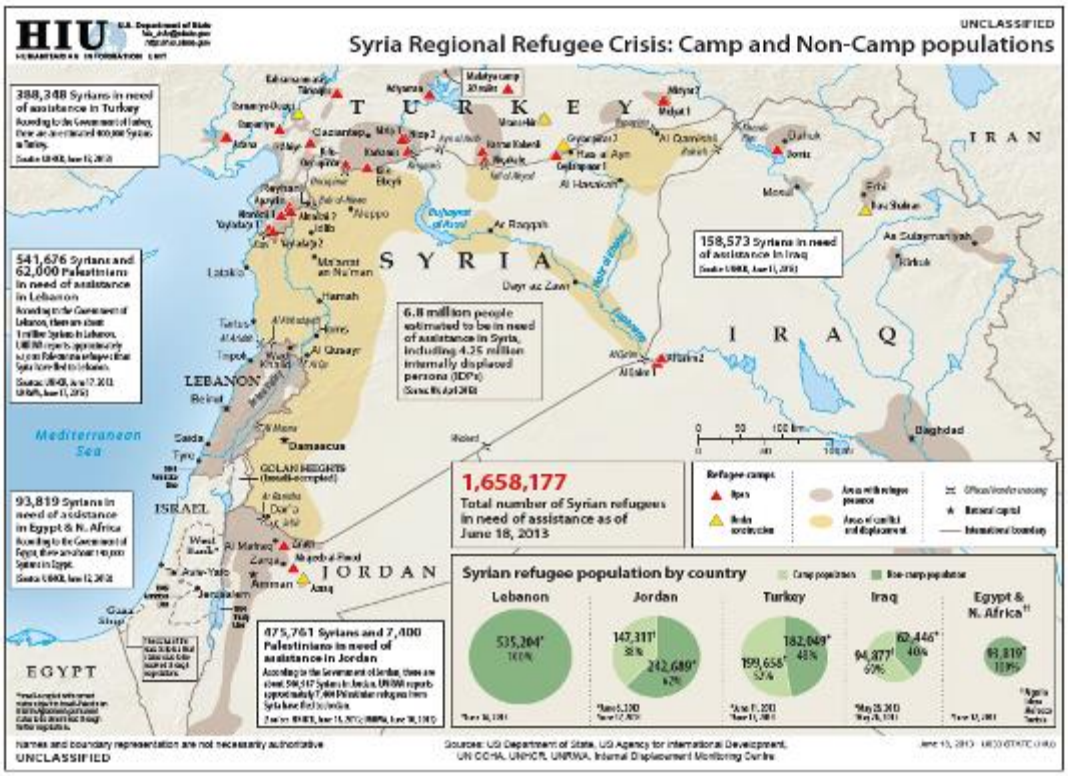
Action Contre la Faim
Action Against Hunger

EXPLORATORY MISSION REPORT ON SYRIAN CRISIS in JORDAN and KURDISTAN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

JORDAN/IRAQ



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ACF INTERNATIONAL

Jordan

SUMMARY ▽

I INTRODUCTION 3

II JORDAN 3

Overview Jordan 3
Humanitarian situation for the Syrian refugees in Jordan 4
Operational recommendations 11

III-IRAQ 12

Overview IRAQ 12
Humanitarian situation for the Syrian refugees in Iraq 13
Operational recommendations 17

IV ANNEXES 19

Agenda of the mission in Jordan and Irak 19
Source documents for the mission 21

I INTRODUCTION

Violence in the Syrian conflict has been increasing since the beginning of 2013, having a strong impact internally (the actual estimates are of 100 000 deaths and more than 4 Million Syrians internally displaced) and in the region: 1,736 million people are officially refugees in Jordan (497 000), Lebanon (583 000), Turkey (398 000), Iraq (159 000) and Egypt (87 000) and a lot more are unregistered in these countries.

As of Beginning of July 2013, there is no perspective of positive evolution in the coming months towards a resolution of the conflict, the number of IDPs/refugees continues to increase weeks after weeks and the risk of a regionalization of the conflict has now become a reality. The capacity of countries to host the Syrian refugees is increasingly strained and, as a result, the situation for refugees continues to deteriorate. Although humanitarian aid is scaling up, it cannot keep pace with the increasing needs.
Priority needs vary geographically but are mainly around WASH, MHCP and Livelihoods. Nutrition is not an issue yet but should be carefully monitored as the situation is worsening in the host countries.

ACF-Spain has been present in Syria, Lebanon and Turkey through a local partner since 2006. Viewing the increasing needs in Jordan and Iraq, the purpose of this mission of ACF-France is to assess the needs of the Syrian refugees in those 2 countries, and therefore to issue operational recommendations for ACF in Jordan and Iraq.
The mission is taking place from the 20th of May up to the 10th of June in parallel to the ACF assessment in Turkey. The results will then be discussed in the ACF network to update the ACF strategy on the Syrian crisis in the region.

II JORDAN

Overview Jordan

The Jordanian state keeps its line of an open border policy; however it is clear that the caseload should mainly remain in camps according to the GoJ. As of now, 25% of the caseload is in the camp so 120 000 people approximately, and 75% in the host communities, so approximately 380 000 people mainly in the 4 Northern Governorates of Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa and Azraq. In some cities like Mafraq, the Syrian inhabitants represent 90 000 persons, for a Jordanian population of 80 000.

This creates a burden on basic services, especially water, which is already a scarce resource in Jordan (Jordan is the 4th country in the world with less water resources per capita) and
even more in the Northern Governorates, and social tensions between Jordanians and Syrians. Furthermore, we should not forget the history of Jordan with Palestinians: camps of the 70s and 80s have now become cities, and Jordanians often refer to it as an experience they do not want to see repeated. The massive influence of the Palestinians led to a strong perception in the 70s and 80s of the GoJ that it was losing control on its own country; the massacres of Black September brutally reversed the situation. These memories are visible in the repeated assertions of the GoJ to maintain the refugees in the camps, and in a situation where they'll not settle for good in Jordan.

Humanitarian situation for the Syrian refugees in Jordan

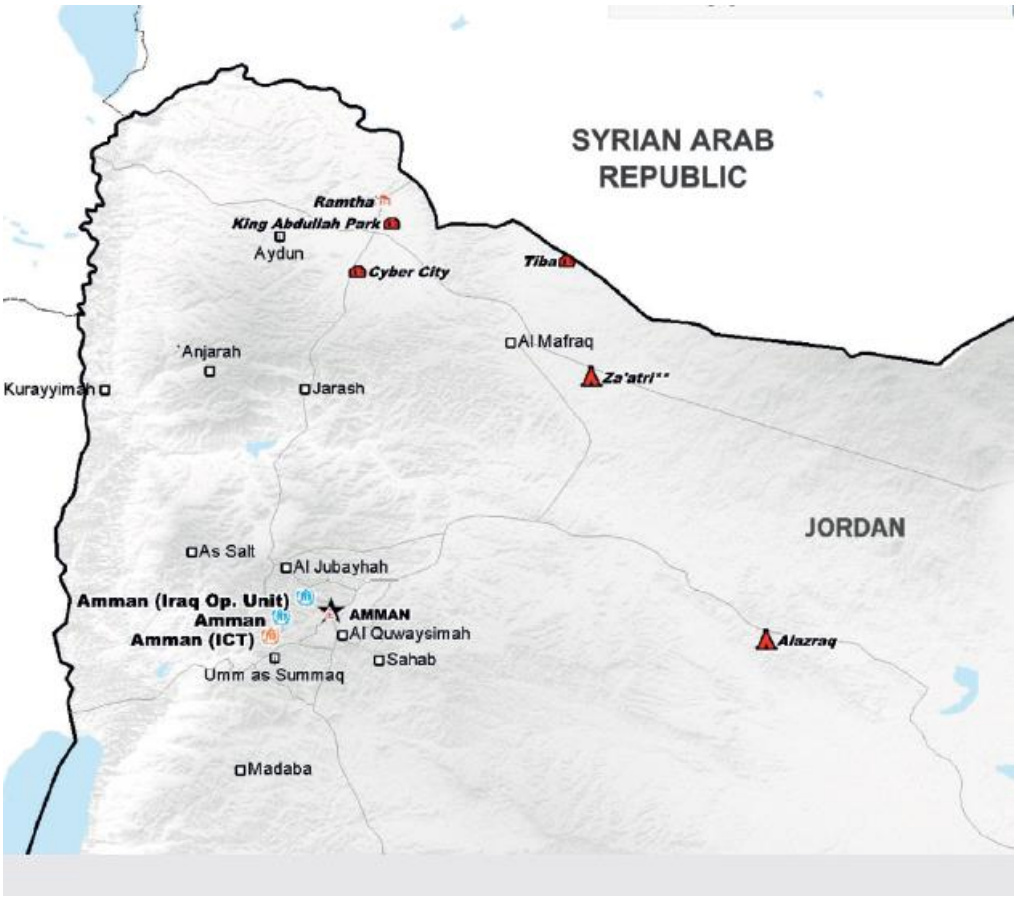
The influx of Syrian refugees is almost exponential with 117 000 refugees last January to 497 000 at the End of June 2013.
Around 120 000 of these refugees are in Za'atari camp (overcrowded). A new camp (Azraq) should open in July 2013; however the site planning works are just beginning and will require some weeks. The humanitarian presence in these camps is quite high but apparently does not succeed to face all the needs. Most of the refugees are living in host communities in Northern Jordan and in Amman, overstretching the capacities of the communities and public facilities. The GoJ made several appeals to international aid and increased support to face the crisis. Most of these refugees (+ some people from the host communities) face acute economic difficulties and live in very poor conditions (increased levels of debts, surge of rent prices, surge of food price, unemployment…). Most of these refugees in host communities have received some kind of assistance from Jordanian CBOs and private initiatives (cash, food, NFIs, etc.).

Priority needs are livelihoods and water and sanitation support.

The ongoing assistance for the refugees can be divided according to the status of the refugees:

- The registered refugees in the official camp;
- The registered refugees living in the host communities: renting a house or hosted by Jordanians;
- The registered refugees living in unofficial settlements;
- Up to those 3 categories, there are also non-registered refugees.

The camps



July 2013, Map of Northern Jordan with the location of the camps: Zaatari and Azraq (the other red points are transit camps)

- Small camps (King Abdullah Park, Cyber City and Emirates Jordan Camp): small size camps, total among the 3 camps less than 20,000 people. Camps well managed and basic WaSH needs well covered.

- Za'atri Camp:

ZATARI CAMP GENERAL VIEW

Za'atari is the second-largest camp in the world, with a population between 100,000 and 130,000 people according to official numbers.
The water is available; quantity and quality are fine, even though with irregularities and shortages in some areas.
The sanitation situation is bad due to vandalism and mismanagement of communal WaSH facilities (mainly latrines and showers). The hygiene conditions in tents are acceptable; however

the common spaces are below the humanitarian standards. The solid waste management in the camp is well managed.

VANDALIZED WASH INFRASTRUCTURE IN ZATARI CAMP

Food Security:

Needs are covered through the actors in place.

No actors report any nutrition issue; the school feeding is the only specific food coverage for children in the camp.

The GFD ration is covering the nutritional need for 15 days, 2 100 calories per day per person. The food distribution is done by Save the Children for the whole camp. The food ration given is the following:

RATION CONTENTS Click below to select commodities or type them in on the bottom two rows	DAILY RATION g/person/day	ENERGY kcal	PROTEIN g	FAT g	CALCIUM mg	IRON mg	IODINE µg	VIT. A µg RE	THIAMINE mg	RIBOFLAVIN mg	NIACIN mg NE	VIT. C mg
PASTA, MACARONI	30	104	3,6	0,5	8	0,5	0	0	0,05	0,02	1,3	0
RICE, LIGHTLY MILLED, PARBOILED	100	364	7,0	0,5	7	1,2	0	0	0,20	0,08	4,9	0
OIL, VEGETABLE (WFP SPECS.)	40	354	0,0	40,0	0	0,0	0	360	0,00	0,00	0,0	0
PEAS, DRIED	60	205	14,8	0,7	33	2,6	1	27	0,42	0,12	1,7	1
SUGAR	40	160	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,0	0
SALT, IODISED (WFP SPECS.)	5	0	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	300	0	0,00	0,00	0,0	0
BULGUR WHEAT	90	315	9,9	1,4	26	3,3	0	0	0,25	0,13	4,1	0
Ration total	**365**	**1 502**	**35,3**	**43,1**	**74**	**7,7**	**301**	**387**	**0,93**	**0,34**	**12,1**	**1**
Beneficiaries (Whole Population)		**2 100**	52,5	40,0	450	22	150	500	0,90	1,40	13,9	28
% of requirements supplied by ration ?		**72%**	**67%**	**108%**	**16%**	**35%**	**201%**	**77%**	**103%**	**24%**	**87%**	**4%**
% of energy supplied by protein or fat ?			**9,4%**	**25,8%**								

The GFD is based on a 15 days ration due to the lack of storage facilities.

WFP is planning to put in place a voucher system to other the dry food system, but due to the security problem and management issue this has been postponed until Azraq opening (the new camp).
For the moment, UNHCR is distributing complementary food, in May 2013 the ration has been reduced due to financial problems. This complementary food is composed by tuna in tin, humus, tin of beans, tea.

Up on those food assistance activities, there is a fortified date bar daily distributed to the children, the morning for the girls, the evening for the boy, 3 763 child received this 80 g bar.

There are no other food security activities in the camp. The community mobilization seems a huge issue in Zatari. A makeshift market has been set up on the two main street of the camp; it is well furnished, from the food to all kind of nonfood items. The prices are more expensive than outside the camp.
WFP and UNHCR are planning to construct a market area on the hedge of the camp to avoid crowd problems on the current location of the market, in the middle of the most populated area closed by the distribution center.

WASH:
Currently there are no important gaps and there are many WaSH actors already working in the camp (Acted, OXFAM, THW, Mercy Corps, JEN). However, the WaSH situation in the Za'atari camp has been constantly reported as critically difficult due to organizational factors and a strong lack of coordination. The repartition of responsibilities by activities (each actor implements one activity of the Wash package for the whole camp) instead of by geography (each actor doing the whole WaSH package or a section of the camp) is one of the main issues to tackle to improve the situation. Other factors out of the control of the WaSH actors (lack of governance and corruption/mafia in the camp, high expectations of the refugees, size of the camp, etc) play an important role to explain the current situation. Coordination among actors has improved since May 2013.

- Azraq camp:

AZRAQ CAMP UNDER CONSTRUCTION

This camp is under construction (opening in July 2013), it would host more than 100,000 people.

Lessons learnt in Za'atri will be applied (private WaSH facilities shared by 3HH instead of communal facilities, WaSH actors by geographical area instead of by activities). Many issues about the appropriateness of the site selected for the camp (difficult living conditions for the refugees in the middle of the desert with extreme temperatures, far away from villages, surrounded by military facilities, infested with desert flies, environmental issues with the Azraq Oasis protected area, etc…).

Food Security:
For the Food Assistance: WFP is planning to put the voucher system from the start.
Two markets area are planned to be built in the new camp for retailers.
The IP for Food Assistance is not yet defined; Save the Children having the experience of Zatari is saying they can do it in absence of other actors.

WASH:
Currently there are actors positioned (World Vision, THW, Acted, RI) for the first phase of the camp, that will host around 60,000 refugees still to arrive in Jordan. **If the influx of refugees continues as predicted, in a few months' time, the second phase of the camp will need to be implemented.**

The host communities:

- The majority of refugees (95%) are living in rental accommodation, with proper access to sanitation facilities and to water (municipal water supply or private vendors). During the summer season water shortages are expected in the Northern governorates, more critical than usual due to increased population (overall +10% due to refugees). Hygiene conditions are good (high hygiene standards in Syria) and products are available in the market. **Main concern for refugees is access to cash for payment of accommodation rental, services (electricity, water), food and NFIs.**
- A minority of refugees (less than 5%) are living in tented informal settlements. Most vulnerable since they cannot afford renting standard accommodation and access to water and sanitation is a problem.
- Schools in the Northern Governorates (there are more than 500) are overcrowded due to the arrival of refugee children. WaSH conditions in most of the schools were already bad, and with the arrival of the refugee students the situation has worsened. There is a need to upgrade the WaSH facilities.

Food Security:
The first expense for the refugees is the rent of the place they are living, which is in some cases an unhealthy location (water storage, garage, part of a warehouse). The second biggest expense is the food for the family, then: the water, the house items (mattress, blanket, cooking set), and hygiene products. To cover those expenses the refugees essentially the men are working illegally. The kind of work they are doing can be: building construction, carwash, agricultural; mostly daily labors with no secure incomes. If the household is not getting a work as income, its only source of income will be the humanitarian assistance: WFP voucher, cash assistance from NGOs, charity from neighbours. They are also taking debt in the local shops in order to get food. The support of the local population is very important. **With the number of refugees growing, the coping mechanisms of the refugees are worsening, and the support of the local populations is as well becoming more difficult.**

No livelihood program as such is being implemented, as the Syrians are not allowed officially to work in Jordan. Therefore, the INGOs support to Syrians is only possible through assistance for rental and access to basic needs and services. There are several projects on going with a great variety of operational approaches as water voucher, food voucher, rental cash support, and a real challenge coordinating the methodologies.

Coordination for the host community intervention:

The coordination is being organized as of May 2013; a bi-monthly coordination meeting takes place in Mafraq Acted office.

The cash working group is another meeting to help the cash intervention to be harmonized as well as the targeting criteria. UNHCR is leading this working group.

Lots of actors in FSL are now operating in Jordan addressing needs for the Syrian refugees living within the host communities. The following table is an extract from an Oxfam survey report[1] on the actors operating cash intervention for Syrian refuges, some information are not verified, some information were completed during the assessment.

Organization	Location/ Coverage
UNHCR	All country, mostly North/ central_120 0000
IFRC	Jerash & Ajloun500 initially, to become 2000 total_ Other governorates to be targeted
IRC	Irbid_1,124 Mafraq_750
MEDAIR	Amman (572) Irbid (660) Jerash (220) Mafraq (528) Zarqa (200)
Save the Children	Amman (1077) Zarqa (323)
ICMC	Irbid (253) Mafraq (139) Zarqa (11)
ADRA	Irbid (550)
Care International	Amman (800)
DRC	3000 HH (South and central)
Help Age/HI	N/A
WFP	As per UNHCR registered (120,000)
OGB	Approx 1000 HH

Two different activities should be separated:

-The food voucher of WFP and the rental assistance of UNHCR. (WFP is covering all the refuges registered by UNHCR. The rental assistance of UNHCR is a targeted assistance).
-The Food Security assistance implemented by other actors.

The needs of FSL for the refugees in the host communities are high even with all the actors currently working and most of them not covered. This is due to the huge caseload, the difficulty of targeting, and the financial cost of the intervention which impact strongly the capacity of humanitarian actors to implement programs in the host communities.

Geographically, this is not a specific area which did not receive assistance, the actors are spread everywhere, and it seems there is no geographical gap. The gap is more in terms of number of refugees covered by the organizations.

WASH:
The Main gap identified is rehabilitation of municipal water infrastructure to increase water availability in the northern governorates. The Yarmouk Water Company (in charge of water supply) needs 300 million USD to upgrade its infrastructure. KfW, Mercy Corps (USAID funds) and

[1] Oxfam GB: Integrated Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities – Jordan, March 2013

IRD (UNHCR funds) are contributing with more than 30 million USD to rehabilitate the most critical infrastructures. They work with engineering consulting firms and contractors on medium and big size projects, probably out of the range of ACF interventions due to the technical complexities and the budgets managed.

Majority of refugees (living in rented houses) are not in need of urgent assistance in terms of WaSH. Minority of refugees (living in tented informal settlements), and in need of WaSH assistance (sanitation infrastructure, water supply, etc.) have already being assisted by the actors in place (Acted, Oxfam, Relief International, etc.).

WaSH facilities in schools in Northern Governorates are being rehabilitated by JEN NGO with funds from UNICEF (the 200 schools more needed out of 500 schools). Currently there is no gap in the schools in these areas. If refugee families increase, informal settlements will be more numerous and then require specific assistance, especially in regard to winterization.

Operational recommendations

Needs are very important in Jordan for Syrian refugees, as well as for the Jordanians in the host communities welcoming the majority of the caseload (Northern Governorates and Amman).

Priority sectors are Livelihoods through Cash emergency programming, to support the vulnerable pockets in the areas affected by a massive caseload of arrivals. WASH is a priority due to the pressure received by the infrastructures; and the structural scarcity of water amplified by the presence of the refugees. Additionally, under a scenario of increased influx of refugees and degradation of the economic situation of the already existing refugees, it will be possible that more and more refugees will be forced to move to "informal settlements". WaSH needs will be important (lack of access to water and sanitation basic infrastructure, difficult hygienic conditions, etc …). It is also possible that some of the refugees will spread towards the central and southern governorates of the country.

As of the End of June 2013, there is no need for a nutrition program. The situation should be however carefully monitored. As the situation is going worse in Syria, the new arrivals could be in an alarming nutrition status. WFP is in negotiation with the Jordanian government to allow the importation of nutritional products.
This can also happen within the refugees living in the host communities if they can't secure their incomes and have to use bad coping mechanisms.

The needs in **MHCP** are massive and are reported through all main actors. Our programs should systematically integrate a component of MHCP. Stand-alone MHCP programs seem almost impossible to be financed, due to the constant priorization on basic needs of the donors.

Operational recommendations are:
-Develop an approach in the Host communities of the peri-urban areas of the Northern governorates focusing on Livelihoods and a reduction of the pressure on WASH infrastructures, as well as psychosocial support
-Develop an approach in AZRAQ camp with WASH activities in coordination with the other actors.

A critically important point is the coordination of the humanitarian response with the other actors, which seems to be a challenge in Jordan, especially in the host communities; and the **regional coordination with ACF missions and the other actors in terms of operational approaches and advocacy messages.**

III-IRAQ

Overview IRAQ

The assessment took place from the 30th of May in the KRG, where virtually all the Syrian refugees in Iraq are. Indeed, the 2 other borders between Syria and Iraq, in the Anbar provinces, have closed since April 2013 due to the extreme insecurity in the area, tribal tensions and the high presence of extremists. The camp of Al Waleed close to the Al Waleed border point has been emptied in the course of the Month of April 2013

Map of the KRG and the disputed territories of Iraq

Since the beginning of the crisis, KRG has to deal with waves of refugees coming from the Syrian border to Domiz camp and municipalities around it, including Erbil. If the humanitarian motivation is clear, the Kurdish cause is also a factor not to be forgotten in the support of the KRG to the Syrian refugees.

The initial ground border has been replaced by a "mobile bridge" few kilometers from the initial one. Controlled by Peshmergas in collaboration with Iraqi army on the Iraqi side, the border is controlled by the PYD- Main Kurdish party in Syria. Since the 19th of May, the border between Syria and KRG is closed after the border crossing of fighters trained in Syria and imprisoned by KRG on the mobile that they are not following the rules fixed by the KNC (Kurdish National Committee) largely influenced by KDP.

As the border remains closed for both ways movement, and do not seem to be open again soon, the Syrian refugees is really at stake on the Syrian side, as the contingency planning on KRG side.

Humanitarian situation for the Syrian refugees in Iraq

The total number of refugees more than doubled in the last 3 months, reaching 159 000 at the End of June 2013. These refugees are almost all from Kurdish origin. The patterns of the Syrian refugees in Iraq are quite specific compared to the other countries in the region. They speak the same language and belong to the same cultural and ethnic community of the inhabitants of the KRG. Their status is privileged compared to the Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon or Turkey: they have a residency status and are authorized to move freely in the KRG.

Viewing the security situation and the proportionally less high number of refugees in Iraq, the humanitarian presence is pretty low in the Kurdistan. **FSL and WASH needs seem to be not fully covered and facing the overcrowding of the Domiz camp, a new camp is due to open in September 2013 in Erbil (Dara Shakran).**

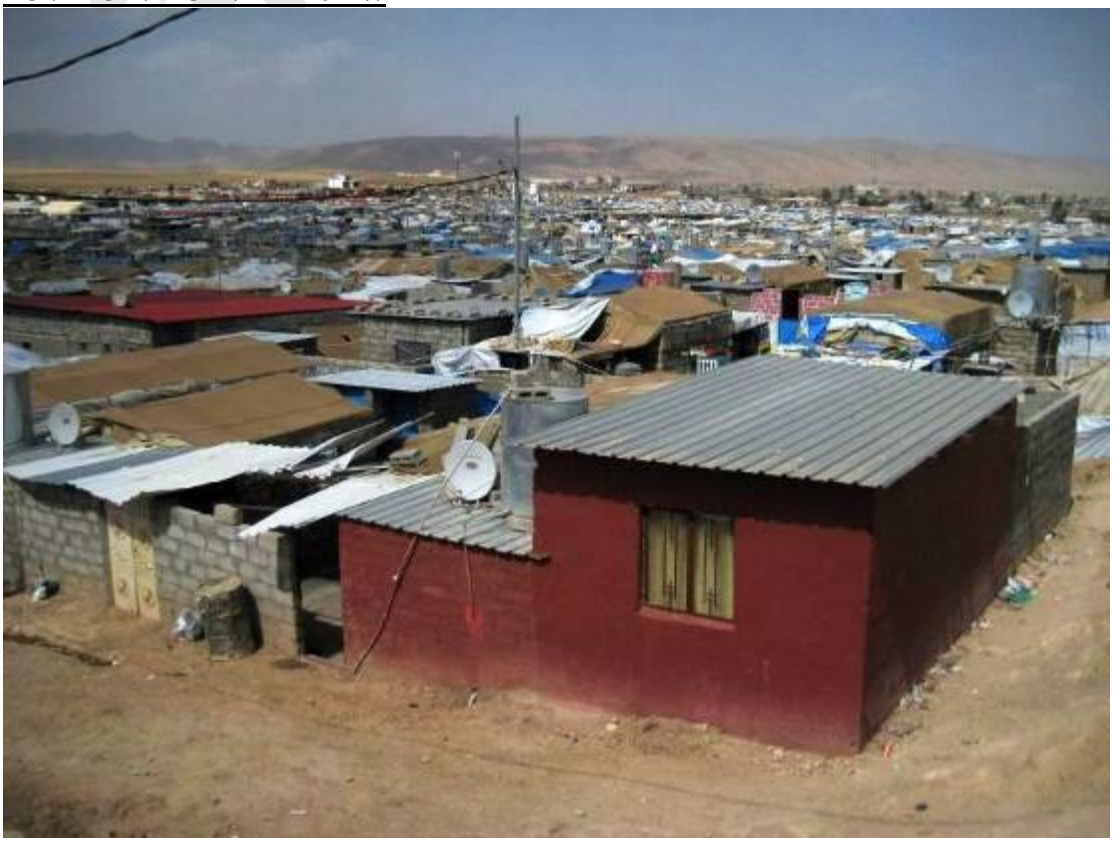
According to the last trends of the conflict in Syria, it seems that Iraq is going to be more and more a country of destination for new refugees.

The Kurdish government, as opposed to the Jordanian government, it playing an active role in the management of the camps, even though they do not have the expertise needed to do it properly. Priority has been given to the government to implement activities in the camps, and the gaps left by them are being covered by UN agencies and their implementing partners.

The camps

-Domiz Camp: The camp is big: between 40,000 and 55,000 people according to official numbers, and overcrowded, with a capacity for 25,000 people.
The WaSH situation is heterogeneous, from decent in the planned parts of the camp that are not overcrowded (more than half of the population) to well below under Sphere standards in the "irregular" areas (less than half of the population) where the last wave of arriving refugees have been placed due to the unavailability of space. Water is supplied through a water network connected to the municipal system in the planned areas and through water trucking in the irregular areas. Well maintained latrines and showers are shared by a limited number of families in the regular areas, while in the irregular areas emergency pit latrines are being constructed since there were no sanitation facilities. Drainage is an issue and a rain and a grey water evacuation system needs to be put in place. Solid waste management and septic tank dislodging is an issue and additional trucks are needed to evacuate the solid waste and black water produced. Coordination among the different actors doing WaSH in the camp (different government institutions with different views, priorities and little experience on camps, UN agencies, infrastructure oriented NGOs, NRC and MSF, etc) is being a real challenge, and a lot of blockages are created for advancing in the problem resolution processes. The fact that different activities are done by different Wash actors like in Zatari camp in Jordan, is also contributing to the problematic.
The Food Assistance system is a cash voucher distribution. Two shops are identified outside the camp. The refugees are going in the shops without any support of WFP. The Voucher distribution for all the refugees is based on UNHCR registration list. The distribution is done on a monthly basis and it takes 20 days to Islamic Relief to cover all the refugees. The voucher is 31 dollars and covers all the food needs. Some refugees interviewed are saying that this amount is not enough to cover the needs for all the family for one month, so the food last in average 20 days. One day per week is dedicated for new arrivals, UNHCR gives in-kind foods until those new arrivals are included in the WFP system.
In the camp there are some school feeding programs ongoing: high energy biscuit, 100g/ day/ child. No nutritional survey has been done yet, but there seems to be no need: during our assessment in the camps, ACF did not see worrying cases in terms of nutritional status.
WFP'shops have no specific food for child under 2 years old, only simple power milk, and boxes of porridge cereals.
Point of attention on the children under2, as there is no specific food for them and no awareness on good food practices.

DOMIZ CAMP GENERAL VIEW



DRAINAGE PROBLEMS IN DOMIZ CAMP

EMERGENCY WASH IN DOMIZ CAMP TO COPE WITH OVERCROWDING

-Future Erbil/Dara Shakran and Sulaymaniyah Camps: Erbil camp (for around 15,000 people) is under construction and Sulaymaniyah camp is being planned.
There are plans for opening new camps in the near future (in Souleymaniyah, and probably additional camps in Erbil and Duhok). The government will take the initiative to provide the services, and the gaps left will need to be covered by UNICEF partners. At this stage there are no partners identified and ACF could position itself for working on these future camps.
WASH actors have been already identified for the infrastructure works and services provision (water supply, solid waste and waste water management by different government agencies and local NGOs). Currently there is a gap on the "software" side (hygiene promotion, social mobilization, monitoring of WaSH indicators and general WaSH coordination).

The host communities

The majority of refugees (95%) are living in rental accommodation, with proper access to sanitation facilities and to water (municipal water supply or private vendors). Main concern for refugees is access to cash for payment of accommodation rental, services (electricity, water), food and NFIs.

The refugees from Syria are allowed to work in the KRG. The income they are getting has not been studied yet by the actors in place. The rent, and the expenses of an household are not quantified. So it is difficult to get an idea of the vulnerability of those refugees living in the urban areas. Only UNHCR is now implementing cash based intervention for those refugees, there are 300 households targeted. The criteria of selection are very restrictive to target the most vulnerable.
The tendency from the government is to have the refugees in camp more than spread in host communities, it prefer the assistance to be giving inside the camps than outside.
The refugees are mostly going to suburbs and rural areas because of living costs. They are now finding work in the construction sector and the agriculture. The Syrians are taking less money than local people for the job.
There are assessments planned by and DRC and NRC on the needs in urban areas focusing in wash and education sectors.

As there are few actors, the coordination seems well done at the Domiz camp level, however the information management is weak and information received during the assessment are contradictory in terms of WASH especially for the Domiz camp.
For the host communities, there is no specific coordination group at the moment, if more actors are coming or start to implement more program, it may be good to create some coordination or sector lead for avoiding duplication, lack of coverage.

Operational recommendations

The camp of Domiz has humanitarian needs in WASH. There is a plan to upgrade the facilities and the management in terms of WASH; however it'll take time to be implemented, and new actors would be useful for the time in-between, especially in the scenario of a re-opening of the border with Syria.

Currently there is a gap on the "software" side (hygiene promotion, social mobilization, monitoring of WaSH indicators and general WaSH coordination) in the under construction Erbil Camp. ACF could position itself to implement these activities, in line with our WaSH expertise, and where we could have a real added value since most of the WaSH actors are "infrastructure construction oriented" and there is a real gap on the "software" component.

In the host communities, there is a need of surveillance in terms of Livelihoods. A further assessment is needed to have an accurate view on the living conditions of the refugees. ACF

could position itself on a pilot in Dohuk or Erbil for 1 000 households on a voucher assistance for rent.

IV ANNEXES

Agenda of the mission in Jordan and Irak

Date	FS + WASH + Log + Desk
20/05/13	Departure from Madrid and Paris to Amman
21/05/13	Meetings with Unicef (JC Barbiche GWC), Acted (HoM) and Oxfam (WaSH Co and Host Communities responsible) Meeting OGB_FSL_Program manager Meeting HoM MSF-CH for Iraq
22/05/13	Visiting Zatari Camp and attending WaSH Camp coordination meeting with all actors. Meeting WFP_Head of Sub-Office
23/05/13	Meetings with Unicef (Pierre Fourcassie Regional WaSH, Kitka Goyol Jordan Chief of WaSH, and Dominique Isabelle Unicef Representative). Meeting with DRC (HoM). Meeting DRC Meeting Antoine Foucher, HoM MSF-Fr for Jordan and Iraq
24/05/13	Visiting host communities with Relief International in Al Ramtha (Irbid governorate)
25/05/13	Visiting Azraq camp under construction. Meeting Medair_field coordinator
26/05/13	Meeting with Veolia. Skype meeting with Ben Mascall, INGO Forum in Turkey
27/05/13	Meetings with Mercy Corps (DHoM and WaSH Co), KfW (Director) and Oxfam (WaSH Co). Attending Azraq WaSH coordination meeting. Meeting Save the Children Meeting JINGO and Damascus-based Agencies
28/05/13	Meetings with Yarmouk Water Authority in Irbid, site visit to Irbid town and meeting with IRD (WaSH PM). Meeting IRD Meeting WFP_Amman Meeting UNHCR, ECHO HIP, ECHO TAs for Iraq and Jordan
29/05/13	Attending Host Community coordination meeting in Mafraq. Meetings with Acted (Programme coordinator for North) and JEN (programme coordinator). Meeting_Acted_Area Manager_Mafraq UNHCR office_Amman ECHO office Amman Meeting DFID Meeting HI Regional Syrian Crisis Coordinator Meeting NCCI representative in Amman
30/05/13	Travel Amman-Erbil. Meetings with UNHCR (site planning specialist), UNICEF (Mozzan Ahmed, WaSH coordinator for the North) and ICRC (HoSD Erbil).
31/05/13	Meetings with Islamic Relief (HoM) and DRC. Travel Erbil – Dohuk.
01/06/13	Visit Domiz camp and meeting with NRC (WaSH PM), KURDS (engineer), and IRC (Camp management).

02/06/13	Visit Domiz camp and meeting with UNHCR, DMC, Qandil (manager) and MSF (WaSH PMs). Meeting UNHCR_Domiz_Head of sub-office Meeting Relief international_Food Assistance Manager Meeting WFP_Food Manager_Domiz Meeting ICRC Field Office Dohuk Meeting UNAMI Erbil Head of Office Meeting Emergency Head of Mission MSF-Suisse Travel Dohuk-Erbil for Charlotte
03/06/13	Visit Domiz camp and meeting with UNICEF (Mr Mohammed, WaSH coordinator for the Camp) Travel Erbil-Amman-Paris for EP Desk
04/06/13	Visit to Host communities in Domiz and Duhok.
05/06/13	Travel Duhok-Erbil. Meeting with ACTED/REACH
06/06/13	Site visit to under construction Erbil Camp (with UNHCR and ACTED). Meeting with UNICEF (Mr Rafid, WaSH coordinator for the North).
07/06/13	Reporting
08/06/13	Departure WASH Co and FS Co to Paris
09/06/13	Departure Log Co to Paris
10/06/13	Debriefing of the Mission: with Tech Referents, EP and with Desk and Operations Director

Source documents for the mission:

Data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees
ACAPS: reports of the SNAP Project
UNHCR - Syria Regional Response Plan 2013, version 5, June 2013
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Jordan

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