UNHCR regularly pursues with the authorities.

Continuous pressure on the existing refugee camps remains a major challenge as more and more refugees arrive. Moreover the increasing number of non-camp refugees has overstretched host community facilities especially in the areas of health and education, with a number of school age children no longer enrolled due to lack of classrooms and teachers or lack of documentation. The refugees are exhausting their resources and struggling to make ends meet. Owing to the pressure on authorities to register and provide documents for the refugees living outside camps, UNHCR will soon be working jointly with the Government at the coordination centres to strengthen counselling to the refugees on national referral mechanisms, including those relating to child protection and the prevention and responses to SGBV, including referrals and access to safe houses and child protection units.

In addition to its team in Hatay deployed in 2012, UNHCR now has a field office in Gaziantep and field units with teams in Sanliurfa and Hatay. UNHCR thus covers all provinces hosting refugee camps and is able to access them regularly. The team on the ground provides technical assistance and advice on all protection related concerns including registration, camp management, voluntary repatriation, specific needs and vulnerabilities, including on the identification of and response to UA/SC, and on the prevention and responses to SGBV, which includes advice and guidance on the provisions of Turkish legislation and the national referral mechanisms available to survivors of SGBV. UNHCR community services teams have promoted the establishment of refugee committees in the camps, including youth committees, in which the field teams regularly participate. UNHCR has shared with the national

authorities its expertise in the form of SOPs, Guidelines and recommendations on the prevention and response to SGBV, BIDs, registration standards, and persons with special needs, and regularly provides recommendations to the central authorities on issues that arise. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, as a sign of cooperation, solidarity and responsibility sharing, UNHCR has donated core relief items with a value of US\$ 38 million to Turkey.

WFP has established a field presence in Gaziantep and Hatay and is providing e-voucher food support in 13 camps benefiting over 100,000 refugees. WFP intends to expand this to cover more camps and to reach 130,000 beneficiaries by June 2013. There is also a positive economic impact on local host communities as 100 per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops in the camps or surrounding communities that are owned, managed and run by local retailers.

WFP household monitoring has revealed that families living in camps are typically reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs. Interviews by WFP staff with beneficiary households have shown that by the time families reach camps in Turkey they have typically been displaced for many months within Syria and most have depleted their financial resources.

Since mid-2012, UNICEF has been implementing activities inside of the camps through the provision of supplies and infrastructure, with funds being utilised for the purchase of 100 recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits, as well as the provision of 160 tents, which allowed 22,500 children to have a safe space to participate in educational and recreational activities. In early 2013, UNICEF provided sets of winter clothing for distribution through the Turkish Red Crescent Society in five camps, reaching 28,700 children. UNICEF has also supplied furniture and school supplies to six newly built schools in Akcakale, Ceylanpinar, and Osmaniye camps. UNICEF's planned interventions until the end of 2013 will focus on responding to those most vulnerable both in camps and host communities in the areas of child protection, youth, maternal and child health and nutrition, and education, targeting children. UNHCR's community services teams follow school attendance in the camps with the camp administrations. While in some camps attendance is quite high, the reasons for low attendance in others have not yet been evaluated and UNHCR will support the national authorities to work with communities to better understand and address the causes. Since registration is on-going in the non-camp locations, the extent of access to education for the non-camp refugee population is not fully known. Discussions are on-going between UNHCR, UNICEF and the national authorities on the use of the Syrian curriculum and how certification will be ensured both for camp and non-camp children.

The national mechanisms for child protection under the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) are applicable to Syrian children, and in its role of technical and advisory support, UNHCR has consulted with the authorities whenever issues related to child protection arise, including on the cases of unaccompanied children, as well as the issue of early marriages. Marriage below the age of 18 is prohibited by Turkish law, and good practices have developed at the local level to prevent these. The cultural practices of some of refugee and host population, however, have made this a particularly challenging issue to comprehensively address. Concerning the issue of early marriages and child protection, UNHCR and UNICEF are planning to work with the national authorities to carry out sensitization workshops with the local authorities, and to hold awareness-raising campaigns among refugee community. UNHCR also

continues to work with the MoFSP to ensure that unaccompanied children are referred to the national Child Protection Agency and will carry out a workshop with this Ministry on child protection and BIDS in June.

A health mission lead by WHO with UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM in southern Turkey in December 2012 identified priority needs and public health areas for joint efforts with the programme established by the Ministry of Health. Within WHO, an inter-country/inter-regional Emergency Support Team (EmST) was established in Amman, Jordan to coordinate all humanitarian health support for the Syria crisis. WHO Turkey within that coordination structure is working closely with neighbouring countries affected by the Syrian crisis to optimize health information management and humanitarian health response. Regular health coordination meetings are held within the UNCT Turkey and with AFAD, MoFA, MoH, MoFSP and the TRCS on the Syria crisis but health coordination on health-related issues require further enhancement.

In 2012, AFAD approved a project proposal on UNFPA humanitarian activities with a focus on SGBV, including trainings on MISP/SGBV, and hygiene and RH kits delivery. Per a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with AFAD, 40,000 family hygiene kits were delivered to the camp population through the TRCS; with plans for the delivery of another 20,000 kits.

In support of the GoT's extensive emergency humanitarian response, and in close cooperation with MoFA and AFAD, IOM will augment the authorities' mechanism for the safe and humane transportation of refugees from border arrival points to designated camps, and to essential services during their tenure in Turkey. A pilot project on the provision of refugee transportation to access services will start in Kilis province and may be expanded based on identified needs and analysis based on Government agreement and approval.

UNHCR, as lead and coordinating agency in refugee emergencies has established responsibilities and clear accountability for the coordination of the full range of protection issues in countries of asylum. With greater UN engagement and operational presence this includes the establishment of streamlined coordination structures and the elaboration of a clear, multifaceted protection strategy to serve as a blueprint for the work of all agencies involved in protection delivery with a view to provide technical support to the GoT and Turkish institutions undertaking direct implementation. In the context of this lead role, UNHCR is also accountable to ensure that a coordination mechanism is in place to ensure that protection considerations are included in the planning and implementation of all sectors.

UNHCR is also responsible for ensuring protection coordination between countries of asylum involved in a given refugee context, as well as between countries of asylum and country of origin. While such coordination fosters the establishment of a cohesive regional approach, it also strengthens national protection responses through, inter alia, the sharing of good practice.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Based on developments on the ground over the past year, it is anticipated that the majority of Syrian refugees assisted in the camps as of the end of 2012 will remain in Turkey, while new refugees will continue to arrive in significant numbers. UNHCR will support the national authorities in registration and documentation of this scattered and disparate population, through which persons with specific needs will be identified. UNHCR will also support AFAD's mapping and profiling exercise through which AFAD intends to analyse the needs of the non-camp population for appropriate response.

The support planned by agencies participating in this RRP also reflects an understanding that Turkey's borders will remain open for further refugee arrivals and the Temporary Protection regime will remain in place. The Government will continue to coordinate and manage the overall humanitarian response.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

The UN Country Team (UNCT), under the overall coordination of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and through the lead refugee coordinating agency role of UNHCR, closely follows the humanitarian situation in the border provinces. Acknowledging the high cost borne by Turkey, given the size of the refugee population and the standards of its assistance, the UN has offered and stands ready to provide further support as the crisis persists. The relevant agencies under the RRP in Turkey have sought to prioritize support for critical and life-saving needs in a coordinated and complementary fashion based on agency mandates and expertise to respond in a timely, efficient and coherent manner to the evolving humanitarian situation.

As the lead on international refugee protection, UNHCR has led preparations to support Turkey and coordinating UNCT efforts in providing support to the Government. The contingency plan initially prepared in May 2011 is regularly updated as the situation develops and takes into account different possible scenarios. This plan, which outlines a sectoral approach to be implemented in collaboration with the TRCS, has ensured UN preparedness for various degrees of involvement in the response to the influx of refugees from Syria, subject to the agreement of the Government. Key agencies concerned include UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM along with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator, and the addition of UNDP and FAO in this RRP.

During the course of implementation of projects under the RRP, agencies liaise with the concerned line ministries through the MoFA and AFAD keeping the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR fully informed. In addition to bi-weekly coordination meetings at the Heads of Agencies level chaired by the UNRC, weekly coordination meetings are held in Ankara by a task force established for the coordination of the implementation of the RRP and led by UNHCR. Similar coordination meetings are also taking place at the field level.

| E. PROTECTION TURKEY | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception conditions improved • Registration and profiling supported • Protection of children and youth strengthened • SGBV prevention and response mechanisms strengthened • Refugee status determination of affected non-Syrian asylum-seekers conducted |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 38,860,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org Brenda Goddard, UNHCR Snr. Protection Officer: goddard@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the start of 2013, the GoT has established four additional camps for new arrivals from Syria, with three more camps under preparation. As of May 2013, a total of 17 camps managed by the Government are hosting approximately 194,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 24 per cent are women and 51 per cent children. Registration of non-camp Syrians has started in two key provinces in so-called Coordination Centres since February and over 30,000 individuals have so far been registered. An estimated 25,000 new arrivals have also been registered through the Foreigners Police outside camps. With an estimated 155,000 unregistered Syrians outside of the camps, UNHCR is supporting the Government to extend the registration of urban Syrians by funding registration centres. A contribution will be made to support the procurement and installation of mobile registration centres, planned in at least 30 locations. Expanded registration facilities will permit the GoT to ensure that all refugees are documented and that persons at risk are promptly identified (e.g. UA/SC, women at risk, persons with disabilities) and referred to and supported by existing national protection mechanisms. UNHCR continues to provide technical advice on registration standards, including on the identification of persons at risk during registration, and on counselling on existing referral mechanisms under Turkish law. UNHCR, with support from UNFPA, is also providing expert advice to AFAD in its needs assessment survey of the non-camp population which is anticipated to identify gaps and vulnerabilities.

During April 2013, Turkey adopted the Law on Foreigners and International Protection which incorporates key elements of international humanitarian and human rights law and provides for the establishment, under the Ministry of the Interior, of a specialized institution to manage international protection.

In its role providing technical and advisory support, UNHCR has provided its expertise, including in the form of SOPs and guidelines on the protection of unaccompanied or separated children, as well as on the prevention and response to SGBV to the Turkish authorities. UNHCR field teams also regularly provide guidance to local officials on these issues, and UNHCR's community services team has promoted

the establishment of refugee committees, including youth committees, in the camps, and to which UNHCR field staff regularly participate. Discussions are held with the relevant authorities on the risks of early marriages, survival sex and domestic violence that can arise in refugee settings. UNFPA has been working closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs on improving gender equality and the elimination of violence against women. A number of positive measures exist in national legislation, including the prohibition of marriages of persons under 18 years of age, preventive and precautionary measures with regard to SGBV under the Law to Protect Family and Prevention of Violence against Women, mechanisms to refer persons at risk and survivors to psychologists at the Child Protection Agency and the Prevention and Monitoring Centres, as well as referrals to medical facilities, to which Syrian refugees have access. The need remains, however, to strengthen services and to acquaint all actors at the local level who are working with Syrian refugees with the existing legislation and prevention and response mechanisms to ensure uniform and consistent implementation. Currently 70 per cent of the camps are covered by the social workers appointed by the MoFSP. UNHCR and UNICEF plan to support MoFSP's efforts to expand these services both in and outside of the camps given the challenges to meet the needs of the growing refugee population, including addressing the psycho-social needs of persons who have been traumatized by the conflict. UNFPA has been holding workshops targeting health service providers and social workers engaged in psycho-social support for Syrian refugees and UNHCR will also be supporting capacity building of officials in this field in coordination with UNFPA.

Children at risk are referred to the national Child Protection Services, where they are provided with accommodation and care in state-run facilities. UNHCR continues to work closely with the national Child Protection Agency. UNHCR and UNICEF follow school attendance in the camps with the camp administrations. In April 2013, UNICEF began implementation of child protection and youth activities in 14 of the camps. While in some camps school attendance is quite high, the reasons for low attendance in others have not yet been evaluated and UNHCR and UNICEF will support the national authorities to work with communities to better understand and addresses the causes. Since the registration is on-going in the non-camp locations, the extent of access to education for the non-camp refugee population is not fully known. Discussions are on-going between UNHCR, UNICEF and the national authorities on the issue of the use of the Syrian curriculum and how certification will be ensured both for camp and non-camp children. AFAD's profiling exercise is also intending to assess access to education for non-camp children.

Resettlement is a critical protection tool for refugees who have urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, LGBTI refugees, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country. For Syrians, however, the lack of a unified registration database and the limited information collected at registration may bring about challenges to identify persons in need of resettlement.

IOM is continuing to monitor and track the cross-border movements of TCNs, in close cooperation with the MoFA and the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) which entails making regular visits to impacted areas facilitating transport, pre-departure health checks to ensure fitness to travel, registration, accommodation, and repatriation and health services for foreign migrants as needs arise. The Syrian crisis has also affected Iraqi and other refugees who have moved from Syria to Turkey in search of

protection. This increase, impacted by the Syria crisis, requires additional support to ensure that all refugees' needs are met in Turkey, and that status determination can continue to be carried out for these populations by UNHCR in a timely and efficient manner.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

- UNHCR continues to support Government registration to reach non-camp Syrians and assist with capacity-building of those agencies directly responsible for the management of the camps and urban registration through technical support to ensure a consolidated data collection methodology.
- UNHCR will provide help desk and counselling support in the registration of camp and non-camp Syrians, which will include counselling on existing national mechanisms and structures for the protection of children and the prevention and response to SGBV in Turkey.
- UNHCR will continue to provide technical and advisory support to AFAD on reception, registration and vulnerability identification, including training on SGBV, in the various registration centres. UNHCR and UNFPA will also assist the Government to ensure that persons with special needs, including UA/SC cases and persons at risk of SGBV are identified at registration and referred to national structures and mechanisms, including the Child Protection Agency.
- UNHCR and UNFPA will support the MoFSP to expand social services for the camp and non-camp populations, and assist with capacity-building of MoFSP staff on the prevention and response to SGBV. UNHCR will also provide support to the Ministry to design manuals and reference materials for officials working with Syrian refugees to ensure better understanding and uniform implementation of the existing prevention and referral mechanisms provided in the national system.
- UNHCR continues to promote the refugee representation committees that have been established in the camps, and work with these committees and camp officials jointly with UNFPA on SGBV awareness-raising campaigns and children protection, including on early marriages.
- UNHCR and UNFPA will support camp officials and the MoFSP to carry out focus group discussions with refugees to understand the root causes of survival sex and domestic violence, and to address the issue of early marriages.
- UNFPA will carry out awareness-raising, education and mobilization of refugee and host communities on prevention methods to address SGBV issues.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will seek ways to address better access to education by all school-aged children and certification of education both in the camps and non-camp setting.

- UNICEF provides safe, child-friendly learning environments in camps and host communities that will provide educational, recreational, cultural and psycho-social interventions for children of different age groups.
- UNICEF will procure and distribute learning and recreational supplies to children and youth, including school children and their younger siblings in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will mobilize and train Syrian youth to organize and facilitate extracurricular sport and recreation activities for children in camps and host communities.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of MoFSP social workers and other service providers to support refugee children, including through workshops on child protection and BIDs, as well as support to expand the number and strengthen the capacity of social workers available to the camp and non-camp population.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will provide technical support to strengthen the capacity of psycho-social service providers who support and provide counselling and mental health referrals, where necessary, for school children in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will adapt existing psycho-social training materials for teachers and service providers, in camps and host communities, benefiting children and other community members.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will participate in Government-led thematic missions to acquire a better understanding of the support requested by the Government in the area of Education, Child Protection, ECD and psycho-social support.
- UNICEF will develop a monitoring and reporting format and system, and will train partners on monitoring and reporting, including monitoring of grave violations and serious protection concerns.
- UNICEF will initiate mine-awareness education in collaboration with camp management and other UN agencies.
- IOM will provide safe, dignified and humane transport assistance based on SOPs in Kilis area.
- IOM will provide technical support to local authorities by developing/enhancing the passenger manifest suitable for local conditions to be used in the transport operation
- IOM continues to monitor the situation of TCNs at the border in close coordination with local authorities and partner agencies through provision of reception and transit assistance as required and to facilitate evacuation/repatriation assistance whenever necessary.

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| Output 1 | The right to protection and participation of refugee children and adolescents promoted and implemented | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contribute to restoring a sense of stability and continuity. Syrian children in need of special services have full access to state child protection mechanisms. | | |
| Priorities | Psycho-social support is provided to children and their caregivers. Safe and secure learning environments that promote the protection and well-being of learners are established. Strengthened referral mechanisms for children-at-risk. | | |
| Unmet needs | There is not sufficient information on the extent of access of Syrian children to education in the non-camp setting. Referral mechanisms for children-at-risk are not uniformly implemented. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Awareness-raising for 70% of camp officials regarding referral mechanisms | 37,500 |
| UNICEF | N/A | 153,000 children and adolescents (boys and girls aged between 0-18), and 107,100 vulnerable children and adolescents, including children with disabilities, living in host communities, have access to safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces. | 10,410,000 |

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| Output 2 | Reception / transit centre infrastructure established and maintained | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Reception centre buildings / structures established. Reception centre building /structures improved or maintained. Security in the camps strengthened. | | |
| Priorities | New arrivals pending accommodation in a camp or registration at the Coordination Centres are provided with accommodation that meets minimum reception standards and prioritization of children and women ensured. Establishment of an effective surveillance system to improve security in the camps. | | |
| Unmet needs | Reception facilities for urban Syrians are not yet established in several cities. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | No official reception/transit facilities in urban areas exist for new arrivals. No security surveillance of the camps. | Provision of support to GoT with 10 reception/transit centres. Government supported with mobile surveillance units in order to strengthen security in 20 camps. | 9,000,000 |

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| Output 3 | Refugee representation in camps, including women participation, strengthened | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugee representatives exist in all camps Women's protection concerns are adequately addressed | | |
| Priorities: | Encourage refugee communities to be represented through structured mechanisms. Provide training to refugee representatives. Encourage women representation in all refugee committees to strengthen identification of protection concerns and special needs of women and children, including UASC, SGBV, security risks, disabled persons and the respective information is shared with authorities for response and referrals | | |
| Unmet needs | 40% of the camps have no refugee committees. However, in almost all camps there is representation through the mukhtar system. No women representatives in two camps. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNFPA | GBV module of MISP training conducted in Nov 2012, 33 staff trained Preliminary coordination and planning meetings conducted with MoFSP, MoH and AFAD | SGBV training meetings conducted; 150 officials trained 5 survivor support response groups completed; Manuals and IEC materials produced (including inserts to be distributed with kits); at least 200.000 Syrian refugees in camps reached | 400,000 |
| UNHCR | 40% of camps have refugee committees, most have a mukhtar system No women representatives in 2 camps | 100% of camps have refugee committees with adequate women representation Special needs of women and children are identified and shared with authorities for response and referral | 100,000 |

| Output 4 | | Advanced profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | Data collection methodology for profiling defined Household survey of 1300 households is carried out by AFAD Needs of the non-camp population are identified and programmes formulated and expanded accordingly. | | |
| Priorities | Technical advice to AFAD on how to collect information on specific vulnerabilities Household survey implemented. | | |
| Unmet needs | The profiling of urban refugees is not undertaken. Therefore the most pressing needs of urban Syrians are not yet identified and comprehensively responded to. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Profile of Syrian refugees in non-camp locations not established | Profile of non-camp Syrian refugees available which can be used to plan assistance projects. | 3,882,500 |
| UNFPA | N/A | Advanced demographic and socio-economic analysis of non-camp refugees available | 50,000 |

| Output 5 | | Registration of refugees living outside of the camps | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 80% of the non-camp population will be registered: 560,000 Syrian refugees registered at AFAD coordination centres | | |
| Priorities | Provision of mobile coordination centres to AFAD including the necessary technical equipment and advice to ensure efficient and timely registration of the non-camp population. Provision of training and technical advice to enable registration staff to identify persons with special needs, including UASC, female heads of households, and persons with disabilities. Cooperate with AFAD on providing counselling to refugees in coordination centres on available assistance, support and referral mechanisms. | | |
| Unmet needs | The majority of refugees living outside of the camps are not registered and persons with special needs are not identified and provided with appropriate support and referrals. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Over 155,000 non-camps refugees awaiting registration | 80% of non-camp population (560,000 persons) will be registered. | 12,800,000 |

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|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 6 | Safe, dignified and humane transport assistance provided to Syrians from borders to camps and identified areas based on SOPs. | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Syrians provided with safe, dignified and humane transport assistance from borders to camps and identified areas | | |
| Priorities | Provide Syrians, especially vulnerable individuals like children, disabled and elderly, with safe and dignified transport from the borders to camps and identified areas | | |
| Unmet needs | Unattended Syrians are left to make their own way to the camps and into Turkey from the border | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | At least 150,000 Syrians provided with transport assistance. Kilis as pilot project and additional areas identified by the Government | 2,000,000 |

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|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 7 | Third Country Nationals TCNs crossing to Turkey provided with humanitarian support including evacuation assistance | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 100% of TCNs registered and repatriation assistance provided to those requesting to be evacuated | | |
| Priorities | To provide TCNs with evacuation assistance including transportation, accommodation and health services | | |
| Unmet needs | Vulnerable TCNs are not provided with evacuation assistance and are unable to return to their countries of origin | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | 64 | An estimated 150 TCNs registered and provided with repatriation assistance if requested. | 180,000 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL | | | 38,860,000 |

Protection Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------|--|
| IOM | 2,180,000 |
| UNFPA | 450,000 |
| UNHCR | 25,820,000 |
| UNICEF | 10,410,000 |
| TOTAL | 38,860,000 |

| F. BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES TURKEY | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, IOM, UNDP |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter and infrastructure provided • Population has sufficient basic and domestic needs • Support to persons with specific needs provided • Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene • Population has optimal access to education • Self-Reliance and livelihoods improved |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 170,715,000 |
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ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In October 2012, to enable Syrian refugees to procure fresh foods of their choice, the Turkish Red Crescent Society and WFP launched an e-card programme initially in one container camp in Kilis and four camps in Hatay, allowing refugees to buy fresh food items directly from the markets. Implementation of the e-card programme is contingent upon availability of kitchen sets and cooking instruments inside individual shelters since no communal cooking facilities are envisaged by the Government. This is why UNHCR has initiated cooperation with TRCS for the provision of cooking facilities comprising, kitchen sets, mini fridges, hot plate cookers and cupboards for the targeted families in all camps.

Since mid-2012, UNICEF has been implementing activities inside of the camps through the provision of supplies and infrastructure, with funds being utilised for the purchase of 100 recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits, as well as the provision of 160 tents, which allowed 22,500 children to have a safe space to participate in educational and recreational activities. UNICEF has also supplied furniture and school supplies to six newly built schools in Akcakale, Ceylanpinar Osmaniye camps. In addition, during early 2013, UNICEF provided sets of winter clothing for distribution through TRCS in five camps, reaching 28,700 children.

IOM has provided more than 50,000 NFIs including tents blankets kitchen sets, pillows, mattresses, bed lines. In order to enhance the water and sanitation conditions in the camps, 25 container showers and toilets have been provided for two camps (Ceylanpinar and Karkamis). IOM will continue providing NFI assistance for people in camps based on needs identified by TRCS and local authorities.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Provision of kitchen sets, including cooking pots, pans and kitchen utensils for up to 300,000 refugees in the camps and identified vulnerable person out of camps.
- Assistance support to most vulnerable non-camp Syrian refugees.
- UNICEF will establish temporary learning spaces and procure pre-fabricated classrooms for camps and in host communities.
- UNICEF will rehabilitate and refurbish existing schools to support refugee children in host communities, in coordination and cooperation with local authorities.
- UNICEF will procure and distribute educational materials, including textbooks, ECD kits and school supplies in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will provide additional teacher support such as physical space, furniture, access to teaching and learning materials, in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will provide catch-up classes in Turkish, or other subjects, including language preparation for University.
- UNICEF will provide vocational training for adolescents and youth.
- UNICEF will organize a high-level international conference on certification of Syrian learners in the entire region, in coordination with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE).
- UNICEF will support the MoNE in developing a nationally recognized system to select and recruit teachers and other education personnel.
- UNICEF will provide periodic, relevant and structured training for school teachers, other education personnel, and youth workers, according to needs and circumstances.
- UNICEF will develop tools and instruments such as 'certification supports', grade conversion charts and syllabus comparisons to ensure the smooth transition of students from and into different education systems across the region.
- UNICEF will support TRCS in the capacity building of specialists to conduct remedial education and specialised activities for severely affected children in camps.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will support the authorities to conduct awareness-raising and outreach to encourage increased school enrolment of school-aged children in camps and host communities.

- UNICEF will support the MoNE and local authorities to coordinate the activities of schools for Syrian children in host communities, with relevant UN agencies.
- Support host population to build a social network by involving them in creative and productive activities in order to prepare promote peaceful co-existence.
- Conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population.
- Provide trainings to support livelihood and enhance the skills of Syrians and host community through the provision of vocational skills trainings for adolescents, youth and female head of households.
- Support the access of Syrian refugees to self-reliance activities and guiding them to business opportunities when they return to Syria.
- Building the capacity of local NGOs and community workers through the provision of psycho-social training in order to reduce psycho-social distress among the Syrian population in South east Turkey.
- Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities.
- Support to the Government with NFIs items for Syrian refugees in camps (including with mattresses, pillows, beds, kitchen sets, bed clothes, kitchen sets).
- Provision of NFI for Syrian refugees in urban settings in coordination with implementing partners.

| Output 1 | Syrian refugees are living in adequate dwellings | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 14,000 families/70,000 urban Syrians receive emergency shelter assistance. 300,000 Syrians in camps receive shelter support in the form of tents or containers. | | |
| Priorities | Vulnerable urban refugees in need of shelter support. | | |
| Unmet needs | For the urban Syrians, no assistance is being provided for shelter support. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | All refugees living in tents or containers in camps | 30,000 additional tents to be provided to accommodate new arrivals and to replace worn out tents before winter | 35,580,000 |

| Output 2 | Households have access to basic and domestic items | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 475,000 persons (300,000 in camps and 175,000 in Urban Locations) receiving household goods in form of cooking facilities. 1,000,000 persons (all Syrians in camps and urban locations) receiving kitchen sets and blankets. | | |
| Priorities | Provide support in terms of kitchen sets and cooking instruments which would enable the expansion of the e-card programme. | | |
| Unmet needs | For the urban Syrians, the assistance provided for domestic items and household goods is not sufficient. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | 40% of refugees in camps provided with kitchen sets and cooking instruments. | 100% of refugees living in camps provided with cooking instruments. 1,000,000 refugees in camps and urban areas provided with blankets. | 78,560,000 |

| Output 3 | Persons with specific needs are supported | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 21,000 families with specific needs supported (15% of non-camp population). 140,000 of households (all non-camp families) assessed for vulnerability. | | |
| Priorities | Provision of support to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in camps and urban areas in need of specific support. | | |
| Unmet needs | No support is currently being provided for persons with specific needs. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | 21,000 vulnerable families supported in camps as well as vulnerable households identified in urban areas. | 20,790,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 4 | Community sanitary facilities/ latrines provided | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 21 camps (estimated 300,000 camp Syrians) supported for construction and maintenance of communal sanitary facilities/latrines | | |
| Priorities | Providing support for the maintenance of sanitary facilities in the camps identified by AFAD. | | |
| Unmet needs | Improvement of the existing sanitary facilities in the camps. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Support 21 camps with adequate sanitation facilities as per standards. | 8,400,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 5 | Quality inclusive education opportunities provided to all children and youth, including children with disabilities. | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents (boys and girls aged between 4-18 years) in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contributes to restoring a sense of stability and continuity. | | |
| Priorities | <p>Children including girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities. Safe and secure learning environments that promote the protection and well-being of learners are established.</p> <p>Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life-skills programmes; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents.</p> <p>Support provided to the national and local authorities to ensure access to education and certification.</p> | | |
| Unmet needs | <p>There has not been a full education needs assessment undertaken in camps or host communities, therefore, the numbers of school age children in and out of school are unknown.</p> <p>No proper school certification is available at present.</p> | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNICEF | 26,693 in camps, unknown in host communities | 114,750 school-aged children and adolescents (boys and girls aged 4-18) including children with disabilities in camps. 267,750 school-aged children and adolescents (boys and girls aged 4-18) including children with disabilities in host communities. | 20,485,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 6 | Basic needs of Syrian refugees in camps and in urban settings are met | | |
| Expected Outcomes | An estimated 200,000 Syrian refugees in camp and in urban settings are provided with NFIs (blanket, mattresses, bed sheet and pillows and additional items identified by the Government). | | |
| Priorities | New arrivals in six camps and three provinces | | |
| Unmet needs | New arrivals do not have access to essential non-food items | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | 55,606 beneficiaries provided with NFIs in camps | An estimated number of 200,000 Syrian refugees in camps and urban settings provided with basic services. | 5,000,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 7 | Socio-economic status and livelihoods of non-camp Syrians and host community improved through strengthened skills and training | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 500 individuals from Syrians in urban areas provided with specialized vocational training 2,000 households see improvements in their income generation and asset-base | | |
| Priorities | Conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects targeting the affected host communities have been implemented yet | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | 500 individuals from Syrians in urban areas provided with specialized vocational training At least 1,000 Syrian non-camp households are reached with support on income generation and asset-base | 1,200,000 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 8 | Address increased tensions among the host community-mainly caused by the negative impact of the crisis on their livelihoods and life standards | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Increased employment and income opportunities in the short and medium term for the host community members whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by the Syrian crisis | | |
| Priorities | Subject to the availability of funding conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects targeting the affected host communities have been implemented yet | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNDP | No systematic assessment on the impact of the crisis on host community | Assessment of the crisis on the livelihoods of the host community completed, Activities to respond to the identified needs launched At least 200 households reached with some form of support (counselling, vocational training, business development, cash-for-work) | 700,000 |
| BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES TOTAL | | | 170,715,000 |

Basic Needs and Services Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------|--|
| IOM | 6,200,000 |
| UNDP | 700,000 |
| UNHCR | 143,330,000 |
| UNICEF | 20,485,000 |
| TOTAL | 170,715,000 |

| G. FOOD TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | WFP |
| Participating Agencies | UNHCR (Participation in form of individual cooking facilities – covered under Basic Needs and Services), FAO |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Food Security of registered vulnerable Syrians in Turkey through appropriate, cost efficient food assistance in camps and if requested by the Government to vulnerable Syrians outside of camps. • Protect livelihoods by preventing the depletion of financial assets amongst vulnerable Syrians. • Generate positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and businesses. • Support to “micro-gardening” initiatives for improved food nutrition and income generation in selected Syrian refugee camps of Turkey • Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 111,640,514 |
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ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In July 2013, the GoT requested WFP to support its efforts in providing food assistance due to the rapidly increasing number of Syrians seeking protection in the country. In October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card Programme in partnership with the TRCS. Through the programme, beneficiaries are provided with one card per household that is uploaded with US\$ 45 per person monthly that can be redeemed in selected shops to procure food commodities barring sweets, junk food, soft drinks and alcohol.

The programme is implemented in close coordination with local camp managers and AFAD. Following the successful implementation of the programme in Kilis camp and camps in Hatay provinces, and due to the rapidly increasing numbers of Syrians seeking protection in Turkey, WFP was requested by the Government to scale up assistance to reach 100,000 Syrian refugees by June 2013. Since early 2013, WFP and TRCS have progressively increased the level of assistance to reach more than 100,000 Syrian refugees with the Electronic Food Card in thirteen camps by May.

WFP Turkey’s primary objective under both RRP4 and RRP5 is to ensure the food security of Syrians hosted in camps in Turkey, and to protect livelihoods by helping to prevent the depletion of any remaining financial assets that they may have when they arrive in camps. The value transferred is sufficient to support a well-balanced diet of at least 2,100 kcal per person per day which fulfils the dietary needs of a healthy active life.

There is also a positive economic impact on local host communities as 100 per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops in the camps or nearby towns that are owned, managed and run by local retailers. By the end of April, there will be over 20 shops engaged in the programme which have all recruited local staff for running the shops and preparing food for sale, such as Syrian bread. It is hoped that the positive economic outcomes of the programme can also help ease the impact that hosted populations may be having on local communities and can support the GoT in maintaining a positive public perception towards caring for Syrians.

Scaling up to reach all Syrians in all camps, in line with the GoT's request, poses two significant challenges. The first is ensuring sufficient and sustained funding to support expansion of the voucher programme into existing camps and new camps as they open. The second challenge is to ensure that new and existing camps are properly established and installed with required infrastructure and cooking facilities to support the programme. This includes establishing an effective and dynamic market structure inside each camp or close by. The Government, TRCS and WFP have established a rapid timetable for expansion of the programme in all camps, and are working together to ensure crucial, but costly, 'camp readiness'.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

It is estimated that one million Syrian refugees may seek safety in Turkey by the end of December 2013, including 300,000 hosted in camps and the remainder among host communities.

Camp populations

Due to the continued increase of refugees seeking protection in Turkey, and the increasing cost of providing assistance, the Government has requested WFP to expand assistance via the Electronic Food Card (an e-voucher modality) to all refugees in all camps. WFP with its partner TRCS will therefore seek to provide assistance to the full estimated camp population of 300,000 refugees by the end of 2013 through the existing modality of assistance and without changing the rate of assistance provided. This will be contingent on funding levels (see below).

WFP household monitoring has revealed that families living in camps are typically reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs. Interviews by WFP staff with beneficiary households have shown that by the time families reach camps in Turkey they have generally been displaced for many months within Syria and most have depleted their financial resources. As Syrians are allowed to enter Turkey and live in private accommodation, it is assumed that wealthier Syrians do not seek to reside in camps, hence WFP is targeting the entire population in the camps in line with Government policy.

As part of systematic monitoring activities, WFP Turkey will seek to undertake a food security baseline assessment for refugees entering new camps in mid-2013 in coordination with the Government and the TRCS. This will provide more detailed information of the food security status of the camp population.

The estimated monthly planning figures below reflect the likely rate of Syrians arriving in camps and the speed at which new and existing camps can be constructed and converted to support an e-voucher

modality of assistance. These figures assume a relatively even flow of new arrivals throughout the year and that existing camps are converted to the programme during the first half of the year.

| Month | Estimated planning figure |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Apr-13 | 80,000 |
| May-13 | 110,000 |
| Jun-13 | 120,000 |
| Jul-13 | 150,000 |
| Aug-13 | 180,000 |
| Sep-13 | 210,000 |
| Oct-13 | 240,000 |
| Nov-13 | 270,000 |
| Dec-13 | 300,000 |

WFP and TRCS are in discussions with the Government to ensure that assistance can be maintained in a sustainable manner through the e-voucher modality. While this RRP reflects the total needs of camp populations, the Government has so far met all food assistance needs in camps where WFP is not operating. A close working relationship will be required to ensure that donors, the Government, WFP and TRCS can ensure continued and uninterrupted assistance based on the requirements set out in this RRP.

Populations outside camps

The GoT has so far not requested food assistance to be provided to populations living outside of camps in Turkey. While the Government has now requested support from UN agencies to help assist these populations, it has specifically advised WFP that its primary focus of support should be to populations inside camps. Nonetheless, given the dynamic nature of the crisis and the evolving nature of needs, WFP stands ready to support the Government shall assistance be requested. It is understood that profiling by UNHCR and/or the Government will form the basis for any decision by the Government and/or UN Agencies on how to respond to needs.

In order for WFP to provide assistance outside of camp settings, should it be requested, a detailed targeting exercise would need to be undertaken to assess the number of food insecure households and to determine which households are the most vulnerable. This has been budgeted in this RRP. However, as there is insufficient information to determine how many households are in need of food assistance, and as no Government has been made to WFP, there has been no budget developed to cover the costs of providing assistance.

Food and nutrition security and food safety are also priorities within the humanitarian response for refugees, requiring the improvement of food safety systems; supporting food and nutrition security; increasing the food supply value chain; accelerating economic growth and alleviating rural poverty;

human resource development in small- and medium-size food processing and selling enterprises; and raising public awareness on food safety, organic farming, good agricultural practices, natural foods and food-environment relations.

It is like there is insufficient space for refugees to operate kitchen gardens to grow vegetables and rear small livestock such as chickens and rabbits. However, there is evidence from some camps that refugees are growing vegetables and herbs in small containers around, or hanging from, their tents and containerized housing units. Recently such an initiative was introduced in Adana camp. The Provincial Government of Kilis recently announced that all new Syrian refugee camps in its province would include areas designated for refugees to grow fruits, vegetables and herbs, largely for reasons of occupational therapy targeting vulnerable groups, including women and youth people, rather than for the provision of added nutrients and vitamins to diets and small amounts of income generated from the sale of produce.

FAO proposes to draw on its global experience of working with refugees in emergency situations and provide technical assistance to the Provincial Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and AFAD in the establishment of short-season "micro-gardens" within the limited space of refugee camps. FAO also proposes to build the capacity of impoverished refugees (particularly women and youth) to generate income from the sale of produce grown in the gardens, while improving their nutritional status in the camps.

There is another important problem out of the camps that is related to smallholder families hosting Syrian refugees. Smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Sanliurfa Provinces have lost more than half of their annual household income in part as a result of the Syria crisis due for instance to loss of local cross-border trading opportunities with neighbouring communities. The GoT's Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has therefore requested FAO to mobilize resources and provide technical and financial assistance to support a project to provide 50 per cent grant assistance for key agricultural inputs and capacity building to smallholder farming families affected by the Syria crisis. It is proposed that the project be funded or co-funded by the on-going FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme (implemented by FAO), following the modalities of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock-supported "Rural Development Support Programme" and "South-Eastern Anatolia Project Action Plan". The objective of the project is to restore the income-generating capacities of poor and vulnerable Turkish farming families from communities hosting refugees in the border areas with Syria through the recovery of their agricultural livelihoods. The target beneficiaries are some 2,000 poor and vulnerable smallholder farming households living in rural communities hosting Syrian refugees and have lost at least half of their annual farm income as a result of the Syria crisis.

| Output 1 | Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Food Security for Syrian refugees in camps. Protect livelihoods by preventing the depletion of financial assets amongst vulnerable Syrians. Enhance understanding of the food security situation through enhanced monitoring. Generate positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and business. | | |
| Priorities | Food assistance provided to 300,000 Syrians in camps via e-vouchers | | |
| Unmet needs | E-card system is not implemented in all the camps yet. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| WFP | 35,000 assisted, with planned expansion to reach 120,000 by June 2013 | 300,000 to be assisted by December 2013 | 98,934,514 |

| Output 2 | Food assistance provided via Electronic Food Card, or other means, to vulnerable Syrians outside camps upon request from the Government. | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced understanding of the Food Security status and needs amongst non-camp Syrian populations via a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment Enhanced Food Security for Syrian refugees living outside of camps Protection of livelihoods through the prevention of asset depletion amongst vulnerable Syrians. Generation of positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and business. | | |
| Priorities | Food Security Assessment / Targeting exercise to determine the most vulnerable populations Food assistance provided to vulnerable households outside of camps if requested by Government | | |
| Unmet needs | No systematic food assistance in place for non-camp Syrians which is why potential beneficiary targets are yet to be determined. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| WFP | N/A | Target population yet to be estimated. Assistance will only be provided if requested by Government. | N/A |
| WFP | N/A | Food Security Assessment/Targeting exercise to identify vulnerable Syrian refugees living outside of camps for targeted food assistance if requested by the Government. | 200,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 3 | Enhanced nutritional status and income-generation capacity of impoverished Syrian refugees through support to "micro-gardening initiatives in selected refugee camps | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Some 2,000 refugee families (with a minimum of 50% as women-headed households) access free, fresh and healthy food within three months of production unit establishment, and generating supplementary income from the sale of surplus production. Capacities built and integrated and participatory approaches for improving food and nutrition security in confined spaces (and among Syrian refugees) institutionalized by stakeholders, such as Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and AFAD | | |
| Priorities | N/A | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | N/A | 2,000 Syrian families access free, fresh and healthy food within three months of production unit establishment, and generating supplementary income from the sale of surplus production | 506,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 4 | Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved farm incomes through reduced agricultural input costs and increases in crop and livestock production. Enhanced household income generation for affected farming families through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing. Capacities of stakeholders built to financially and environmentally sustain the project's interventions (i.e. 120 staff of public and private service providers, and male and female beneficiary farmers) | | |
| Priorities | Provide technical assistance and supervise the provision of 50% grants to affected smallholder farming families – through vouchers for the procurement of livelihood recovery packages, such as animal fodder and vaccines, wheat and lentil seeds, fertilizers, irrigation equipment, organic farming equipment and materials, tractor spare parts and fuel, and household agro processing and storage. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects in place yet targeting host communities and affected areas. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | N/A | Provide technical assistance and supervise the provision of 50% grants to affected smallholder farming families 120 staff of public and private service providers, and male and female beneficiary farmers trained | 12,000,000 |
| FOOD TOTAL | | | 111,640,514 |

Food Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| FAO | 12,506,000 |
| WFP | 99,134,514 |
| TOTAL | 111,640,514 |

| H. HEALTH TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR, WHO |
| Participating Agencies | UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health status of the population improved Support to Ministry of Health (MoH) primary and secondary health care services provided in order to increase the capacity of the public system to provide access to essential health services to Syrians Provision of health and psycho-social support for Syrian refugees |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 37,125,000 |
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ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR has increased its technical public health capacity in order to provide strategic technical guidance in line with the regional priorities. WHO has established health coordination with key partners, close collaboration with the MoH and AFAD. Coordination meetings are held regularly with MoH and AFAD. An interagency health assessment mission was initiated by WHO jointly with UN partners and in close collaboration with the MoH and AFAD and key priorities for technical support to harmonize and strengthen public health interventions were identified. WHO is currently setting up a temporary field office in the south east of Turkey to strengthen health response working with health authorities and partners. This office will also be supported by dedicated WHO inter-country/interregional emergency support team established in Amman, Jordan to coordinate and support all WHO operations in response to the Syria crisis.

UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA are working in coordination with key partners AFAD, MoFA, MoH, MoFSP, and TRCS.

UNFPA provided training to health workers on MISP in November 2012 who have become team members at the central and local levels. UNFPA has provided 40,000 hygiene kits which are distributed to camp populations through Turkish Red Crescent. AFAD has approved in principle a UNFPA project proposal with a focus on psycho-social response to survivors of SGBV and MISP, and hygiene and RH kits delivery.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

- Strengthening national technical capacities to provide preventative and curative health services to Syrians and host communities.
- Provision of maternal and child health centres/mobile units to MoH to service families with young children in affected populations.
- Support to family clinics in urban areas to provide assistance to Syrians living in non-camp locations.
- Support to MoH to provide capacity building to and accreditation of Syrian medical professionals who will be working in hospitals and clinics for Syrians.
- Support national immunization programme through provision of measles-containing and oral polio vaccines, Vitamin A, syringes, safety boxes and cold chain equipment to MoH.
- To support a nutrition survey for children aged 6-59 months living in host communities and to provide micro-nutrients for children and pregnant and lactating women, as required, in coordination with the MoH and other UN agencies.
- Work with health authorities and other UN agencies to enhance communication and information campaigns (i.e. breastfeeding, immunizations) as necessary,
- Enhance reproductive health and mother and child health services through the training of local health providers and support to affected populations.
- Provision of hygiene and reproductive health essential supplies and equipment.
- Strengthening national managerial and technical capacities for the provision of psycho-social and medical support to Syrians.
- Support coordination of humanitarian health partners at national and local level. It will help support local health authorities to strengthen national technical capacities to provide preventive and curative health services to Syrians and host communities.
- Advocacy and awareness-raising for health of refugees and host communities to enhance health promotion and disease prevention, surveillance and public health interventions including support to psycho-social/mental health services.

- Awareness-raising, education and mobilization of refugee and host communities on prevention methods to address sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues.
- Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits to support local health service providers and partners.
- Support to harmonize health information management and health monitoring, with particular emphasis on non-camp urban refugees.
- Provision of essential supplies (and IEC material) for hygiene and reproductive health to about 400,000 families.



A Syrian mother selects fresh vegetables to make a favorite dish of her children made with shallots and eggs. Like many families in the camps since fleeing their home months ago they have not had the possibility to prepare their own meals. Now thanks to the e-food card programme each family is given a monthly allowance of 45 USD per family member and the choice to purchase from a wide range of basic food items to meet the food needs of their household. In the first few days of operation the supermarkets noticed a strong preference towards the purchase of the fresh produce. Harran Camp, Sanlurfa, Turkey 05/03/13 Photo: Kirsten Hayes/WFP

| Output 1 | Health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are effectively addressed | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Mobile clinics procured and delivered to GoT, to complement the existing primary health care services for Syrians in urban locations where they have difficulty of access. • Tented clinics that have been depreciated in 10 camps replaced by container clinics with better capacity and equipment. • Medical equipment support provided to family clinics and local hospitals for improved health care for urban Syrians. • Capacity building and awareness-raising among the local health officials for achievement of a more harmonized approach to the health needs of Syrians. • Health promotion, disease prevention, surveillance and public health interventions are enhanced and consolidated, including technical support for immunization campaigns. • Essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits are mobilized to support local health service providers and partners. • Health information management and health monitoring is enhanced, with particular emphasis on non-camp urban refugees and early warning system are strengthened. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syrians in urban locations have access to primary health care services via mobile clinics and better equipped family clinics. • Health awareness-raising for Syrians to enhance health promotion and provision of services in a standard manner among all the health officials in the region. • Health screening and monitoring support units established in border areas. • Coordination of humanitarian health partners at national and local level, augmented through establishment of a WHO field office in Southern Turkey (Gaziantep). It will support local health authorities and humanitarian health partners to jointly identify and address humanitarian health priorities and needs. • Strengthening national technical capacities to effectively provide of preventive and curative health services to Syrian refugees. • Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits to support local health service providers and partners. | | |
| Unmet needs | No funding received to date. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics, case management and Awareness | 200,000 |
| UNHCR | N/A | Urban refugees in 12 provinces have access to primary health care via mobile clinics. Urban refugees benefit from better equipped family clinics and hospitals. Syrians in 10 camps benefit from equipped container clinics. Health monitoring support units in seven border areas will be operational. Capacity and awareness of local health officials increased. | 24,550,000 |

| Output 1 | | Health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are effectively addressed | |
|----------|---|--|-----------|
| WHO | Emergency Support Team (EmST) established Baseline assessment conducted and health priorities identified Scoping missions to establish field presence | National and local health coordination fully established Health information management enhanced with regular health bulletins issued Public health training workshops for local health professionals WHO field presence established to strengthen local coordination and support operations | 2,400,000 |

| Output 2 | | Establishment of an effective humanitarian Reproductive Health (RH) and SGBV response to Syrian refugees in Turkey | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and reproductive health rights of the affected populations are met; the risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, HIV infection, unwanted pregnancy are reduced and controlled, and other reproductive health-related conditions are improved. Humanitarian partners are acting in coordination and make RH a priority in their programmes. National capacities for RH to respond emergency situations in the country and region have been increased. Communities are responsive to SRH issues. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination of humanitarian partners for emergency RH response. Strengthening of national managerial and technical capacities for the provision of psycho-social and medical support to Syrians through trainings in accordance with international standards for responding to emergency RH situations in the country and region. Supporting awareness-raising, education and the mobilization of refugee and host communities to prevent and address SRH issues with materials developed in Arabic. | | |
| Unmet needs | National capacities on RH awareness need strengthening due to high numbers in camps and non-camp setting | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNFPA | MISP training conducted in Nov 2012, 33 staff trained 40,000 hygiene kits distributed in Nov-Dec 2012 Preliminary coordination and planning meetings conducted | 2 National coordination meetings, 4 regional comprehensive reproductive health,; 100 staff trained Manuals and IEC materials produced; 400,000 hygiene kits distributed Medical Equipment and RH kits distributed | 6,225,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 3 | Improved health and nutrition for Syrian children living in host communities | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and youth in Turkey with improved health and nutrition. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to primary health-care services (including nutrition) for Syrian children; and strengthen support services. Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate health messages. | | |
| Unmet needs | There has not been a full health needs assessment undertaken in host communities, therefore, the health priorities for children are yet to be determined. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNICEF | N/A | The health status of 357,000 children and youth (boys and girls aged between 0-18) in host communities is monitored and improved. | 3,000,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Output 4 | Mental health and psycho-social training and services provided to Syrians in urban areas | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian refugees in urban settings in need receive psycho-social support and health assistance 100%% of vulnerable TCNs in need receive health care services Local health/social services are provided with mental health and psycho-social training and Syrian refugees in urban settings are provided with psycho-social support services | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian refugees in urban settings in need receive psycho-social support and health assistance Local health/social services are provided with mental health and psycho-social training and Syrian refugees in urban settings are provided with psycho-social support services | | |
| Unmet needs | Local health / social services are not fully capacitated to provide mental health and psycho-social services to Syrian in non-camp locations. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | An estimated 50,000 Syrian refugees in urban settings in need of psycho-social support and health services | 750,000 |
| HEALTH TOTAL | | | 37,125,000 |

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| IOM | 950,000 |
| UNFPA | 6,225,000 |
| UNHCR | 24,550,000 |
| UNICEF | 3,000,000 |
| WHO | 2,400,000 |
| TOTAL | 37,125,000 |

| I. LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TURKEY | |
|--|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Objectives | Logistics and supply optimised to serve operational needs |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 6,014,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative in Turkey: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

- Procurement of cooking units undertaken and being distributed refugees in 6 camps.
- 18,500 tents procured with distribution to new camps as well as replacement in existing camps to begin shortly.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Establishment of a central warehouse essential for the coordination of distribution activities involving both local and internationally sourced relief items.
- Establishment of logistics systems for contingency purposes, including a central warehouse, Core Relief Items stockpiling and transport arrangements/distribution mechanisms.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Output 1 | Sufficient supplies received in time | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 local and international procurements undertaken • 5 warehouses maintained | | |
| Priorities | Contingency stock to meet the needs of 70% of new arrivals. | | |
| Unmet needs | Central warehouse yet to be established | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Establishment of a central warehouse to manage distribution of core relief items. Building of an in-country contingency stock | 6,014,000 |
| LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TOTAL | | | 6,014,000 |

J. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP TURKEY

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies: | IOM, OCHA, WHO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP |
| Objectives | Coordination and Partnership strengthened |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 3,236,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme k Officer: owusu@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR has been leading preparations to support Turkey, coordinating UNCT efforts in cooperation with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator. Other key agencies concerned are UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM. OCHA is also in the process of establishing a presence in Turkey to address issues pertaining to the situation inside Syria. UNDP and FAO may play a role depending on funding and critical needs.

Since January 2013, a few agencies in addition to UNHCR have operationalized their activities in the field necessitating a replication of coordination activities at the field level. UNHCR is also sharing the same premises with UNICEF and OCHA in the field to facilitate coordination, information-sharing and planning.

During the course of implementation of RRP activities, agencies liaise with MoFA and AFAD keeping the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR informed. In addition to the coordination meetings at the Heads of Agencies level, weekly coordination meetings are held in Ankara by a task force established for the coordination of the implementation of the RRP. Similar coordination meetings are also taking place at the field level organized by UNHCR with participation of agencies present there.

The needs and vulnerabilities identified so far reveal the need for further response mechanisms in areas such as psycho-social support and rehabilitation services to the survivors of physical and sexual violence. UNHCR Turkey will intensify its efforts to engage more State institutions and line ministries (especially the Ministry of Family and Social Policies) in the provision of such services. UNHCR will also organize capacity-building activities for operational personnel in camps and in urban areas.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Establishment of a mechanism in the field for coordination of protection and other activities in view of expansion of agencies' presence to other locations and sectors.
- Organization of regular donor briefings and aid coordination meetings in collaboration with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.
- Support to UN operations in the field with precautions for safety and security in accordance with UN Staff Safety and Security Rules and Regulations.

| Output 1 | UN Syria response led and coordinated | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | Broader coordination mechanisms | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular donor briefings and aid coordination meetings in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. • Representation before the media on the UN response to the Syria emergency and related queries in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator • Preparation and regular updating of information materials on the Syria emergency • Sufficient staffing and logistics relating to safety and security of UN operations in the field | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Weekly coordination (Task Force) meetings | Establishment of field task force coordination mechanism. More frequent donor/aid coordination meetings. | 3,236,000 |

| K. DURABLE SOLUTIONS TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Objectives | Monitor voluntary return interviews conducted by the GoT to ensure voluntariness and procedures and standards are met. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 4,800,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org Brenda Goddard, UNHCR Snr. Protection Officer: goddard@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Under the Temporary Protection arrangement by the GoT, UNHCR is designated to observe the Voluntary Return interviews by the officials - both in the camp and urban setting. While UNHCR has a staffing presence on the ground since February 2012, with significantly increasing numbers since the beginning of 2013, challenges are encountered due to a number of camps and the volume of voluntary return requests. In the urban setting, there is an increasing need for staffing support to guarantee a presence in voluntary return interviews.

In its role of providing technical advice and support, UNHCR has shared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on voluntary return, which includes guidance on steps to be taken during the voluntary return procedures of unaccompanied or separated children. UNHCR's position on return of Syrians at this time is neither to facilitate nor to promote returns to Syria. It is, however, critical that information be collected to determine the reasons for a particular refugee/group to return to a situation which appears insecure and unstable. To this end, UNHCR will collaborate with authorities to in further assessing the reasons for any intended, on-going or past return including through consultation on the reasons given by refugees who are counselled on departure by Turkish authorities administering the voluntary repatriation interviews.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

The number of requests from refugees living outside of the camps has increased and the GoT has requested UNHCR to be present during these voluntary return interviews in addition to those that are taking place in the camps. UNHCR has been monitoring voluntary return requests of Syrians who have been detained for attempting to leave Turkey in an irregular manner, and continues to see its role in the voluntary return process as a core protection function and of needed support to the GoT.

The number of camps and their geographical locations, as well as the number of Coordination Centres in urban locations, are continuing to expand, requiring UNHCR to have a wider presence. UNHCR's strategic response will be to ensure that it has sufficient staffing to observe a significant percentage of both the camp and non-camp voluntary return interviews in order to ensure that refugees are making a free and informed choice about their decision to return. Voluntary return interviews of persons in detention and those with special needs will be prioritized. Resettlement may be used, in consultation

with authorities who have registered the population, as a critical protection tool for Syrian refugees who have specific and urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, LGBTI refugees, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 1 | Individual voluntariness of return verified | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Persons willing to return receive information on conditions of return and on return plans. All return decisions are taken by individuals on a voluntary and informed basis. | | |
| Priorities | Observe the voluntary return interviews by local authorities in camps and provide technical advice. Prioritize observation of voluntary return interviews with persons with special needs by local officials in non-camp locations and detention places. | | |
| Unmet needs | UNHCR does not have sufficient staff and logistics to observe voluntary return interviews is not sufficient, especially for non-camp Syrian refugees. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Voluntary return interviews of nearly 7,000 persons observed by UNHCR field teams in camps. | Voluntary return interviews of approx. 30,000 Syrian refugees in camps and urban locations observed by UNHCR staff. | 4,800,000 |

L. TURKEY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| FAO | 12,506,000 |
| IOM | 9,330,000 |
| UNDP | 700,000 |
| UNFPA | 6,675,000 |
| UNHCR | 207,750,000 |
| UNICEF | 33,895,000 |
| WFP | 99,134,514 |
| WHO | 2,400,000 |
| TOTAL | 372,390,514 |

| Response | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Protection | 38,860,000 |
| Basic Needs | 170,715,000 |
| Food | 111,640,514 |
| Health | 37,125,000 |
| Leadership and Coordination | 3,236,000 |
| Logistics and Operations Support | 6,014,000 |
| Durable Solutions | 4,800,000 |
| TOTAL | 372,390,514 |



Syrian refugee waiting to be registered at UNHCR Office in Amman with her two children, one of whom is only 20 days old.

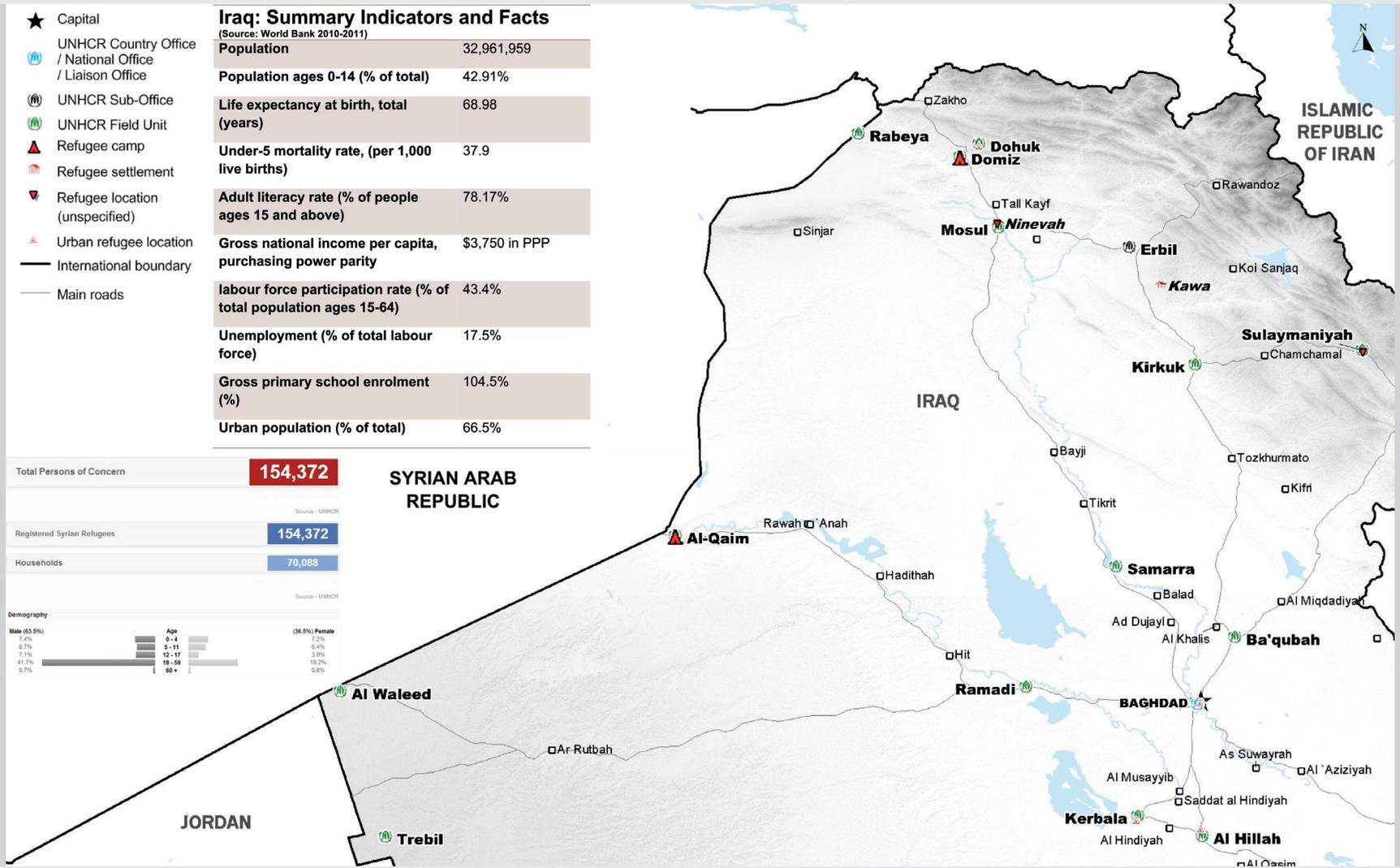
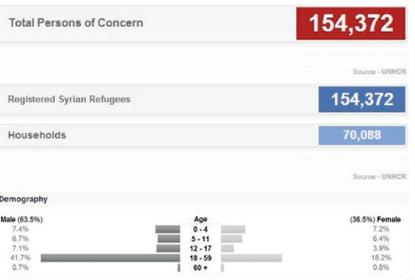
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- ★ Capital
- UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee camp
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee location (unspecified)
- Urban refugee location
- International boundary
- Main roads

Iraq: Summary Indicators and Facts

(Source: World Bank 2010-2011)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Population | 32,961,959 |
| Population ages 0-14 (% of total) | 42.91% |
| Life expectancy at birth, total (years) | 68.98 |
| Under-5 mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) | 37.9 |
| Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and above) | 78.17% |
| Gross national income per capita, purchasing power parity | \$3,750 in PPP |
| labour force participation rate (% of total population ages 15-64) | 43.4% |
| Unemployment (% of total labour force) | 17.5% |
| Gross primary school enrolment (%) | 104.5% |
| Urban population (% of total) | 66.5% |



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

IRAQ RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Out of 147,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and the Government of Iraq by mid-May, approximately 94 per cent are in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region (KR) while around 7,000 live in and around Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate. The number of new arrivals has more than doubled since December 2012 and reached 800 to 1,000 daily in April-May 2013, the vast majority being in the KR. While 40 per cent of those registered are hosted in camps, 60 per cent live in Iraqi communities, often in unfinished houses and apartments.

Based on registration trends, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors expect that the number of Syrian nationals seeking protection and humanitarian assistance in Iraq will continue to increase and may reach 350,000 by end of 2013. Of these, some 300,000 are expected to enter the KR, while some 30,000 are expected to seek safety in Al Qa'im, Anbar (provided the border is reopened), and 20,000 in other Governorates. As at the time of drafting this RRP, 40 per cent of refugees are expected to be residing in camps (except in Baghdad and central and southern Governorates), and 60 per cent among local communities by the end of the year.

With camp and urban refugee populations on the rise, albeit unevenly, the planned response aims to ensure a consistent level of humanitarian assistance to all refugees in need, while at the same time further enhancing the protection capacity already in place, particularly in non-camp settings. In this context, border monitoring, registration, establishment of new camps, provision of shelter and core relief items, health, water, sanitation, education, as well as protection interventions will target camp and urban refugees, as well as host communities.

Some 4,600 Syrian refugees in Iraq have opted to return to Syria owing to both pull and push factors, including ever-growing frustration over difficult living conditions and lack of freedom of movement outside Al Qa'im camps. Due to the prevailing volatile security situation in Syria, UNHCR neither promote nor facilitate these return movements. Nonetheless, UNHCR and its partner monitor these movements and provide individual counselling to potential returnees to ensure that their decision is well-informed. Moreover, UNHCR and humanitarian actors maintain a flexible approach, whereby they would adjust their programmes, should more refugees choose to return to Syria in case the security situation in that country improves.

UNHCR continues to lead the coordination of the humanitarian response in close collaboration with the GoI, in particular the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and the authorities in the Iraqi KR, as well as UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UN-Habitat and UNFPA. The inter-agency response has been joined by other humanitarian agencies/actors, including IOM and international and national NGOs, lending much-needed support and expertise in the challenging political and security environment

which continues to characterize Iraq. Altogether, agencies are appealing for a total of US\$ 310,858,973 to protect and assist Syrian refugees in Iraq until the end of 2013.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Syrian refugees have been entering Iraq through the border points of Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, and Peshkahpor as well as other informal entry points to the KR. However, since October 2012 the main border crossing point in Al Qa'im has been closed for Syrian new arrivals, with exceptions being made for medical emergencies and family reunification cases. This border has been closed entirely for males over 15 years of age as of the end of March 2013 (even for family reunification purposes). With support from other agencies UNHCR, is advocating with the Gol to reopen the Al Qa'im border as quickly as possible.

Refugee camps have been established in Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, and Domiz, Dohuk Governorate. In Al Qa'im, some 7,000 Syrian refugees are registered, including 4,300 in two camps. A third camp has been established at Al Obaidy, where an additional 4,500 refugees can be accommodated. With the situation in Syria remaining volatile and unpredictable, should the Gol agree to re-open Al Qa'im border, the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety through that border point may reach 30,000 by end of 2013, provided the currently fragile situation in Anbar Governorate does not further deteriorate. In the KR, the authorities maintain an amiable posture towards UNHCR's operation and welcome Syrian refugees, of which the overwhelming majority are of Kurdish origin. In Dohuk, Domiz camp hosts roughly 40,000 refugees. It is critically overcrowded due to an exponential increase in new arrivals, while options for new camps in this Governorate are scarce. Hence, with Domiz camp being overcrowded, congestion and warmer temperatures are increasing vulnerability to outbreaks of diseases as well as to tension between camp residents.

Currently over 60 per cent of registered refugees are scattered in local communities, mainly in the three northern Governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah; many of these are highly vulnerable, living in sub-standard unfinished houses/apartments. So far the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) demonstrated its willingness to allow Syrians to settle among host communities, rather than moving them to existing camps. However, the strain on host communities is considered too high and local authorities, including in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Al Qa'im, are hoping to reduce the pressure by establishing new camps.

Two sites for the establishment of new camps have been identified, one in Erbil Governorate for 10,000-12,000 and another one in Sulaymaniyah for 15,000 individuals, though negotiations are still on-going between UNHCR and local authorities about the latter. Once the two camps have been established, they would provide space for 25,000 refugees, thus only partially bridging a prevailing wide space gap. As the refugee influx is expected to continue at the current pace and 40 per cent of new refugees are likely to be camp based (i.e. 132,000), more land would need to be allocated for additional camps in the KR.

In the KR, Syrian refugees are registered with UNHCR and the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and issued with an asylum seeker certificate valid for one year. The registration facilitates the issuance of a six month residency permits. However, as of 3 April 2013, the Directorate of Residency in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates suspended issuance of residency permits to the Syrian new arrivals. Refugees in Al Qa'im are not provided with residency permits. Without permits refugees are less likely to access basic public services, which also affect their chances becoming self-reliant.

To respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in urban areas, UNHCR has developed an urban refugee needs response strategy and embarked on its implementation. The main aspects of the urban strategy include mapping and protection monitoring of the Syrian refugee population, identification of vulnerable persons and provision of cash assistance, expansion of educational facilities to accommodate increasing number of students and advocacy to improve access to health care services. The first phase of the urban strategy was implemented in December 2012 and January 2013 with the distribution of various winter packages and items. A second phase consisted of the distribution of food and non-food items received during the KURDSAT TV/UNHCR campaign, which raised US\$ 500,000 in cash and US\$ 1.5 million-worth of donations from local communities. The goods were distributed to urban refugees in Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah Governorates.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In 2013 UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies/actors have been responding to the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq through registration and other protection interventions, distribution of life-saving items, and the provision of essential services. Humanitarian actors have permanent staff presence in both camp locations (Al Qa'im and Domiz), in addition to regular border monitoring at all entry points to Iraq. Protection related interventions include registration, documentation, advocacy for non refoulement and opening of the border, identification of gaps through age and gender participatory assessments, prevention and counselling on SGBV, special attention to the most vulnerable refugees, i.e. unaccompanied minors, women heads of households, and disabled refugees. UNHCR is also increasing humanitarian assistance near key border points by establishing reception areas that include waiting areas and latrines; transport to the border may be provided to the most vulnerable families.

Community services are managed by UNHCR, which in addition to responding to the needs of the most vulnerable, organizes vocational training and other skills building activities. While not encouraging or promoting repatriation to Syria, given the lack of conditions conducive to a sustainable return, UNHCR has, nevertheless, been providing counselling to persons wishing to return to Syria, hence ensuring that their decision is an informed one and possible consequences of a return are understood. In particular refugees are informed of the strict non-readmission policy of the GoI; they are requested to sign a voluntary return form. In the event that the number of returns increases, capacity will be increased at reception areas in collaboration with the authorities.

Ensuring child protection is a priority in all areas hosting refugees. Assessments conducted in collaboration with the authorities show that Syrian refugee children have witnessed extreme violence,

including shootings, shelling and killing, and can display symptoms of psychological distress, such as flashbacks, nightmares, withdrawal and inability to concentrate. Moreover, displacement is causing them further anxiety, due to family separation, breakdown of community ties and interruption of schooling. Education will be addressed together with existing rehabilitation and expansion of schools and educational infrastructures, so that Syrian children can be integrated in the local public education system. Given the large number of youth in the Kurdistan Region (KR) in particular, special attention should go to creating opportunities for them, including vocational and life-skills training, access to the labour market, as well as access to psycho-social support.

All refugees require shelter and UNHCR, jointly with other partners, is supporting the Government to ensure this essential service is available. In addition, there is a dire need for more camps; hence negotiations for land allocation are being pursued. In March 2013 UNHCR embarked on the establishment of a camp in Erbil Governorate to ensure the provision of shelter and essential services to 10,000-12,000 refugees. This entails site planning, ground levelling, placement of tents as well as organizing and installing water, sanitation and electricity infrastructures. Other infrastructure, such as caravans for camp administration, camp management and registration centres will also be required and shall be prepositioned as soon as possible.

Some urban refugees are living in unfinished houses on the outskirts of main cities. UNHCR anticipates that at least 30 per cent of urban refugees require additional support. This support will be provided within reasonable limits to encourage refugees to sustain themselves in urban settings, with the more vulnerable families and individuals who are unable to sustain themselves in urban areas being encouraged to move to the camp.

The health needs assessment in Al Qa'im and Domiz camps have revealed an urgent need to strengthen primary health care services, integrated management of childhood illness, diagnosis and treatment of non communicable diseases, prevention and control of communicable diseases, implementation of minimum initial service package for reproductive health and water quality monitoring to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases. The crowding in Domiz camp has an impact on sanitation. Congestion and warmer temperatures are increasing vulnerability to outbreaks of diseases as well as to tension between camp residents. The number of children below 5 years of age suffering from diarrhoea in the camp has doubled since February 2013 with an average nine children out of every hundred suffering from diarrhoea per week. Additionally, there have been 62 cases of Hepatitis A since the beginning of 2013. UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO are conducting a joint assessment to address the observed increase.

The education needs for Syrian refugees include embarking on training of school administrators to strengthen operational skills in schools for refugee pupils in Domiz. There is also much needed assistance for Iraqi children in schools in the host communities including schools which were used as temporary shelters for Syrian refugees before the camps were established. An "all-inclusive" programme for non school-aged children is required with psycho-social activities for children in and out of school, delivery of child protection services through Child Friendly Spaces in Domiz camp, and a child protection unit. Early childhood and primary education are key priorities for UNICEF; UNHCR will endeavour to cover

the needs for secondary education and coordinate adult education programme in consultation with UNESCO and the Department of Education (DoE).

UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners will continue to address the increasing sanitation requirements in camps, which will be expanded to meet the needs of newly arriving refugees, as well as the upgrading of sanitation facilities in host communities. With the new camps planned for the influx of refugees, UNICEF will continue supporting UNHCR in site planning in relation to sanitation resources. Additionally hygiene education and hygiene kits are planned to be provided to 100 per cent of the population of camp based refugees. UNICEF will also deliver hygiene education messages to vulnerable refugee families in host communities. To enhance the well-being of children in schools, UNICEF continues the WASH in school activities and will provide water, sanitation and hygiene services for an estimated 34 schools in both camps and in host communities. Children in schools in all camps and in host communities will be provided with continued provision of hygiene and water use messages.

With no solution in sight in Syria, all scenarios as to population movements to and from Syria are possible. Lack of freedom of movement and lack of livelihood opportunities in Iraq as well as reports about an improving situation in their home countries coupled with compelling family reasons, is prompting premature return of some refugees to certain areas in Syria. UNHCR undertakes intensive advocacy to ensure the border is reopened as soon as possible and closely monitors the situation in Al Qa'im and advises against forced or premature return to Syria.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The constantly increasing number of refugees, doubling the pressure on host communities and local resources, may restrain the protection space and could increase tensions between the refugees and their host communities. Therefore, it is essential that the basic needs of refugees are addressed in both camp and urban settings.

In the second half of 2013, UNHCR's strategy will be to reach as many refugees as possible in a proactive manner, especially those profiled during registration to be with identified special protection needs. Protection monitoring for urban refugees is, however, generally difficult, as populations are scattered across many different locations. These difficulties are even greater in Iraq where access is constrained by the security environment. Should Syrian refugees be allowed to reside in urban areas, UNHCR will reach out to register them and ensure that the basic needs of the vulnerable ones among them are met, including through the provision of adequate food, water, sanitation, core relief items and health care services. As the summer months approach, this assistance will be critical. UNHCR will seek to follow up on the most vulnerable and will ensure that Syrian refugees are properly registered and issued with civil registration, including birth certificates. The refugees will also be sensitized and provided with information on their rights and obligations, and more importantly to respect the laws of the country of asylum.

UNHCR will continue its border monitoring activities in Al Qa'im and at the same time will enhance its presence at the border in KR to assist new arrivals and monitor return to Syria. Reception and registration facilities in close proximity to the border, near Peshkahpor in Kurdistan will be improved to ensure dignified treatment of refugees and timely identification of the most vulnerable among them. Regarding the movement of refugees back to Syria, UNHCR will provide individual counselling and advice to potential returnees to ensure their decision is well-informed and voluntary.

Thus between June and December 2013 humanitarian actors are planning activities and interventions to address needs of Syrian refugees in protection, basic needs, health, education, food, water and sanitation with a particular focus on challenges and needs during the upcoming summer months. Operation management and logistical support has been integrated in the relevant areas of activity. Projected geographical distribution of Syrian refugees in Iraq by end of 2013:

| | Kurdistan Region | Al Qa'im (Anbar) | Baghdad, central, south | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Camp population | 120,000 | 12,000 | N/A | 132,000 |
| Non-camp population | 180,000 | 18,000 | 20,000 | 218,000 |
| Total refugee population | 300,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 350,000* |

* The 40/60% split of camp and urban-based refugees applies to the north and Al Qa'im. However, there will be no camp based refugees in Baghdad, central and southern Governorates. Therefore, any reference to 40/60 camp/urban applies to the north and Al Qa'im only.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

While the Gol is responsible for care and maintenance of the camps, this is implemented with the support of UNHCR and partners.

As the lead coordinating agency for the response to the Syrian crisis in Iraq, UNHCR has developed an inclusive approach to ensure that NGOs, other UN agencies and the Gol respond to the needs identified and in line with roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. This partnership is solidified through a coordination mechanism and through the Regional Response Plan.

To maintain an updated contingency plan for humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee emergency, the coordination mechanism has been established at the central level, in Baghdad, co-led by UNHCR and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), with the participation of all concerned UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors. These coordination groups established for the Syrian refugee emergency response have served as important venues for enhancing partnerships with MoMD and other humanitarian Governmental and non-Governmental stakeholders.

Regular coordination meetings, co-chaired by UNHCR and Gol, are held in Baghdad and Erbil as well as working group meetings in the field. Coordination of activities in the camps is carried out through meetings with partners and UN sister agencies, Governmental entities, including different line ministries. Also bilateral meetings are held with stakeholders as required. Daily coordination meetings at camps level, weekly at Governorates level and monthly at the central level are institutionalized.

| E. PROTECTION IRAQ | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ACTED, DRC |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the territory and safety ensured • Quality of registration and profiling maintained and improved • Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved • Protection of children strengthened • Refugee community outreach and support to local communities enhanced • Self-reliance and livelihoods improved |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 52,802,458 |
| Contact Information | Aurvasi Patel, UNHCR Assistant Representative (Protection): patel@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR continues to effectively coordinate the humanitarian response to the emergency with other stakeholders and supporting the Gol in responding to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of the refugees.

The protection strategy, developed in collaboration with the protection working group members, aims at ensuring the implementation of its various components, including access to territory, registration, protection monitoring, prevention and response to SGBV, child protection, access to education and the provision of other services to persons with specific needs.

A registration mechanism has been developed and put into implementation in close coordination between UNHCR, the DDM and the Directorate of Residency of the Iraqi KR. The identification of extremely vulnerable, such as unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC), persons with disabilities and those with critical medical conditions is prioritised. The registration is conducted on individual basis, with registration centres established inside the camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im. As to urban locations, the registration is conducted through the Protection Assistance Reintegration Centre (PARC) in the KR as well as Registration and Information Support Centres (RICS) in Baghdad. Newly registered refugees

are issued with UNHCR certificate attesting their status. The required staff is recruited either directly or through NGO partners, allowing UNHCR to scale up its' capacity to register up to 1000 persons per day.

Monitoring of access to Iraqi territory is ensured, with no deportation/non refoulement cases to Syria reported to date. Refugees are provided with legal counselling and other support, as required, to ensure that they are provided with necessary documentation. Also those in detention benefit from legal representation of their cases.

UNICEF and its partners have established a child protection mechanism in both camps through the establishment of Child Protection Units where child protection issues (including separated and unaccompanied children, SGBV related cases), child rights violations and children at risk are identified and referred to relevant services. UNICEF has provided training to its partners on documentation of grave violations of children's rights in the context of armed conflict and other child protection concerns. The partners established Child and Youth Friendly Spaces where children and their families can benefit from psycho-social assistance, thus to bring normalcy. Key messages have been disseminated to prevent child rights violations, e.g. Mine Risk Education. The partners also visit juvenile detention centres in order to provide legal assistance as well as ensuring children are integrated in the education system.

UNFPA, jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs/KRG (MoLSA), UN Women and IRC, established a "Women Social Space - WSS", to provide SGBV Counselling and case management, sensitization on social/health and economic resilience for women and young girls (aged 15-49), and act as starting point for "Outreach activities" within Domiz camp. To respond to young people's risks and vulnerability, UNFPA, jointly with Ministry of Culture and Youth/KRG (MoCY), established a "Youth Friendly Space" in Domiz camp, to provide different services (socio-cultural and civic engagement opportunities) with focus on teenage girls and single males residing in Domiz camp.

CHALLENGES

Iraq opened its borders for the Syrian refugees in the summer, 2012. However, since 28 March, 2013 the border in Al Qa'im was closed completely by the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), with exception of females and minors under 15 years old. Males over 15 years old can no longer cross the border into Al Qa'im, as reported to UNHCR. Due to the tense security situation and on-going counter-terrorism operations, the state authorities of Iraq currently deny access to its territory in Anbar Governorate. UNHCR is advocating with the Iraqi authorities at all levels for reopening the borders for Syrian nationals. In the KR, which hosts the vast majority of Syrian refugees, the authorities maintain an amiable posture towards UNHCR's operation in support of Syrian refugees.

Young people represent about 40 per cent of Syrian refugees registered in the KR of Iraq. As refugees, their vulnerability is affected by several factors, including the new environment, limited chances to pursue their secondary and higher education, limited work opportunities. Young people (aged 15-25/29), both female and male, are constantly exposed to risks and serious psycho-social disturbances. Young girls (15yrs+) are particularly vulnerable to violence, sexual harassment, early/arranged/forced marriage, human trafficking; young male/singles are at risk of falling into criminality, drugs, exploitation

(economic or armed), or being marginalized/discriminated by other refugees, due to cultural norms and values. This will require special attention in nearest future, as these trends are increasing.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Continuous protection monitoring and participatory assessments and regular needs assessments identify numerous protection problems (such as security and lack of freedom of movement in Central parts of Iraq, SGBV cases identification and response, shelter, access to education, health, lack of job opportunities) and the priority needs. Safe and organized reception at the border, travel from check points to reception centres/camps remains one of the priorities. Taking into consideration the restrictive policy in Anbar Governorate it is essential to ensure that Syrian new arrivals enjoy access to legal assistance. It is anticipated that about 30 per cent of the vulnerable urban refugee population will need additional support, including cash assistance. Following the construction of the camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, the most vulnerable, who cannot sustain themselves, will be recommended to move to the camps to have easy access to services, food, education, and NFI distributions.

Some 4,600 Syrian refugees in Iraq have opted to return to Syria owing to both pull and push factors, including ever-growing frustration over difficult living conditions and lack of freedom of movement outside Al Qa'im camps. Due to the prevailing volatile security situation in Syria, UNHCR neither promote nor facilitate these return movements. Nonetheless, UNHCR and its partner monitor these movements and provide individual counselling to potential returnees to ensure that their decision is well-informed. Moreover, UNHCR and humanitarian actors maintain a flexible approach, whereby they would adjust their programmes, should more refugees choose to return to Syria in case the security situation in that country improves.

Assessments conducted in the camps indicate that identification of and response to SGBV cases remains priority, and so is capacity building for service providers and community representatives. UNFPA and its partners are working to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH), including setting RH Clinic, to guarantee privacy and confidentiality for RH and SGBV services for Syrian Women. Special livelihood for single parent, parenting support, counselling, recreational activities through Child Friendly spaces and schools are assessed as areas of concern. It has been identified that a high number of children are involved in a range of labour activities and there is a need to implement targeted responses to ensure children attending the school. UNHCR and its partners will continue to identify and refer children at risk to different service providers and community support means. Standard Operations Procedures for the Best Interest of child determination have been established in the KR of Iraq and are under preparation in the centre and southern parts of Iraq. UA/SC will be systematically registered and provided with family tracing, reunification and alternative care including monitoring and follow up. UNICEF and its partners will continue to provide psycho-social support (PS) through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces, to mainstream PS support in schools and existing youth and community centres to also target children in host communities.

Provision of individual livelihood support through initiatives aiming at the creation and enhancement of basic services in the camps/host communities, identification of needs/gaps in basic services in the

camps, as well as identification of initiatives followed by provision of in-kind grants and support services, on-the-job-trainings and vocational trainings, facilitating small income generating initiatives enhancing basic services in the camps and host communities will be prioritised.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

With unrest and violence in Syria continuing, and based on the registration statistics trends, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors in Iraq expect that the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety and humanitarian assistance will continue to increase and may reach 350,000 by end of 2013. In addition to extending the camps of Domiz (in Dohuk), and Al Qa'im (in Anbar), the KRG allocated land for two additional camps, one is in Sulaymaniyah and another one is in Erbil. However, two new camps will accommodate only 25,000 new refugees and more land will need to be allocated for additional camps to decongest Domiz and to accommodate expected new arrivals.

KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Access to the territory and to safety

- Continuous advocacy with the GOI for re-opening of all border crossings, ensuring access of Syrians fleeing violence in their home country to the territory of Iraq, through regular meetings;
- Advocacy for freedom of movement in and out of the current and potential camps;
- Continuous protection monitoring, information awareness on refugees' rights and obligations;
- Legal assistance to individuals, lacking documentation and representation services for obtaining documents and for detention cases;
- Capacity building for the relevant authorities on international law, international refugee law and establishment of the Joint UN/GOI committee to address the refugee problems.

2. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis, data update on a continuous basis, persons of concern receive refugee certificates;
- Screening of vulnerable cases, including vulnerable children and families;
- Continuous orientation services/profiling at the border, identification and referral of persons with special needs; legal and psycho-social assistance, including provision of information; counselling and court-representation and advocacy for issuance of documentation to those lacking such;
- Continuous capacity building of staff, inter alia, to improve the quality of registration data.

3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved

- Measures to prevent, identify and respond to SGBV through referral mechanisms in place is strengthened; SGBV prevention through household outreach activities by trained mobile teams is enhanced;
- Awareness sessions and capacity building for different target groups are organized;
- Support the establishment of women's centre in new camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, similarly to Al Qa'im and Dohuk. Set up "Youth Friendly Space" to provide Socio-cultural services, civic engagement opportunities, as well as economic resilience skills, in addition to training and supporting Youth Support groups, to raise awareness, promote youth engagement and Life and Employment skills;
- Community empowerment and self-reliance activities to be strengthened;
- SGBV core concepts and case management training to key referral partners delivered.

4. Protection of children

- Monitoring and reporting of grave violations and other serious child protection concerns (including SGBV) are undertaken and response (including advocacy) through the establishment and management of Child Protection Units and Child Help Line, strengthening referral mechanisms to service providers in camps and host communities;
- Identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children and provision of services, family tracing, reunification and alternative care, including systematic monitoring and follow up;
- Provision of psycho-social support to children and their caregivers; Support and establish new Child and Youth Friendly Spaces (five CFS/YFS established). At least an additional 16 CFS/YFS are required);
- Mainstream psycho-social support in schools (training of teachers and referral mechanism)
- Best interest determination (BID) Panels established and targeted activities provided for adolescents;
- Capacity building of Governmental and other national partners including teachers and care givers on child rights, child protection issues.

5. Community self management and participation

- Participatory assessments of protection concerns of women, men, boys, girls with diverse backgrounds as well as a special focus on people with special needs including the elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;

- Camp committees strengthened and trained to be more active participants and training of camp leadership, camp management and service providers on identification of needs
- Establishment of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) cash assistance scheme to urban caseload;
- Trainings for Youth Support groups, to raise awareness, promote youth participation;
- Identification, training and capacitating of Women Support Groups to provide social support and self-economic reliance.

6. Self-reliance and Livelihoods improved

- Provision of individual support through initiatives aiming at creation and enhancement of basic services in camps, urban refugees and host communities
- On the job and vocational training and cash grants for small business establishments.
- Provision of individual and community livelihood support through employment generation initiatives aiming at creating and enhancing of basic services in the camp/host communities, including through quick impact projects (QIPs).



Iraq / Syrian refugees do dishes in front of the tent in which they and their family are taking shelter in Domiz refugee camp, near Dohuk, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq on 14 November, 2012. / UNHCR / B. Sokol / November 2012

| Output 1 | Refugees have access to the territory and to safety | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 350,000 Syrian refugees are able to reside in safety in Iraq | |
| Priorities | Advocacy to ensure Syrians fleeing their country have access to the Iraqi territory | |
| Unmet needs | Uncertainty as to when Al Qa'im border will re-open | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | 98% | 100% of Syrian seeking access to the territory are admitted (280,000 Syrians in 2013) |
| UNHCR | 2 trainings (20 officials in KR) | 5 trainings for 50 GOI officials |
| UNHCR IOM UNHCR | Monthly | Weekly protection and border monitoring visits conducted |
| | N/A (data being compiled) | 35,000 Syrian refugees (10% of registered) receive legal assistance for documentation and representation purposes |

| Output 2 | Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained | |
|---|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 100% Syrian refugees in Iraq are registered individually | |
| Priorities | Registration in camps and in urban areas | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR and partners Harikar, Qandil, CDO | 124,922 | 350,000 Syrian refugees are registered on an individual basis |

| Output 3 | Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Expected Outcomes | Survivors of SGBV are identified and their needs met | |
| Priorities | Completion of assessments Social spaces for women are visited Training is provided for refugees | |
| Unmet needs | Unreported cases of SGBV will not be addressed/followed up | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR and IRC | Monthly | Monthly participatory assessments conducted in camps and in urban settings |
| UNFPA | 1 | 3,000 Syrian women go to 3 camp-based "Social Spaces" which have SGBV, social and economic resilience services |
| UNFPA | 15 | 75 refugee volunteers trained and supported |

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|--------------------------|--|--|
| Output 4 | Protection of children ensured | |
| Expected Outcomes | Children are protected in camp and urban settings | |
| Priorities | Identification of children with specific needs Children have access to psycho-social support UAM and separated children are assisted Child rights violations monitored and reported | |
| Unmet needs | Limited outreach for the identification of children in need | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF | N/A | 100% children with specific needs identified and referred to service providers for assistance |
| UNICEF, UNHCR | 10% of the population of children | 40% of children aged 3 to 18 years of age have access to psycho-social support |
| UNHCR, UNICEF | 40 individuals | 100% of registered UA/SC are identified, registered, assisted with Family Tracing, Reunification or appropriate alternative care |
| UNICEF | N/A | 100% of reported cases of child rights violations are verified |

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|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 5 | Community self-management and participation improved | |
| Expected Outcomes | Greater community self-management in camps and establishment of community participation mechanisms in non-camp settings | |
| Priorities | Assessments with focus on vulnerable and special needs Strengthening camp committees Youth are trained and guided on civic engagement | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR and IRC | 60% of registered population in the camp by the end of March, 2013 | (80% of registered population in camps and 10% of urban refugees) by the end of 2013 participate in needs identification and service delivery |
| UNHCR | N/A | Assistance to 30% of the identified EVIs in urban areas |
| UNHCR | 70 | 300 individuals receive training on camp leadership, camp management and on identification of needs for service providers |
| UNFPA | N/A | 3,000 Syrian youth go to 3 established YFSs |
| UNFPA | N/A | 100 youth volunteers trained and supported |
| UNFPA | N/A | 20 youth civic engagement initiatives supported |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 6 | Self-reliance and livelihoods improved | |
| Expected Outcomes | 71,000 refugees gain access to work opportunities and self-reliance activities 300 individual/group grants provided to women and young girls | |
| Priorities | On the job and vocational training provided Provision of cash grants | |
| Unmet needs | Access to self-reliance may not be available to those who are not provided with residency permits | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, ACTED, IOM | N/A | 70,000 Syrian refugees (20% of registered population) given access to work opportunities also aimed at enhancing basic services in camps/host communities |
| UN WOMEN, MoLSA, UNFPA | N/A | 1,000 refugee women attend economic self-reliance activities |
| UN WOMEN, UNFPA | N/A | 300 individual/group grants provided to women and young girls |

Protection Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------|--|
| ACTED | 3,342,000 |
| DRC | 1,560,000 |
| IOM | 13,125,000 |
| UNFPA | 2,950,000 |
| UNHCR | 26,825,458 |
| UNICEF | 5,000,000 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL | 52,802,458 |

| F. EDUCATION IRAQ | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNICEF |
| Participating Agencies | UNESCO, UNHCR, NRC, IRC, Qandil, INEE |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to quality elementary, intermediate and secondary education for 87,500 children in formal, non-formal and informal settings in camps, urban locations/host communities by end of 2013. • Train teachers on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and psycho-social support skills in camps, urban locations/ host communities. • Provide 14,500 adolescents in camp and urban locations/ host communities' access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training for livelihoods (50% women). • Promote the psycho-social well-being of refugee secondary and pre-school level children in camp and urban locations/host communities as well as parents and caregivers by end of 2013. |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 26,334,708 |
| Contact Information | Ikem Chiejine, Chief Education, UNICEF ichiejine@unicef.org Inge Colijn, UNHCR Assistant Representative Operations: colijn@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNICEF elaborated coordinated strategy with the Ministry of Education targeting education interventions for Syrian refugees in the North and in Al Qa'im to ensure access to elementary education in Domiz and Al Qa'im camps for more than 7,000 children, as well as psycho-social assistance for about 2,000 of them. UNICEF distributed stationary and school bags to children. In order to fast-track completion of the school in the newly established Camp in Al Qa'im, and according to the scale up plan agreed with the Government, UNICEF set forth activities to establish a school consisting of 15 prefabricated classrooms which can accommodate 1,200 students in two shifts. Additional space for a school in Camp 2 has been secured with the Directorate of Education in Al Qa'im agreeing to open an intermediate school for grades 7 and 8. Mosque and community leaders were mobilized to encourage families to register their children in school. Furthermore, education working groups were put in place and participatory exercises were conducted with refugee communities in 2013 in Domiz and Al Qa'im camps to assess the main gaps/challenges and way forward. After intervention and follow up by UNICEF with the relevant authorities, children will receive formal school certification, which is officially recognized in Iraq.

UNHCR provided six prefabricated classrooms and furniture for the first school in Domiz, which began classes in June 2012. UNHCR paid incentives to the teachers for the three summer months and continues to share the payment of incentives with the MoE. The third school with 24 classrooms was fully constructed by UNHCR and furniture was provided by ISHO. UNHCR is mobilising the community for enrolment of children. The school officially opened by UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner on 23 April, 2013. UNHCR also provided 80 prefabricated classrooms in Arabic schools for Syrian urban refugees, 50 in Dohuk, 16 in Erbil and 12 in Sulaymaniyah.

UNESCO developed literacy courses and additional learning and life-skills training, building on its ongoing literacy and life-skills interventions and provided support in childcare for women, counselling, psycho-social skills and remedial classes in the established Community Learning Centres (CLCs). Gender equality has been mainstreamed through life-skills training in collaboration with trained facilitators among partner NGOs. With its own resources UNESCO provided sewing machines, furniture for hair-dressing and other equipment which were granted to partners under the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE).

The IRC responded to the Syrian refugees in Domiz camp since the crisis started by providing 150 double seating desks and 12 whiteboards to the Domiz privately funded primary school. These desks provide approximate seating capacity for 300 students.

Many challenges are noted with regards to education. The biggest challenge is the lack of financial resources which has meant the inability to regularly pay the incentives and transport allowances for teachers and other education staff. With limited funds it remains challenging to provide teaching and learning materials as well as increase learning spaces to cope with the increasing number of children. There are still significant unmet needs both at primary, intermediate and secondary levels but the most urgent one being the provision of secondary school in both existing camps – Domiz and Al Qa'im. Another challenge is safety and security of girls while moving from Camp 1 to Camp 2 in Al Qa'im. Meetings have been organized with school principals, teachers, head of the Al Qa'im teachers' syndicate and parents to agree on proper school and family measures to ensure the safety of girls. The dropout rate is notable and results from early marriage, child labour, illiteracy rate, distance to schools and lack of financial means; particularly low attendance rates for girls have been noted in Al Qa'im. Only a few sport/recreational activities are conducted for children in camps. Furthermore, teachers are not sufficiently qualified in the camps and would need additional trainings, including code of conduct. Due to restricted movement for refugee children in Al Qa'im camps, students cannot attend or be enrolled in intermediate/secondary schools, vocational training or universities e.g. in host communities. During participatory assessment exercises, refugee women head of households reported that they cannot cover their children's expenses at school (e.g. stationaries) as they have no income. Youth reported during the participatory assessment that girls are physically and verbally abused in schools. A high number of single men reside in Domiz camp with limited opportunities to continue their university education or vocational training in hosting communities. Funding for teacher's incentives is currently covered by UNICEF; however, due to lack of funds, this can only be continued until approximately May.

Other gaps identified refer to Syrian refugee children living in urban locations. Little knowledge is currently available with regards to their school attendance rate, sufficiency of school materials and educational access. Limited attention is given to Syrian refugees living in urban locations and is linked to financial gaps in the education response. Syrian refugees who arrived lately are unable to enrol their children in schools, having no documentation, and being unable to provide for transportation fees as well as for schools uniforms and fees. No country wide education strategy is in place and limited monitoring of activities due to security restrictions.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In accordance with the registration statistics children constitute around 55 per cent of totally registered population, of them around 25 per cent of the Syrian refugee population are of school age; 87,500 children are amongst the target population of 350 000, with around 40 per cent in camps and 60 per cent in urban locations. One of the key issues is Arabic language and the curriculums in primary and secondary schools are in Kurdish; ensuring access to a mix of Arabic and Kurdish language classes is a key priority, particularly for urban refugees. In collaboration with the MoE and DoE, the identified priority needs are:

- Provision of protective, safe and healthy learning spaces in camps and host communities to enrol all refugee children and the retention of those already enrolled in elementary and intermediate levels.
- Access to secondary education ages 13 to 18 especially for girls in both camp and urban locations/host communities.
- Provision of teaching/learning and recreation materials for all levels both in camp and urban locations/host communities.
- Teacher training: in improved pedagogy; education emergency response; psycho-social support at all levels in both camp and urban locations/refugee children living in host communities.
- Psycho-social support to all children, parents, especially mothers, teachers and Government officials.
- Life skills, vocational training and job support for refugee children both in camp and urban locations
- Literacy courses for illiterate adults.
- Provision of educational opportunities to pre-school children.
- Material support in urban locations to access education including rehabilitation of schools and teacher support.
- Assessment of living conditions/access to education of refugee children in urban locations

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

- Total number of school-aged refugee children: 87,500 (75,000 in the KR, 7,500 in Al Qa'im, 5,000 in the central/southern Governorates and Baghdad) including 14,500 adolescents.
- In the KR: 45,000 school age children in camps and 30,000 school-aged children in host communities (including secondary school).

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Coordinate education interventions for Syrian refugees
- Refurbish/rehabilitate about 20 existing elementary/intermediate schools and provide WASH facilities to support refugees in host communities and urban locations/host communities with accessibility for children with disabilities.
- Provide 24 prefabricated classrooms to accommodate elementary and intermediate school children in camps
- Provide secondary education to students (age 13-18) to continue their education in existing 120 Government schools and establish 20 prefab secondary schools in camps. (50 per cent girls)
- Provide 200 double seating desks and other teaching and learning materials to the schools
- Provide essential teaching/learning materials, recreation kits and extracurricular activities to school pupils and teachers in camp and urban/hosting locations. Financial support for extremely vulnerable children/families at risk
- Train teachers in improved pedagogy, active learning and psycho-social support skills
- Train 350 teachers on International Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) Minimum Standards incorporating gender equality and culture sensitive issues
- Support livelihood of Syrian refugees by providing access to Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and entrepreneurship training
- Establish 20 Early Childhood Care and Education centres (ECCE) with health education, psycho-social support and counselling
- Training 50 teachers on early childhood development education both in urban and hosting communities
- Provide cash vouchers for school-age children in urban and urban locations to attend public schools
- Syrian refugees (50 per cent women) receive training in literacy and life-skills in KRG (both urban and camp population)
- Special attention will be addressed to the youth, especially due to the large number of youth in the KR; it includes sport, encouraging resuming activities, to explore possibility to enrol in secondary school or at the university
- Engage 5,000 children and adolescents (ages 12-17) in field visits to cultural heritage sites

combined with psycho-social activities to promote their well-being, build reliance and identify challenging cases in need of referral

- Organize induction training for local partners including social workers, NGOs, universities and youth sport centres
- Conduct participatory assessments in urban locations
- UNHCR will continue to engage the Government to allow school enrolment outside the camp

| Output 1 | Access to quality elementary, intermediate and secondary education provided | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Expected Outcomes | 87,500 children (100% of refugee school-aged children) are able to pursue their education both in camps and in urban settings | |
| Priorities | 71,000 refugee children have access to elementary school 14,500 refugee adolescents have access to secondary school | |
| Unmet needs | Not all secondary pupils will benefit from a fully furnished classroom or personal learning materials | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| MoE, UNICEF, Qandil | 2,500 | 71,000 Syrian children have access to education at the elementary level and receive learning materials |
| MoE, UNESCO, UNICEF, IRC, NRC | 250 | 2,000 Syrian children access to education at intermediate level |
| MoE, UNESCO, NRC, UNHCR | N/A | 14,500 adolescent refugees have access to education at secondary level |
| IRC | N/A | 650 received learning materials at secondary level |
| MoE, UNICEF | 2,500 | 71,000 benefiting from furniture at elementary level |
| IRC | N/A | 650 benefitting from furniture at secondary level |

| Output 2 | Train teachers on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and psycho-social support skills | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Expected Outcomes | 1,200 teachers receive training on pedagogy and psycho-social support | |
| Priorities | ToT and INEE training, Psycho-social Support, Secondary Education, TVET, Literacy ECCE | |
| Unmet needs | Teachers will not all receive training | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| MoE, UNICEF, IRC | 250 | 1,200 teachers trained on pedagogy |
| MoE, UNICEF, UNESCO, IRC | 250 | 1,200 teachers trained on psycho-social support |
| MoE, INEE, UNESCO, NRC, IRC | N/A | 350 participants in Training of Trainers (ToT) on INEE Minimum Standards |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 3 | Adolescents in camp and urban locations/host communities given access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training | |
| Expected Outcomes | 14,500 adolescents (at least 50% girls) receive vocational, literacy and life-skills training in camps and host communities | |
| Priorities | Teacher support and material support to school children in urban locations Assessment and advocacy for refugee children to access secondary education in urban/host communities as well as vocational training | |
| Unmet needs | All adolescents may not be reached through provided camp and urban services, particularly for those without permits | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| MoE, UNESCO, MoLSA | N/A | 14,500 adolescents (at least 50% girls) receive vocational, literacy and life-skills training |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Output 4 | Promote the psycho-social well-being of refugee secondary and pre-school level children | |
| Expected Outcomes | Pre-school and secondary level children and parents receive special support | |
| Priorities | Access to ECCE centres for children under five Children and adolescents have access to psycho-social support | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| MoE, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO | N/A | 600 children under five year-old children enrolled in ECCE centres. |
| | N/A | 1,000 mothers, fathers and caregivers of children under five benefit from counselling and parenting advice sessions. |
| | N/A | 50 teachers trained on ECCE and psycho-social support |
| UNHCR | N/A | 5,000 children and adolescents from Domiz camp aged 12-17 years old receive psycho-social support through summer activities aimed to boost their mental well-being |

Education Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|------------------------|--|
| IRC | 715,000 |
| NRC | 1,000,000 |
| UNESCO | 3,500,000 |
| UNHCR | 16,119,708 |
| UNICEF | 5,000,000 |
| EDUCATION TOTAL | 26,334,708 |

| G. HEALTH IRAQ | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | WHO and UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UPP |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to and delivery of quality health services at Primary Health level, including referral for Syrian refugees living inside and outside camps, with particular focus on most vulnerable groups • Strengthen diseases' monitoring and Early warning systems among Syrian Refugees |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 13,320,881 |
| Contact Information | Inge Coljin, Assistant Representative Operations: coljin@unhcr.org Dr Syed Jaffar Hussain, WHO Representative: hussain@irq.emro.who.int |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Through the leadership of UNHCR and WHO and the concerted efforts of partners, health needs assessments for Syrian refugees were conducted. Even though, refugees continue to have access to health care services, due to a rapid influx of new refugees, the overall population in Iraq quickly surpassed planning figures thus straining efforts to meet the health care needs of the refugees.

Systems for communicable disease surveillance and early detection of outbreaks have been established in the camps. However, these systems remain fragile and vulnerable due to availability of resources and capacity to meet the growing needs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) were established in the camps and they are delivering a free-of-charge package of essential health services, including reproductive health and mental health.

Despite these achievements, the delivery of optimum health services to Syrian refugees has been constrained by very limited financial resources allocated to health and increasing number of refugees while the Government's efforts to provide support to health services is dwindling. Furthermore, with the expected establishment of additional camps, more human resources will be required. Other challenges include the on-going security concerns that affect negatively access to the camps, particularly Al Qa'im. In addition, the increasing number of non-camp refugees is straining the already fragile and overstretched local health system.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Priority objectives for the response include the delivery of primary health care services and the continual operation of referral health centres. This will ensure all refugees have access to an acceptable level of health services and basic health needs are met. Services will also include reproductive health and respond to gender-based violence.

The response for urban refugees will differ from those in the camp setting. The main priorities are to ensure that refugees living in the urban setting have free access to health services and that the host

population's access is not hindered by the influx of refugees. In order to achieve this objective, various components of the health system in the host community will be strengthened, including among others, provision of medicines, supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners and health education to the population in the community.

The overall aim of these activities will be to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among displaced Syrian populations (both inside and outside camps) as well as Iraqi displaced population by supporting the MoH in responding to health needs of target population.

Another key priority is to improve the diagnostics and management of chronic illness, particularly among the elderly. This group is highly vulnerable and have a high prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart problems, and asthma. There is need to ensure they have access to uninterrupted treatment and have access to periodic medical evaluation. Similarly, uninterrupted supply of essential medicines is vital.

There will be also a need to maintain and strengthen the current disease surveillance and control system, including Disease Early Warning System and Outbreak prevention and control for the displaced population as they are at an increased risk of communicable disease outbreak. Increased number of cases of diarrhoea and hepatitis in the camps in recent months calls for an early warning and response system.

The importance of environmental health interventions has also been identified as a major priority. This includes hygiene, safe disposal of waste, water quality monitoring along with on-going health education and promotion which are elements that need to be enhanced.

Mental Health and Psychological Support for Syrians escaping conflict and seeking refuge from war and persecution is also another priority requiring urgent attention. The move from their homes to new habitats with uncertainty is causing anxiety not only among adult population but also causing stress and mental health problems among children.

NGOs in Iraq have played an important role in partnering with UN agencies to support MoH and DoHs in delivering health services. The traditional NGOs engaged in the health response will continue to contribute in strengthening preventive health services, especially health education.

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

100 per cent of refugees in camps (132,000) and 60 per cent of non-camp refugees (130,000)

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- GoI will continue to be involved in the delivery of health services.
- Under UNHCR leadership, WHO and MoH have a coherent way of working towards the health needs of refugees inside and outside the camps.
- The financial resources are available from the donors' community for coordinated response.
- Security situation has improved to an extent allowing humanitarian community to have impeded access to refugee settings.

KEY ACTIVITIES

To achieve these broader objectives, the following activities have been identified by the MoH, different UN agencies (UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA) and NGOs (UPP). A standardized package of PHC services agreed upon by all cluster partners will be implemented. It includes:

- Strengthen existing primary health centres to deliver essential health services package to Syrian refugees living in refugee camps and in host communities, including providing reproductive health services with a focus on most vulnerable groups (children, women, persons with disabilities);
- Manage injured patients and provide long term rehabilitation support;
- Diagnose and manage non-communicable diseases, including mental health and psycho-social support;
- Procure, store and distribute essential medicines and supply to relevant health facilities;
- Strengthen communicable disease outbreak prevention, investigation response and control;
- Conduct periodic health education campaigns;
- Setup nutritional surveillance system and monitoring;
- Conduct awareness-raising activities among young people (aged 15-24), especially young females, on their RH risks, including early marriage/pregnancies, SGBV, prevention of STIs and HIV, and healthy life styles;
- Promote awareness regarding the importance of hygiene, water sanitation and health environment;
- Ensure efficient coordination of all activities of partners in the health sector.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Output 1 | Ensure access to and delivery of quality health services for Syrian refugees living inside and outside camps, with particular focus on the most vulnerable | |
| Expected Outcomes | 100% of refugees in camps (132,000) and 60% of non-camp refugees (130,000) have access to health services | |
| Priorities | Delivery of basic health services Reproductive and chronic diseases health services are available Vaccinations and nutrition monitoring for children | |
| Unmet needs | Access for urban refugees living on the outskirts of town or in remote areas cannot all be reached | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR | 55,500 | 262,800 refugees have access to essential health services |
| WHO, UNICEF | 10,000 | 44,000 children under five vaccinated |
| UNICEF | 80% | 100% malnourished children in the nutrition programme |
| WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF | 5,000 | 12,000 antenatal visits conducted |
| WHO | 22,000 | 75,000 patients with chronic diseases managed |
| UNFPA | N/A | 100% women in camps have access to reproductive health services |
| WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR | 5 | 17 capacity building activities for health practitioners and other stakeholders dealing with refugees |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Output 2 | Strengthen diseases monitoring and early warning systems among Syrian refugees | |
| Expected Outcomes | Early warning systems and monitoring mechanisms are established | |
| Priorities | Networking within health care system Reports prepared and shared | |
| Unmet needs | All urban refugees cannot be reached through monitoring mechanisms | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR | Monthly | Monthly information reports, including analyses of epidemiological data and reports on epidemic-prone diseases |

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------|--|
| UNFPA | 2,000,000 |
| UNHCR | 3,416,847 |
| UNICEF | 4,750,000 |
| UPP | 284,034 |
| WHO | 2,870,000 |
| HEALTH TOTAL | 13,320,881 |

| H. FOOD IRAQ | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | WFP and UNHCR |
| Objectives | Food security for all Syrian refugees in need is ensured |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 54,850,451 |
| Contact Information | Taban Lokonga, WFP Programme Officer: taban.lokonga@wfp.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, and following requests for assistance from the Kurdish authorities and central Government, WFP has supported vulnerable Syrian refugees through in-kind food assistance and food vouchers. In Domiz camp, WFP initially provided in-kind food to over 10,000 refugees before launching the food voucher programme in November 2012, which has been scaled up from initial 15,000 refugees to over 40,000 in April 2013.

WFP in partnership with Islamic Relief International (RI) working with Barzani Charity Foundation, distributed food vouchers valued at US\$ 5.3 million during the period 29 November 2012 to 21 May 2013 with total of 45,887 refugees assisted in Domiz Camp. A second shop was established in Domiz in March to ensure transparency and competition in the voucher programme. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality of the food items available in the voucher shops and meeting their nutritional requirements. Food vouchers provide more flexibility and greater variety of food items and a sense of normalcy and dignity to collect assistance. Donors, Government, NGOs and UN agencies all expressed appreciation for the voucher programme in Domiz.

In Al Qa'im camp, food parcels have been distributed since December 2012 to over 6,000 refugees. However, the camp population has fluctuated during recent months and the number of beneficiaries reached at the end of March was thus only over 4,000. Procurement of in-kind food was successfully organized from Turkey through Northern Iraq (Ibrahim Khalil border crossing) thanks to the support and cooperation of the Kurdistan Regional Government in facilitating all clearances for transiting food to Al Qa'im. Complementary food has been provided to both camp and urban populations by various actors. MoMD provided complementary food in Al Qa'im until mid-January, following which UNHCR introduced a complementary food allowance of US\$ 15 p.p. for three months. AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population of Al Qa'im camp on a regular basis.

A KURDSAT TV/UNHCR campaign received 735 tons of basic food items (cooking oil, rice, sugar, flour and beans) and non-food items donated by the community for a total value of US\$ 1.5 million, which was donated mainly to the most vulnerable Syrian families living in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. AFKAR has been providing additional bread to the population of Al Qa'im camp on a regular basis.

School feeding at camp schools in Domiz and Al Qa'im started in March and April 2012. WFP provides children with a nutritious fortified biscuit each school day. In Domiz, the Ministry of Education

additionally provides children with milk and fresh fruit. The school feeding programme is implemented in close coordination with partners in the Education sector, notably UNICEF.

Finalization of beneficiary registers take time resulting in unnecessary delays to assist refugees. The lack of a reliable database of beneficiaries affects better planning and allocation of limited resources.

The Ministry of Interior of Kurdistan has not yet given a formal agreement to provide assistance to refugees living in the host communities mainly in the cities of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. However, the group received food and non-food assistance through community contributions organized by UNHCR and local media partner organizations. Limited land for the refugee camp in Domiz results in overcrowding and long queues of people waiting to receive their vouchers and/or getting registered by UNHCR. Assistance to the refugees is coordinated through the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Baghdad and the Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in Kurdistan. Hence, there is no national coordination mechanism for assistance to refugees in Iraq.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

WFP food and voucher requirements are based on UNHCR estimates for refugee numbers in Iraq in 2013. Already in February 2013, the number of Syrian refugees hosted in Iraq reached the level that the RRP4 projected for June (90,000) and as of late April has reached some 140,000. Over ninety per cent are hosted in the northern Governorates in Iraq's KR: Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR estimates that by December 2013, Iraq is expected to host 350,000 Syrians with 300,000 opting to stay in the KR of Northern Iraq, 30,000 in Al Qa'im and 20,000 elsewhere in the central/southern Governorates.

The Government supports humanitarian assistance to focus on the most vulnerable of the vulnerable, those living in camps. Hence, WFP in-kind and voucher food assistance is primarily targeted to the refugees in the camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im and new camps yet to be developed in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. The majority of the refugees reportedly fled Syria because of the on-going general violence, depleted resources and lack of basic services in the communities. In conjunction with UNHCR, WFP conducted a household food security assessment in the KR in December 2012, which is currently being finalized. This included a sample of refugees in host communities. Preliminary information indicates that more than 30 per cent of refugees living outside the camps are extremely vulnerable. The upcoming Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in mid-2013 will also better inform on the overall humanitarian needs for both refugees in camps and host communities. Depending on the results of these assessments humanitarian assistance may be expanded to target urban refugees and, possibly, host families in the future. WFP is also closely monitoring the nutritional situation of the refugees in collaboration with key partners including UNICEF and the MoH.

UNHCR's contingency plan for Iraq points out that the host communities' capacities and structures to absorb refugees will reach its limits relatively quickly. Many have arrived with limited means to cover basic needs, and those who could at the initial stage rely on savings or support from the host community are now increasingly in need of assistance. Therefore, the massive and accelerating influx of refugees is placing enormous strain on existing Government resources, camps settings, host

communities and capacity of the humanitarian actors to provide essential supplies and services. The host communities and Governments are bearing a heavy burden for the support and there are signs that some communities have reached saturation point. As the Syria crisis becomes ever more protracted and the number of Syrians residing in communities and camps continues to swell, the various needs of the refugees ranging from protection, social services and food become evident. Hence, the need to provide food assistance (basic as well as complementary) to save lives for the most vulnerable in the camps and address the food security needs of the most vulnerable refugees in host communities, with possibility to extend this support to all needy refugees outside camps as soon as the Government approves of a new policy.

Refugee children of school age are attending elementary and intermediate schools that have been set up in the camps. School attendance fluctuates for several reasons, including children having to help their parents with chores. The school feeding programme in the camps helps to attract children to attend school more regularly and to improve the school environment to make it more child-friendly.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Meet immediate food needs (basic and complementary food) of vulnerable refugees through WFP regular distribution of adequate food assistance to refugees living in camp and provision of cash assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) by UNHCR, mostly urban based refugee families;
- Ensure regular school attendance and adequate learning capacity of school children in the camps through a daily, micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack;
- Obtain adequate and regular information on the humanitarian needs of refugees by completing on-going assessments and conducting additional assessments in the KR and Al Qa'im, with particular focus on the JAM, assessing needs of refugees in host communities and nutritional status and needs of refugees.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- Kurdish authorities will continue restricting support to refugees outside camps, with possibility to support only the most vulnerable²³;
- Refugee numbers in centre/south outside Al Qa'im will remain small and will be supported by the Government;
- Market conditions in the KR remain favourable for food voucher programme;

²³ The position of the authorities may change with growing challenges to accommodate increasing numbers of refugees in camps and worsening conditions of refugees in host communities and of host communities themselves. If this were the case, WFP will stand ready to support outside camp refugees as well as host communities, pending assessment and Government request and will revise its requirements accordingly should this materialize.

- GoI will allow smooth import of food parcels to Iraq;
- Nutritional status of refugees remains adequate²⁴;
- Sufficient resources are available to implement activities.

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provide a full ration of 2,100 Kcal through food vouchers and food parcels to up to 156,000 Syrians in the KR and up to 30,000 Syrian refugees in the Central region (Al Qa'im) from January to December 2013.
- Provide a daily fortified snack to up to 6000 Syrian refugee students attending schools in camps in coordination with Ministry of Education and UNICEF. Snacks will be provided for 20 school days per month while schools are in session and also during special summer classes.
- Coordinate with UNHCR, MoMD and partners on registered Syrians for implementation of distribution of in-kind food and food voucher assistance. Obtain refugee registers from the UNHCR database for food and voucher distributions.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Output 1 | Food security for all Syrian refugees in need is ensured | |
| Expected Outcomes | 186,000 refugees including 6,000 school children, receive food assistance through vouchers and food parcels 30,000 Syrians in Al Qa'im camps receive sectoral cash grants | |
| Priorities | Meet immediate food needs through distribution of food vouchers; Improve nutritional status and motivate school attendance through provision of micronutrient-fortified nutritious snack; Ensure reliable and sufficient information obtained through regular assessments. | |
| Unmet needs | All refugees living outside camps cannot be reached and covered with food assistance. Needs of people with special diet and nutritional requirements will not be met. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| WFP | 40,189 refugees reached out of maximum 90,000 planned under RRP4. | 186,000 refugees including 6,000 school children, in Central Iraq (Al Qa'im) and The KR receive food assistance through vouchers and food parcels including school feeding |
| UNHCR | 5,000 Syrians in al Qa'im camps | 30,000 Syrians in Al Qa'im camps receive sectoral cash grants |

²⁴ If the nutritional status of refugees, particularly young children and women should deteriorate requiring special nutritional interventions, WFP will be ready to support such activities and will revise its requirements accordingly if necessary.

Food Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| UNHCR | 2,910,648 |
| WFP | 51,939,803 |
| FOOD TOTAL | 54,850,451 |

| I. BASIC NEEDS IRAQ | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UN-Habitat, IOM |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained • Population has sufficient basic domestic items • Persons with specific needs assisted |
| Revised Requirements | US\$ 126,073,853 |
| Contact Information | Inge Colijn, UNHCR Assistant Representative/Operations: colijn@unhcr.org , |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

All camp based Syrian refugees in Kurdistan were provided with tents and 6,669 non-food item kits. In addition, winterization packages were distributed to over 40,000 Syrian refugees. Eight hundred and thirty seven (837) Syrian refugee families, living outside the camp in urban and rural communities, received food and non-food items. Caravans were installed for camp infrastructure, administration and management; however they have reached their maximum accommodation capacity.

UNHCR, in close cooperation with the local authorities and other UN agencies and partners, made land levelling, pitched of tents to accommodate refugees, established WASH facilities, including sewage systems, schools, roads and installation of electricity in Domiz as well as Al Qa'im camps hosting Syrian refugees. On overall, the Syrian refugees have been enjoying hospitality expressed not only by the authorities of the KR but also by the local population, who have gone over and above expectations in hosting refugee families in their homes while providing them with food and other basic essential items for survival. Additionally the KRG allowed the Syrian refugees access to free health services and elementary education to refugee children. Besides, refugees have been issued with residency papers initially for six months which are subject to renewal as required. The Syrian refugees have access and can compete for jobs available in the KR.

In Domiz camp, the shelter situation as well as sanitation is in need of improvement due to overcrowding and congestion which strains the facilities. Some 3,500 families do not have their own tents due to the lack of land to place them. The need to build more sanitation facilities and decongestion of Domiz camp is crucial, especially in view of the large numbers of new arrivals daily. Efforts are also being made with the KRG authorities to provide additional land for the establishment of another camp in Dohuk Governorate in order to decongest Domiz camp which is at a critical stage in terms of its absorption capacity.

Allocation of new land for additional camps has been a key priority since late 2012. Land has been allocated in Erbil for a new camp and negotiations are on-going in Sulaymaniyah between UNHCR and local authorities, however the two new camps will accommodate 25,000 refugees, while the needs are still much higher. A preliminary technical analysis (in terms of land areas, potential camp layout, water drainage, supply, electricity etc.) of the newly allocated land for a refugee camp in Erbil (for some 10,000-15,000 individuals) has been completed.

In Dohuk Governorate, UNHCR signed nine agreements in the last three months to ensure effective response to the Syrian refugee influx. An assessment has been conducted to determine needs in view of improving livelihoods opportunities for Syrian refugees. The community technology access centre in Domiz camp provides free internet and communication access to beneficiaries and helps them to develop relevant skills and knowledge.

In central Iraq, Anbar Governorate, refugee population in the two camp in Al Qa'im camps received non-food item and hygiene kits upon their arrival to the camps in addition to the kerosene fuel for cooking and heater stoves. Some 2,300 kits were distributed to refugees who are living in the camps and to those who were temporary settled in outside the camps, including some public buildings. IOM also distributed more than 900 kits for refugee families with specific needs.

However, shelter remains a major challenge for many Syrian refugees coming to Iraq. Domiz camp is critically congested, and tents cannot be erected due to the lack of space and land. Refugees living outside the camps are also affected because due to high rent costs in urban areas, they can afford to rent only sub-standard accommodation, often unfinished houses without doors, roofs and windows.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

A key priority is getting more land and construction of additional camps in Kurdistan, in particular the two new camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and in other regions of Iraq in order to decongest Domiz camp and accommodate new arrivals.

In Kurdistan the significant number of new arrivals has placed immense pressure on shelter and other infrastructure in Domiz. Buildings for the camp administration are needed as well. It is expected that by the end of 2013, an estimated number of 50,000 Syrian refugees will arrive to the central and southern Governorates of Iraq, which will place a considerable pressure on the existing camps and also on host communities. Thus more infrastructure in Al Qa'im camps and additional space and land in Al Obaidy

camp will be needed to respond to the influx. Shelter support for urban refugees and provision of non-food items will be also critically needed.

It is envisaged that UNHCR and other relevant actors, including the UN agencies and NGOs, will maintain coordination meetings in Domiz, Al Qa'im and the new camps to ensure coordination and effective implementation of their programmes.

For refugees in urban settings UNHCR and partners will continue doing a regular assessment to identify and effectively address needs of refugee families and singles.

These priorities will be implemented primarily through partners, namely ISHO, DRC and NRC.

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provision of tents, erected on concrete foundation and low block wall.
- Negotiate with Government for establishment of camp at safe accessible location and prepare improved camp design and master plan.
- Undertake minor rehabilitation / upgrading of refugees shelter in urban areas and in existing camps.
- Construction of infrastructures for camp administration and offices.
- Assistance to the authorities in levelling of camp sites and putting in place infrastructure, including electricity, roads, security towers and embankments/fences etc.
- Creation of new transit centres, including construction of sanitation and other facilities.
- Provision of non-food items.
- Warehousing and transportation of non-food items.
- Identification of persons with special needs and provision of assistance to this category.
- Referral of extremely vulnerable individuals to appropriate service providers.
- Regular visits to both Syrian families and single refugees to assess and address their needs.
- Establish adequate facilities to provide psycho-social services for survivors of SGBV, in close collaboration with MoH, MoLSA, UN and local NGOs/partners.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 1 | Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugees in need live in adequate dwellings | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining more land for new camps • Construction of new camps with all necessary infrastructure • Supply of emergency shelter in camps • Minor rehabilitation of dwellings for refugees living outside camps | |
| Unmet needs | Two new additional camps in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah will not be sufficient to accommodate all refugees in need as well as new arrivals. Domiz camp will remain congested as long as no land in close proximity is made available for the expansion of the camp. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR and UN-HABITAT | 40% in camps | 80% households live in adequate dwellings in the camps and approximately 20% in urban areas |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 2 | Population has sufficient basic domestic items | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugees in need are provided with basic domestic items including refugees with special needs | |
| Priorities | Timely supply and accurate distribution of basic domestic items to camp-based refugees and the most vulnerable urban refugees | |
| Unmet needs | Some refugees living outside camps will not be reached Limited identification of refugees with special needs | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, IOM | 70% | 100% camp based and 40% of non-camp refugees provided with emergency domestic items |
| UNHCR, IOM | 20% | 70% persons with special needs supported |

Basic Needs Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------|--|
| IOM | 10,500,000 |
| UN-Habitat | 3,500,000 |
| UNHCR | 112,073,853 |
| BASIC NEEDS TOTAL | 126,073,853 |

| J. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IRAQ | |
|--|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNICEF |
| Participating Agencies | UNHCR, SCI, NRC, WHO, UN-Habitat, UN Women and IOM |
| Objectives | <p>1. COORDINATION Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>2. WATER a) Ensure regular access for all Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water. b) Repair or upgrade water services for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>3. SANITATION a) Ensure regular access to secure, clean and maintained sanitation and hygiene facilities in camps, which are culturally and gender appropriate, giving consideration to those with special needs. b) Repair or upgrade sanitation services in host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>4. HYGIENE a) Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for all refugees in camps. b) Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for vulnerable groups of refugees in host communities.</p> <p>5. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS a) Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces.) for all refugees in camps. b) Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces) for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> <p>6. SOLID WASTE a) Ensure access to solid waste collection and disposal services for all refugees in camps. b) Upgrade and support solid waste collection and disposal services for host communities “significantly impacted” by the influx of refugees.</p> |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 37,476,622 |
| Contact Information | Mr Murray Wilson, UNICEF Chief WASH: mwilson@unicef.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of the crisis the WASH Working Group in Iraq has delivered water and sanitation services to over 45,000 refugees located in Al Qa’im Camps in Anbar Governorate and Domiz Camp in Dohuk Governorate.

In Anbar Governorate UNICEF and UNHCR in partnership with ISHO, have completed the construction of Camp 3 at Al Obaidy, which can shelter 5,000 people. UNICEF is working in partnership with AFKAR to deliver water use and hygiene messages to 100 per cent of the camp populations in Camps 1 and 2.

Areas for development are in water quality monitoring and reporting and in water quantity monitoring and availability.

In Dohuk Governorate UNHCR led the installation of all water and sanitation infrastructure for the first three phases of Domiz camp, the UNICEF and Government completed phase four, and UNICEF and IPs completed the construction of phase five. Phase seven WASH facilities are being installed by UNHCR, UNICEF and their partners.

The final disposal and treatment of the sewerage and wastewater from Domiz camp is a major challenge. A preliminary design for storm-water drainage which will also include some grey water channelling has been completed, but as yet there are no funds for this activity. UNICEF is working with the GoI to design a low-cost environmentally friendly wastewater treatment system to deal with the effluent from over 34,000 refugees. The present desludging operations being conducted by the Government is non-sustainable in the long term. In partnership with the department of water from Dohuk Governorate UNICEF have completed a 2 km transmission system to deliver up to 2 million litres of water per day to Domiz camp. At the design per capita consumption of 50 l/c/d, this will supply 40,000 people. Despite recent increases in the total water provided, its equitable distribution remains a problem, especially to the informal and transit areas surrounding the main phases of Domiz, where some people get only 15 l/c/d.

MSF has been delivering hygiene messages to over 20,000 people through their hygiene teams as well as delivering water tankers in parts of the camp which are difficult to access during times of rain making the roads impassable for larger tankers as well as during the construction phases. MSF has also been monitoring water distribution and availability as well as water quality. NRC have conducted a comprehensive Shelter and WASH survey of Domiz which outlined some of the problems the crowded conditions are causing. This survey confirms that the camp has a total of 1,798 latrines, but with varying rates of usage from 7 to 120 people per latrine. UNICEF, jointly with IRW, will be conducting hygiene and water use education for all refugees in Domiz camp, in partnership with the Department of Health of the Governorate of Dohuk. UNHCR have distributed hygiene kits to all refugee families on registration, and some partners have made follow up distributions of hygiene consumables, but due to lack of funding this has not been comprehensive. UNICEF has agreed in principle with WFP to use the food voucher system to distribute basic hygiene items, cutting administrative costs and boosting the local economy.

As the number of refugees has rapidly increased to over 700 per day, it has become clear that the high costs of providing WASH infrastructure and services is barely sustainable with the funding level received so far. Reductions in standards of infrastructure and services taken so far include: supplying only the most basic hygiene items, capping the volume of water supplied at 50 litres per person per day, more equitable distribution of existing resources, using simpler sanitation facilities, seeking to reduce the desludging of grey water from the camps through appropriate on-site treatment, and postponing the installation of hot water supply systems until next autumn.

Coordination is increasing now with more staff recruited by UNICEF and UNHCR in Dohuk and Erbil. Separate technical sub-groups for water and sanitation have been established. Master plans for water

and sanitation are under development. The hygiene technical working group will operate as part of the public health working group. The formation of WASH committees is as yet not implemented.

The rapid increase in the number of Syrian refugees arriving in Dohuk has consistently outpaced the availability of the agencies to mobilise resources. This has created serious financial constraints. To date no WASH interventions have been made for refugees residing in host communities due to the continuing lack of funding for these activities.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The rapid increase in the number of refugees threatens to overwhelm the capacity of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) and its UN and NGO support agencies to meet the basic needs of the refugees especially in the WASH sector. The Emergency WASH working group has decided to prioritise the needs of the 132,000 refugees expected to be in camps by the end of 2013. Of the 218,000 refugees expected to be in host communities; the WASH agencies will only target 10 per cent, or some 21,800 of the most vulnerable groups and those where there is a “significant increase” in the strain on local services, particularly water and sanitation.

The increase to 350,000 refugees will cause further pressure on environmental sanitation and public health issues. Already diarrhoea rates in Domiz camp are increasing and have reached 1.6 per cent of the total camp population, (8.5 per cent of children under-five). The main problems in Domiz are the non-permeability of the soil requiring 100 per cent of wastewater to be pumped and tankered off-site. This is financially unsustainable in the medium to long term. Improved appropriate and environmentally sound designs and standards for waste water disposal need to be adopted urgently.

In this RRP5, 89 per cent of WASH resources are requested for refugees in camps and 11 per cent for refugees in host communities, given that WASH facilities and infrastructure in camps is entirely new construction while in host communities the expansion of WASH infrastructure is less intensive. Effort will be made to drive down costs in camps through the use of more appropriate technologies in order to liberate more funding for host communities.

Concern over sustainability and limited funding will require that per capita costs be lowered as more refugees arrive. In each new camp location a detailed cost benefit analysis will be carried out on sanitation solutions, including operations and maintenance costs over the assumed life of the camp. The cheaper and most sustainable option will always be chosen. Water availability in general is not a problem in camps in Iraq but maintaining and monitoring its quality and ensuring more equitable distribution will be the major focus.

With such limited resources available WASH in Iraq will have to keep relying on the Government to increase its already significant role. To date the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) has provided desludging services in all camps where needed as well as tankering water to areas where supply does not meet demand. They have constructed latrines in some sectors of Domiz and have taken up full responsibility for solid waste collection and disposal. This RRP5 assumes that this level of cooperation and support will continue for the rest of this year.

To date no interventions have been made for the approximately 60 per cent of refugees living in host communities by the UN or NGO's but the Governments of Iraq and the Kurdish Regional Government have provided water and sanitation services through their regular service provision to the general population. This level of Government support to the refugees in host communities is expected to continue.

It is important to involve all members of the community, particularly women and girls, at all stages of emergency WASH programmes as they bring valuable perspectives, capabilities and contributions to the emergency response. Moreover, women are key actors in influencing the public health of the household. Also the sharing of water resources between host and displaced communities, if not done in a sensitive manner involving all parties, can spark violence in an already tense situation. The engagement of all actors in a participatory approach can help to reduce tensions and build community relationships. To this end UN Women will be full partners in providing advice, guidance and policy on how to better mainstream gender considerations in WASH, and to evaluate all WASH activities for their impact on women and men.

These priorities will be implemented primarily through partners such as KURDS, IRW, Qandil and others.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- GoI will continue to fund 25 per cent of the WASH response with various activities
- Negotiations for land allocation are successful
- Costs of operating in Iraq remain high impacting resource mobilisation

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES

132,000 refugees in camps, plus some 21,800 vulnerable individuals in non-camp settings (10 per cent of non-camp population).

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provision of basic water supply for all refugees in camps, ensuring water quality is monitored and maintained.
- Provision of basic sanitation for all refugees in camps, including improvements in wastewater treatment.
- Provision of basic water supply and sanitation for vulnerable refugees in host communities.
- Promotion of hygiene and water conservation among refugees in camps and vulnerable refugees in host communities, including the provision of soap and the most basic of hygiene items.
- Preparedness for cholera/outbreaks (tracking the mapping of diarrhoea cases).
- Provision of basic WASH facilities and services in public institutions in camps and host communities.
- Management of solid waste in camps.
- Community mobilization and gender evaluation in camps and host communities.
- Improvements in water supply infrastructure in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improvements in sanitation services in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improvements in solid waste collection services in communities “significantly impacted” by refugees.
- Improve the coordination amongst partners, Government and donors.
- Preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency WASH supplies

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|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 1 | Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national/ sub-national levels | |
| Expected Outcomes | WASH implementation is coordinated at the national and subnational levels | |
| Priorities | N/A | |
| Unmet needs | Not all partners will be available for coordination meetings | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, GoI, KRG | 1 meeting | 5 meetings |
| UNICEF, GoI, KRG | Monthly Meetings | Weekly Meetings - North Zone |
| UNICEF, GoI, KRG | Monthly meetings | Bi-Weekly Meeting - Centre Zone |
| UNICEF, GoI, KRG | N/A | 6 Reports |
| UNICEF, GoI, KRG | N/A | Completed WASH standards and guidelines |

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| Output 2 | Ensure regular access for all Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient and safe drinking water and repair/upgrade water services in host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugees have access to safe drinking water in camps and in host communities | |
| Priorities | Timely and sufficient supply of safe drinking water Sufficient supply of water for domestic use Refugees with special needs reached out | |
| Unmet needs | Not all water infrastructure and facilities in host communities can be identified and repaired. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, KRG (DoW) | 52,000 | 132,000 people provided with safe access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use |
| UN Women, UNICEF, NRC, UNHCR | N/A | 5 committees camp WASH Committees established |
| UNICEF, UN Women, NRC, UNHCR | N/A | 80% of refugees in camp WASH committees report positively on the appropriateness of the water facilities |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, KRG (DoW) | N/A | 200 Syrian refugees with disabled/special needs have access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use. |
| UNICEF, WHO, KRG (DoH) | N/A | Weekly reports on water quality and quantity monitoring established |
| UN-Habitat, NRC UNICEF, KRG (DoW), UN Women | N/A | 19,800 host community members provided with improved access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use. |
| UN-Habitat, NRC, UNICEF, KRG (DoW), UN Women | N/A | 300 number of disabled/special needs in host communities with access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic use. |
| IOM | | 25,000 people provided with safe access to drinking water due to construction and installation of 50 water tanks |

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| Output 3 | Ensure regular access to secure, clean and maintained sanitation and hygiene facilities in camps, which are culturally and gender appropriate, giving consideration to those with special needs and repair/upgrade sanitation services in host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugees in camps and host communities benefit from clean, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation facilities. | |
| Priorities | Construct sanitation facilities in camps Improve sanitation facilities benefiting host community Construct sanitation facilities for refugees with special needs | |
| Unmet needs | Regular maintenance of the constructed sanitation facilities | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, UN Women | 52,000 | 132,000 refugees provided with access to sanitation facilities in camps |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, NRC, UN Women | 0 | 200 refugees disabled/special needs with access to improved sanitation |
| UN-Habitat, NRC, UN Women, KRG (DoS) | N/A | 19,800 host community members provided with access to sanitation facilities |
| UN-Habitat, NRC, UN Women, KRG (DoS) | N/A | 100 members of host communities disabled/special needs benefiting from improved access to sanitation services. |

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| Output 4 | Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for all refugees in camps Ensure access to hygiene and water use education (including hygiene kits) for vulnerable groups of refugees in host communities | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugees are aware about the importance of hygiene and use provided family and basic hygiene kits. Outbreak of cholera and other water-borne diseases prevented | |
| Priorities | Distribution of basic hygiene kits Distribution of family kits Hygiene education campaign conducted | |
| Unmet needs | Large families need more basic hygiene items | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| SCI, NRC, WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, KRG(DoH) | 25,000 | 132,000 people receiving hygiene promotion and water use education messages. |
| SCI, NRC, UNICEF | 3,000 | 26,000 families receiving basic hygiene kits monthly, especially soap. |
| UNHCR | 26,000 | 70,000 new arrivals provided with family kit on arrival. |
| UNICEF, NRC, UN Women, DoH | N/A | 20,000 people receiving hygiene promotion and water use education messages. |
| UNICEF, WFP, NRC, UN Women | N/A | 4,000 families receiving hygiene kits monthly |
| UNHCR | 26,000 | 70,000 new arrivals provided with family kit on arrival. |
| UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, DoH | N/A | Cholera/outbreak preparedness plan complete (with stocks prepositioned) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Emergency intervention in case of water contamination/epidemic |

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| Output 5 | Provide or improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions (schools, health posts, hospitals and child friendly spaces) for all refugees in camps and improve access to gender and disabled appropriate water and sanitation services in public institutions for host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees | |
| Expected Outcomes | Improved sanitation services and facilities in public institutions | |
| Priorities | Rehabilitate and expand water and sanitation facilities in schools, health posts and child friendly spaces | |
| Unmet needs | Water and sanitation facilities in public institution require regular maintenance which cannot be guaranteed and implemented. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, KRG(DoE) | 2,500 | 7,000 Syrian students benefitting from improved water, sanitation facilities in their learning environment. |
| UNICEF, KRG(DoE) | 2,500 | 7,000 Syrian students reached with hygiene messages. |
| UNICEF, MSF, KRG(DoH) | 3 | 7 clinics with improved WASH facilities |
| UNICEF, | 2,000 | 6,000 children in CFS's benefitting from improved WASH facilities. |
| UNICEF, NRC, DoE | 500 | 2,500 students benefitting from improved water, sanitation facilities in their learning environment. |
| UNICEF, NRC, DoE | 500 | 2,500 students reached with hygiene messages. |
| UNICEF, NRC, DoE | 3 | 8 clinics with improved WASH facilities. |
| UNICEF, NRC, DoE | N/A | 2,500 children in CFS's benefitting from improved WASH facilities. |
| IOM | | 34 public institutions equipped with appropriate water and sanitation services |

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|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 6 | Ensure access to solid waste collection and disposal services for all refugees in camps and upgrade and support solid waste collection and disposal services for host communities "significantly impacted" by the influx of refugees | |
| Expected Outcomes | Solid waste collection maintained or improved | |
| Priorities | Solid waste collected Solid waste management system put in place in camps and impacted host communities | |
| Unmet needs | Not all impacted host communities can be reached | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| Gol, KRG, UNHCR | 52,000 | 132,000 people benefitting from solid waste management in camps. |
| KRG, Gol, UN-Habitat | N/A | 19,800 people benefitting from improved solid waste management in host communities. |

WASH Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| IOM | 1,850,000 |
| NRC | 1,000,000 |
| SCI | 200,000 |
| UN-Habitat | 2,871,856 |
| UN Women | 450,000 |
| UNHCR | 1,003,857 |
| UNICEF | 29,497,429 |
| WHO | 603,480 |
| WASH TOTAL | 37,476,622 |



Dohuk, IRAQ: Silva receives a Vitamin A supplement during a UNICEF supported measles and meningitis vaccination drive at the Domiz Syrian refugee camp in northern Iraq. Concerns about the nutrition of children at the camp prompted UNICEF to initiate the first nutrition assessment in Iraq's two refugee camps.
© UNICEF/Iraq 2013/Salam Abdulmunem

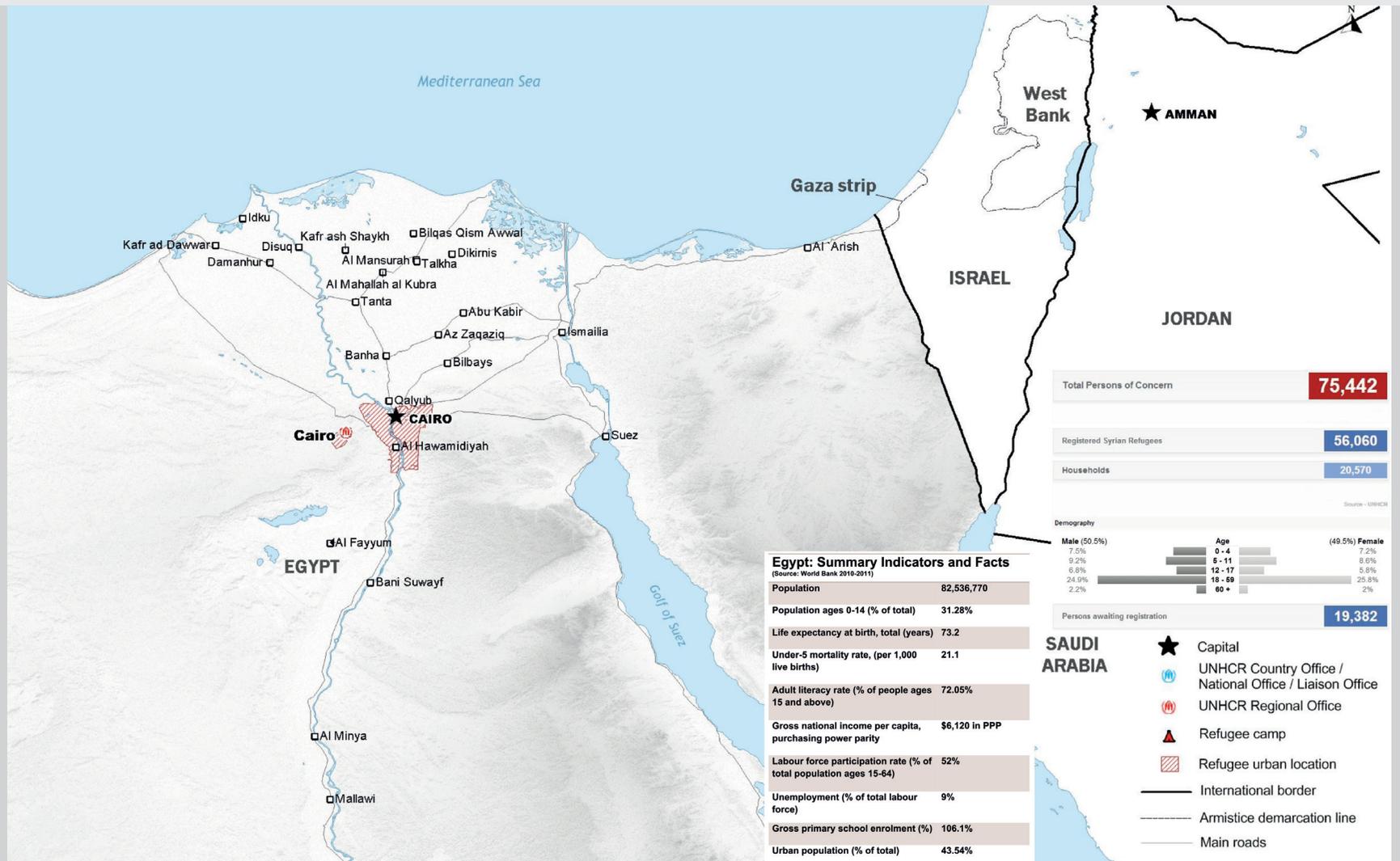
K. IRAQ FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| ACTED | 3,342,000 |
| DRC | 1,560,000 |
| IOM | 25,475,000 |
| IRC | 715,000 |
| NRC | 2,000,000 |
| SCI | 200,000 |
| UN Women | 450,000 |
| UNESCO | 3,500,000 |
| UNFPA | 4,950,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 6,371,856 |
| UNHCR | 162,350,371 |
| UNICEF | 44,247,429 |
| UPP/PAO | 284,034 |
| WFP | 51,939,803 |
| WHO | 3,473,480 |
| TOTAL | 310,858,973 |

| Response | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Protection | 52,802,458 |
| Food | 54,850,451 |
| Basic Needs | 126,073,853 |
| WASH | 37,476,622 |
| Education | 26,334,708 |
| Health | 13,320,881 |
| TOTAL | 310,858,973 |



Refugee child during a medical consultations
at a UNHCR funded clinic.
© UNHCR/I.Bartolini 2012



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

EGYPT RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although nearly 50,000 Syrians had already registered as of mid-May and 18,000 were pending registration, many have not done approached UNHCR either because they have sufficient means of their own for now or because they are reluctant or unable to come forward because of fear of being labelled a refugee, or because of difficulties in accessing the UNHCR registration centre in Cairo or mobile registration clinics in Alexandria and Damietta²⁵. It is anticipated that the number of Syrian refugees seeking asylum in neighbouring countries will continue to increase, including through direct arrivals through flights from Damascus to Cairo currently fully booked weeks in advance. Moreover, it can be expected that some refugees who sought asylum in neighbouring Jordan and Lebanon may relocate to Egypt due to high refugee populations in both countries, as well as the relatively high cost of living, perceived protection risks and limited job opportunities. The Government of Egypt (GoE), civil society and charitable organizations have responded very generously to the needs of Syrian refugees; however, as numbers increase it becomes more difficult for them to reach all vulnerable families and sustain the level of assistance.

The number of Syrian registered refugees is expected to reach 100,000 by 31 December 2013 as they continue to arrive in high numbers and those who have been in Egypt for some time deplete their savings and become less able to find work to sustain themselves and their families. Nevertheless, there will likely still be a large number of Syrian refugees in Egypt who do not register with UNHCR as they are able to legalize their stay through the normal immigration procedures and do not require humanitarian assistance.

Joint UN needs assessments conducted in November 2012 and in February 2013 identified Syrian refugees' key humanitarian needs mainly in the areas of housing, employment, food security, health and education. UNHCR and partners have noted that many families arriving more recently come with limited financial resources and are starting to reside in poorer neighbourhoods in Greater Cairo and other urban centres. Others are forced to significantly reduce their expenses by sharing accommodation and by changing their eating habits. Additionally, many refugee families voiced concerns about their children, many of whom have gone through traumatic experiences in Syria. Some Syrian children are not attending school, either because families cannot afford education costs or because of lack of space and resources in public schools in certain areas. Through the expansion of its registration activities and on-going assessments, UNHCR has been able to confirm the growing needs of Syrian refugees and together with partners design the necessary response.

25 According to Government of Egypt (GoE) official statistics, some 140,000 Syrians were residing in Egypt as of end of February 2013.

The number of UN agencies and partners taking part in this plan has increased from three to eleven in view of growing needs. Based on additional assessments, including on child protection and education, inter-agency groups, often with the participation of line Ministries, have established priorities and developed an inter-agency response addressing the main areas of need in a coordinated and structured manner, and are appealing for a total of US\$ 66,705,984.

As the lead agency in this response, UNHCR has a long-standing refugee programme which already offers protection and assistance to some 48,000 asylum-seekers and refugees primarily from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia and Eritrea. While Syrian new arrivals have so far been included in all existing services, UNHCR's capacity, like that of its partners, needs to be significantly scaled up to cater to the needs of a substantially larger population of concern. However, given the needs of the various refugee communities already present in Egypt and the importance of ensuring equity in humanitarian aid provision, the assistance and services provided to Syrian refugees will continue to be aligned with existing refugee programmes and policies with some adjustments.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and, based on a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government in 1954, UNHCR registers, provides documentation to asylum-seekers and determines their refugee status on behalf of the Government and in close cooperation with the relevant authorities.

Since the January 2011 uprising in Egypt, the general political situation has remained relatively uncertain with periodic mass demonstrations and the disruption of key services. A rise in criminality and a significant increase in the cost of living have affected refugees as well as Egyptians. Nonetheless, the GoE has kept a positive attitude towards Syrians, maintaining open borders and issuing three-month visitor visas upon arrival. After this period, Syrians are expected to regularize their stay by extending their residency permit every six months through the Department of Immigration (Ministry of Interior). Those Syrians with children enrolled in public or private schools can obtain one-year residency permits. Syrians registered with UNHCR are able to obtain six-month renewable residency permits on their UNHCR refugee card. A number of Syrians with forged visas were identified at Cairo International Airport since the beginning of the year, attempting to travel to European countries, and UNHCR continues to intervene and advocate on behalf of Syrian refugees to ensure they are not refouled to Syria.

At the end of 2012, the registered Syrian population was comprised of some 13,000 individuals, up from 99 individuals in 2011. By March 2013, following a significant scale-up in registration across the country, UNHCR had registered 30,000 Syrians, surpassing its projected planning figure for June 2013. Based on current arrival rates and registration trends, it is estimated that the number of Syrians in need of assistance will reach 100,000 by the end of the year, with as many as 60,000 registered by July. As per Government figures, some 140,000 Syrians are already residing in Egypt, however, given the

favourable protection environment generally afforded by the authorities, particularly with regard to the granting of visa and residency permits, some Syrians may not feel the need to register, particularly if they are able to make ends meet with the resources they brought with them from Syria or by working. The asylum space in Egypt is considered to remain stable for the foreseeable future.

Syrians registered with UNHCR in Egypt tend to originate from Homs, followed by Damascus and Aleppo and are living in urban neighbourhoods throughout Egypt, renting and sharing whatever accommodation they are able to afford. According to information collected to date, Syrians coming to Egypt generally flee directly from Syria or transit briefly through Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey. They chose to come to Egypt due to existing community ties in the country, the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon, and the perception that there is work available in Egypt. In the case of refugees in Damietta, for instance, many come from East Ghouta in Syria, and have family links with Syrian craftsmen established in Damietta prior to the crisis. There are similar historical community linkages elsewhere including in specific neighbourhoods of Cairo and Alexandria.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Until June 2012, Syrians arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle- to upper-middle class families with sufficient means to settle in affluent areas of the capital or other cities. Since then, however, the number of families arriving with limited financial resources has started to rise as evidenced by the growing numbers residing in poor neighbourhoods of Greater Cairo, some very far from the areas where UNHCR and its partners are used to providing services. As the second largest urban centre in Egypt, Alexandria is as a key location hosting Syrians due to its size, an existing social network, and because of lower cost of living than in Cairo. However, UNHCR has found that the Syrian population is spread across Egypt, well beyond Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, where UNHCR and partners have concentrated their services. This spread-out population of concern poses a significant challenge in terms of outreach and service delivery.

While several rapid assessments of the Syrian population were conducted in 2012, the first joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP needs assessment took place in November 2012, followed by two inter-agency assessments in February 2013: one in Alexandria and one in New Damietta. These assessments reveal that accurate information about the purpose of registration is not reaching all Syrians, and many are confused about procedures for residency permits, therefore limiting access to certain services including banks, schools, and hospitals. Other essential needs and protection challenges identified by Syrian refugees include lack of purchasing power to buy sufficient food, widespread sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harassment, trauma and need for psycho-social support, child protection and security threats related to local criminality and exploitation. Additional protection concerns include housing, access to work, and education challenges were among the main problems raised by Syrian refugees.

Support with housing was repeatedly identified as a key priority because of the significant proportion of refugees' household budget which is dedicated to rent, which is often inflated by landlords, and because each month the resources they brought from Syria are diminishing. Many families are unsure how long they can sustain their current housing arrangements and many have already moved to cheaper

neighbourhoods or have started to share apartments. In addition, it is anticipated that many Syrians living in Alexandria and other coastal cities will have to move out of their apartments in summer owing to the on-set of the tourist season and significant increases in rent during this period.

Syrians are generally keen to work but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits are difficult to obtain, as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available and qualified to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. Syrian men and women identified unemployment as the second greatest concern in Egypt. Some Syrian refugee men work in the informal market including in restaurants and in masonry but the majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR have not been able to find jobs and are dependent on personal savings and humanitarian assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners, as well as local charity organizations. Some 60 per cent of registered Syrian families have received financial assistance, and 80 per cent of newcomers recently registered have received a one-time emergency grant through UNHCR's partners Caritas Egypt and Islamic Relief Worldwide.

The third greatest concern raised by Syrians is access to education. The GoE has provided Syrians with access to public primary and secondary education on the same basis as Egyptians; however, further support is required to facilitate enrolment procedures and the integration of Syrian children in schools. Moreover, places in public schools are limited and private schools are too expensive for many refugees. Some Syrian community schools, approved by the Ministry of Education and teaching the Egyptian curriculum, have been set up and provide a good alternative in densely populated areas where local Government schools are not able to absorb all Syrian students. UNHCR will support these community schools in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. A significant concern for school-age girls is sexual harassment. In focus group discussions women and girls consistently report harassment on the way to school and even inside public schools as a major concern. Provision of transportation allowances, dialogue with the Ministry of Education and school administrators, awareness-raising and protection responses in schools, including the hiring of guards and sensitization of the police, will be a priority in UNHCR and partners' response with regards to education and child protection.

The GoE has also granted Syrians access to public health care on an equal footing with Egyptians. However, with an already overburdened public health system, additional support is required in the areas of primary, maternal and child health care, as well as life-saving secondary and tertiary health interventions, to ensure that the most vulnerable Syrian refugees are able to access basic and life-saving medical care.

In addition to Greater Cairo, Greater Alexandria and Damietta, UNHCR plans to expand its mobile registration to include Daqahlia, Ismalia, Port Said, Bani Sweif, and Assiut Governorates where a significant number of Syrians reside. Together with other humanitarian partners in Egypt, UNHCR aims to provide protection and facilitate access to basic services for Syrian refugees scattered throughout the country. Implementation of the response will continue to take place through standing partnerships with Government, UN agencies, IOM and NGOs, including new actors, to ensure the response is able to reach all refugees in need.

The main challenge for UNHCR and partners will be the provision of regular services and outreach to Syrian refugees scattered in remote areas of Egypt as the number of refugees continues to increase. In addition, difficulties can be expected in identifying experienced organizations/NGOs to implement projects throughout Egypt.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Overall, Egypt offers a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees. Nonetheless, there have been a small number of deportations in late 2012, including at least two cases of refoulement, of Syrians arrested at airports while attempting to travel illegally to European countries with forged documents. UNHCR requires additional capacity to monitor the protection environment of refugees, particularly at the entry and exit points such as the International Cairo Airport and other ports.

UNHCR and its protection partners will expand their outreach and interaction with the Syrian community through trained Syrian psycho-social workers working with IOM, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Tadamon and the Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC). A trained team of Syrian psycho-social workers is currently working with the community to respond to the psycho-social needs of refugees, identify and refer the most vulnerable cases for access to services, and respond to mental health and protection emergencies in the community. Specific attention is paid to SGBV and child protection issues including early marriage and sexual harassment of women and girls, including in school settings.

UNICEF, through its existing network of partners linked to the Child Protection Committees in Alexandria, will provide an opportunity for children and adolescents to engage in activities in safe spaces, while Kindergarten Supervisors League will work with existing early childhood development centres to facilitate the enrolment of Syrian children. UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to work with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to build on important commitments from the Government which allow Syrian children to access public education at the same rate as Egyptian children. At the same time, Syrian community schools, which are authorized by the MoE, will be supported to provide quality education. In order to ensure parents prioritize education for girls and boys of school-going age, UNHCR and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) will be providing education grants covering the cost of enrolment, school supplies and safe transportation. UNHCR will also work closely with the MoE to support capacity building and where appropriate infrastructure support in schools with high concentrations of Syrian students.

With regard to health care services, the MoH, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, IOM and other partners will enhance access to public health services in different Governorates, complement the secondary and tertiary health care, support preventative care including universal vaccination coverage of Syrian children, access to safe-motherhood services, and monitoring under five children and young child survival and development to ensure adequate growth and development of new-born, infants, preschool and school age children. The health strategy is designed to be in line with UNHCR's policies on public health in emergencies and urban settings. UNHCR, IOM and UNFPA will further expand capacity-building activities for medical service providers and partners, as well as local authorities, religious leaders, police, health professionals and national civil servants working with Syrian refugees.

In collaboration with partners in Egypt, UNHCR will also focus on self-reliance interventions for Syrian refugees in areas of job-creation and livelihood empowerment of poor refugees and, where appropriate, host community households through the launch of small-scale income-generating activities and support for community-based livelihood initiatives, entrepreneurship and skills-training activities to ensure that targeted people regain their productive capacity and avoid the creation of food aid dependency. FAO will expand one of its existing projects to work with Syrian refugees improving the food security through urban farming to ensure adequate nutrition status of vulnerable households.

Provision of basic domestic items, financial assistance and housing assistance for the most vulnerable will be made through UNHCR, in collaboration with other UN Agencies and NGOs. Housing is the most critical and most expensive basic need identified by Syrian refugees who are facing higher rental prices in comparison to Egyptians. UN-Habitat will assist Syrian refugees with technical and financial assistance through local authorities and civil society organizations, enabling them to identify, assess, document, and implement housing support.

With the approval of the Government, Egypt was included in the WFP's regional emergency operation for Syrian refugees at the beginning of January 2013. This project will continue for the remainder of the year. WFP will provide food assistance to an estimated 60,000 food-insecure Syrian refugees by the end of the year through vouchers valued at US\$ 30/month per person to ensure sufficient nutritional food intake. UNHCR works closely with WFP to identify vulnerable refugees in need of food assistance.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

With the rapid increase of Syrians arriving in Egypt and the broadening humanitarian needs, as well as the potential impact on already stretched public services, the GoE has increased its engagement in the overall planning of the refugee emergency. UNHCR's main counterpart is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which coordinates and communicates with agencies on all Government policy and operational matters in relation to refugee affairs. UNHCR will continue to work closely with its main Governmental counterpart in Egypt, the Refugee Affairs Department at the MoFA, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), which oversees the work of national NGOs, as well as the Ministry of Interior, on all matters pertaining to registration, documentation, and issuance of residence permits for Syrian refugees. Along the same lines, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF will continue to work closely with the MoH and MoE respectively to ensure access to public health and education services for Syrian refugees.

UNHCR has implemented a protection and assistance programme for urban refugees of mixed nationalities for decades in Cairo and Alexandria with well-established coordination and implementation modalities. As lead agency for the refugee response, UNHCR convenes monthly inter-agency coordination meetings attended by UN agencies, IOM, national and international NGOs and key donors. In early 2013, the frequency of inter-agency partner meetings has increased to fortnightly in response to the need for increased information-sharing and coordination around the Syrian influx, and the partner base has grown as a number of new international and national partners have joined the Syria response in Egypt.

Several inter-agency working groups have been established, including health, education, livelihoods, protection (including SGBV, psycho-social services, and child protection working groups) some of which meet on a bi-weekly or monthly basis to discuss coordination and response standards for the Syrian refugee programme.

| E. PROTECTION EGYPT | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | Save the Children, Caritas-Alexandria, UNFPA, UNICEF, Tadamon, Terre des Hommes, AMERA, PSTIC, IOM, St. Andrews |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and policy developed or strengthened • Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained • Favourable protection environment • Risk of SGBV reduced and quality response improved • Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved • Protection of children strengthened |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 7,615,109 |
| Contact Information | Elizabeth Tan, Regional Deputy Representative, tan@unhcr.org Nick Sore, Child Protection Officer; soreatunhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR carries out registration activities and provision of documentation for Syrian refugees in Cairo through a registration centre based in Zamalek. Mobile registration teams are also covering remote areas in Greater Cairo, as well as Alexandria and Damietta where over 40 per cent of the registered Syrian population are concentrated. As of 12 April 2013, UNHCR had registered 36,904 Syrian refugees. Further mapping and needs assessments of Syrian populations living in other Governorates in Egypt will take place to afford a better understanding and provide for future planning of the registration needs, through cooperation with the American University in Cairo (AUC) and IOM.

UNHCR expects to register some 100,000 Syrians by end of 2013. In addition to the existing permanent registration centre in Cairo, UNHCR will also establish an office in Alexandria to provide permanent registration capacity as well as protection, community services and programme monitoring for the Nile Delta region, and will continue to serve other parts of the country through mobile registration.

Those cases requiring legal representation and follow-up in the national legal system have been referred to one of UNHCR's legal partners, which provide legal representation to Syrian refugees in detention, as well as extending support in filing police reports, addressing complex administrative procedures or other legal issues.

UNHCR and its partners have developed strong Syrian community networks, which assist to identify protection cases, and vulnerable individuals and families in the community and are trained to refer them to appropriate service providers and UNHCR. This outreach methodology has allowed UNHCR and its partners to provide housing and emergency support to destitute families, medical and psycho-social support to victims of SGBV, protection and community support to unaccompanied and separated children and protection interventions for detention and other legal cases. UNHCR and NGOs are also able to refer cases to community-based psycho-social workers and volunteers who provide support and follow-up on a sustained basis.

An SGBV Working Group has been established, and prevention and response mechanisms are being strengthened and coordinated in a more consistent manner, involving the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the National Council for Women (NCW). The working group has focused particularly on monitoring early marriage and SGBV in schools and is in the process of elaborating protection and programme interventions to respond to these protection risks.

A micro-grants programme for refugee community groups was initiated in January 2013 in Cairo with the aim of bringing the Syrian community together to address and innovatively highlight and create awareness around child protection and child rights issues. Fifteen grants were distributed for diverse projects to help the Syrian community to identify and begin to address child protection concerns through mediums such as art, film and drama. One group of adolescent girls is implementing an awareness-raising project on early marriage.

A total of 61 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified between June 2012 and April 2013 and protection partners are further improving the identification processes. Inter-agency best interest determination processes are in place in Greater Cairo and Caritas social workers are being trained by UNHCR, UNICEF and local child protection partners to initiate and carry out best interest processes in Alexandria. Save the Children has started a project to developing the capacity of UNHCR's partners on child protection. This capacity development will be expanded under RRP5 and will involve more partners and geographical locations.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

IOM will conduct a profiling exercise which will contribute to achieving more accurate information on Syrian communities, nearly 50 per cent of which are expected to settle outside greater Cairo, shedding light on their number and location, as well as intentions for further relocation and socio-economic needs. UNHCR will strengthen its field presence through the establishment of an office in Alexandria and through enhanced mobile registration and protection missions. Protection partners have committed to reaching out to Governorates outside Cairo to provide protection monitoring, identification of protection and vulnerable cases for referral to service providers. Community and psycho-social support networks will also be strengthened in areas outside Cairo to ensure identification and follow-up of individual protection cases.

Outreach activities and on-going communication with Syrian communities and civil society has revealed that the most pressing protection risks affecting women and children include Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), with reports of refugee women opting for marriage with Egyptian nationals in order to guarantee a roof over their heads. Hence, shelter is one of the most pressing protection concerns among many in the Syrian community. There is also an increasing concern among Syrian parents over sexual harassment of Syrian young women and girls in the streets and schools. There have been confirmed reports of families withdrawing their daughters from school to avoid harassment and worse. The inter-agency SGBV response under the RRP5 includes measures such as awareness-raising and sensitization for both Syrian and Egyptian communities, increased liaison with local police stations, capacity-building for targeted Government and community schools to improve security measures, provision of transportation grants for vulnerable school-aged children, and legal assistance for victims who are willing to file complaints.

On child protection, several assessments have revealed a significant number of Syrian children showing signs of psychological and social distress including withdrawal, fear, loneliness and isolation, and difficulties adapting to the new environment. Cases of child labour have been reported and there is a real risk of early marriage emerging. UA/SC require close monitoring and follow-up. Violence in school has also been reported as a key issue by parents and children.

The child protection intervention will be six-fold:

- (1) Establishing child friendly spaces as an entry point for working with children and youth with the aim of responding to children's and young people's right to protection and psycho-social well-being. Child friendly spaces will provide structured recreational and life-skills development activities. Children in need of care and protection will be identified and referred to appropriate services for social support or specialized assistance;
- (2) Linking child protection interventions to statutory child protection systems where appropriate such as Child Protection Committees, legal aid;
- (3) Establish case management and best-interest determination systems as appropriate;
- (4) Develop child safeguard standards, including prevention of SGBV;
- (5) Monitoring of child protection issues through rapid assessments, field monitoring and data analysis;
- (6) Ensuring linkages with activities implemented within the education response in schools to ensure safe learning environments free of violence and exploitation.

All protection actors acknowledge the importance of raising awareness and building the capacity of partners, Government agencies and service providers to identify and respond to protection concerns in the Syrian community. At the same time, experience has shown that the refugee communities themselves are the greatest resource in the identification, early response and follow-up not only of individual protection cases and, but also in relation to more general protection concerns such as SGBV, early marriage, harassment, exploitation, detention, security issues and psycho-social needs of the members of their own community. UNHCR and its partners will continue to train psycho-social workers, community outreach volunteers and youth to provide support within their communities. The psycho-social working group, attended by most protection partners, provides a forum to ensure coordination of activities, sharing of information and identification of emerging and existing protection risks.

Resettlement will be used as a critical protection tool for Syrian refugees who have urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, such as women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and torture, at-risk LGBTI, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country.

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| Output 1 | Law and policy developed or strengthened | |
| Expected Outcomes | Advocacy and engagement of the relevant Egyptian authorities contributes towards maintaining a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees | |
| Priorities | Linking support to Syrian children in Egypt to child protection Government services and statutory bodies | |
| Unmet needs | Limited child protection services available for children | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (TdH) | N/A | 5 information and coordination meetings with Government stakeholders on child protection issues (Governorates, NCCM, MoI) result in improved referrals to Government services. Coordination with MoFA, National Security and Immigration Department further strengthened to follow up on individual protection cases and promote core refugee law principles. |
| UNICEF, Save the Children | N/A | Capacity-building undertaken with 8 Governmental agencies |
| Save the Children | N/A | 4 advocacy campaigns and capacity-building activities targeting Government officials |

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| Output 2 | Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained | |
| Expected Outcomes | Registration conducted on an individual basis Registration data updated on a continuous basis Data collection methodology for mapping and profiling defined Locations assessment, mapping and profiling conducted in selected localities | |
| Priorities | Achieve full data capture, reach more refugees through increased mobile registration Increase quantitative and qualitative data on all Syrians' current location in Egypt, their intentions of future displacement and socio-economic situation in order to better identify and meet their increasing needs | |
| Unmet needs | Lack of information on and/or possibility to reach the services available to Syrians in Egypt. Inadequate community outreach and dissemination of information on UNHCR registration | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | 36,904 | 100,000 |
| UNHCR, IOM | N/A | 12,000 households profiled and mapped |
| UNHCR | N/A | Registration data updated on continuous basis |

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| Output 3 | Favourable protection environment | |
| Expected Outcomes | Community-based protection interventions increase protection space and protection responses for Syrian refugees Awareness of the risks of irregular secondary movements towards third countries in the Mediterranean Basin increased Information on the services available to Syrians communities in Egypt increased Capacity of local partners to provide reliable information to Syrians increased Psycho-social support activities and counselling carried out Psycho-social training programme and clinical training for counsellors and psychologists implemented. | |
| Priorities | Psycho-social support for Syrian families | |
| Unmet needs | Community-based interventions | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR | N/A | Advocacy is conducted with the authorities on access to territory and documentation |
| AMERA, UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children, TdH-PSTIC | N/A | 9,000 members of the Syrian community will benefit from community-based interventions including psycho-social support and counselling |
| St Andrews, IOM, UNHCR | N/A | 600 Syrian and Egyptian humanitarian workers and volunteers targeted for awareness campaigns and psycho-social training programmes |
| IOM | N/A | 15,000 Syrian refugees targeted for awareness-raising campaigns |

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| Output 4 | Risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of the response improved | |
| Expected Outcomes | Risk of SGBV is decreased SGBV response mechanisms are improved with clear referral pathways established with relevant partners and Government | |
| Priorities | Collecting substantiated data on SGBV, greater collaboration with Government and national partners | |
| Unmet needs | Dissemination of information on SGBV and SGBV services for Syrian refugees | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF | N/A | Advocacy conducted with police and judiciary Legal assistance provided to survivors of SGBV incidents 120 religious and community leaders trained on addressing SGBV and raising awareness in target communities (15 per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut) |
| UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon | N/A | 200 health service providers sensitized on SGBV issues (25 per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut) Awareness of 2000 Syrian refugees and Egyptian host community (special focus on men and boys) raised through awareness events/activities and dissemination of SGBV materials (250 families per target areas, 3 target areas in Greater Cairo, 3 areas in Alexandria and 2 areas in Assiut) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Multi-sectoral SGBV working group established and inter-agency prevention and response plan of action designed |
| UNHCR | N/A | Special procedures for child survivors of SGBV established and sustained |
| TdH-PSTIC, Caritas-Alexandria | 100 | Counselling provided for 350 survivors of SGBV |
| TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon, UNHCR, | N/A | Community-based protection solutions, including safe emergency family shelter provided in four major centres |
| UNHCR, TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon Caritas-Alexandria | N/A | Referral mechanisms for emergency protection cases established |
| TdH-PSTIC-Tadamon, UNHCR | N/A | Safe houses are established for survivors of SGBV |

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| Output 5 | Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved | |
| Expected Outcomes | No Syrian refugees are refouled / deported | |
| Priorities | Coordination with the GoE on refoulement / deportation | |
| Unmet needs | Information sessions on residency and legal and security rules, marriage and power of attorney | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, AMERA | N/A | 4 advocacy campaigns conducted with GoE |
| UNHCR | N/A | Appropriate detention conditions promoted with GoE |
| UNHCR, AMERA | 50 | Legal assistance provided to 150 refugees |
| UNHCR | N/A | 20 interventions for release of individuals from detentions carried out |
| UNHCR, AMERA | N/A | 6 meetings with civil society on monitoring and support to detainees |

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| Output 6 | Protection of children strengthened | |
| Expected Outcomes | Capacity for protection of Syrian children is increased within the Syrian community; psycho-social well-being of Syrian children improves. | |
| Priorities | Create safe spaces for children, increase capacity of Syrian community to protect their children, psycho-social support | |
| Unmet needs | Safe spaces for children throughout the metropolitan areas of Egypt where Syrian refugees are living. | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNICEF, SC, TdH | 50 | 200 partner staff are trained in child protection |
| UNICEF, TdH, SC | N/A | Core child protection structures/functions are established |
| UNICEF, SC, TdH, Caritas-Alexandria | 500 | 4,000 refugee adolescents engaged in constructive activities through child friendly spaces |
| Caritas CETI | N/A | Measures to assist children with mental/physical disabilities are established and maintained |
| UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria | Y | Best interest determination process established and operational in Cairo and Alexandria |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, Caritas-Alexandria | Y | Special arrangements for protection and care of UA/SC are established |

Protection Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------|--|
| IOM | 825,000 |
| Save the Children | 510,000 |
| Terre des Hommes | 586,000 |
| UNFPA | 295,000 |
| UNHCR | 4,889,109 |
| UNICEF | 510,000 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL | 7,615,109 |

| F. HEALTH EGYPT | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC), Terre des Hommes, Refuge Egypt, Resala Association |
| Objectives | Health status of the refugee population improved Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 10,297,366 |
| Contact Information | Mona Attia, Assistant Health Coordinator: attiamo@unhcr.org |

Achievements and Challenges

Joint needs assessments conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and WFP in Egypt, as well as on-going monitoring of health trends through the Health Information System implemented by NGO health partners have found that the major health issues for this population group are related to acute and chronic illnesses, maternal and child health and psychological needs. The GoE has recognized the need to provide essential primary curative and preventive health services. UNHCR and its partners have engaged with the MoH to ensure access to primary health care. UNHCR is also working with selected partners to provide life-saving referral care.

UNHCR and partners have ensured that Syrian refugees are being included in the provision of existing public primary preventative care services in Greater Cairo and Alexandria such as anti-polio vaccination campaigns and other routine vaccination services offered to Egyptians. In March 2013, a plan to cover some 44,600 children in 6th October within an anti-polio vaccination campaign was surpassed with some 51,000 children vaccinated, including 2,700 Syrian children and 3,500 of other various nationalities.

UNHCR's partners in primary and referral health care services have included Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in existing primary health care services and a new partner was identified to ensure access to life-saving specialized care services at secondary and tertiary care levels. Under the Community Health Volunteer (CHV) outreach strategy IOM has established and trained a CHV network within the Syrian community in Egypt focusing on community mobilization, delivering health awareness messages, conducting basic counselling, providing referrals for primary, secondary and tertiary mental health care services and identifying particularly vulnerable migrants in need of further assistance, including potential victims of trafficking. UNHCR partner Refuge Egypt has also mainstreamed Syrians into its existing child clinics providing antenatal, natal and post natal care services, as well as family planning services, TB prevention and treatment, and access to health awareness and voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV.

A joint needs assessment in Alexandria has also paved the way with MoH for decentralized primary curative health and referral care services access for Syrians residing in Alexandria and its surroundings. While many registered Syrian refugees avail themselves to wide network of public primary health care

services available in Egypt, UNHCR's health programme has allowed complementary access to public and NGOs based health services whereby from January to March 2013 some 2,432 Syrians benefited from primary health care services, 182 women benefited from antenatal care, 1,316 from specialized secondary and tertiary services, and some 2,065 benefited from mental health and psycho-social support.

Some of the challenges encountered by Syrians in the health response include incidences where public hospital administrators do not know that Syrians have access to free and subsidized health services on the same footing as Egyptians, early detection of high risk pregnancies and timely access to emergency obstetric care, and a relatively high incidence of costly secondary and tertiary health care services related to chronic and life threatening illnesses.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The decision of the Egyptian Government to allow Syrian refugees to access public health facilities and hospitals on an equal footing with Egyptian nationals is a positive factor in health response to the Syrian crisis. However, the availability and capacity of the national public health system remains limited.

The joint health strategy is predicated on the principle of continued equal access to public health services. To ensure this strategic goal, UNHCR and its partners are working on the following priorities:

1. Support MoH public health system, especially primary health facilities, through need assessment and procurement of equipment and supplies with full coordination between UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM.
2. Expand the capacity and geographic coverage of primary health care and referral care for Syrian patients. WHO will expand their activities mainly in Governorates of Cairo, Giza, Alexandria and Damietta; Save the Children will cover Assiut; UNFPA and UNICEF have added Damietta and Dakahleya or Elfayoum to Greater Cairo and Alexandria: IOM activities will be extended to other remote Governorates where Syrian refugees are registered, and new clinics will be opened through UNHCR implementing partners
3. Improve the quality of health care services available to Syrian refugees through capacity-building of health care workers on reproductive health (UNFPA), emergency health care (WHO), improved maternal and child health (MCH) services (UNICEF and SCF) on human resources capacity-building and necessary equipment (WHO and IOM).
4. Raise awareness among Syrians about availability and accessibility of public health services, taking into account the specific needs of the conflict-affected population. In this context, design specific programmes for children, women and other groups.

Health partners will ensure that health services mapping at Governorate and District levels is completed and further guided by WHO's planned GIS exercise to continuously update the Syrian population on accessible health services.

MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR and partners coordination will enhance preventative health care services, including universal vaccination coverage of Syrian children, access to safe-motherhood services, and monitoring under five children and young child survival and development to ensure adequate growth and development of new-born, infants, pre-school and school age children. Primary curative care will need to be also increasingly guided by rationalized drug prescriptions by UNHCR partners to optimize resources made available for medicinal treatment of communicable and non-communicable illnesses.

Referral specialized care is assessed and prioritized by an independent emergency care committee to prioritise chronic illnesses treatment and other secondary and tertiary health care services. The health strategy increases advocacy and networking efforts with public and civil society actors to enable access to and cover some essential and life-saving costly specialized care including for Syrians suffering from cancers or renal failure. UNHCR implementing partners, WHO and IOM will support the cost of hospital-based care for emergency health interventions.

Finally, UNHCR as a lead agency will coordinate among partners ensure standardization of care, alignment and non-duplication of services offered while maximizing and building upon synergies whenever possible to make optimal use of all available public institutional capacities and partner resources.



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| Output 1 | Access to essential primary health care services (PHC) and to reproductive health and HIV services supported | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total beneficiary population has access to primary health care services 6% of the refugee population is referred to secondary/tertiary or emergency health care services The Health Information System provides monthly updates on refugee health status and informs partner coordination and strategy | |
| Priorities | Provision of reliable information on health services accessible to Syrian refugees by location | |
| Unmet needs | Access problems to Government health facilities, particularly in remote locations | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, MoH, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Resala Association | 2,432 ^a | 60,000 refugees with health needs have access to primary health care services, including women and child health care |
| UNHCR, PSTIC | 1,400 ^b (350 cases) | 5,500 refugees benefit from mental health and psycho-social support (1,400 families) |
| UNHCR, MoH, WHO, UNICEF, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Arab Medical Union, Resala, IOM | 2,700 ^c | 10,000 refugees benefit from preventative health care and community-based health education provided and access to routine EPI vaccination services IOM will establish presence at point of entry in Nuweiba to assist MoH in receiving and screening Syrians |
| UNHCR, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, Resala Association | Health Information System (HIS) established | New UNHCR health partners establish HIS system and share monthly update on refugee health status |
| UNHCR, MoH, WHO, IOM, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, Save the Children, Resala Association | 1,316 ^d | 6,000 refugees are referred to secondary and tertiary health care services, including emergencies |
| MoH, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital Society, Refuge Egypt, Resala Association | 182 ^e | 20,000 women of reproductive age have access to comprehensive reproductive health |

a PHC beneficiary enrolment data from UNHCR partner NGO clinics Caritas, Mahmoud Association and Refuge Egypt – MoH data not available.

b Data reflects Syrian refugees accessing primary health and referral care services only at Psycho-social Training Institute in Cairo, PSTIC

c Syrian children aged 0-15 who benefited from MoH Egypt in March 2012 for anti-polio campaign

d Data from UNHCR partner NGOs clinic Caritas, Mahmoud Association and Refuge Egypt

e Data representing women who received antenatal care at Caritas, Mahmoud Hospital and Refuge Egypt; MoH data not available.

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| IOM | 500,000 |
| Save the Children | 283,000 |
| UNFPA | 500,000 |
| UNHCR | 8,124,366 |
| UNICEF | 390,000 |
| WHO | 500,000 |
| HEALTH TOTAL | 10,297,366 |

| G. LIVELIHOODS AND SELF-RELIANCE EGYPT | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | FAO, IOM, CRS, Caritas Egypt, Save the Children, TdH |
| Objectives | Self-Reliance and livelihoods improved |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 2,685,953 |
| Contact Information | Ziad Ayoubi, Livelihood Officer: ayoubi@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Many Syrians in Egypt are working in the informal sector, including running small businesses, and several of these families do not register with UNHCR, as they do not need the assistance provided by UNHCR, WFP and other partners. Many of those who have registered with UNHCR are also willing and able to work but are facing challenges in accessing the labour market or raising the start-up capital needed for them to start small businesses.

UNHCR and CRS have established an extended employment services centre for Syrian refugees in Egypt. The centre offers facilitation, coordination and referrals based on availability of training and financial services in the Egyptian market for Syrian refugees with human, financial and physical assets. As part of its livelihood project in Alexandria, Caritas is collecting resumes from Syrian youth and providing one-on-one employment and business advice. Moreover, skills development training has been provided to 40 persons in Alexandria where three of them have already started micro businesses. Refugee community-based organizations (CBOs) provide coordination and referral assistance informally, including a job-posting board for other refugees to identify job opportunities.

Despite the presence of some small scale and community-based initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of Syrian refugees in Egypt, there are a number of challenges for the Syrian refugee population in ensuring sustainable livelihood. The main obstacles include: (i) a lack of capital to start businesses; (ii) low wages; and (iii) lack of knowledge of labour demand and opportunities.

In February 2013, FAO undertook an assessment on the impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture, livelihood and food security in the region. The assessment reported that Syrian refugees are abandoning their initial plans of finding employment in their area of expertise and considering jobs at lower wages and outside of their field. It was also noted that Syrian families are relying on their neighbours for assistance with housing or food, at least in the short term. At the same time, the majority of Syrians are willing and able to work, but are unable to find employment. While UNHCR implementing partners provide a wide range of services (financial assistance, education, legal assistance, psycho-social support), and coordinate an extensive referral system, these services fall short of empowering refugees to become self-reliant.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2012, the main source of subsistence for many Syrian families was personal savings brought from Syria. However, by the last quarter of 2012 and the beginning of 2013, those savings had been significantly depleted while at the same time many had not been able to secure employment opportunities, leading to severe financial insecurity. Nevertheless, some Syrian refugees have reported partial integration in local economies. The main priority for the livelihoods project is to promote self-reliance for the new refugees arriving instead of fostering dependency on humanitarian and financial aid.

The purpose of the livelihood intervention planned for 2013 is to focus on job-creation and empowerment of poor refugees and host community households through the establishment of small-scale income-generating activities, support for community-based livelihood initiatives, entrepreneurship and skills training activities, and the improvement of the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable households. At the same time the aim is to ensure that targeted people regain their productive capacity to avoid the creation of food and financial aid dependency. To this end, UNHCR and partners will focus on the following intervention areas: (1) increasing self-employability of Syrian refugees in Egypt; (2) establishing mechanisms to protect Syrian refugees from work-related risks such as exploitation present in the informal economy; and (3) increase refugees' employability in selected sectors to improve social and work-related inclusion in Egypt and to match - to the extent possible- job opportunities that might arise in post-conflict Syria.

The intervention will target men and women to assist them in finding work or establishing small businesses. Around 50 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Egypt are between 18 and 59 year old. The project will target men and women who have potential to be self-reliant to avoid them losing the assets they have and becoming dependent on humanitarian aid. At the same time, those with vulnerabilities which may hinder initial integration into the labour market but who otherwise have good potential for self-reliance will be targeted to help overcome barriers to accessing the labour market or by ensuring appropriate livelihood activities. Special attention will be given to women headed households to put in

place measures that allow for safe care of pre-school children such as access to appropriate community-based childcare or facilitating home-based income generation activities.

The monthly registration, referral and interviewing capacity of the employment services centre will be around 800 persons. The total number of direct beneficiaries will be 5,000 persons who will benefit from employment services. Considering that the average family size is 3-5 members, the total number of Syrian refugees positively impacted will be 15-25,000 individuals.

Some of the key activities include: market assessment and analysis; provision of individual business orientation for job seekers, employees and business owners; establishment of job and apprenticeship placement facilities; provision of micro finance support; facilitating the access to capacity-building and skills development schemes; creation and empowerment of community-based support networks; small scale urban farming production; and monitoring of work environment and legal context in Egypt as well as providing legal advice for job seekers, employees and business owners.

FAO's livelihood projects will focus on job-creation and livelihood empowerment of poor refugee and host community households through establishment of small-scale income-generating activities, which at the same time improve the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable households. Income generation activities include urban gardening; food processing, cottage industry.

| Output 1 | Refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance improved | |
|--|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 5,000 refugees identified to take part in an entrepreneurship, vocational and technical skills training with the potential for them and their family (total 25,000 refugees – i.e. 25% of the overall refugee population) to become self-reliant An additional 2,000 refugees registered in job placement services Opportunities for community self-management supported | |
| Priorities | Job-creation and livelihood empowerment of Syrian refugees with a focus on income-generating activities and supporting community-based livelihood initiatives | |
| Unmet needs | Difficulties for refugees to obtain work authorization compounded by lack of available jobs in the market | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, CRS and Caritas, IOM | 100 | 5,000 refugees with the potential to become self-reliant are identified |
| UNHCR, CRS, Caritas, Save the Children, , FAO, TdH (Tadamon) and IOM | 200 | 5,000 refugees receive entrepreneurship, vocational and technical skills training |
| UNHCR, CRS, IOM and Caritas | 200 | 2,000 refugees are registered in job placement services |
| UNHCR, CRS, Caritas and Save the Children | 10 | 200 refugees have access to financial services facilitated (formal and informal) |

| Output 1 | Refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance improved | |
|--|---|--|
| UNHCR, CRS, Save the Children, Caritas and FAO | 70 | 750 refugees have access to self-employment/business opportunities |
| UNHCR, CRS, and Caritas | 100 | 1,000 refugees have access to wage earning employment |
| UNHCR and TdH (Tadamon) | 17 | 40 opportunities for community self-management supported |

| Output 2 | Enable access to urban agricultural production | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Expected Outcomes: | 5,000 households (25,000 refugees) gain access to income-generating activities thanks to urban farming and food production activities 25% of the registered refugee population in Egypt benefits from these livelihoods activities | |
| Priorities | Food security and access to income-generating activities | |
| Unmet needs: | Complimentary fresh food | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| FAO and partners | N/A | 5,000 refugee households have access to diversified, safe, fresh and nutritious food |
| FAO and partners | N/A | 5,000 refugee households trained in food nutrition and health behaviour |

Livelihoods and Self Reliance Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial requirements (US\$) |
|--|--|
| FAO | 902,000 |
| IOM | 500,272 |
| Save the Children | 350,000 |
| UNHCR | 933,681 |
| LIVELIHOODS AND SELF RELIANCE TOTAL | 2,685,953 |

| H. EDUCATION EGYPT | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, CRS, Save the Children, Tadamon, AMERA, Kindergarten Supervisor League, St Andrew's |
| Objectives | Population has optimal access to education |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 12,245,883 |
| Contact Information | Mohammed Shawky, Assistant Education Officer: shawkym@unhcr.org Maha Odeima, Senior Admin/Programme Officer: odeima@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The GoE has allowed Syrian children access to public schools at the same rate as Egyptian children. UNHCR and UNICEF have on-going dialogue with the Ministry of Education (MoE) at Central and Governorate levels to ensure the Government's commitment translates into access to quality education for Syrian refugee children.

The quality of the school environment in Egyptian public schools is a significant barrier to the enrolment and retention of Syrian children, as are the difficulties they face in adjusting to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum. Syrian children find the instructional accent in the classroom difficult to understand and follow. Overcrowded classrooms, overcrowding in the schools elements of discrimination, and harassment, including sexual harassment, distance to available schools and problems with transportation represent major challenges for Syrian families to send their children to school, particularly their daughters who are particularly vulnerable to harassment both in schools and on their way to and from schools.

Significant progress has been made in ensuring access to Government schools for Syrian children in Alexandria where UNHCR, UNICEF and CRS met with the education department and resolved a number of issues which were impeding access to education for Syrian children. As a result of this advocacy, the Director of Education met with a number of refugees and established direct links between his office and the Syrian community. UNHCR will provide support to improve and rehabilitate schools in areas heavily populated by Syrian refugees. Mapping of the Government schools most frequented by Syrian children is underway and will inform the dialogue with the MoE in this regard.

UNHCR and CRS have also initiated support to a Syrian community school in 6th October where some 2,000 Syrian children are attending classes. The children are enrolled in local Government schools and will sit national exams with the Egyptian students, however they are taught the Egyptian curriculum and some Syrian subjects in the community school by Syrian teachers. This innovative approach allows the Syrian students to learn in a safe and culturally familiar environment with Syrian teachers, but they will receive Egyptian accreditation if they pass the national exams.

UNHCR, through its partner CRS, provides education grants to Syrian children to assist the most vulnerable families to pay Government school fees, provide safe transportation for children (especially girls) living in isolated areas which lack nearby schools, buy school supplies and uniforms, and where

necessary attend remedial classes. Under RRP4, CRS provided 300 grants to kindergarten children, 3,000 to primary and 1,000 to secondary school children.

An Education Working Group was established and regularly attended by all partners, including a representative from MoE, to assist with the challenges highlighted during the joint assessment missions such as access to Government schools due to cumbersome enrolment procedures, overcrowded class rooms, violence in schools and adaptation to the Egyptian curriculum.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Although the MoE has granted Syrian children access to public schools and exempted them from rigorous admission documentation requirements, the joint assessment revealed Syrian families still face many challenges. This includes the difficulties of enrolling after the start of the academic year and the fact that certain documentation is still required by some schools. Some families are unable to pay school fees, transportation and other school expenses and CRS will therefore continue to provide educational grants to vulnerable Syrian refugee children to facilitate their access to primary and secondary education for the second half of the academic year 2013-2014 as well as kindergarten. Pre-school children will be supported in enrolment in nurseries and kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the MoE, and in addition Government-approved community-based kindergartens will be established in those areas where gaps in coverage are identified. Up to 80 per cent of registered Syrian refugee children from families who are vulnerable and in need of assistance will be provided with education grants upon enrolment and proof of regular attendance at school.

UNHCR will also provide direct support to a number of Syrian community schools where Syrian teachers will be teaching the Egyptian curriculum. This support will be targeted towards training for 100 teachers, furniture, equipment and measures to ensure safe learning environment for the children. Recruiting female teachers within the Syrian refugee community for primary schools remains a high priority. In addition, a budget has been allocated to provide International English Language Testing System (IELTS) teacher training for refugee teachers, on the IELTS curriculum. Another priority remains the provision of psycho-social support for students based on an individual needs assessment.

Some 50 disabled Syrian children will be supported in specialized private schools as no Government schools are available for physically and mentally disabled children. These children will receive special education grants to cover the special needs school fees and special transportation needs.

In addition, adult literacy and numeracy classes will be provided to Syrian families to assist them in lifelong learning and help them support their children's education.

At present there are no concessions for Syrian university students who are required to pay fees at the rate of foreigners which most refugees cannot afford. There are only very few scholarships for higher education provided by foreign institutes. Whilst the provision of higher education is not a priority need, Syrian refugees have voiced serious concern about the future of students who are unable to continue their education for years and this need is therefore included as a need nonetheless.

The education response plan in this RRP is working based on the assumption that the current Government policy under which Syrian students have access to public schools will be continued. Based on the current registration trends, UNHCR's planning estimates for the number of school-age Syrian children will reach 23,000 by December 2013. UNHCR and partners will strive to provide access to appropriate, quality education for all school-age Syrian refugees including to the extent possible in higher education.

| Output 1 | Refugee population has optimal access to education | |
|---|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | 23,000 refugee children between the ages of 0 and 17 are started/assisted in pursuing their education with registration support and grants to the most vulnerable 8 quality community-based kindergartens are established | |
| Priorities | Access to safe, quality education for all school age Syrian refugees Capacity-building for Government schools in densely populated areas and selected community schools | |
| Unmet needs | Safe learning environment in schools Higher education for all eligible students | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS | 1,000 | 7,000 refugees aged 12-17 enrolled in secondary education |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS | 300 | 3,000 refugees aged 0-4 enrolled in early childhood education, nurseries or kindergartens |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS | 3000 | 13,000 refugees aged 5-11 enrolled in primary education |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS | N/A | 40% teachers are female |
| UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS | N/A | 80% teachers are qualified |
| UNHCR, Tadamon, St Andrew's | N/A | 1,000 refugees benefit from adult education |
| UNHCR, UNICEF | N/A | Advocacy for implementation of Government policy on access to education and to remove barriers as well as to improve quality of education |
| UNHCR, CRS | N/A | 5 assessments of education needs, public and community school capacity and gaps |
| UNHCR, Tadamon, AMERA | N/A | 3 community awareness campaigns on education for Syrian children |
| UNICEF, Kindergarten Supervisors League | N/A | 700 refugee children receive early childhood education |
| UNHCR, CRS | N/A | 2 education monitoring systems established |
| UNHCR, UNICEF | N/A | 10 education facilities supported |
| CRS | N/A | 700 tertiary education scholarships provided |

| Output 1 | Refugee population has optimal access to education | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| UNHCR, UNICEF | N/A | 5 measures to promote girls' education, including provision of transportation or protection for refugee girls facing harassment on way to school, increased security measures at community schools, increased advocacy with police to provide rapid reaction to SGBV and harassment issues, teacher training on anti-bullying, advocacy with MoE. |
| UNHCR, Save the Children, UNICEF | N/A | Safe learning environment promoted , including establishment of early childhood care centres, awareness-raising and training of students, teachers and school administration, advocacy with MoE on child protection in schools |

Education Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CRS | 650,000 |
| Save the Children | 506,000 |
| UNHCR | 10,247,333 |
| UNICEF | 842,550 |
| TOTAL | 12,245,883 |

| I. BASIC NEEDS EGYPT | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association, UN-Habitat |
| Objectives | Sufficient basic and domestic items available for refugees Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 18,980,991 |
| Contact Information | Maha Odeima, Senior Admin/Programme Officer; odeima@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The joint UN needs assessments conducted in November 2012 and February 2013 identified housing, employment and education as among the top humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in Egypt. Whilst in 2012 a significant percentage of Syrians arrived with some savings, those arriving in 2013 have frequently depleted most of their savings before reaching Egypt. In addition those who have arrived earlier and have not been able to secure work are quickly running out of funds. These categories of persons are most frequently the ones registering with UNHCR. There is a certain stigma against being registered as a refugee within the Syrian community and those who have the means prefer to regularize their stay directly with the Department of Immigration and avoid registering with UNHCR. Those who

do register with UNHCR are mostly in need of humanitarian assistance. The percentage of vulnerable Syrians registered with UNHCR is therefore higher than in the overall Syrian community in Egypt.

Syrian refugees who registered with UNHCR in 2012 were initially included in the existing financial assistance programme run by Caritas. In 2013 UNHCR started working with additional partners in order to increase the capacity to assess needs and provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable. However, in view of the limited capacity of implementing partners to assess the needs of all newly registered families, along with a 10 week waiting period for vulnerability assessments, UNHCR and partners decided to provide one-time emergency assistance grant to newly arriving Syrians who meet the basic vulnerability criteria pending an in-depth assessment. The grant varies between US\$ 104 and US\$ 267 depending on family size.

After conducting vulnerability assessments of the Syrian families who had approached Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide and Resala Association to request financial assistance, 2,300 vulnerable cases (some 9,200 individuals) were given financial assistance. It is anticipated that 60% of the Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR will be in need of regular financial support. The assistance provided varies between US\$ 60 to US\$ 193 depending on family size and the profile of each family.

Regular monitoring and focus group discussions with Syrian refugees conducted by UNHCR and partners highlighted specific non-food item needs among the Syrian population. In view of this, UNHCR provides non-food item (NFI) packages through vouchers valued between US\$ 25 and US\$ 177 depending on family size to vulnerable Syrian refugees to cover clothing and other needs from designated retailers. This distribution is planned to continue for vulnerable families during the second half of the year, particularly in preparation for the cold weather, which will start in October.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The influx of refugees has increased demand on the local rental market in all urban centres with heavy Syrian concentrations as most Syrian refugees are renting apartments. As the number of residents within communities has increased significantly and rapidly, the demand on basic urban services (BUS) has also increased. In collaboration with other humanitarian partners, UNHCR will be working on securing the basic needs of Syrian refugees with housing assistance, provision of basic domestic items and, where necessary, financial assistance. While Egyptian civil society has shown great generosity towards vulnerable and destitute Syrian families, finding affordable housing remains a pressing challenge for refugees who do not have access to savings or income in Egypt.

Rents vary depending on the neighbourhood but range from US\$ 177 to US\$ 296 per month in the poorer neighbourhoods in Cairo. Many Syrian families are struggling to pay the monthly rent and some have had to either share accommodation or move to remote areas where rents are more affordable but services including education and health facilities are not as accessible. Financial assistance for housing is an effective way to provide immediate support for at-risk families who resorting to sub-standard and overcrowded living arrangements which. However, cash support must be very carefully targeted to the most vulnerable and provided discretely.

In addition to cash assistance for housing provided by UNHCR and UN-Habitat to the most vulnerable, it is vital to increase the available supply of adequate housing. UN-Habitat has offered to assist Syrian refugees and provide them with the technical and financial assistance through local authorities and civil society organizations to enable them to identify, assess, document, and implement shelter solutions. UN-Habitat is also planning to cover the cost of repair and upgrading of low quality housing for refugees to be carried out by Syrians, and to provide innovative incentives for subsidies to owners.

All Syrian vulnerable families registering with UNHCR will continue to receive a voucher to cover basic domestic items as one-time grant t. It is expected that some 50,000 persons will benefit from the distribution of a clothing allowance during the second half of 2013.

| Output 1 | Vulnerable population has sufficient basic and domestic items | |
|---|--|--|
| Expected Outcomes | 15,000 vulnerable refugee families (45,000 persons) receive financial assistance 50,000 persons receive coupons to purchase NFIs 9,000 families (27,000 individuals) receive emergency cash assistance | |
| Priorities | Most vulnerable Syrian refugees are able to rent adequate apartments and afford basic domestic items Most vulnerable Syrian refugees have sufficient clothing and winterization materials prior to winter | |
| Unmet needs | Appropriate and sufficient clothing and basic needs items | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UNHCR (Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association) | 50,000 | 100,000 household goods provided |
| UNHCR (Caritas Egypt, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala Association) | 30,000 | 65,000 vulnerable families receive cash or NFI support |

| Output 2 | Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Expected Outcomes | 3,000 vulnerable refugee families benefit from shelter support | |
| Priorities | Appropriate shelter solutions made available to refugees | |
| Unmet needs | Adequate and affordable housing | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| UN-Habitat | N/A | 250 families receive shelter subsidies |
| UN-Habitat | N/A | 250 shelters for refugee families are renovated |
| UN-Habitat | N/A | 3,000 refugees benefit from housing units enhancements |

Basic Needs Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| UN-Habitat | 850,000 |
| UNHCR | 18,130,991 |
| BASIC NEEDS TOTAL | 18,980,991 |

| J. FOOD SECURITY EGYPT | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | WFP |
| Participating Agencies | Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children and RESALA (pending approval from the GoE) |
| Objectives | To save lives and maintain food security Protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of refugees' assets |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 14,880,682 |
| Contact Information | Abraham Sewonet Abatneh, Emergency Coordinator, Syria EMOP: abraham.abatneh@wfp.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

At the request of the Government, Egypt was included in the WFP's regional emergency operation for Syrian refugees at the beginning of January 2013, along with Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. The actual implementation of the refugee assistance through a food voucher system targeting 30,000 refugees by the end of June 2013 started within a month, at the beginning of February 2013 in three locations: Greater Cairo (Obour and 6th of October), Alexandria and Damietta.

A market assessment was conducted in Egypt as part of WFP's regular programme and the result showed that a voucher system is a suitable tool for providing food assistance in urban areas of Egypt. With specific regard to the Syrian refugee assistance, further shop assessments were carried out in early January 2013 to identify supermarkets matching the criteria of implementation in line with WFP's cash and voucher guidelines. Hyper Supermarket in Damietta, Awlad Ragab/Ragab Sons Supermarket in Cairo and Fathalla Market in Alexandria were selected as partner shops for implementation. All of these shops have branches in close proximity to refugee communities, sound financial accountability, while at the same time ensuring ample choice of staple and fresh foods at reasonable market prices.

Between February and April, over 26,000 Syrian refugees (each family, or individually-registered refugee), have received a monthly voucher that allows them to buy foods from within a diversified and balanced food basket, which also provides the minimum requirements of caloric intake per individual per day. The refugees used the vouchers for buying cereals, pulses, dairy products, animal proteins

(meat, poultry, fish and eggs), vegetables, fruits, cooking oils and fats and sugar. The voucher value was estimated in November 2012 based on the criteria of providing minimum caloric intake of 2100 kilo calories per refugee per day, as per standard provision in refugee population, as well as providing a diversified list of food items. Based on that, the voucher value was initially set at US\$ 26.6 per refugee/month. The value is being revised regularly taking into account the inflation rate and increasing food prices following standard operating procedure.

Refugee communities played crucial role in the planning and the implementation of the voucher programme, especially in the identification and provision of distribution sites, contacting other refugees to brief them on the voucher programme, organization of the refugees in groups and planning their arrival time to minimize crowding and confusion. WFP introduced an SMS service to inform refugees of voucher distribution schedules. In urban settings like Cairo and Alexandria where the refugees are residing in a very diverse and vast geographic area, delivering information to refugees is difficult. With the new software SMS technology, WFP is now able to inform the refugees about voucher distribution schedules. Since the introduction of this method, the number of refugees coming to the distribution has increased significantly.

The main challenge has been the delay in obtaining Government approval for NGOs to work with WFP, which resulted in WFP implementing directly, with only limited support from local NGOs and volunteers. With the estimated increase in the number of refugees and subsequent expansion of the project, WFP will not be able to start distribution in all sites simultaneously to serve all beneficiaries. At the same time, WFP faces difficulties in identifying appropriate distribution sites that are safe and where a low profile can be maintained. WFP continues to work with UNHCR to update distribution lists, including address changes for many refugees who move between cities and Governorates to assure 100 per cent coverage of the targeted beneficiaries.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Based on the joint WFP/UNHCR/UNICEF needs assessment in November 2012 and February 2013, WFP will provide targeted food assistance through vouchers to approximately 40,000 food-insecure refugees by August, and 60,000 by the end of the year in poorer neighbourhoods of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. While this geographic targeting method has some shortcomings (it has led some refugees to change their addresses, and potentially leaves out vulnerable refugees who reside in middle-class to upper-class neighbourhoods), in the absence of sufficient socio-economic data on Syrians in Egypt, WFP and UNHCR have agreed to apply this approach for the time being. WFP with partners will potentially move to a more systematic targeting through household-level vulnerability assessment.

Over the past few months, Egypt has experienced significant inflation accompanied by rising food prices. According to the Egyptian Food Observatory, a quarterly price monitoring publication, food prices have increased by 6 per cent by the end of 2012, and in just one-month (January 2013) food price has further increased by 2.7 per cent. It is expected that 2013 will see further price increases, without factoring in seasonal fluctuations. Accordingly, WFP has increased the monthly food voucher

value since April 2013 from US\$ 26.3 to US\$ 30/person/month to cushion the already felt effects of the inflation on purchasing power since the start of the food distribution assistance.

WFP had originally planned to implement this project in collaboration with implementing partners. However, due to unanticipated bureaucratic delays by the GoE in granting approval for national NGOs to work with WFP, WFP was forced to implement the programme directly. Based on discussions between the Government and UN agencies as well as other humanitarian agencies engaged in the Syrian assistance, delays can be expected in the approval process for national NGOs to join this project.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Output 1 | Save lives and maintain food security | |
| Expected Outcomes | 60,000 food-insecure refugees received monthly food assistance through vouchers | |
| Priorities | The assistance targets food-insecure Syrians who are residing in poorer neighbourhoods | |
| Unmet needs | Access to nutritious and sufficient food | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 |
| WFP, Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), Organization for the Development of Women and Children, and Resala Association | 10,000 | 60,000 food-insecure refugees received food assistance through vouchers |

Food Security Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|--|
| WFP | 14,880,682 |
| FOOD SECURITY TOTAL | 14,880,682 |

K. EGYPT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CRS | 650,000 |
| FAO | 902,000 |
| IOM | 1,825,272 |
| Save the Children International | 1,649,000 |
| Terre des Hommes | 586,000 |
| UN-Habitat | 850,000 |
| UNFPA | 795,000 |
| UNHCR | 42,325,480 |
| UNICEF | 1,742,550 |
| WFP | 14,880,682 |
| WHO | 500,000 |
| TOTAL | 66,705,984 |

| Response | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Protection | 7,615,109 |
| Food | 14,880,682 |
| Basic Needs | 18,980,991 |
| Education | 12,245,883 |
| Health | 10,297,366 |
| Livelihoods | 2,685,953 |
| TOTAL | 66,705,984 |

Syrian refugee child just back from school.
She arrived a few months ago with her mother,
aunt, siblings and cousins and they are
hosted by local community.
© UNHCR/I.Bartolini 2012



ANNEX 1
GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN
2013 RESPONSE PLAN



RESPONSE PLAN FOR HOSTING SYRIANS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN

1 APRIL 2013

Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria in March 2011 till the end of March 2013, the number of Syrians who fled to Jordan exceeded **470 thousand**, and are distributed in camps – over 130 thousand - and in Jordanian cities and towns about **340 thousand**. Moreover, the number of those who have so far registered or in the pipeline of registration with UNHCR is more than **376 thousand**, representing **29%** of total Syrian refugees in neighboring countries as shown in the table below.

| Last update | Country | Registered number | A Waiting for registration | Total | percentage |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 25/3/2013 | Egypt | 26,003 | 20,000 | 46,003 | 3% |
| 26/3/2013 | Lebanon | 246,147 | 145,630 | 391,777 | 30% |
| 26/3/2013 | Iraq | 120,369 | 120,369 | 240,738 | 18% |
| 22/3/2013 | Turkey | 230,635 | 31,000 | 261,635 | 20% |
| 27/3/2013 | Jordan | 321,425 | 55,236 | 376,661 | 29% |
| | TOTAL | 944,579 | 372,235 | 1,316,814 | 100% |

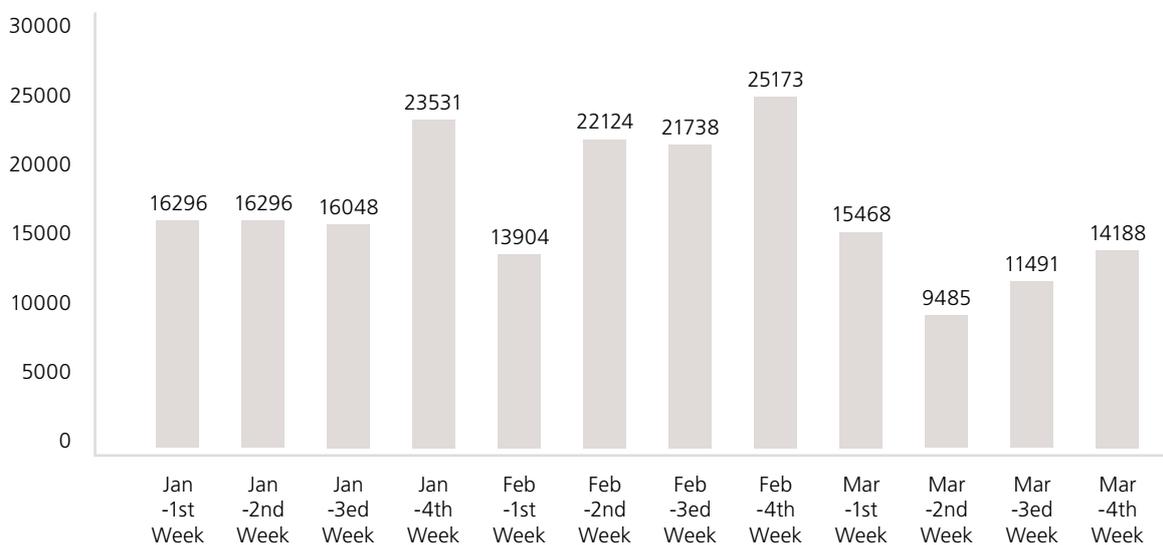
By comparing the total number of Syrian refugees entered into Jordan during the first quarter of 2012 with the first quarter of 2013 we realize that the increase is significant. Official statistics show that around 62 thousand entrants took place during the first quarter of 2012, while around 206 thousands were received during the same period in 2013. However, the expected number of Syrian refugees coming to Jordan by the end of 2013 is around one million individuals. *(The graph below shows the flow of Syrians during the first quarter of 2013 with daily average of around 2286 refugees):*

As Syrians in urban areas are granted access to public services (including health, education, shelter, water and electricity), the pressure on scarce national resources and subsidized services and items has dramatically increased, and the Jordanian Government and the families hosting vulnerable Syrians are facing numerous challenges as the unrest in Syria continues. Consequently, it is essential to support Jordan's efforts to continue hosting Syrians and providing them with basic services.

Jordan faces numerous fiscal and economic challenges and has started a fiscal reform program with the IMF that should be implemented successfully to overcome the fiscal challenges over the medium term. The additional burden of hosting Syrians has added to the challenges Jordan faces and could threaten its fiscal reforms if Jordan is not provided with the adequate support and assistance to compensate for the cost of hosting such large numbers of Syrians across all sectors. The absence of such support would seriously undermine the Government of Jordan ability to continue providing needed services.

By the end of 2012, Jordan was hosting more than 300,000 Syrians. Hosting this large number has resulted in significant direct and indirect costs for the Government of Jordan during a period of severe slowdown in growth and employment rates (12%) and all-time high budget deficit (7.6%). The Government of Jordan had incurred over **US\$251** million during 2012 to provide services and basic needs in the form of subsidies and current expenditures for Syrians in cities and communities (not including costs of establishing and operating camps covered mostly by UN agencies). This cost for the Government of Jordan of services and basic needs is expected to increase to **US\$ 851.5 million** in 2013 as the Syrian population reaches one million.

The flow of Syrian refugees during the first quarter of 2013



NEEDS DURING 2013

ENERGY

It will be necessary to increase the electricity generation capacity to cover the additional demand on electricity, especially with the large number of Syrians present in the northern parts of the Kingdom. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to install an additional capacity for electricity in 2013 to avert power shortages, which led Samra Electric Power Company to set-up a gas turbine with an installed capacity of 146 mega-watts at an estimated cost of **US\$110.1** million.

Irbid Electricity Company has proposed a plan as per UN agencies' request, to provide the whole site of Za'atri Camp with a sufficient power supply. Noting that the area of the camp is around 6,000 donums, with 40 thousands prefabricated units. The needed electrical load to cover the area is 46 megawatt. The estimated cost of construction and delivering the power supply is around **US\$14** million, in addition to **US\$5.6 million monthly** as an estimated operational cost to run the Camp.

The two artesian wells in the Za'atri Camp, which have been drilled to provide the site with the water need to be operational. Thus, the electrical load needed is 500 kilowatt, with a total cost of capital expenditure around **US\$339 thousands**, in addition to an estimated monthly operational cost of **US\$122 thousands**. This brings the total annual operational cost of around **US\$68.7 million to run the camp**, as well as to run the two wells.

WATER

Providing water and wastewater services add many challenges on the existing systems which need rehabilitation and expansion of both water and wastewater networks. The aquifers in the area of camps are at risk if steps are not undertaken to avoid the pollution, as well as the water infrastructure in the northern Governorates which is not able to withstand the significant pressures resulting from the additional population, furthermore, water consumption by Syrians has increased the pressure on the water stations as well as affecting the portion of water for citizens in Zarqa, Irbid, and Mafraq. Hence, there is an urgent need to finance and implement specific projects in the water sector in 2013 with a total amount of **US\$91.1** million to guarantee a sustainable availability of water and prevent pollution by wastewater, in addition to providing drinking water to the Rajehi camp for military deserters with an annual cost of around US\$280 thousand.

EDUCATION

Jordan had spent the past decade reforming its education system at considerable cost. The rentals and the overcrowding in schools and the double shift system which was reintroduced to absorb Syrian students undermines the ongoing reform program in the education sector and affects the quality of education. It is also making it more difficult for the Government to eliminate the double-shift school system and build new schools. Noting that the Ministry of Education had to double shift 15 schools in Amman, Ramtha, Mafraq, and Irbid. Furthermore, there is a need to build 80 schools to accommodate at least 80 thousand students expected to enroll in our public schools during the school year 2013- 2014.

The Government of Jordan has taken a number of measures to alleviate the burden on Syrians staying in Jordan (majority are children) by allowing students to register in public schools free of charge. The number of students currently enrolled in public schools reached 40,000 (outside Zaatri camp). Many schools do not have enough space to accommodate the local Jordanian students especially in the northern Governorates that are hosting most of Syrians. There is an urgent need to add, equip and furnish new classrooms in the northern Governorates (i.e. Irbid, Mafraq, and Ajloun).

To deal with the issue of increasing numbers of students, a number of schools in the north should be immediately established to be operational for the school year 2013- 2014 in order to absorb the increasing numbers. It is estimated that the influx of one million Syrians during 2013 will more than double the number of Syrian students. Ministry of Education has identified ten schools mainly in Mafraq to be expanded by adding classrooms with a total cost of **US\$3.8** million, and another sixteen new schools in different locations in different villages in Ajloun and Mafraq to be built with an estimated cost of **US\$26.2** million. It is worth mentioning that the annual cost of each student in the primary and basic stages is US\$877 while the cost of each student in the secondary stage is around US\$1195 annually.

HEALTH

Health services are heavily subsidized by the Government, and more than 9 percent of the public budget is allocated for the health sector. The cost of providing health care to Syrians is taxing the national health system; since it is provided almost free of charge. In the last quarter of 2012, 14708 Syrians received medical treatment in Irbid and Mafraq in government hospitals, 3641 had been admitted and 305 patients had surgeries, health centres treated 27218 outpatients.

The Ministry of Health has been conducting routine vaccination campaigns twice a week against BCG, measles, polio, hepatitis, T.B., and DTP. Around 5881 Syrian children under the age of 5 years residing outside the Zaatri Camp were vaccinated against polio and measles.

The main challenge now is the new diseases and viruses among Syrians. The pressure on our public hospitals and clinics requires add-on and expansions to the current facilities. The Ministry of Health is urgently requesting adding a new floor to the Mafraq Public Hospital to increase the capacity with a total cost of **US\$2.4** million, and a Comprehensive Monitoring Health Centre which is under construction in Zaatri Camp with an estimated cost of **US\$1.3** million for 2013.

Furthermore, in order to maintain a decent level of services for all, there is a need to establish, expand, furnish, and purchase necessary medicines and vaccines which requires total funding of **US\$58.1** million for the Ministry of Health.

MUNICIPALITIES

The municipalities provide several services such as cleaning, insecticides, street light, and construct new roads, etc. According to the most recent surveys, many Syrians residing outside the camps are in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates, which adds more pressure on the services provided by the municipalities. These municipalities are already struggling to provide such services due to the limitation of resources and budget deficit. The estimated cost to provide all services and needs is US\$9.8 million.

SUBSIDIES

Syrians in Jordan benefit from a number of items and commodities subsidized by the Government to ease the burden on lower income Jordanians. Among the subsidized items are bread, electricity, water and household gas. Assuming that the average number of Syrians during 2013 reaches one million, this number requires an increase in the subsidy allocations in the budget to these commodities, considered as basic needs for the population. The table below shows that more than US\$371.8 million needed to provide the subsidized items to one million Syrians by the end of 2013:

| Item | Total Annual Governmental Subsidy (US\$ million) | Annual Per Capita Subsidy US\$ | 1 st Quarter (hosting 470 thousands) | 2 nd Quarter (hosting 666 thousands) | 3 rd Quarter (hosting 872 thousands) | 4 th Quarter (hosting 1 million) |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 339 | 52.15 | 24.5 | 34.7 | 45.5 | 52.15 |
| Flour^a | 318 | 49 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| Electricity | 1793 | 275.85 | 129.6 | 183.7 | 240.5 | 275.85 |
| Household Gas | 180 | 27.7 | 13 | 18.4 | 24 | 27.7 |
| Total in millions | | | 183.2 | 252.9 | 326.1 | 371.8 |

a: Cost of subsidized flour for Syrian refugees residing outside the camps.

IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND RECEPTION SERVICES AND NEEDS

A significant measures have been taken by the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) on the borders, including receiving Syrian Refugees, supporting them with food, blankets, health aid, and transporting them to the camps. The Armed Forces has incurred during the last two years around US\$83 million to provide the necessary assistance for refugees.

Upon crossing the borders, Jordan receives the Syrians and provides them with necessary basic needs and services at the reception centers. These services are estimated to reach US\$80 million during 2013 to receive the influx of Syrians.

Hence, the total financial needs before the end of 2013 for the Government of Jordan to be able to provide basic services and commodities Syrian refugees is as follows:

US\$ million

| Sector | Cost by the end of 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Energy | 178.8 |
| Water | 91.3 |
| Education | 26.2 |
| Health | 93.6 |
| Municipalities | 9.8 |
| Subsidies | 371.8 |
| Protection and Reception Services | 80 |
| Total | 851.5 |

CAMP SITE DEVELOPMENT

According to the latest UNHCR Regional Response Plan issued on December 2012, based on arrival trends from September to November, it is estimated that the number of Syrians that will be hosted in camps during the first six months of 2013 is 180 thousand. The said Response highlights that the priority is the completion of Zaatri camp, as well as the construction of three additional camps including construction of basic facilities and provision of essential services in the camps will be a key priority for UN humanitarian agencies. The requested funds under the Response for establishing three camps to accommodate 180 thousand persons is about US\$155.8 million.

Thus, accommodating the expected numbers of incoming Syrians during 2013 in camps depends on the funds provided by the International Community to build new camps since the Zaatri Camp has exceeded its full capacity. In case there is no funding, which is probably the case, most Syrians will be settling in cities and villages and consequently increasing the pressure on infrastructure and services provided by the Governments as well as the local community.

CONCLUSION:

The dynamics regarding the influx of Syrians remain highly unpredictable but signs clearly show to a deteriorating situation and both the GOJ, as well as international agencies and donors need to be well prepared to provide needed and urgent support for a humanitarian crisis of this magnitude. The GOJ spent **US\$251 million** in 2012 for hosting around 300,000 Syrians (80% in cities and villages). During 2013, the cost of hosting the increasing number of Syrians is expected to reach **US\$851.5 million**.

In addition to costs on the Government of Jordan, UNHCR Regional Response Plan for Jordan estimates that the construction of camps in 2012 exceeded US\$50 million not including the provision of other services funded by donors such as US, EU, Germany, Gulf states among others, while constructing the needed camps to accommodate 180 thousand persons till end of June 2013 as indicated in the UN Regional Response Plan will cost another US\$155.8 million.

The Government of Jordan response plan assumes needs for 2013 alone and assumes numbers of Syrians entering its borders will not exceed levels for the first quarter of 2013, while a prolonged stay of Syrians into 2014 and an accelerating trend in flow will entail more significant infrastructure expansion as the situation in Syria remains violent or the reconstruction effort lags behind. Thus, more capital infrastructure projects will be needed in 2014 such as new schools and hospitals, including health centers, expansion of electricity generating stations and water and wastewater networks, in addition to continuing to provide subsidized water, electricity, wheat, and other items, as long as Syrians are unable to return.



Mother and child. This is one of two Syrian refugee families who are sharing an apartment in Maan, two days after their arrival in Jordan. Syrian refugee child just back from school. She arrived a few months ago with her mother, aunt, siblings and cousins and they are hosted by local community.

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ANNEX 2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ACF | Action Contre la Faim |
| ACTED | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development |
| ADRA | Adventist Development and Relief Agency |
| AJEM | Association Justice et Misericorde |
| AKWS Jordan | Al Kitab wa Sunna |
| Al Majmoua | Lebanese Association for Development |
| ALP | Accelerated Learning Programme |
| ALPHA | Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy |
| AMEL | Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action |
| AMERA | Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance |
| ARRD | ARRD – Legal Aid |
| AVSI | Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale |
| CADER | Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform |
| CBAW | child bearing age women |
| CBO | community-based organization |
| CEOSS | Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services |
| CFS | Child-Friendly Space |
| CHF | Cooperative Housing Foundation International |
| CISP | Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli |
| CLMC | Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre |
| CPIE | Child Protection in Emergency |
| CRI | Core Relief Items |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CVO | Civil Development Organization |
| CVT | Centre for Victims of Torture |
| DDM | Directorate of Displacement and Migration |
| DoH | Directorate of Health |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| ECD | early childhood development |

| | |
|---------|--|
| EmST | Emergency Support Team |
| FAO | UN Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCA | Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance |
| FGAC | Family Guidance and Awareness Centre |
| FSPC | Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura |
| GoE | Government of Egypt |
| Gol | Government of Iraq |
| GoJ | Government of Jordan |
| GoL | Government of Lebanon |
| GoT | Government of Turkey |
| GSO | General Security Office |
| HAI | Heartland Alliance International |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| HCW | Healthcare Worker |
| HI | Handicap International |
| HIS | Health Information System |
| HRC | High Relief Commission |
| HRDF | Human Resources Development Foundation |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| ICMC | International Catholic Migration Commission |
| ICS | Islamic Charitable Society |
| IFH/NHF | Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation |
| IKL | Islamic Kurdistan League |
| IM | Information Management |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| INEE | Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies |
| IOCC | International Orthodox Christian Charities |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IR | Islamic Relief |

| | |
|-------|--|
| IRC | International Rescue Committee |
| IRD | International Relief and Development |
| ISHO | Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization |
| JAM | Joint Assessment Mission |
| JHAS | Jordan Health Aid Society |
| JHCO | Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization |
| JOHUD | Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development |
| JRC | Jordan Red Crescent |
| JRF | Jordan River Foundation |
| JRS | Jesuit Refugee Service |
| JWU | Jordanian Women's Union |
| KG | Kindergarden |
| KHAS | Jordan Health Aid Society |
| KnK | Children without Borders |
| KR | Kurdistan Region |
| LGBTI | lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex |
| LWF | Lutheran World Federation |
| MC | Mercy Corps |
| MDM | Médecins du Monde |
| MEHE | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psycho-social Support |
| MISP | Minimum Initial Service Package |
| MISP | minimal initial service package |
| MoCY | Ministry of Culture and Youth |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoEHE | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| MoFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoI | Ministry of Interior |
| MoMD | Ministry of Displacement and Migration |
| MoNE | Ministry of National Education |
| MoPH | Ministry of Public Health |
| MoPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| MoSA | Ministry of Social Affairs |
| MoSP | Ministry of Family and Social Policy |
| MoSS | Ministry of Social Solidarity |
| MPDL | Movement for Peace |
| MRM | Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism |

| | |
|--------|---|
| MSF | Médecins Sans Frontières |
| NAJMAH | National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition |
| NCA | Norwegian Church Aid |
| NCCM | National Council for Childhood and Motherhood |
| NCW | National Council for Women |
| NFI | non-food item |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NHF | Nour al-Hussein Foundation |
| NICCOD | Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODWC | Organization for the Development of Women and Children |
| PCC | Parent Children Centre |
| PHC | primary health care |
| PoC | person of concern |
| PRS | Palestine refugees from Syria |
| PSTIC | Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo |
| PTSD | Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome |
| PU-AMI | Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale |
| PWD | person with disabilities |
| QIP | quick impact project |
| QRC | Qatar Red Crescent |
| QRTA | Queen Rania teacher Academy |
| RET | Refugee Education Trust |
| RH | reproductive health |
| RHAS | Royal Health Awareness Society |
| RI | Relief International |
| RMF | Rene Mouawad Foundation |
| RRP | Regional Response Plan |
| RSD | refugee status determination |
| SC | Save the Children |
| SCI | Save the Children International |
| SCJ | Save the Children Jordan |
| SDC | Social Development Centre |
| SDC | Social Development Centre |
| SFCG | Search for Common Ground |
| SGBV | sexual and gender-based violence |
| SHEILD | Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development |

| | |
|--------|--|
| SI | Solidarites International |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SRH | sexual and reproductive health |
| TCN | third-country national |
| TdH | Terre des Hommes |
| TdH-I | Terre des Hommes Italia |
| TdH-L | Terre des Hommes Lausanne |
| THW | German Federal Agency for Technical Relief |
| UA/SC | unaccompanied and separated children |
| UAERC | UAE Red Crescent |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees |
| UPP | Un Ponte Per |
| UXO | Unexploded ordnance |
| VoT | Victim of trafficking |
| WASH | Water, sanitation and hygiene |
| WCH | War Child Holland |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WRF | World Rehabilitation Fund |
| WVI | World Vision International |
| WVI | World Vision |
| YMCA | Young Men's Christian Association |
| ZENID | Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development |

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan
early in the morning in November 2012.
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