

# Syria Regional Response Plan

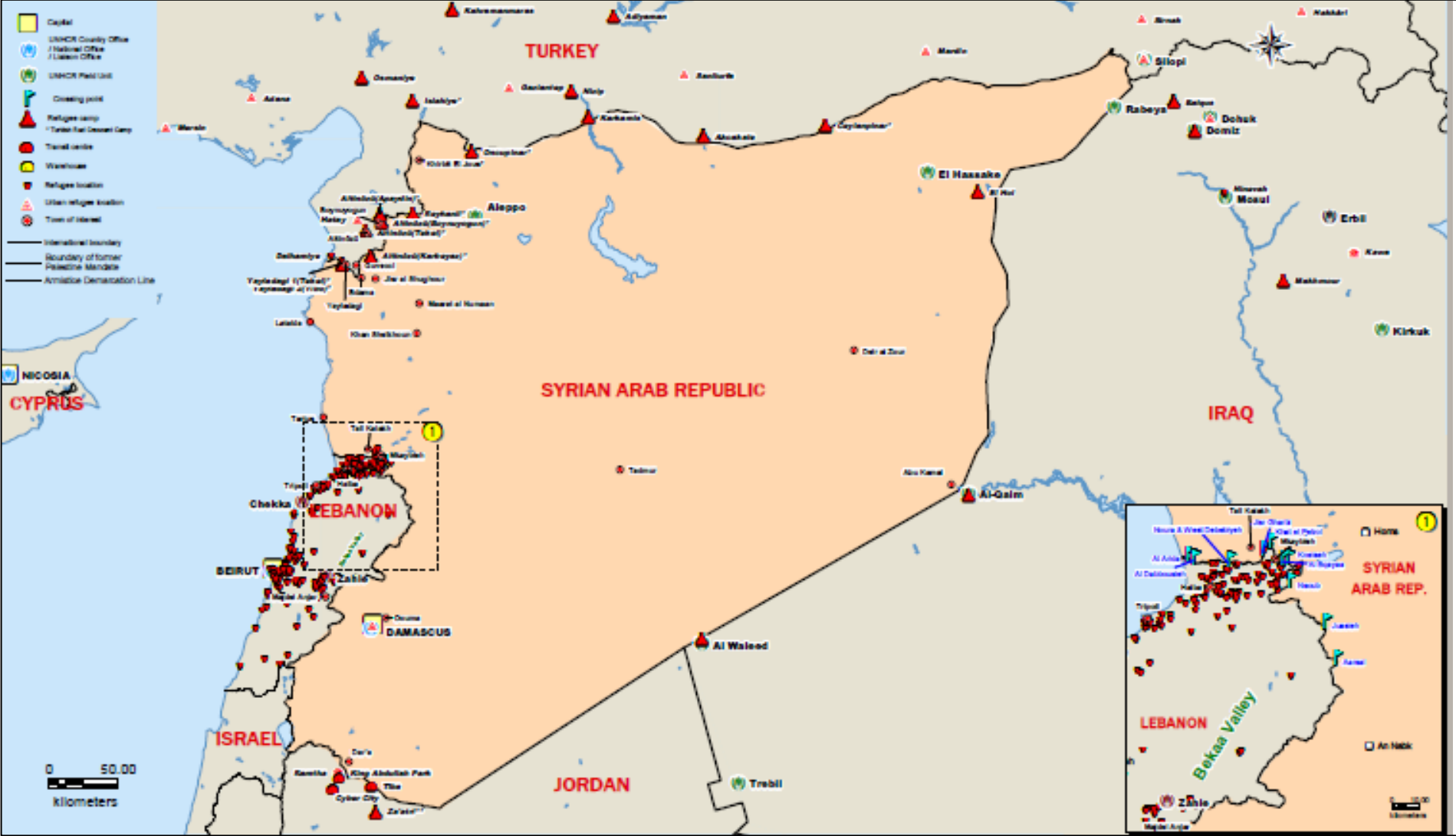


**January to June 2013**



UNITED NATIONS

# 515,061 Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt as of 12 December 2012



## Table of Contents

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY .....	5
LIST OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES .....	7
<b>2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
JORDAN .....	12
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	13
<i>Context and Humanitarian Needs</i> .....	13
<i>Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities</i> .....	15
<i>Coordination structure</i> .....	23
<i>Sector Response Plans</i> .....	24
<i>Jordan Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector</i> .....	44
LEBANON .....	45
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	46
<i>Context and Humanitarian Needs</i> .....	46
<i>Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities</i> .....	48
<i>Coordination</i> .....	53
<i>Sector Response Plans</i> .....	54
<i>Lebanon Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector</i> .....	74
IRAQ .....	75
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	75
<i>Context and Humanitarian Needs</i> .....	75
<i>Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities</i> .....	76
<i>Coordination</i> .....	81
<i>Sector Response Plans</i> .....	81
<i>Iraq Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector</i> .....	88
TURKEY .....	89
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	89
<i>Context and Humanitarian Needs</i> .....	90
<i>Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities</i> .....	91
<i>Coordination</i> .....	93
<i>Sector Response Plans</i> .....	93
<i>Turkey Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector</i> .....	98
EGYPT .....	99
<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	99
<i>Context and Humanitarian Needs</i> .....	99
<i>Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities</i> .....	101
<i>Coordination</i> .....	106
<i>Sector Response Plans</i> .....	107
<i>Egypt Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector</i> .....	112
ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	113

---

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

The dramatic increase in the number of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) across the region in 2012 continues to require a large-scale response to address the needs of both refugees already present in host countries and new arrivals who continue to pour into Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, at a rate of up to several thousand a day. As of early December 2012, humanitarian agencies in these countries had been able to reach over 525,000 Syrian refugees. When the first Syria Regional Response Plan was published in March 2012 (and subsequently revised twice) it initially planned for some 96,500 refugees to receive assistance over a period of six months. As part of the latest revision of the Plan in September 2012, agencies appealed for a total of US\$ 487.9 million to cover needs up to the end of 2012. As of 15 November, 51 per cent of this amount had been funded.

This new Regional Response Plan (RRP) takes up from where the previous one left off, setting the strategic objectives and activities for the first six months of 2013. It is based on the achievements and lessons learned from previous plans and is designed to address existing and emerging needs. Given recent trends in arrivals and registration in a context where the crisis in Syria shows no signs of abating, agencies estimate that the number of Syrian refugees may double in the coming six months, to reach 1.1 million people. For the first time, this planning figure covers refugees in Egypt, whose numbers have grown significantly over the past year, and whose assessed needs have prompted their inclusion in this RRP in a separate chapter.

While the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt have continued to demonstrate their commitment to giving Syrian refugees access to their territory to assure their safety and provide assistance, this generosity has undeniably come at a heavy price for the many communities welcoming the refugees, as well as for the infrastructure and resources of the countries concerned. At a time of social, political and economic upheaval in many of the host countries, further compounded by developments in Syria, this RRP aims to provide lifesaving assistance to refugees while ensuring that the cost of their welcome is not borne by the countries of asylum alone, or by the many local communities which have already shown considerable generosity despite their limited means. Ultimately, burden sharing constitutes one of the key means of maintaining the protection space refugees have been able to enjoy so far. In order to ensure an inclusive approach which does not dissociate refugees from their new environment, the response takes into consideration all those affected by the refugee influx, from third country nationals and refugees of other origins leaving Syria to vulnerable members of host communities. Moreover, the Lebanon chapter of the response now includes activities targeting Palestinians from Syria who have also been forced to flee the country where they had been settled for generations.

The ability of humanitarian agencies to respond effectively and in a timely manner, regardless of the many challenges on the ground, will depend on their close coordination, particularly in view of the disparate nature of the displacement in host countries. To this end, the current Plan brings together the coordinated efforts of over 60 international and national agencies with UNHCR continuing to lead the overall response. Together, agencies are appealing for US\$ 1 billion in order to cover the protection and assistance needs of up to 1.1 million Syrian refugees in the region from 1 January until 30 June 2013. The RRP calls for the urgent demonstration of donors' solidarity with refugees and their commitment to share the cost of their protection and well-being with the countries and peoples who are currently bearing the brunt of the influx.

## Overview of Financial Requirements per Agency

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Total in US\$
Action contre la Faim (ACF)		3,421,250				3,421,250
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	18,287,500	650,000		858,600		19,796,100
AMEL		352,800				352,800
Association of Volunteers International	240,000					240,000
CARE International	4,955,000					4,955,000
CARITAS	1,500,000					1,500,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)		5,032,290				5,032,290
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	750,000					750,000
CHF		1,902,900				1,902,900
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)		1,105,000				1,105,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)		10,507,050				10,507,050
Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance	655,374					655,374
GVC/Muslim Aid		1,086,518				1,086,518
HAI		211,000				211,000
Handicap International (HI)	1,450,000	1,400,000				2,850,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	1,450,000					1,450,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,790,000	1,144,000				2,934,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,261,115	1,790,000	6,952,000	10,975,000		21,978,115
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	310,000	2,555,000				2,865,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	4,010,000	598,000				4,608,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	3,706,733	2,170,000		208,000		6,084,733
Internews	750,000					750,000
Intersos	160,000					160,000
JEN	332,000					332,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	50,000,000					50,000,000
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	4,850,000					4,850,000
Jordan River Foundation	678,000					678,000
Madrasati Initiative	840,000					840,000
Medair		2,445,000				2,445,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	8,739,000	2,873,000				11,612,000
Movement for Peace (MPDL)	250,000					250,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	5,610,000	2,089,494				7,699,494
Oxfam GB	8,500,000					8,500,000
People in Need (PIN)				55,500		55,500
Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)		7,965,000				7,965,000
Relief International (RI)	4,600,000			1,668,000		6,268,000
Restart		300,000				300,000
Save the Children Jordan	5,650					530,650
Save the Children International (SCI)	9,414,439	6,665,000		525,000		16,079,439

Terre des Hommes	290,000					<b>290,000</b>
THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)	12,900,000					<b>12,900,000</b>
Un ponte Per (UPP)	900,000			200,000		<b>1,100,000</b>
UNDP		975,000				<b>975,000</b>
UNESCO	2,165,919	2,220,000				<b>4,385,919</b>
UNFPA	2,890,000	1,330,000	2,747,476	1,600,000		<b>8,567,476</b>
UNHABITAT				100,000		<b>100,000</b>
UNHCR	218,108,091	103,060,352	108,958,100	32,633,068	10,008,402	<b>493,768,013*</b>
UNICEF	57,000,000	35,137,880	12,500,000	20,000,000	695,000	<b>127,332,880**</b>
UNOPS	8,500,000					<b>8,500,000</b>
UNRWA		13,293,529				<b>13,293,529</b>
UNWOMEN	250,000					<b>250,000</b>
War Child Holland		560,120				<b>560,120</b>
WFP	51,932,026	46,759,753	25,056,238	15,869,358	3,634,429	<b>143,251,804</b>
WHO	4,000,000	576,000	2,400,000	1,350,000		<b>8,326,000</b>
World Vision International		6,911,600				<b>6,911,600</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,030,847</b>	<b>267,087,536</b>	<b>158,613,814</b>	<b>86,042,526</b>	<b>14,337,831</b>	<b>1,044,112,554</b>

\*The total amount includes US\$21,000,000 for regional management and coordination and support to several thousand vulnerable Syrian refugees in North Africa and other countries.

\*\*The total amount includes US\$2,000,000 for regional management and coordination.

## List of Participating Agencies

---

- Action contre la Faim (ACF)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- AMEL
- Arab Council Supporting Fair Trade and Human Rights
- ARRD-Legal Aid
- Association of Volunteers International
- CARE International
- CARITAS
- Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)
- Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- CHF International
- Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)
- Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance
- GVC/Muslim Aid
- HAI
- Handicap International (HI)
- 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)
- Internews
- Intersos
- JEN
- Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)
- Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)
- Jordan River Foundation
- Madrasati Initiative
- Medair
- Mercy Corps (MC)
- Movement for Peace (MPDL)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam GB
- People in Need (PIN)
- Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
- Psychosocial Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC)
- Questscope
- Relief International (RI)
- Restart
- Save the Children Jordan
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- ShelterBox
- Terre des Hommes
- THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)
- Un ponte Per (UPP)
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNFPA
- UNHABITAT
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNOPS
- UNRWA
- UNWOMEN
- War Child Holland
- WFP
- WHO
- World Vision Lebanon

---

## 2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

---

### Introduction

The escalation of violence in Syria in 2012 has led to a sevenfold increase in the numbers of Syrian refugees known to humanitarian organizations in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. From the 70,000 Syrian refugees either registered or awaiting registration in these countries in May 2012, by early December there were over 500,000. Moreover, Egypt has joined the countries hosting the highest number of Syrian refugees in the region with close to 9,000 individuals registered in 2012, a number which is expected to rise significantly as registration capacity increases on the ground. In all these countries, it is believed that the actual number of Syrians may be higher, as some families and individuals may not have been able or wished to make their presence known.

Syrian refugees have generally been welcomed by host Governments and many local communities continue to extend hospitality and assistance in spite of their own often limited means. While most borders remain open and the protection space afforded to Syrians has not shrunk, the strain on local resources is substantial and relentless as more refugees seek safety. Many have few resources to survive on, having already experienced displacement and growing impoverishment in their own country. For those who arrived earlier, providing for themselves living in exile is proving increasingly difficult as the resources they initially had are dwindling. This is another explanation for the growing numbers of Syrian refugees who are now approaching humanitarian organizations to seek assistance.

Meanwhile the host countries themselves are facing their own domestic challenges. From political and social unrest to hard economic times, the context of the humanitarian response is extremely complex, exacerbated by the fear that the Syrian conflict may spill over into neighbouring countries. This makes it all the more urgent and vital for the response to see increased support from the international community, demonstrating the will to share the heavy burden borne by host Governments and their population. The United Nations, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as local charitable bodies have mobilized support to provide basic assistance to Syrian refugees; however, the significant size of the influx and the lack of a foreseeable political resolution to the crisis in Syria mean that considerable resources, both human and financial, are required to meet the needs on the ground.

Compounding the challenges of responding to such a large influx of refugees, each of these countries and the refugee populations they host present their own specificities. This demands efforts to ensure consistency and harmony of response, regardless of the refugees' geographical location. Indeed, hosting arrangements differ quite widely from one country to another. Refugees in Lebanon and in Egypt are scattered across the country (in over 500 municipalities of varying sizes in the case of Lebanon). Refugees in Iraq are roughly divided between camps and host communities; and over 70 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan live amongst host communities, with the rest accommodated in three camps. Finally, Turkey is providing assistance to refugees in 14 camps across seven provinces close to the border, while tens of thousands of Syrians are thought to have sought refuge in various cities. The registration data being gathered for these disparate groups has not only shown the urgency of their respective needs, but also the necessity of developing humanitarian responses adapted to each situation.

Notwithstanding these differences, country responses will strive to develop through learning from each other's good practices and previous experience in the region. This should ensure some harmonization of standards across the region and facilitate the establishment of successful programmes, particularly in areas which require more focus in the months to come. Priorities common to all operations will include registration and outreach; strengthened (and, whenever possible, community-based) protection responses, particularly in child protection and the response to sexual and gender-based violence; as well as basic assistance to urban refugees. Efforts made in 2012 to reinforce registration and outreach will be particularly essential for identifying vulnerabilities, which the response will aim to target more specifically.

Since March 2012, UN agencies and NGO partners, in close consultation with the refugee-hosting Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, have worked together to identify, assess and respond to the needs of Syrian refugees. Following the first inter-agency Regional Response Plan (RRP), which appealed for US\$ 84.1 million to address the humanitarian needs of some 96,500 Syrian refugees over a period of six months, the RRP was revised twice to take into account major developments in the situation on the ground, starting with the exponential growth in the number of Syrians fleeing their country. In September 2012, the second revision of the Plan appealed for over US\$ 400 million in additional funding, for a refugee population which was projected to rise to 710,000 by the end of 2012.



## Population planning figures

Taking into consideration the trends in refugee arrivals in each host country, and assuming that the growing outreach of agencies on the ground will lead to the identification of greater numbers of refugees seeking and receiving assistance in 2013, humanitarian agencies are planning for a regional Syrian refugee population of 1.1 million people, including in Egypt, by the end of June 2013. The breakdown per country was agreed upon by agencies and host Governments during the inter-agency contingency planning process which took place across the region in November 2012. The country population planning figures below correspond to the numbers expected by the end of June 2013, reflecting the most likely scenario under the regional contingency plan.

### Breakdown of Syrian refugee population planning figure up to June 2013<sup>1</sup>

	Syrian refugee population as of 12 December 2012	Projected Syrian refugee population by end of June 2013
<b>Jordan</b>	144,997*	300,000
<b>Lebanon</b>	156,612*	300,000
<b>Turkey</b>	137,756**	380,000
<b>Iraq</b>	65,527*	90,000
<b>Egypt</b>	10,169*	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>515,061</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

\* Registered with UNHCR or awaiting registration.

\*\* This figure only includes Syrian refugees currently registered and assisted in camps by the Government of Turkey. To date Turkey has assisted over 190,000 Syrian refugees, some of whom have since returned to their country. According to the authorities, there are also 60,000 to 70,000 Syrian refugees living in urban locations across Turkey.

In addition to the Syrian refugee population, it should be noted that, in a spirit of inclusiveness and solidarity for all populations affected by the current crisis, this RRP contains provisions to assist the following additional, albeit smaller, groups: third country nationals and refugees and asylum-seekers (not of Syrian origin) fleeing Syria; Lebanese nationals who used to be settled in Syria; as well as vulnerable members of refugee and asylum-seeker populations in the host countries, particularly Egypt and Turkey, which have sizeable established refugee communities. For the first time since the outset of the crisis, the Lebanon section of the RRP will also include activities and assistance for around 20,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria. Finally, the response will attempt to alleviate the burden borne by host communities, particularly their most vulnerable members, with a view to maintaining positive and peaceful cohabitation. This Plan also includes limited funding towards the response beyond Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, in Eastern European countries and EU States (such as Greece and Cyprus) requiring additional capacity to cope with the influx of tens of thousands of Syrian refugees and asylum seekers.



Syrian refugees living in a roofless building in Erbil, Iraq © UNHCR 2012

<sup>1</sup> Outside the region, European Union countries have so far seen the arrival of 25,000 Syrian asylum seekers since the start of the conflict in Syria and Eastern European countries continue to host 18,000 Syrians who have fled their country.

## Planning assumptions

Based on the experience of the past nine months, and barring a major improvement in the situation in Syria, it is anticipated that the majority of Syrians currently being assisted are likely to remain in their respective countries of asylum. Meanwhile new refugees will continue to cross the border, travelling longer distances to find safety, sometimes after spending time displaced inside their country. Numbers will also be augmented by other Syrian refugees who may not have yet registered to receive protection and assistance upon arrival.

Based on these assumptions, the revised Regional Response Plan will aim to cover the humanitarian needs of:

1. Syrian refugees who are registered with UNHCR and/or the host Governments of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt.
2. Syrian refugees who had already fled into neighbouring countries, but had not previously come forward to register and request assistance.
3. New Syrian refugee arrivals continuing to cross into asylum countries.
4. Refugees and asylum seekers not of Syrian origin having fled Syria as a result of the conflict there.

As in 2012, refugees will continue to reside in urban or rural areas, in a host community context, or in camps, depending on the host country. Depending on developments in the coming months, the overall planning figure may need to be revised.

## Regional strategic objectives

This RRP consolidates the humanitarian requirements and activities for addressing the displacement of over 1 million Syrian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries and Egypt. Given the varying needs and the current capacities in each of the host countries, detailed individual country responses appear under each country chapter. Nonetheless, the overall regional strategic objectives identified in the initial formulation of the Regional Response Plan remain valid, and as such continue to form the basis of countries' and participating agencies' efforts in favour of Syrian refugees:

- **Objective 1: Ensure that Syrians and other refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic have access to neighbouring territories in order to seek asylum and receive protection, including protection from *refoulement*.**

Since the beginning of the unrest in Syria, the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq have kept their borders open to Syrians fleeing violence, and generously provided protection and assistance. Syrians do not need visas to enter Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq or Egypt, and the Governments concerned have also accepted those Syrians who enter the country through unofficial border crossings. Essential protection activities include registration; monitoring of the countries' commitments to open borders; advocacy for freedom of movement inside the country of asylum; training on refugee protection principles, especially on non-*refoulement*; individual interventions and response activities addressing protection risks; detention visits; and maintenance of the civilian character of asylum. With women and children still making up the majority of the refugee population, specific protection issues such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitation, and problems specific to refugee children will require increased focus.

- **Objective 2: Ensure that the basic needs of Syrians and other refugees fleeing from Syria are met, with special attention to the most vulnerable.**

In addition to the violence experienced or witnessed by refugees, the worsening social and economic conditions in Syria are affecting the most vulnerable segments of the population in particular, as can be seen by the growing number of refugees who reach their country of asylum with very limited means and therefore require immediate assistance to cover their basic needs. As time goes by, even those refugees who could at first rely on savings or support from host families, are likely to turn to charitable and humanitarian organizations to find support. Priority areas of intervention will therefore continue to include: the provision of food assistance, non-food items and/or financial assistance; access to healthcare and education; and quick impact projects (QIPs) in host communities which are struggling to cope with the additional strain on their infrastructure. In all countries, the rising numbers will also pose the challenge of urgently finding suitable shelter, whether primarily among host communities in Lebanon and Egypt, or in existing and new camp sites in Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon.

- **Objective 3: Undertake contingency measures for a potential mass influx**

While this Syrian RRP integrates selected components of the latest cycle of contingency planning for the first six months of 2013, this inter-agency planning process led by UNHCR continues to play a vital role in the continuing and increasing preparedness of agencies in case of a large-scale and sudden influx of refugees from Syria.

### Coordination

This RRP is the result of an inclusive process bringing together over 60 national and international humanitarian partners. Fifty-five of these agencies are presenting their financial requirements for the first six months of 2013 under this Plan, the rest being involved solely in implementation. UNHCR has worked in close consultation with host Governments to ensure a strategic and coordinated inter-agency response in support of the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in the region and in support of national capacities in each of the refugee-hosting countries. UNHCR Representatives are also working in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators in the host countries with a view to ensuring that this plan of action fits into the broader plan for those countries.

As in previous regional response plans, this document was prepared on the basis of field assessments, coordinated and strategic discussions and sector planning exercises with all partners involved in each country, regular coordination meetings taking place in the capitals and sector group meetings at the field level.

The Regional Refugee Coordinator for Syrian refugees works closely with the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator leading the humanitarian response inside Syria, with a view to ensuring a common strategic vision and a coordinated response to a rapidly evolving humanitarian situation both there and in refugee hosting countries. Information flows, communication, strategic planning between the two segments of the plan and actors – especially in relation to emergency preparedness and contingency planning – are essential. Both roles are complementary and mutually supportive, and designed to provide a harmonized and effective regional response.



Entrance of Domiz camp for Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region, Iraq © ShelterBox 2012

### Information management

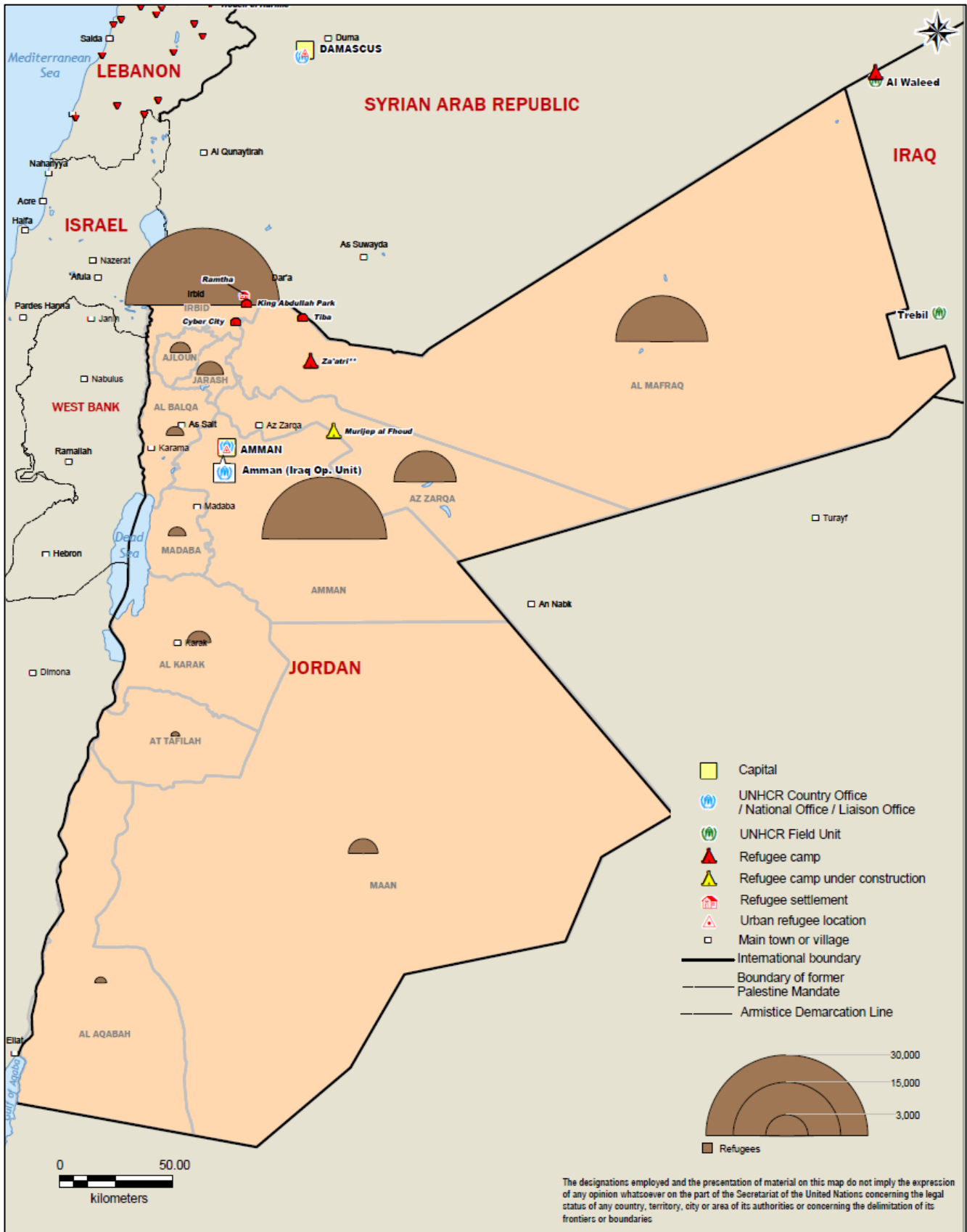
In an effort to ensure timely and coordinated information management, UNHCR has set up a web portal dedicated to the humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee crisis. The web portal was first established in March 2012 and constitutes an essential tool for sharing “real time” information amongst UN agencies, NGO partners, donors and the media.

The web portal includes regular country and regional situation reports, maps, statistical analyses, assessments, and reports on sectoral meetings which are prepared by all humanitarian actors involved in the regional response to ensure maximum transparency and coordination.

For more information, please consult: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>

### 3. COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS

#### JORDAN



## Executive Summary

A small middle-income country with a significant level of unemployment (13%), Jordan continues to show tolerance and hospitality to a large refugee and asylum-seeker population. By 12 December, 144,997 Syrian refugees were either registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR, i.e. over five times the number in June earlier this year. Based on arrival trends from September to November, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in need of assistance in Jordan by the end of June 2013 might reach 300,000, comprising an estimated 180,000 hosted in camps and 120,000 in Jordanian cities and towns. At the time of drafting, roughly 23 per cent of the refugee population was residing with host communities and more than 35,000 refugees from Syria had crossed the border since 1 September.

The Government of Jordan (GoJ) has expressed and reaffirmed its willingness to maintain its borders open and its policy of non-*refoulement* vis-à-vis refugees from Syria seeking protection in the country. Since the beginning of the influx, refugees have received multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance upon arrival, including from local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), in coordination with the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), appointed to this role by the GoJ.

However, the persistence in the flow of new arrivals, coupled with the limited capacity for further absorption of refugees in local communities, accelerated the opening of multiple transit facilities as well as a tented camp in the northern governorate of Mafraq (Za'atri). While the creation of such a camp had been considered only as a contingency measure, the dramatic increase in arrivals made it a necessity as of the end of July. This has added another dimension to an already complex and wide-reaching operation. While agencies endeavour to maintain and strengthen levels of assistance for the scattered urban refugees living alongside their Jordanian peers, they also need to deploy significant resources to ensure essential services and assistance for refugees in Za'atri camp. Agencies are also preparing for the likely need to establish additional camps, if refugee arrival numbers continue at their current level.

Whether in camps or in host communities, 78 per cent of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women, children and elderly, dictating a solid response in education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene and SGBV and child protection services. Emphasis has also been placed on amelioration of conditions at the Za'atri camp, both in terms of infrastructure but also in service provision for persons of concern, especially those with specific needs. Another priority for humanitarian actors in Jordan corresponds to outreach efforts to Syrians in the host community, given the fact that 77% of refugees currently reside in urban areas, and harsh winter conditions, notably in northern Jordan, are approaching. As Syrian refugees in urban settings are granted access to basic public services (including health, education, shelter, water and electricity), the pressure on scarce national and subsidised resources has dramatically increased, and the Jordanian Government and the families hosting vulnerable Syrians are facing numerous challenges as the unrest in Syria threatens to continue. Consequently, it is essential to support Jordan's efforts to host Syrian refugees in dignified conditions.

Priorities for all actors involved in humanitarian assistance for refugees from Syria include the completion of Za'atri camp, as well as the expansion and maintenance of Cyber City and King Abdullah Park settlement centres. As part of its emergency preparedness, the GoJ has identified a new location for setting up a new camp site "Mrejeb Al-Fhoud" (MAF) for Syrians, whilst sites for an additional three new camps still need to be identified. The construction of three additional camps including construction of basic facilities and provision of essential services in the camps will be one of the key priorities for UN humanitarian agencies and their partners. Another operational priority is to strengthen protection by implementing and coordinating UNHCR's urban protection strategy including setting up additional registration sites and investing more resources into community outreach programs with regards to urban refugees.

The GoJ has repeatedly requested UN agencies and INGOs to share the burden of the response to this crisis and has indicated that the majority of new arrivals should be transferred to camps in order to minimize competition on already scarce natural resources. As conditions continue to deteriorate inside Syria, it is anticipated that tens of thousands more refugees will seek safety and security in the Hashemite Kingdom, therefore humanitarian actors need to prepare sufficient stockpiles in order to provide essential items to new arrivals, especially considering the upcoming harsh winter conditions.

The funding requirements for the first six months of 2013, as reported by UN agencies and NGOs, amount to US\$ 495,030,847 out of which US\$ 43,195,874 is already funded. The funding requirements presented in the RRP for each organization and agency do not reflect all the costs incurred by Jordan, which is the reason the GoJ will outline the costs related to the provision of infrastructure, and the costs of subsidized goods and services provided to Syrians separately.

## Context and Humanitarian Needs

### Context

In the planning of activities, agencies reference the number of Syrians registered with UNHCR, as well as estimates from local community-based organizations and lists compiled by JHCO. Furthermore, many Sector Working Groups are finalizing assessments, on nutrition, water, health and sanitation and SGBV assessments, and the REACH Assessment hosted by ACTED and jointly funded by UNICEF and UNHCR in camps and host communities. Based on these numbers, and recent arrival trends, it is estimated that 300,000 Syrians will require assistance in Jordan by the end of June 2013. Now that UNHCR has received official authorization to undertake off-site registration outside of Amman, registration centres

will be opened in Irbid and Mafraq where there is a high concentration of refugees, whilst the southern part of Jordan will be covered by mobile registrations teams as current numbers do not warrant the opening of a full-fledged registration centre. Most Syrian refugees who entered Jordan through official border points have so far found a place to reside in urban areas, either with host families or in rental units. Up until the opening of Za'atri Camp, those who entered the country through unofficial border crossings were sheltered in transit facilities and progressively sponsored in host communities, mainly in Al-Ramtha, Mafraq and, to a lesser extent, in Zarqa, Amman and southern governorates. Refugees hosted in the transit sites Cyber City and King Abdullah Park continue to receive humanitarian assistance and shelter. UNHCR and partner agencies have maintained a permanent presence in each transit facility, carrying out regular protection monitoring activities.

In urban settings, refugees face great challenges in paying for their accommodation (rented flats) and accessing basic household items including winter kits, water, sanitation, food, as well as to healthcare, education and livelihoods. At the same time communities and families are increasingly feeling the pressure of supporting new arrivals, either directly or through the rising cost of resources and services they have to share. Furthermore, according to recent assessments conducted by protection partners, the financial hardship experienced by some Syrian refugees exposes them to various forms of exploitation, not least targeting women and girls<sup>2</sup>.

Overall Jordan offers refugees a favourable protection environment. Since the beginning of the Syrian unrest, the GoJ has reaffirmed its open border policy, providing *de facto* temporary protection to Syrian refugees, crossing legally and illegally into its territory. Syrians do not require a visa or Jordanian residency and have access to the labour market in accordance with Jordanian law. However, in reality, the vast majority of persons fleeing Syria entered the Kingdom through unofficial border crossings and, as a consequence, their freedom of movement is curtailed and their identity documents are retained upon arrival by the Jordanian authorities. They are sheltered in refugee camps or transit sites and are only able to regain freedom of movement if they are sponsored by a Jordanian, at which point their identity documentation is returned to them. Once sponsored, they are free to settle in urban areas throughout Jordan. Those registered with UNHCR or awaiting registration are given access to public schools (with a current "grace period" until 31 January 2013) and to public health care services. Access to court is also granted and UNHCR and partners offer legal counselling and legal representation services where needed. Prevention and response to SGBV and child protection cases is done through partnerships with Jordanian institutions such as the Family Protection Department and the shelters of Dar Al Wafaq and Dar Al Aman as well as through a network of national and international NGO partners involved in awareness raising and individual case management in camp and urban settings. UNHCR's close coordination with counterparts at the Ministry of Interior (including with Public Security Department entities) at national level and at the governorate level has contributed to strengthening the protection environment and interventions on behalf of refugees from Syria. Meanwhile, UNICEF has been supporting the Ministry of Health to ensure that the essential vaccinations needs (measles and polio) of Syrian and Jordanian children are being met.

The readiness of the Government of Jordan to engage in dialogue and cooperate closely with the humanitarian community has also enabled UNHCR to organize a number of well attended, targeted training events, especially in the northern governorates. Some 1,004 police, army, security staff, border guards, governors and other relevant government counterparts have participated in some 37 training sessions, thus contributing to build a constructive exchange on how to address specific challenges on the ground.

The majority of refugees come to Jordan with little more than the clothes on their back. This is especially true for refugees crossing the border illegally. Some refugees managed to prepare their departure from Syria and entered Jordan with more resources. These resources allow families to face the expenses of daily life during a certain period of time. But with the extension of their stay, resources inevitably are being depleted. In recent times, several Syrian families, having established themselves first in a Jordanian community, presented themselves in Za'atri for admittance and registration, because they found themselves unable to cope with the cost of living in urban areas.

Among the urban refugee population, 8.8% have been identified as presenting particular vulnerabilities and requiring specific attention. They include elderly at risk (2.1%), children at risk, unaccompanied minors and separated children (9.4%), disabled persons (10%), victims of torture (12%), persons with specific physical or legal protection needs (16%) and persons with chronic disease or serious medical conditions (23%). Out of the registered population 50.39% are male while 49.61% are female 55% are children under 18 years. These figures have remained constant throughout the year.

### **Humanitarian needs**

The demonstrated response capacity and willingness of the humanitarian community to step up and provide support to the GoJ to provide timely protection and assistance to refugees arriving in the Kingdom has contributed to Jordan feeling able to continue with its open border policy. It is clear that the Syria crisis is putting Jordan under tremendous pressure. The deteriorating economic situation in the country and its political ramifications are testing Jordan's coping capacity. It is therefore essential that the burden is shared with Jordan and that the GoJ feels strongly supported by international donors and confident that this will continue in 2013. Short of such assurances, there is a serious risk that the protection environment may no longer be favourable to refugees fleeing Syria in time to come.

---

<sup>2</sup> UPP, Comprehensive Assessment on Syrian Refugees Residing in the Community in Northern Jordan, August 2012 and IRC SGBV Advocacy Note, August 2012.

The hospitality and the hosting capacity of Jordanians is generous, however as the refugee influx continues and surpasses initial estimates, the pressure on national resources has dramatically increased, and the Jordanian Government and families hosting vulnerable Syrians are facing numerous challenges. In this context, one of the priorities of 2013 is centred on peaceful coexistence programs, implantation of quick community impact projects such as repair of water supply and waste management benefiting both the host community and refugees.

As the crisis in Syria drags on, so does the situation of refugees in Jordan and with time passing, their meagre resources are depleted and refugees become more and more vulnerable and destitute. In 2012, humanitarian actors – UN and NGO partners - responded to the emergency, ensuring access to basic services such as education, scaling up various distributions (including NFI, cash, winterisation kits, water, sanitation and hygiene kits, and education kits) in the camps as well as in the urban settings. However in 2013, UNHCR and partners need to look beyond immediate emergency responses to ensure that social structures are analysed, coping mechanisms identified and built upon, and safety nets put in place. Protection safety nets are specially needed to ensure that destitute and vulnerable groups do not become further trapped in the spiral of protection problems created by refugee resorting to survival mechanisms. In such regard, the international humanitarian community in 2013 should engage more with refugee communities in participatory assessments and design of projects targeting refugees from Syria.

The main focus in 2012 was on refugees in transit sites and in the camp because they and their needs are easily identified. Urban refugees who are scattered across the country and therefore hard to locate, found it difficult to identify and navigate through various CBOS and service providers. However partners such as UNICEF have found ways to assist the Government of Jordan and the refugees in host communities especially in formal education and child protection. The financial and technical support to ensure the influx of Syrian children in the public school system does not jeopardize the quality of learning for all children in schools. Mobile teams to support child protection and referrals of emergency assistance were deployed to assist Syrian refugees integrated in host communities. In 2013, the humanitarian community will further enhance the urban refugee response including expansion of registration facilities, child protection, water and sanitation, basic vaccines for younger children, as well as education. Part of the response will be to decentralise and come closer to communities as well as coordinate closely at the field level to make the best of every resource available.

### **Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities**

The most likely scenario for Syrian refugees in Jordan suggests a continued refugee influx – 300,000 refugees in need of assistance in Jordan by the end of June 2013. Syrian refugees currently assisted in Jordan will remain in the country, whilst newcomers will continue to cross the border. Moreover Syrian refugees, already in Jordan but who have not registered yet, will increasingly approach UNHCR in order to be registered and to receive protection and assistance.

#### **Protection**

Prevention and response services for child protection and SGBV are available in the camp, sites and host communities and are regularly accessed by the Syrian refugees. The members of the Protection sub-Working Group have reached 17,284 children and adults through community-based child protection and SGBV activities, including access to recreational and life skills activities. 31 CFS and 17 women spaces are operational throughout the most affected areas, camp and sites, and supported by UNICEF/SCI/TdH, UNFPA/IFH, IMC, IRC and UPP/JWU. Over 5, 590 individuals received focused non-specialised psychosocial support. Case management services were provided to 1,564 individuals, including survivors of SGBV. Capacity-building activities amongst service providers were carried out for more than 1,250 staff from local authorities, police forces, health professionals and other stakeholders to enhance understanding on children and women's protection issues in emergencies, including clinical management of rape and caring for SGBV survivors. In addition, 1,003 civil society actors and humanitarian workers were trained on child protection, SGBV and PSS, including PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse), PFA (Psychosocial First Aid).

With regard to child protection and gender-based violence issues, a well-functioning coordination mechanism is in place, co-chaired by UNICEF and UNFPA with IFH, a national NGO, and reports to UNHCR lead Protection Sector. The group's objective is to prevent and respond to child protection and gender-based violence against children and adults affected by the crisis, living in camps, sites and host communities. Regular trainings have been conducted by IMC on the use of the service guides and the common inter-agency referral form. Specific camp-based standard operating procedures, including referral pathways and common forms for child protection and gender-based violence have been finalized and rolled out. Interagency child protection and gender-based violence assessments are currently taking place in the camp sites and host community. In a continuous effort to strengthen data collection and to obtain accurate trends and patterns on child protection and gender-based violence, the sub-working group has initiated a process to harmonise information management systems in line with global tools.

In urban areas, UNHCR has so far carried out the registration and documentation of 65,370 Syrians and has handed out another 40,941 registration appointments. ICMC has carried out outreach activities for 800 vulnerable Syrian households, collect data and analysed urgent needs and gaps, the major one touching on availability of proper shelter. Continued regular dialogue and coordination with the local governor will foster trust and ensure dividend in terms of protection of Syrian

living in these areas. Decentralisation of registration and protection services is another essential part of the protection strategy that is being put in place.

Moreover the availability and prioritization of funds for 60 quick impact projects (QIPs) and 6 community impact projects (CIPs) by IRD and ICMC have produced concrete results in Ramtha and Mafraq, in particular in the water and solid waste management sectors. This represents a positive example of burden sharing and acknowledgement of Jordanian communities' generosity in hosting increasing numbers of Syrians. While the GoJ is focusing on ensuring protection of refugees in camp settings, the priority of UNHCR and its partners will be to strengthen the protection and assistance provided to Syrians settled in urban areas.

Despite the on-going conflict in Syria and the available protection and assistance in Jordan, several thousand Syrians (8,500 since July 2012 alone) have opted to voluntarily return to Syria. Currently, the process is fully handled by the GoJ and UNHCR has only been able to sporadically check on the voluntariness of the return of those about to board the departing buses. A more systematic procedure is needed, to fully monitor returns but also to fully understand possible push factors and address those through a strong urban protection strategy and a solid assistance framework for residents of Za'atri camp.



Syrian refugees reaching Za'atri camp in Jordan in the middle of the night © UNHCR / B. Sokol

Other challenges include difficulties in coordination of reception, screening and transportation arrangements with Jordanian Armed Forces and Public Security Department and ensuring access to border for civilian humanitarian workers; operating at night, to receive, screen, register and assist new arrivals while at the same time register urban refugees who've come legally across to border ensuring their access to public education and free public health care; and mitigate tensions between refugees and host communities, potentially arising due to increased pressure on limited national resources which has led to a decreasing willingness of the host community to offer shelter and hospitality to Syrian refugees.

Regular monitoring of refugee reception at borders, further sensitisation and capacity-building activities and a regular dialogue with the Jordanian Armed Forces will form integral parts of the protection strategy for 2013. Support for and provision of transportation of new arrivals from borders to the camp will continue to be an important activity in the first semester of 2013 and as long as new arrivals enter the country through unofficial border points.

Protection outreach and monitoring capacity in urban areas remains a priority in 2013, as well as a better understanding of social structures and refugees' coping mechanism. . The development of programs targeting adolescent and young men is essential, as they may otherwise engage in anti-social activities.

Further to the GoJ's approval to establish registration centres outside of Amman, UNHCR will operationalize a registration centre in Irbid by the end of 2012 and extend registration, protection and outreach services to 40 % of its population of



concern (registered and pending registration). More such centres will be set up as the need arises, to further cater to populations in the north (Mafrq), in the centre (Amman) and possibly in the south (Maan). Bringing services closer to the refugee population will allow a quicker processing of cases, a better understanding of local needs, challenges and constraints, and thus more targeted protection and assistance interventions. UNHCR's help desks in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafrq and Zarqa will continue to form an integral part of the outreach efforts.

Other important features of a solid protection strategy include enhancement of community-based protection structures and safety net systems to follow up and monitor cases that have been sponsored from the camp into the urban areas. Given that these are essentially vulnerable cases, it is crucial that proper information on available services by locations is in place and that access to these services is facilitated. Among the vulnerable cases, protection partners maintain a particular focus on separated and unaccompanied children. Provision of psychosocial to children and youth will also continue to be a priority in the protection response.

In addition, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA are developing national standard operating procedures (SOP) for child protection and SGBV for the emergency in collaboration with national actors, including the National Task Force for Children, the Family Protection Department, the Ministry of Health, IFH.

### **Cash and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

The current projections for the first half of 2013 foresee an increased influx into camps with the overall portion of urban refugees dropping from 75% to 40%. On the one hand, this will increase substantially the needs in terms of non-food items (NFIs) in the camps, whereas on the other hand it does not really diminish the pressing need to assist refugees living in host communities. Such assistance must be conceived in a way that it does not exacerbate emerging friction between host communities and Syrian refugees.

The 2013 objectives remain unchanged from the ones listed in the previous RRP, as needs for cash assistance and NFI will only become more pressing if current planning assumptions hold. This will happen against an even more complicated political context moving from an emergency onset more towards an established refugee situation with no sign of abetting influx. This naturally takes a toll on the host Government and community. The cash and NFI interventions proposed under this sector aim to respond to the projected developments whilst remaining aware of the political context and the particular demands the humanitarian community will face in Jordan in early 2013.

The objective of the NFI and cash sector in Jordan for 2013 is to prevent Syrian refugee families living in urban settings from slipping into destitution, which could leave them no option, but to go back to Syria or move to the camp.

As for refugee families living in the camp, the objective of the NFI and cash sector in Jordan for 2013 is to provide them with the required standard of NFIs (and cash transfers/stipends where applicable) ensure a humane and dignified life in the camp.

For the urban context, monthly household expenditures are expected to range from 300 to 500 JD per family, whereby many Syrians can be expected to supplement their income with employment, but under precarious circumstances. Likely vulnerability profiles will shift and centre around families having depleted their assets or arriving virtually without assets.

Many organizations listed in the previous revision of the Regional Refugee Response Plan started their activities in the second half of 2012. As a result, several assessments and surveys were conducted (UPP, UNHCR, JRC, CARE, IRC) to better understand the situation of urban refugees. At the same time, a number of projects were implemented (NFI and cash assistance) amounting to comprehensive NFI coverage of all refugees in Za'atri and supplementary assistance to vulnerable refugee families in urban communities. Substantial cash programmes were rolled out; including UNHCR's scaling of its unconditional cash assistance to over 6,000 cases in the urban setting. Others, such as IRC, JRC (for cash) Medair launched their programmes, while others such as ICMC, CARE and JRC (for NFIs) continued implementing their existing programmes.

### **Food**

Since the start of the response in 2012, JHCO, WFP and other food sector partners have provided uninterrupted food support to Syrian refugees. In urban 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. By November, WFP had provided three cycles of food support through vouchers, reaching some 48,000 refugees in the different governorates of Jordan with a fourth cycle planned for December 2012. The Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) has distributed 55,000 complementary food parcels to Syrian families living in Jordanian communities.

Food assistance was also provided to Syrian refugees in camp and transit centres, initially through provision of two hot meals per day which in October 2012 was replaced by general food distributions of WFP dry rations and UNHCR complementary food once the kitchens had been constructed in Za'atri camp. The WFP dry rations include: rice, bulgur wheat, lentils, oil and sugar along with a daily provision of fresh bread. UNHCR will ensure the distribution of complementary food including beans, tuna, tomato paste, hummus, halwa and tea. In order to meet the immediate food needs of the new arrivals in the camp, ready-to-eat welcome meals are provided to cover the first 24 hours after which the

new arrivals receive general food rations. The food sector has also seen additional food assistance provided by various actors including local communities, especially during the Islamic celebrations of Ramadan and Eid.

Food was identified as one of the major priority needs during the joint needs assessment of March/April 2012. As Syrian refugees have depleted their resources, food remains as a major priority, which requires the continuation of humanitarian food assistance. With the latest reductions in subsidies on fuel, prices of food and all other necessities are expected to increase. This additional cost of living will place extra burdens on Syrian refugees and Jordanians in the host communities as well, which calls for the augmentation and expansion of food assistance. In order for the refugees in camps and transit centres to cook the food they receive through distributions, the provision of the necessary non-food items as well as cooking facilities (including gas, the main fuel), is another essential need.

UNICEF and WFP are co-leading an Inter-Agency Nutrition Survey with participation of Ministry of Health, Dept. of Statistics, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, Save the Children amongst others. The survey aims to assess the nutritional and food security status of the Syrian refugees in both urban areas and camp settings (Za'atri). Once completed, the survey will further inform the food sector programme portfolio on any additional/specialised needs.

The food sector will provide food assistance to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR living in host communities and camp settings through in-kind food assistance, value-based vouchers or cash assistance for food purchases. The food sector will furthermore provide an interim safety-net for extremely vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, on a case-by-case basis. WFP, with its Government partner JHCO, is leading coordination efforts with other NGOs and CBOs food providers to ensure equity, minimize overlaps, maximize beneficiary numbers and provide for the vulnerable unregistered refugees. The food security status for Syrian Refugees will also be monitored closely by WFP and partners. Food prices will be monitored regularly to ensure the assistance covers an appropriate kilocalorie intake including for the winter months.

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 distribution sites as well as redemption points such as gender segregation to ensure women's safety, dignity and security. Based on the outcome of the joint Nutritional Survey, WFP may initiate a supplementary feeding programme for vulnerable groups within the refugee population.

In close coordination with the Government of Jordan, NGOs and UN agencies will also provide targeted support to Jordanian vulnerable households living in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees, through vouchers and food parcels (NAJMAH).

JHCO, WFP, UNHCR and implementing partners will continue to support up to 180,000 refugees in camps and transit centres. Assistance for 2013 is planned mostly through vouchers; Cyber City transit centre is running an established voucher programme which is now expanding to cover King Abdullah Park. The transition to food vouchers within Za'atri camp will start in January 2013 pending the establishment of functional market structures which has already started.

The new camp near Zarka also includes retail structures facilitating assistance through vouchers, though initial assistance could be provided through dry rations if required. Additional camps likely to be required to accommodate large numbers of new arrivals will similarly provide communal kitchens and market structures, allowing assistance through food vouchers.

WFP is working with UNICEF to ensure continuity of assistance in the schools with the provision of a mid-session snack to increase enrolment and attendance while also addressing short-term hunger thereby improving students' concentration.



Syrian refugees have opened up small businesses serving community needs in Za'atri camp © UNHCR / T. Haythornthwaite

## Health

The Government of Jordan has allowed Syrians registered with UNHCR to access health care services in Ministry of Health (MOH) primary healthcare centres (PHCCs) and hospitals, as of March 5, 2012. All Syrians registered with UNHCR continue to benefit from provision of primary/secondary health care through government services and also NGO clinics and mobile medical units, and have access to reproductive and mental health services, except for antenatal/postnatal care and vaccination services which are free. UNICEF has procured 500,000 polio doses, 250,000 measles doses and 240,000 vitamin A capsules to support the Ministry of Health for UNICEF's vaccination campaign. UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and partners had in December 2012 vaccinated 8,432 children, aged six months to 15 years, under UNICEF's measles, polio and vitamin A campaign in Za'atri camp. In host communities, 124,386 children under the age of five against measles were vaccinated, under the vaccination campaign which began on 27 November 2012. UNHCR, through its partners, provided 39,450 consultations (25,482 patients) at the primary and secondary level from March to October 2012. Life-threatening conditions as well as essential tertiary care, including major surgeries, were provided for Syrians under the Exceptional Care Committee (ECC) mechanism with 226 refugees receiving such services (between March and end of October ); 941 Syrians received in-patient secondary and tertiary services through implementing partners directly. The MOH has produced a Strategic Plan to guide all donors and partners in directing their assistance in health care. The newly created National Emergency Health Committee has been set up to review national strategic needs in responding to Syrian refugees and to ensure that health care for Jordanians is not in any way compromised. The committee meets every week and also vets all existing and potential partners and oversees their inputs.

Reproductive health services are provided through MoH PHCCs hospitals in addition to static and mobile medical units provided by JHAS, NHF and Amman with support from UNHCR, UNFPA, and IMC (and new partners in Za'atri camp include the French Gynaecologists without Borders and the Saudi Physicians across Countries). These include delivery care, antenatal and postnatal care, family planning services, clinical management of rape and raising awareness on reproductive health issues. 902 pregnant women received RH services through the implementing partner clinics. Through JHAS and Aman Society, UNFPA provided more than 11,500 reproductive health services in RH clinics in Za'atri, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, and static and mobile clinics in the Northern and Southern governorates.

Mental health (MH) services have been supported by IMC through in five clinics in four geographical areas, primarily for Syrian patients in Irbid, Mafrqa, Ramtha and Amman including MH services in Za'atri camp. 220 mental health clients were provided with 783 consultations. The military field hospitals 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. 15 MHPSS providers have endorsed the Inter-Agency Guidance Note, promoting best practices among responders.

Emergency health care services are available via the Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) network (governmental and university hospitals all over the Jordan) or through the Caritas network (governmental hospitals, Luzmila Hospital and Italian Hospital). In Za'atri camp emergency services are provided by the field hospital complex. If essential services are not available in the camp health facilities, the patients are referred to Government or University hospitals and paid by UNHCR.

UNHCR supports primary health care services for Syrians through a network of JHAS and Caritas clinics in Amman, North Jordan as well as Za'atri camp. Between March and October 25,482 Syrians accessed primary health care services at UNHCR supported clinics with 4,507 being under aged five. MOH has opened a primary health clinic at King Abdullah Park which provides free health services for Syrians residing there; including primary health care, reproductive health care, vaccination services as well as referrals to Ramtha hospital for some secondary interventions, accordingly the UNFPA-supported JHAS clinic was closed in King Abdullah Park.

TB awareness, prevention, diagnostics, treatment and follow-up services for Syrian refugees in Jordan, in Za'atri camp and surrounding areas, is a recognized health service gap and has to be comprehensively addressed. IOM has screened to date 36,545 newly arriving Syrians over the age of 15 for TB and have detected 14 TB cases of which 3 are extra pulmonary. 32,760 people have been reached with TB awareness sessions. Pulmonary TB cases are treated in hospital for the intensive phase and then receive directly observed therapy in the camp for the continuous phase.

The health services in Za'atri camp are provided by different stakeholders. The primary health care services include reproductive health, immunisation through UNICEF and MoH (UNICEF has procured supplies and supported immunization in the host community – over 124,000 children reached – and in the camp twice weekly for routine immunization and French Hospital for new arrivals) and mental health services through IMC, French hospital and the PAC clinic. Three field hospitals are functional in the camp, providing emergency and lifesaving intervention for injured/wounded refugees along with other major surgeries. The Moroccan Military Field Hospital in Za'atri opened early in August. The hospital has over 100 staff including 25 doctors of different specialties. It has 60 beds, laboratory, x-ray facility and ultrasound. Since opening it has provided over 52,000 consultations, over 83,000 services, 152 surgeries, conducted 46 deliveries including 20 caesareans sections.

WHO continues to support the MoH capacity in leading the health sector response outside the camps, through staff and expert secondments to central and local health authorities. Under MoH's leadership, with UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and other partners, a Za'atri camp health partner coordination body has helped establish, adapt, and enforce norms and standards required for the response. WHO hand-mapped partner services by location and by facility for the north of Jordan, established a baseline for health facility capacity through an assessment inside and outside the camps, and supported the Mafraq province Department of Health Operations Room. WHO has trained MoH managers and experts in outbreak preparedness, alert and response.

Based on health data from Syria pre-conflict, reproductive health has been identified as one of the major challenges; as reflected through low uptake rate of family planning methods and lack of awareness on reproductive health issues including the awareness about the prevention of STIs and the health impact of early pregnancies and lack of information on SGBV among Syrian Refugees. The disease profile of Syrians demonstrates a high proportion of chronic or non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, ischaemic heart diseases and cancers. 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 lifesaving interventions and then often extensive rehabilitative or reconstructive services.

Nutrition is not well integrated into primary health care services. UNICEF and WFP in collaboration with UNHCR, UNFPA, MoH and DOS have conducted a nutrition survey which will be presented in mid-December 2012. Though the nutrition survey indicates that acute malnutrition is not a public health problem micronutrient deficiency, particularly anaemia in women of reproductive age and children under five years of age are likely to be significant problems based on data from Syria. 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. Surveys from Syria and Jordan demonstrate that anaemia levels in children and women of reproductive age are of public health concern. This is particularly a problem for children less than 24 months and pregnant women.

The main mental health challenges are, frequent rotation of mental health providers in the field hospitals; lack of awareness of and access to mental health patients in urban settings; patients presenting at multiple mental health providers to receive treatment; insufficient knowledge amongst providers of child mental health; not enough emphasis on community mental health approaches and management of common mental health conditions in the primary health care setting; the only inpatient hospital readily accessible/affordable for refugees is far and does not accommodate family stays.

With increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering Jordan demands on the public sector as well as NGO supported clinics have significantly increased. The PHC clinics and hospitals in the north of the country in particular, lack capacity, space and equipment to provide Syrians with health services (including reproductive and mental health services), and require urgent support. UNHCR is addressing some critical equipment shortages such as strengthening the blood bank at Mafraq but significant needs remain.

If the influx continues and more camps are established this will require clinic construction (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. Essential vaccination campaigns, infant feeding and support to breastfeeding practices represent important features of the health response strategy in addition to strengthening PHC and harmonizing protocols and integrating into the national system, rational drug use, improved management of common presentations, primary health care nutrition and reproductive health services, and building capacity to prevent and respond to potential outbreaks of diseases at camp level. In this regards there is a need to strengthen MoH public health laboratories, particularly in the north of Jordan.

With regard to the health sector, the main objectives in 2013 will be to minimise preventable morbidity and mortality amongst refugees and promote wellbeing and dignity by ensuring continued access to essential primary, secondary and tertiary health care, comprehensive reproductive health services as well as priority nutrition activities and to mental health care. These will be achieved by supporting national systems wherever possible and promoting and supporting the use of non-governmental organizations to relieve the burden on national systems if necessary. National and local capacities including those of refugees will be strengthened through capacity-building initiatives, consultation, and promoting participation. Every effort should be made to minimize the impact of service provision to Syrians in Jordan on the host communities. Coordination among health providers also needs to be further strengthened through the existing mechanisms. Strengthening of the national health information system to be able to disaggregate data by nationality is also an identified challenge. The reinforcement of technical and financial capacities of primary health care centres, clinics and hospitals, especially in the north of the country, is needed to minimize the impact on Jordanian health systems. Adequate donor funding should be made available to be able to respond to the priority health needs of the vulnerable Syrians both inside and outside the camp.

## **Education**

The education needs of Syrian refugee children in Jordan have intensified over the course of 2012. The number of Syrian children registered in public schools in host communities increased significantly from some 7,400 children in May to 17,000 children in October 2012. The increasing number of Syrian refugees in Jordan is putting greater pressure on public education system which is already strained due to recent economic climate. Since early this year, the Education Sector Working Group partners have been providing emergency education assistance to vulnerable 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, Syrian refugee children have free access to public schools during the academic year 2012-2013. Outreach activities regarding education services are provided to families and children. In this regard, more than 11,000 parents and children have been reached through the Help Desk project by UNICEF and Save the Children Jordan. Moreover, Save the Children Jordan worked with local schools and host communities to assist Syrian students and their parents in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Jerash, Zarqa and Za'atri refugee camp, resulting in the referral of 7,500 Syrian children to appropriate service providers for education and child protection.

During July and August, UNICEF and MoE designed and implemented summer catch-up classes for 5,200 children in 39 schools. This initiative aimed to help Syrian children in host communities overcome learning difficulties they were facing after weeks, and sometimes months without school access. In addition, some 10,000 have received school bags and supplies through UNICEF, Save the Children Jordan, Caritas and Madrasati Initiative. By the end of December 2012, 8,000 school-aged children in camps and host communities will have received school uniforms and basic clothing by International Orthodox Christian Charities.

In order to relieve overcrowded classrooms in public schools in host communities, MoE and UNICEF are providing additional prefabricated classrooms, teacher training and financial support to ensure double shifting of 14 schools in Amman, Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha. Furthermore, UNICEF and Save the Children International have completed small scale renovations and established child friendly spaces in 50 schools in directorates with high number of Syrian students. This has not only improved the learning environment, but also promoted the psychosocial well-being and integration of the refugee children in host communities.

In Za'atri refugee camp, MoE and UNICEF opened temporary learning spaces on 1st October 2012. In mid-November, approximately 3,500 Syrian children were registered in the school in Za'atri camp. A new school complex was built by the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization with the support of the Bahraini Government with a total capacity of 4,200 children in double-shifting mode. UNICEF and the MoE transferred the Syrian children to this new school complex in mid-November. Almost 200 Jordanian and Syrian teachers are deployed in the school. Some 2,500 children have received textbooks and classrooms were equipped with 100 school-in-a-box kits, serving all registered students in Za'atri camp.

Meanwhile education partners have focused their efforts on providing a wide variety of education-related services in host communities. Almost 7,400 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanians have and continue to be provided with informal/non-formal education activities by UNICEF partners, East Amman Charity Development, Yarmouk Baqa'a Club, SC International and Questscope; as well as Caritas, Jesuit Refugee Service and Madrasati Initiative. The activities include literacy classes, recreational activities, sports, arts and crafts, music classes, life skills training. Moreover, nine Youth Friendly Spaces have been established in host communities and in Za'atri camp by SC International. The spaces are providing informal education programs to adolescents and youth, with special focus on those who have dropped out of school and cannot be reintegrated in formal education. SC International continues to provide structured trainings on basic interpersonal skills, employability skills, financial literacy, and voluntary saving and lending approach training. In addition, eleven Parent-Child Centres have been opened by SC International and Jesuit Refugee Service in host communities and Za'atri camp. So far, 400 Early Childhood Care & Development-kits have been distributed to the participating families, who are also receiving parent training. SC International will also open a kindergarten in Za'atri in December 2012, with 4 classes to accommodate 640 children aged 3 to 5 years. UNESCO's in-service teacher training package is being developed in readiness to start teachers' training on INEE standards for teaching strategies in emergency situations.

The priority for 2013 will remain ensuring uninterrupted access to public education for Syrian refugee children across the country. Given the large number of refugees living in Jordanian communities, public schools spread across Jordan serve as entry point for Syrian children to access basic education. This, coupled with community based education services such as informal and non-formal education will enable children and families to participate in adequate education services.

## **Water, Health, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

The continuing increase of Syrian refugees entering Jordan and settling temporarily amongst host families has required substantial improvement to basic services in order to meet the growing demand for water, increased intake of wastewater and solid waste, particularly in the Northern Governorates. In order to increase the frequency of water supply delivery to both camps and host communities Mercy Corps has completed the construction of a well, along with the extension of pipelines and replacement of old networks. The upgraded water system will benefit 450,000 persons in Mafraq and Ramtha, and allow for an additional 15 litres per person per day in the camp. UNHCR and UNICEF jointly procured and donated four public water tankers, two garbage compactor trucks, two sewage evacuation trucks, and four utility vehicles for Ramtha and Mafraq governorates, in order to meet the increasing need for solid waste disposal and wastewater evacuation. UNHCR has also supported the improvement of network maintenance and water infrastructure support. This is expected to result in better services for transit sites and camps, including Za'atri camp, which currently hosts over 30,000

refugees. Furthermore, communities hosting large concentrations of refugees will benefit from improved services and more stable water reserves.

The Outreach Services for Iraqi Refugees' (OSIR IV) program has concentrated on improving the water situation in areas densely populated by Syrian refugees. UNHCR, through its partner International Relief and Development, has helped ensure that both refugees and host communities have improved access to clean water in sufficient amounts and maintain hygiene through several Community Impact Projects. The projects assure rehabilitation of water wells and associated treatment works; as well as rehabilitation of water network pipelines, resulting in increased capacity and network efficiency equivalent to 400 m<sup>3</sup> per hour. Finally, it provides portable water pumps to evacuate excess water. In addition to provision of hardware goods and activities, ACTED launched its WASH activities in host communities in August 2012, aiming to support vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians in accessing sufficient safe water, functioning WASH facilities and to improve the hygiene of their living environment. This intervention targeted up to 2,400 families in Mafraq and Irbid, providing them with water supply, repairing WASH facilities, distributing WASH hygiene baby and adult kits, as well as providing hygiene promotion sessions focusing on water conservation practices, waste disposal and personal hygiene.

Agencies are also ensuring that water conservation workshops are disseminated to schools and households to ensure that wastage of water is minimised. To ensure more sustainable and cost effective provision of water, UNICEF in partnership with Mercy Corps has completed drilling of one well in Za'atri, with the second underway to be completed in December 2012, as additional source of drinking water for camp residents. In total, the two boreholes will provide up to 100,000 litres of water per hour, which amounts to 40 litres per day for up to 60,000 people. The first borehole will be connected to a new pumping station, which will be put in place by the end of the year. Currently between 1,000,000 and 1,300,000 litres of drinking water is being delivered daily by UNICEF to Za'atri. UNICEF is in the process of choosing a contractor for the design and supervision of a drinking water supply system in Za'atri, as well as for the installation of gas heating for hot water provision in WASH units in the camp. UNICEF and THW have jointly installed 100 out of the 168 fully-winterized WASH units for the new camp areas (modules two and three) as of November 2012. These new WASH units will include facilities for people with disabilities. UNICEF and THW operate 90 WASH units in Za'atri camp, which comprise 450 fixed showers and 450 latrines under UNICEF's overall sanitation efforts, which have reached over 80,000 Syrians in Za'atri camp and transit facilities. In addition, Za'atri camp had 120 mobile latrines, serving some 6,000 beneficiaries, as of November 2012. Each camp resident is provided with 50 litres of water per day. Over 570 latrines will be established in 84 new units planned for module 2 and 3 in Za'atri.

To establish more sustainable and cost effective measures, the WASH sector will develop several safe and secure water sources to benefit refugees in Za'atri camp as well as in other new camp locations through the construction and upgrading of wells, pumping stations and pipelines. This will allow for an integrated water supply system in Za'atri camp and also in future new camp areas. To enable improved and more sanitary disposal of excreta, a wastewater network will also be designed as well as identification of an optimum means of wastewater treatment for Za'atri and subsequent new camps. It is anticipated that this will also enhance the treatment and loading capacity of the wastewater treatment plant overall, which will also serve to benefit the local host population. Further construction and upgrading of existing sanitary blocks and increasing the quantity of latrines, will provide better sanitary conditions for refugees and improve standards from 1:50 to 1:20 beneficiaries per latrine. The WASH sector also aims to promote greater accessibility to WASH centres for persons with disabilities, and elderly and infirm refugees. Environmental hygiene standards will be maintained with continued solid waste removal and personal hygiene through replenishment of hygiene items for both adults and young children. This will also be prioritised in public areas, particularly in schools, child friendly spaces, clinics and mosques and will be in parallel with hygiene promotion and education in schools and for households. Finally, WASH actors will engage the beneficiary participation in the design of services by encouraging feedback and discussion in camps and communities.

The WASH sector will look into elevating water, sanitation and hygiene standards and conditions for both camp and host refugees to receive more equitable resources and support from WASH partners. These will be tailored to the context, and aspire to meet international and Jordanian standards. The WASH interventions will rely on the strategies below to develop all needed WASH interventions for the benefit of the growing refugee population as well as of the neighbouring local communities alike.

Since the second revision of the RRP there has been a growth in the capacity of existing WASH sector partners, along with welcomed interest and participation of new partners. With the increase in activities to meet the expanding need for services in new and existing locations (in both camp and host communities), there is a need for more WASH agencies to assist in the proposed response for 2013.

Developing more economically viable and sustainable solutions for environmental protection, namely the preservation of groundwater and utilisation of the finite resource in an equitable manner is of great concern to the WASH sector. This will be undertaken through the reduction in tankered water and substitution with the establishment of a local water source and supply system. Better means of water utilisation will be planned with low-flow flush and shower systems, solar power and ergonomic designs to benefit particularly the more vulnerable populations. This will also ensure a more equitable distribution of water to meet basic consumption and cultural needs that aims to ensure that at least 50L/c/d is available to beneficiaries in camps and also host communities. As a principle aim for environmental protection, wastewater systems

will be fully sealed to protect the environment and also ensure sanitary conditions for the surrounding population. In doing so, although capital costs are high, the economies of scale will outweigh the current unsustainable means of supplying and evacuating water and wastewater.

More investment in host community services is critical as the majority of refugees continue to reside outside the camps. A greater emphasis in 2013 will be on improving services and outreach particularly to targeted areas within Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha and other locations with high numbers of refugees and ascertain the conditions and needs which will be undertaken through wider assessments.

Inter-sectoral partnerships will be strengthened particularly with the health sector to monitor morbidity rates and develop appropriate referral systems within both host and camp communities. Equally the WASH sector will continue to work in the forefront with education, site planning and protection sectors to provide a holistically designed response to ensure the core facets of communities needs are met in a systematic manner.

### **Shelter, site development and camp management**

Initially, four operational transit sites were constructed or rehabilitated by humanitarian actors near Ramtha, Northern governorate of Irbid, in Bashabshe, Stadium, Cyber City and King Abdullah Park. The overarching management of transit sites has been ensured by the Jordanian authorities (local Governor's Office) while day-to-day operations have been implemented by UNHCR and partner agencies.

1. Cyber City Transit Camp (hosting 500 refugees):  
Physical works included a full rehabilitation and refurbishing of a six story building with 120 rooms, 6 double kitchen units, 6 double Wash units. Additional UNHCR delivered, 4 container offices, 1 Rub Hall, 1 container WASH unit, installation of 4 prefab container offices, installation of electrical works, water storage and black water distribution works, and child friendly space.
2. King Abdullah Park (hosting 880 refugees):  
Physical works included base course gravelling works, rehabilitation works on the existing KAP office space, the installation of 99 prefab container homes, the installation of WASH containers, the installation of one Rub Hall, and the installation of agro-netting structures a for sun-shading of open space in front of containers.
3. Bashabshe Transit Camp (hosting 600 refugees):  
Physical works included a full rehabilitation and refurbishing of 5 buildings with living rooms kitchens and Wash units in each floor of the three story buildings. Additional UNHCR installed 3 container units for Distribution, installation of electrical works, water storage facilities and black water distribution works.
4. Stadium Transit Camp (hosting 200 refugees):  
Physical works included installations of power supply generators and electrical installations for security lighting.

Access to adequate shelter solutions included NFI provisions for privacy and physical protection from weather impact, and required for distribution of UNHCR's frame tents to 7500 plots, for distribution of Saudi tents to 672 plots and for distribution of 4000 winterization kits to mitigate cold weather conditions in tents and to complement tents with porches for safe installation and use of heating stoves. Additionally, UNHCR commissioned contract works for procurement and installation of 2500 pre-fab caravan dwellings.

Provisions for storage, distribution, administration, and community services included, fencing of sites, installation of caravan offices, pitching of rub-halls, and construction of communal kitchen units and coordinated planning for complementary interventions including WASH, electricity supply, and security services.

Major challenges in shelter and site development relate to time constraints in the preparation of sites and timely completion of basic service facilities for adequate coverage of needs of daily changing numbers of new refugee arrivals. Other challenges include limited access to space for expansion, and limited access to public infrastructure networks, including public water pipelines, power supply, and sewage disposal networks.

In urban settings, there will be need for upgrading of dwellings for accommodation of vulnerable Syrian refugees who are offered sub-standard shelter space by host communities. For camp settings, there will be need to identify and develop additional camps sites to accommodate persons who cannot be accommodated in the sites of Za'atri and Zarqa (MAF).

### **Coordination structure**

UNHCR, in close coordination with the host Government, will lead the interagency response for Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities in Jordan, with key roles played by WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNRWA (for Palestinian refugees fleeing from their home in Syria), IOM and NGOs. Seven working groups ensure a coordinated response in the areas of protection (with a specific subgroup on child protection and SGBV), education, health (with two specific subgroups on MHSS and Reproductive health), food assistance, WASH, cash assistance and NFI distribution, shelter and site coordination. Agencies in coordination with the Government of Jordan have also prepared a contingency plan to better respond to the Syrian crisis. This contingency plan is the result of an inter-agency planning process for the

refugee influx from Syria, and reflects agreements on scenarios, a common response strategy and the required preparedness level and actions.

The overall humanitarian strategy is based on close collaboration of UN agencies, NGOs (national and international) and national authorities. At the political level, a continuous dialogue is maintained between the members of the Inter Agency Task Force, the High Commissioner/UNHCR Representative and the GoJ. At the technical level, working groups for each sector meet on a regular basis to coordinate and avoid duplication in their assistance which includes participation of government authorities. The Strategic Plan established by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with health actors gives an overview of national strategic needs in responding to Syrian refugees' influx and on the manner to ensure that Jordanians are not affected. The related National Emergency Health Committee is the platform that gives the opportunity to discuss strategic and operational issues, and find solutions.

Some organizations are not appealing for funding under this RRP owing to their activities being already financed through other channels. These organizations nonetheless take part in the sectoral meetings in order to provide information on their contribution in the response for refugees from Syria, to identify and fill gaps and avoid duplication.



Syrian refugee mother and son in Jordan © UNHCR 2012

## Sector Response Plans

### *Protection Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ARRD-Legal Aid, CARE International, DRC, HI, IMC, IRC, Internews, Intersos, IOM, Terre des Hommes-Lausanne, LWF, MC, MPDL, Save the Children International, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPP, UN Women, Jordan River Foundation, IRD, NHF, JHAS, Family Protection Department, DAW.
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from <i>refoulement</i>, violence, SGBV and exploitation</li> <li>2. Mobilize communities and CBOs to respond to Syrian refugees' needs and to support their self-reliance through provision of social and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons with a focus on women and children</li> <li>3. Direct service providers and community members are equipped with timely, accurate and well-targeted information, knowledge and tools to respond to protection needs of the affected population and host community</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 38,641,789
<b>Contact Information</b>	Giulia Ricciarelli-Ranawat <a href="mailto:ricciare@unhcr.org">ricciare@unhcr.org</a>



<b>Objective 1: Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from <i>refoulement</i>, violence, SGBV and exploitation</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of Syrians entering the country through official and unofficial border crossings identified	Admission of all persons fleeing Syria and seeking access to Jordanian territory, whether through official border crossings or outside of official border crossings (on average 700 daily crossing via unofficial border crossings)	Support to the border authorities in providing adequate reception conditions to new arrivals	UNHCR, IOM
		Capacity building activities on screening, registering and filing documentation for government officials related to new arrivals	
		Training/sensitization sessions for members of the JAF deployed at border crossing points, to reinforce the concept of access to protection and asylum	
		Transportation from the border to the camp and medical screening	
		Monitoring of Jordanian open-border policy	
		Advocacy for freedom of movement, even for those who did not enter the country through official border points	
		Intervention with authorities when reports of denial of access at border points	
		Information/counselling of persons of concern fleeing Syria upon arrival	
		Development of counter-trafficking programmes, including the preparation of an outline document on current trafficking risk for Syrian refugees in Jordan, and the development of a prevention strategy.	IOM
Number of reported cases of <i>refoulement</i>	No <i>refoulement</i> takes place at the border and all Syrians in Jordan are protected from being forcefully returned to Syria	Intervention in reported case through established channels and procedure with the Ministry of the Interior, to prevent deportations/ <i>refoulement</i>	UNHCR
		Monitoring of voluntary return organized by Jordanian authorities to ensure that Syrians make a voluntary and informed decision	
Number of Syrians registered with UNHCR	200,000 new registrations (in urban areas and camps) with UNHCR by June 2013 ( <i>broken down by age and sex and by camp and urban</i> )	Registration and documentation of all Syrians seeking asylum	UNHCR
		Establishment of at least 3 new registration centres in the northern governorates and one mobile registration team for the centre and the South to enhance UNHCR's capacity to register all urban Syrians in need of registration	
		Continuous registration of all new arrivals at Za'atri camp at the household level and issuance of ration cards	
		Introduction of biometrics into registration process	
		Increase of registration staff capacity to be able to register all Syrians in a timely manner and in line with registration procedures and standards, with a focus on vulnerable individuals	
Number of targeted protection interventions	100% access to detention facilities	Access to Syrians in detention and intervention to ensure that protection needs are met	UNHCR
	500 bailed out cases monitored	Monitoring and advocacy for the establishment of clear procedures and transparent procedures of bailing out system from the camp established by the GoJ for Syrians entering illegally	UNHCR, IRC

		Monitoring of bailed out cases in urban areas through outreach activities and protection follow up and intervention on allegations of possible exploitation	
Access to legal services	1500 Syrians are provided with legal counselling and representation as needed	Legal services, referrals and awareness raising workshops for Syrians	UNHCR, ARDD-Legal Aid, South Society for Special Education, Development and Training Foundation, UPP/JWU
		Response to emergency calls through a hotline (open 24/7)	
Number of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (SGBV) cases identified and referred.	100 % of SGBV identified or reported cases are dealt with in a comprehensive manner (including screening, referral to Family Protection Department, and receive counselling and comprehensive follow up)	Identification and documentation of SGBV survivors in host community and camp/transit sites	UNHCR, NHF, IMC, IRD, UNFPA, JHAS, Family Protection Department, Dar al Wafaq, JRF, JWU/UPP, IRC, UN Women
		GBV cases managed through provision of multi-sectoral (legal/protection including shelter, health, social and psychosocial) services for survivors of SGBV, including through hotlines	
		Develop anti-trafficking programs as needed	
Number of reported child protection cases registered and responded to ( <i>this includes child labour, violence in school, violence at home, abuse, neglect, unaccompanied and separated children</i> )	100 % of unaccompanied minors and separated children (UAM/SC) and 100% of reported children at risk are responded to (including through assessment, referral, follow up and PSS support	Identification, Registration and documentation of UAM/SC, conduct best interest assessment, conduct family tracing and where appropriate place in alternative care arrangement.	UNHCR, NHF, IMC, SC International, UNICEF,UPP/JWU, INTERSOS, IRC, IFH,JRF, ACTED
		Child protection cases identified and responded to, receive services including educational services and life skills training	
		Assessments of vulnerabilities of the whole family of identified child labour cases and referral to appropriate\targeted assistance	
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and adults is undertaken and systematically triggers response	2 reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted and 25 people trained	Partners trained on monitoring and reporting	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, IRC, ACTED, DRC
		Establishment of functional system to record protection issues	
		Monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken	
		Improved protection sensitization and camp outreach will allow better identification and referral of protection cases	

**Objective 2: Mobilize communities and CBOs to respond to Syrian refugees' needs and to support self-reliance through the provision of social and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons, especially women and children**

Number of adults or children with disabilities, vulnerable elderly, and persons at risk of developing definitive impairments who receive tailored support corresponding to	1500 vulnerable persons will be supported through the provision of equipment, rehabilitation services, psychosocial activities and counselling	Identification and referral of vulnerable persons as per their needs	UNHCR, NHF,MC, ZENID, HI, JHAS, IRC, MDM, IMC, INTERSOS, SC International, MPDL
		Persons with disabilities will receive rehabilitation services and counselling	
		Provision of assistance tools, rehabilitative services, physical rehabilitation	
		Provision of peer support, family and individual counselling as well as psychosocial support	

their specific needs.		Conduct accessibility assessments and advocacy	
Number of projects providing support in host communities implemented	host and displaced communities benefit from 40 quick impact projects (QIPs), 5 community impact projects (CIPs) and 5 income generating projects	Projects promoting positive coexistence, integration, and tolerance that mitigate conflict among refugee and host communities	UNHCR, IRD, ICMC, MC, ZENID, UN Women, INTERSOS, MPDL, UPP, JRF
		Strengthening of local government and civil society actors promoting dialogue, peaceful co-existence and conflict-resolution skills	
		Implementation of QIPs and CIPs in host community areas (construction of roads, rehabilitation of playgrounds, provision of utility heavy duty vehicles, refurbishment of municipal buildings)	
		Economic empowerment, capacity building and life-skill development activities provided for Syrians and Jordanians	
		Recreational and life skills activities with community members and CBOs for children, women, men and youth	
Number of people have access to psychosocial support	50,000 persons (50% male and 50% female) benefit from psychosocial support services, including child protection and gender-based violence ( <i>broken down by age, camp and urban</i> )	Provision of community and family support (IASC level 2 activities) including recreational activities, life-skills activities and support groups with community members and CBOs to children, youth, women, men and elders	UNICEF, UNHCR, NHF UNFPA, Zenid, SC International, TDH, MC, UPP, IRC, Jordanian Association for Orphans and Widows Care, Kitab Al-Sunna, SC Jordan, Care International, IMC, WHO, JWU, IFH, JRF
		Provision of focused non-specialized support (IASC level 3 activities) including counselling, targeting groups and family workers	
	Establishment of confidential spaces for case management and counselling where survivors can report and find support		
	100 child, youth and women-friendly spaces operational ( <i>broken down by camp and urban</i> )	Establishment of child- and youth-friendly spaces and women spaces, including confidential spaces for case management and counselling	

<b>Objective 3: Direct service providers and community members are equipped with timely, well-targeted information, knowledge and tools to respond to protection needs of affected population and host community</b>			
Number of government official trained and sensitized on basic refugee protection principles, SGBV and Child protection	1,200 government officials sensitized and trained	Training of government entities (residency and border directorate, governor and sub governor, military and law enforcement officials, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour) to sensitize officials in refugee protection principles, especially on non <i>refoulement</i> obligations	UNHCR, UNICEF UNFPA, IFH, IRC,
		Training of FPD, police, border patrols, MOH and other government officials on child protection (CP), SGBV and PSS support	
Civil society structures' and humanitarian workers' capacity supported to respond to the protection needs of Syrian refugees in camps and host communities	1500 stakeholders are trained in protection, CP, SGBV and PSS	CBO workers in host communities receive training, technical assistance and mentoring in CP, SGBV, PFA, PSEA, referral pathways, SOPs and PSS	UNICEF, IRD, TDH, UNHCR, NHF, WHO, IMC, SCI, International, UPP, UNFPA, , IRC, HI, UN Women, DRC, JRF
	100 humanitarian workers in the camp are	Community mobilizers are trained in CP, SGBV, PFA and PSEA in camps and host communities	

	<i>trained on information sharing and coordination</i>	Improved outreach capacity of national agency in charge of the camp management Humanitarian workers and other service providers are trained in CP, SGBV, PFA, PSEA, referral pathways and SOPs Media personnel trained in CP, SGBV issues and "do no harm" practice	
Number of community members reached with awareness raising activities	75,000 Syrian refugees residing in camps, sites and urban areas receive information on protection, CP, SGBV and PSS and participate in community awareness activities <i>(disaggregated by age and sex and camp and urban)</i>	Community based awareness activities for individuals on protection, CP, SGBV and PSS	UNICEF, UNFPA, SCI, SC Jordan UNHCR, NHF, UNESCO, TDH, UPP, IRC, Jordanian Association for Orphans and Widows Care, Kitab Al-Sunna, DRC, Care International, INTERSOS, Internews, ACTED
		Media messages on protection, CP, SGBV and PSS are disseminated	
		Preparation and dissemination of information materials on protection, CP, SGBV and PSS	
		Information provided to vulnerable individuals regarding available basic services	
		A live, twice a week radio programme providing life-saving information to urban Syrian refugees in Irbid and surrounding areas. Youth training on radio techniques and reporting.	
Number of governorates with functioning referral system	Referral system established and functioning in 5 governorates	Establishment of mapping and referral system of relevant services in specific geographic locations Establishment of national and camp level SOPs Production and regular update of service guides and referral leaflets Increased outreach capacity through staffing UNHCR help desks operating in 5 locations in the northern part of the country	UNICEF, IMC, UNFPA, UNHCR, SC International, ACTED, UNESCO, ICMC, IRC, Internews

### *Cash and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, CARE, DRC, ICMC, IIRO, IRC, IRD, IOCC, JEN, JHAS, JHCO, LWF, Medair, MC, NICCOD, NRC, PU-AMI, SCF, UNHCR
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through financial support (may include rental assistance or vouchers, except food vouchers)</li> <li>2. Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community, in transit sites and camps are met through NFIs</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 93,154,467
<b>Contact Information</b>	Volker Schimmel <a href="mailto:schimmel@unhcr.org">schimmel@unhcr.org</a>

<b>Objective 1: Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through financial support</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of persons assisted for winterization	120 families Syrians and 80 Jordanian families	According UNHCR/NRC report, provision of winter NFI kits and stoves + fuel/gas for 3 months	JHCO
	300 families	Provision of cash for rent for vulnerable female HHH with rental contracts ending December to guarantee a shelter for the winter	
	10,000 cases	Winterization supplement for recipients of regular CA (6,000) Winterization voucher for Syrians with appointments (3,000) Winterization voucher for Jordanian host families (1,000)	UNHCR
Number of persons	450 families	Cash assistance in Irbid, Mafrq, Zarqa	ADRA

assisted with unconditional cash assistance			(through JHCO)
	7,000 families	Beneficiary Identification and outreach Distribution of one-off emergency cash assistance to Syrian refugees in need	CARE
	6,500 families	Provision of unconditional cash transfers as well as self-selected options for vouchers for winterization NFIs rent subsidization grants and small business/enterprise grants	IRC
	2,000 families	Rental support, debt relief / court claims, renovation of houses, safety of houses, emergency matters,  Urgent Winterization	JHAS
	400 families	Unconditional cash grants for FI and NFIs	NRC
	4,000 vulnerable families	Cash support to 2500 vulnerable families for winterization in Urban areas Cash support to 1500 vulnerable families for education support in Urban areas	Save the Children
	11,000 (average)	Cash complement offered at rates comparable to Jordanian MoSD Winterization offered for the first two months of 2013	UNHCR
Number of persons assisted with conditional cash assistance	300 families in Amman + 1000 families	Provide cash for rent assistance	DRC (through JHCO)
	1,000 families	Provision of cash for rent to vulnerable female HHH	JHCO
	250 families (1,250 individuals)	Identification and selection of beneficiaries Provision of cash rental assistance to vulnerable Syrians	PU-AMI
	300 families	outreach to 1,200 Syrian households; 300 households assisted with rental payments for 3-6 months	ICMC
	500 families 700 students	Distribution of cash assistance for urban refugees (rent house ) (500 families – 140\$ per family ) in January 2013 Tuition fees for 700 students (2 <sup>nd</sup> semester)	IIRO
	1,150 unregistered urban refugee HHs	Provide cash assistance for urban unregistered refugee households in support of accommodation, debt and basic needs (to March)	Medair (through JHAS)
	400 families	Rental support	NRC

**Objective 2: Ensure that basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians are met through NFI assistance**

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
No of persons assisted with NFI kits	1,410 families	Distribution of kerosene and jerry cans	ACTED
	750 families in Za'atri camp 400 families in Amman and Maan	Providing winterization kits for tents, NFI kits stoves and Fuel. DRC has funded JHCO for a contingency stock of 300 tents winterization kits and 1,800 blankets	DRC (through JHCO)
	650 families	200 baby packages; 450 households assisted with emergency winterisation assistance (gas heaters and fuel vouchers)	ICMC
	500 families	Clothes distribution & kitchen tools (2x 20 ft. container) in February 2013	IIRO
	10,000 persons	Distribution of 10,000 NFI kits (individual dignity kits for women and girls in reproductive health age) for urban refugees and camps by end of June 2013	IRC
	100,000 individuals	Distribution of winter clothes in December and January around 280,000 pieces	JEN
	5,000 Families (approx. 25,000 individuals)	Distribute a standard NFIs package for most vulnerable Syrian refugees in urban areas on certain criteria	JHAS
	50,000 refugees in Za'atri camp and KAP are provided	Provision of winterization materials for refugees in Za'atri camp and King Abdullah camp; provision of hygiene kits, fuel, blankets, winter cloths, rent-subsidies and utility	All working in the Syria response in

	NFI	subsidies.	Jordan fall under the care of JHCO
	200,000	Provision of winterization materials for refugees in the settlements; provision of hygiene kits, fuel, blankets, winter cloths, rent-subsidies and utility subsidies.	All working in the Syria response in Jordan fall under the care of JHCO
	5,000	Distribution of NFIs: school kits, hygiene kits, shelter, tools for quick start up of small businesses for women.	LWF (through JHCO)
	3,000 families (or 15,000 individuals) in urban areas	Identification of beneficiaries and distribution of NFI kits outreach in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid Distribution of winter-focused NFIs (gas heater, gas supply, blankets, mattresses, clothing, etc.) in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid	Mercy Corps
	65,000 items 2,000 people by Feb 2013	Distribution of NFIs for Syrian refugees and Jordanians in host communities in Zarqa. Identification of beneficiaries and outreach Distribution NFI items to Syrian refugees in Zarqa	NICCOD
	NFI package to all new arrivals Winterization for 6,000 families Privacy measures for 5,000 families	- Distribution of welcome NFI package - Replenishment of NFI packages - Distribution of heaters and fuel. - Distribution of winterization materials. - Installation of netting for shade and increased privacy - Za'atri and newly developed camps.	NRC
	129,549	Provision of HH goods to all new arrivals Provision of winterization items to all new arrivals in Jan and Feb 2013	UNHCR

### *Food Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	WFP
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	JHCO, Jordanian Red Crescent, ACTED, ADRA, Al Kitab Wa Sunnah, CARE, CARITAS, FAO, HRF, International Islamic Relief, IRD, Islamic Relief World Wide, LDS Charities, MEDAIR, Mercy corps, NAJMAH, QRC, Save the Children International, Tkiyet Um Ali, UAERC, UNHCR,
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives and protect livelihoods</li> <li>2. Maintain appropriate, consistent food support to Syrian refugees in host communities, camps and transit centres.</li> <li>3. Initiate food assistance to most vulnerable Jordanians affected by the Syrian Crisis.</li> <li>4. Integrate cross-cutting themes such as gender, environment and social protection in food security interventions.</li> <li>5. Enhance food price monitoring and food security monitoring and assessment.</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 61,823,726
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jonathan Campbell <a href="mailto:jonathan.campbell@wfp.org">jonathan.campbell@wfp.org</a>

#### Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of food insecure Syrian refugees identified	100%	Assessments completed; Targeting criteria developed and implemented.	WFP, UNHCR, JHCO, and food sector partners
Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys in communities provided with essential food assistance	Up to 120,000 individuals receiving food vouchers in urban areas	Distribution of food vouchers; Provision of cash assistance for food purchases; Monitoring of distribution points, retail outlets and beneficiary households; Interim food assistance to Syrians awaiting UNHCR appointment.	WFP, UNHCR, IR, NAJMAH, CARE and implementing partners

Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys in transit centres and camps provided with essential food assistance	Up to 2,000 individuals receiving vouchers in transit facilities	Provision of food vouchers, Monitoring of distribution points, retail outlets and beneficiary households.	WFP (HRF)
	All new arrivals receive welcome packs	Provision of welcome pack meals;	
	Up to 180,000 individuals receiving dry rations or food vouchers in Za'atri or additional new camps	Procurement of dry ration commodities; Distribution of dry ration / food vouchers; Nutrition and food security monitoring; Monitoring of distribution points, retail outlets and beneficiary households.	WFP (JHCO, SCI)
Number of school children provided with school meals in the camp schools	Up to 6,000 school children receiving school meals/snacks in the camp schools	Procurement and provision of school snack; Monitoring enrolment rate and school children's feedback.	WFP (and implementing partners)
Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys in transit centres and camps provided with complementary food items, including infant and specific needs	30,000 rising to 180,000 individuals in need and UNHCR registered	Procurement and provision of rations; Assessment and monitoring of distribution and households.	UNHCR, JHCO
Effective and reliable market systems established and maintained in refugee camps	Cyber City, KAP, Za'atri and new camps	Monitoring system; Provide 15 Caravans to make 3 Market Plazas to serve Za'atri refugee community.	WFP, JHCO, UNHCR, IRD
Number of Identified vulnerable Jordanians living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees.	30,000 individuals	Assessments completed; Targeting criteria developed and implemented.	WFP and implementing partners
Number of Jordanian women, men, girls and boys in communities provided with essential food assistance	30,000 individuals	Distribution of food vouchers; Monitoring of distribution points, retail outlets and beneficiary households.	WFP and implementing partners
Food security and market price monitoring and reporting systems in place	Sufficient monitoring and food security assessments carried out	Regular market food price monitoring and consequent reports; Regular monitoring of food voucher vendors; Joint Assessment Mission;	WFP, UNHCR, Partners
Effective food sector coordination to ensure a coherent approach and complementarity of food sector activities	All food sector partners	Monthly food sector meetings; Food sector 3W matrix compiled; Joint needs and nutrition assessments coordinated (JAM); Technical assistance provided to partners; Database management.	JHCO, WFP, Food Sector Partners

### ***Health and Nutrition Sector***

<b>Sector Leads</b>	WHO and UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Aman, Caritas, CVT, Handicap International, IFH, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS), UPP/JWU, Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), Médecins du Monde (MDM), Medair, Ministry of Health, NHF, Save the Children Jordan, Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO

<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to quality health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems</li> <li>2. Ensure access of vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to sexual and reproductive health services and information</li> <li>3. Ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to comprehensive mental health services</li> <li>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 and women of reproductive age</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 30,403,752
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ann Burton <a href="mailto:burton@unhcr.org">burton@unhcr.org</a> Amin Al Ward <a href="mailto:AlWardn@jor.emro.who.int">AlWardn@jor.emro.who.int</a>

**Objective 1: Ensure access for vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to quality health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems and the services provided to the Jordanians**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of Syrian refugees having access to primary and secondary healthcare services	Potentially all displaced Syrians in need of Healthcare (300,000)	Support/provision of primary and secondary healthcare services; Support/provision of emergency life-saving and essential tertiary healthcare services; Strengthen health worker capacity; Provision of medications, supplies and equipment;	Caritas, Handicap International, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS), UPP/JWU, Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), Médecins du Monde (MDM), Ministry of Health, Save the Children Jordan, Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), UNFPA, UNHCR, , UNICEF, WHO
% of children under 5 immunized	Target 85%	Strengthen prevention, control and management of communicable diseases, including early warning surveillance and response system, and access to TB diagnostic and case management;	
Number of Syrian refugees having access to lifesaving and essential tertiary healthcare		Support/provision of training programs for outreach health workers and volunteers; Strengthening the service networks and referral mechanisms including the referrals to out-of-camp health services; Improvement of hospital and specialized centre capacity to provide rehabilitation services to wounded Syrian refugees; Health education and health promotion; Coordination and information generation and sharing including conducting assessments and implementing monitoring and evaluation.	

**Objective 2: Ensure access for vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to sexual and reproductive health services and information**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of health workers trained on MISP and Clinical Management of Sexual Violence	300	Conducting trainings on RH, including on MISP and clinical management of sexual assault cases; Support/provision of MISP in newly established camps and transition to comprehensive RH services	Aman, IFH, IMC, IRC, JHAS, Medair, MDM, MOH, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO
% of women who deliver with attendance of skilled worker	In camps 100% In communities 90%	Provide comprehensive RH services in established camp/s; Coordination, data collection and information sharing; Establishing functioning referral mechanisms for RH services including for survivors of SGBV;	



% of identified cases of sexual violence receiving appropriate healthcare according to current protocols	In the camps 100%	Provision of confidential health services to manage survivors of SGBV	
	In the community 100%	Assessment of health system capacity to provide comprehensive SRH services;  Building system and health worker capacity in government, NGOs and CBOs;	
Number of Syrians receiving counselling and awareness-raising on RH and supporting activities	55,000	Provision of information and health education on available services including services for sexual violence;  Raising awareness including among youth on RH using youth friendly approaches, e.g. healthy camps	

**Objective 3: Ensure access for vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to comprehensive mental health services**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of Syrian refugees receiving mental health services  Number of providers/volunteers trained in MHPSS including PFA  Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in mental health referral network	Potentially all displaced Syrians in need of mental health care (25,000)	Support/provision of static and mobile mental health services; Provision of psychotropic medication Building system and mental health workers capacity Promoting effective referral of mental health clients to needed services; Support/provision of training programs for community outreach mental health workers and volunteers; Strengthening of service networks and referrals; Awareness raising on mental health issues through dissemination of information and mental health/psycho education among target population; Coordination and information sharing, assessment and monitoring and evaluation.	Caritas, CVT, IMC, IRC, JHAS, MoH, NHF, UNHCR, WHO

**Objective 4: Integrate nutrition into primary health care to prevent and respond to malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies and promote optimal nutritional status amongst children under five and women of reproductive age**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
% of children under five with malnutrition	Potentially children aged 6-59 months and	Establishing and maintaining a nutritional surveillance system including repeat surveys; Provision of complementary food to children and micronutrients, e.g. iron to women and children	IMC, IRD, Medair, MOH, Save the Children Jordan, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, , WFP, WHO
% of children with GAM enrolled in selective feeding programmes	women of reproductive age (15-49 ) (75,000), including pregnant and lactating women	Implement guidance on the use of infant formula and donations of formula; Strengthen management of anaemia in children under five and women of reproductive age; Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; Introduce growth monitoring and promotion; Establishing programmes for community management of acute malnutrition;	
% of mothers reached with infant and young child feeding services		Support/provision of training on Nutrition in Emergencies; Support/provision of training for community outreach workers on nutritional status and well-being.	

### Education Sector

<b>Sector Leads</b>	UNICEF and Save the Children International
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance, IOCC, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, Mercy Corps, NICCOD, NRC, Relief International, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, Un ponte Per, Questscope, EACD, YBC, JRS, QRTA, LDS Charities, JWU
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children have sustainable access to formal education</li> <li>2. Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children, adolescents and youth, benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps</li> <li>3. Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including pre-school age children and children with disabilities benefit from specialized education services</li> <li>4. Ensure that effective referral mechanisms are in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 31,635,021
<b>Contact Information</b>	Eugene Ha <a href="mailto:eha@unicef.org">eha@unicef.org</a>

#### Objective 1: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children are provided with access to formal education

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of school aged children benefiting from formal education	40,000 school aged Syrian vulnerable children benefiting from formal education (including 20,000 children in camps)	Cover tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian children.	UNICEF, MoE
Number of schools supported with additional learning space in host communities	25 schools supported with additional learning space in the directorates with high number of vulnerable Syrian students registered at public schools;  64 schools provided with furniture and supplies in host communities.	Support double-shifting of schools or school extension in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians  Support teachers' salaries in double-shifted classrooms.	UNICEF, MoE, NRC, LWF
Number of classrooms and administrative space equipped and functioning to accommodate Syrian children in camps	20,000 school aged children provided with learning spaces in camp settings;  100 classrooms and administrative space established and operationalized in double-shifted mode;  420 teachers and administrative staff mobilized for schools in camps.	Procurement and operationalization of school tents and prefab classrooms  Procurement of necessary classroom furniture  Training and technical support to teachers and Syrian volunteers mobilized for camp settings.	UNICEF, MoE

Number of school aged children who attend catch-up/enrichment classes	8,000 vulnerable Syrian children attend remedial catch-up classes in camps and in host communities.	Provision of catch-up classes in host communities (Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Amman) and camps	UNICEF, MoE, NRC, Relief International, LWF
Number of school supervisors, counsellors, teacher trainers and teachers trained in urban and camp settings	1,920 teachers trained; 300 school administration staff and MOE officials trained; 400 counsellors trained on psychosocial support for children in emergencies; 100 volunteers trained.	Training on coaching strategies, tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, pedagogy for special needs children, psychosocial support, child friendly approaches in emergency situation in compliance with the INEE minimum standards to ensure learners' rights to inclusive and good quality education are met; Capacity building for teachers and principals on working with children affected by crisis in host communities; Provision of supplies and technical support for PE teachers in 70 schools in Irbid and Mafraq to engage children in sports activities and enhance their life skills; Capacity building of teachers in 40 schools on skills needed to deal with diverse groups of children and on how to mainstream children's human rights through interactive hands-on activities.	UNICEF, MoE, UNESCO, QRTA, NRC, Madrasati Initiative,
Number of children who have received education kits	88,660 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children in host community including children in camps received education kits; 10,000 school aged children received uniforms and basic clothing.	Provide school supplies and basic clothing to the most vulnerable Syrian and host community children.	UNICEF, MC, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, Caritas, LDS Charities, IOCC, NRC
Number of schools provided with small scale renovation, refurbishing and equipment in host communities  Number of children benefiting from activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in public schools in host communities	130 schools undergo small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment;  130 Child Friendly Spaces (within schools) operational; 130 child-to-child kits distributed; 300 MoE teachers trained; 10,000 children (with a minimum of 30% Syrians) benefiting from child-to-child methodology activities at public schools.	Identification of 130 schools to be supported with small scale physical renovation, wash facilities, refurbishing, and equipment; Refurbishment of Child friendly spaces; Provision of child to child kits to schools supporting psychosocial activities conducted with children; Training of MoE teachers and school counsellors on psychosocial support and child protection, child to child methodology, classroom management and inclusion.	MoE, UNICEF, SC International, LWF

<b>Objective 2: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children, adolescents and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of school aged children benefiting from informal and non-formal education services	32,700 school-aged children in host communities and in camps benefit from informal and non-formal education services.	<p>Provision of informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian school aged children in host communities and camp settings;</p> <p>Provision of life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for adolescents (14 -17) in community based centres;</p> <p>Provision of “Life skills through Sports” programme in 70 schools in Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha and other school-based activities aiming to engage Syrian families in the school communities.</p>	UNICEF, Questscope, East Amman Charity Organization, Yarmouk Ba’qa Centre, AVSI, Caritas, Relief International, FCA/ACT, JRS, UPP, Jordan Women’s Union, Madrasati Initiative, LWF
Number of adolescents and inactive youth with no chances for schooling having access to opportunities for basic life skills and recreational activities	2,500 adolescents (14-17) and youth (18-24) in camps and host communities (Amman, Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid and Maan)	<p>Conduct a comprehensive census of youths and their training needs in camps and host communities;</p> <p>Provision of life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for adolescents (14-17) and youth (18-24) in community based centres;</p> <p>Provision of informal and non-formal education for youths (18-24) in camps and host communities</p> <p>Improvement of academic and social skills through informal education and activities that support life skills;</p> <p>Facilitation of youth-lead projects;</p> <p>Creation and equipment of youth friendly spaces;</p> <p>Training of CBOs staff on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria, employability skills and financial market literacy, and life skills.</p>	UNICEF, UNESCO, AVSI, Questscope, SC International, Caritas, NRC, UPP, Jordan Women’s Union, NICCOD, DRC, FCA/ACT, LWF, UNFPA
Number of young persons benefiting from vocational training	730 adolescents and youths	Provision of vocational skills, income generating skills and functional literacy skills for adolescents, youth and female head of households.	UNESCO, Relief International, UNICEF, NRC

<b>Objective 3: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including pre-school age children and children with disabilities benefit from specialized education services</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of Parent-Child Centres established, renovated and/or refurbished in host communities and camps	<p>17 Parent-Child Centres established/renovated and or refurbished in host communities</p> <p>30 Parent Child Centres established in camps.</p>	Establishment and renovation of Parent-Child Centres in host communities and camps (150 children per centre).	SC International, JRS, DRC
Number of care givers having received training on Early Childhood Care and Development	<p>2,350 parents trained</p> <p>2,350 parents received home packages</p> <p>4,000 community members</p>	<p>Training of 45 CBO staff on PCC approaches and age-appropriate developmental needs</p> <p>Training of parents on child protection, children’s developmental needs, Early Childhood Care and Development, participation of vulnerable children through age-appropriate education, healthy parent-child interaction and better parenting</p> <p>Provision of home packages to support parents to carry out</p>	SC International, DRC

	benefiting from awareness raising campaigns	educational activities with their children at homes Awareness raising campaigns on the importance of investing in early childhood education	
Number of children accessing pre-primary educational services	13 kindergartens (KG) renovated/established in MoE public schools in host communities; 24 KG classrooms established in camps; 74 KG teachers trained; 3,200 children registered and enrolled in public kindergartens in host communities and camps; 3,000 pre-primary school kits distributed to children enrolled in KG; 7,050 young children access Parent-Child Centres.	Creation and renovation of KG in public schools, with an average of 4 rooms per KG; Training of KG teachers on protection and participatory approaches in formal and informal settings; Implementation of outreach campaigns to identify children of KG-school age and register them in KG (through Help Desk); Provision of pre-primary school kits.	SC International, SC Jordan, JRS, DRC, LWF
Number of persons with disabilities (PWDs) with access to educational services	300 children with disabilities have access to appropriate education and other services in camps and host communities.	Inclusion of PWDs in public schools and training for teachers in inclusive education methodology and appropriate teaching techniques; Appropriate and relevant modifications of resource rooms; Enrolment of PWDs in special education centres; Rehabilitation services for PWDs including physiotherapy, occupational therapy and/or speech therapy in order to ensure inclusion and access to education; Participation of PWDs in activities that support psychosocial development and resilience (peer empowerment, peer support, Individual and group counselling).	MC, Caritas, UNICEF, DRC, SC Jordan

**Objective 4: Ensure that effective referral mechanisms are in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services.**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of cases referred and followed up Number of community members reached with awareness raising activities	4,000 cases referred to education partners and followed up 18,000 family members received information regarding access to education services 18,000 information sheets distributed	Registration and continued enrolment of Syrian children in proper educational settings through the provision of Help Desk services; Information to access education services is available through outreach and strengthened referral system; Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy.	UNICEF, SC Jordan, UNHCR

## WASH Sector

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, IRD, JEN, Mercy Corps Oxfam GB, Relief International, THW, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNOPS, YWC
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sustainable access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient &amp; safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities which are culturally appropriate for both genders, giving consideration to those with special needs.</li> <li>2. Improve access and availability to WASH services and facilities to communities hosting Syrian refugees at municipal and household level through the incorporation of an established beneficiary accountability mechanism</li> <li>3. Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls in schools, CFS and in public places in target areas for schools in both camp and host communities.</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 83,536,542
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Juan Frechilla</i> <a href="mailto:jfrechilla@unicef.org">jfrechilla@unicef.org</a>

### Objective 1: Ensure sustainable access for Syrian refugees living in camps to sufficient & safe drinking water; secure and clean sanitation and hygiene facilities culturally appropriate and giving consideration to those with special needs

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of population provided with access to drinking and domestic water	180,000 displaced Syrians (boys, girls, women and men) in camps have access to 50 L/c/d of drinking and domestic water	Provision of water to meet camp population requirements, first through trucking and second through set up/maintenance of infrastructure allowing long-term and sustainable access to water (wells and connected water networks); Sensitization on proper use of water installations; Monitoring of the aquifer, water quality surveillance, with water treatment and re-use	UNICEF, MC, THW, ACTED, OGB
Number of persons having access to appropriately designed and clean excreta disposal facilities	180,000 displaced Syrians in camps have access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities Sanitary conditions of facilities and within the camp environment is ensured	Construction, upgrading, maintenance and repairs of sanitation installations (toilets, showers, laundry units, hand washing units); Provision of adequate WASH facilities for persons with special needs (persons who are ill, injured, with disabilities, or elderly); Sensitization on proper use of sanitation installations.	UNICEF, THW, ACTED, OGB
Number of people with adequate access to solid waste management in camps and sanitary environmental conditions	180,000 displaced Syrians in camps have access to adequate solid waste disposal services	Cleaning services organized to cover camp facilities, giving priority to employment of refugees engaged on voluntary basis; Daily collection and removal of solid waste.	UNICEF, ACTED
Number of people with access to hygiene items in camps	180,000 displaced Syrians in camps are provided with hygiene items	Distribution of WASH family kits, baby and baby hygiene kits, dignity kits for women.	UNICEF, UNHCR, ACTED, UNOPS
Number of population, adopting improved awareness & practices through hygiene promotion interventions	180,000 displaced Syrians in camps are targeted and reached by hygiene promotion campaign	Promotion of water conservation; Identification and training of WASH community agents; Empowerment of communities to adequately use and maintain WASH installations (through WASH community agents action); Awareness raising and promotion of personal hygiene and WASH related public health risks, in particular in schools and main concentration areas.	UNICEF, ACTED, JEN

<b>Objective 2: Improve access and availability of WASH services and facilities to communities hosting Syrian refugees at municipal and household level through the incorporation of an established beneficiary accountability mechanism</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of population provided with access to 50 l/c/d drinking and domestic water	Access to safe & sufficient water within selected areas, for 110,000 refugees along with local communities	Development of water supply capacity (public boreholes, network repair and maintenance); Strengthening of water and sewerage authority staff capacity in operation and maintenance; Repair and improvement of sewage pumping stations; Provision of WASH related vehicles (water tankers, sewerage jetting vehicles); Host and refugee communities provided with suitable hand washing facilities; Water trucking; Water Storage.	UNICEF, ACTED, IRD, MC, YWC
Number of people having access to hygiene items in host communities	90,000 people receive hygiene kits distributed among the Syrian refugee population living in host communities	Provision of hygiene kits in host communities.	UNICEF, RI, ACTED
Number of population having access to water and hygiene promotion messages through established mechanisms for accountability to beneficiaries	90,000 Syrian refugees, plus their Jordanian hosting families, reached with key hygiene and water conservation messages and are engaged with in a participative manner.	Awareness raising on hygiene promotion and water conservation; Community feedback and monitoring mechanisms.	UNICEF, RI, JEN, ACTED
Number of people with improved access to sanitary excreta disposal facilities and environmental conditions	110,000 families have improved municipal or household sanitation systems, and cleaner environment with improved solid waste management	HH sanitation; Municipal WWT/network; Solid waste.	ACTED, IRD, UNICEF, YWC

<b>Objective 3: Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls in schools, child friendly spaces (CFSs) and in public places in target areas for schools in both camp and host communities</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of students within schools hosting or providing for refugee children with improved access to safe water, sanitation facilities in their learning environment (including camp schools, other learning facilities e.g. community based centres)	Students of 220 priority schools in camps and host communities to have access to improved safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the learning environment.  10,800 Syrian students and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities  20,000 Syrian students in camps	Provision of WASH facilities in schools and CFSs in Ramtha, Mafraq, Maan and Irbid; Reconstruction or refurbishment of public schools, including water, latrines and sewage/piping systems; Monitoring of WASH facilities & water quality in schools, CFSs and health/nutrition facilities; Development of information and training materials on water usage for dissemination to schools and communities in northern Jordan where Syrian refugees reside.  Provision of toilets in camp schools and host community schools; Distribution of WASH kits in schools; Soap distribution.	UNICEF, UNESCO, ACTED, IRD, RI/CISP, JEN
Number of students in schools hosting or providing for refugee children with improved hygiene awareness and practices in their learning environment (including camp schools, other learning facilities e.g. community based centres)	The students of 300 priority schools in camps and host communities provided with hygiene education  Host community target: 14,400 Syrian students plus the hosting Jordanian students  Camp target: 20,000 Syrian students	Organising awareness raising campaigns on responsible water usage in schools and surrounding communities, and women; Teacher hygiene education training; School hygiene clubs; Hygiene awareness promotion in targets schools through sanitation committees, distribution of visibility materials, etc.	UNESCO, RI, UNICEF, JEN

### *Site Development, Shelter & Camp Management Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, DRC, JHCO, JHAS, JAF, LWF, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, Mercy Corps, PU-AMI, NRC, THW, UNHCR
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Syrian refugees enjoy access to weather mitigating shelter and essential community facilities in transit centres, and in camp sites guided by minimum humanitarian standards.</li> <li>3. Vulnerable Syrian refugees accommodated in sub – standard urban dwellings of host communities enjoy upgrading of their shelter to set- standards.</li> <li>4. Ensure basic needs are met in transit centres and camp sites through camp management, coordination and through community participating operation and maintenance of the services provided for Syrian refugees.</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 155,835,550
<b>Contact Information</b>	Werner Schellenberg <a href="mailto:schellen@unhcr.org">schellen@unhcr.org</a>



<b>Objective 1: Ensure access to adequate space for implementation of transit centre facilities, for camp site development works, for construction of basic infrastructure works and for construction of essential community facilities</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of existing transit centre sites extended and developed to adequate standard and maximum capacity	3,000 single male refugees sheltered and serviced in Cyber City (CC) Transit centre site	Site planning and detailed infrastructure planning for a fully serviced transit camp for 3,000 single male refugees; Development works commenced for 200,000 sqm of land with base course layers for plots for shelter and essential community services; 2,6 km of bituminised access road plus 5.2 km of storm water drainage works commenced; Supply and Installation of 176 security lighting poles, and 2,500 m2 security fencing; Procurement, and installation of pre-fab container dwellings for administration and security staff; Construction of 14 double unit communal kitchens; Supply and installation of distribution Rub-Hulls.	UNHCR
Number of existing and new sites developed to capacity and set- standard	55,000 refugees sheltered and serviced in Za'atri camp  15,500 refugees sheltered and serviced in Zarqa camp  Up to 105,000 refugees sheltered and serviced in up to three additional camps	Site assessment, Site planning, Detailed design and tender works, contract evaluation and certification of awarded infrastructure and community facility works ( <i>e.g. including base course works, road works, electricity lighting, perimeter fencing, community kitchen, other services</i> ) for two camps under current construction and for three new camps to be newly opened.	UNHCR

<b>Objective 2: Syrian refugees enjoy access to weather mitigating shelter and essential community facilities in transit centres, and in camp sites guided by adequate standards.</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities (and location)</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of shelters build in the camp	200 families	Pre-fab shelter installation in selected camps (e.g. Za'atri, KAP, CC, and in new camps).	ADRA, JHCO
Number of families assisted	750 families	Provision of tent winterization kits, for 3 months.	JHCO-DRC
Number of emergency tents pitched for newly arriving families. Number of tents winterized with additional materials	All newly arriving families and people in camp(s)  6,000 camp based families receive winterization support.	Pitching of tents in earmarked plots;  Distribution of winterization materials in Za'atri and newly developed camps.	NRC
Number of households assisted with shading interventions during summer	5,000 households	Shading of tents with agro netting in Za'atri and newly developed camps.	
Number of tents and containers in a functional state	10.000 units	Maintenance and small scale repair of tents and porches used by refugees in Za'atri and newly developed camps; Maintenance and water proofing of floors in pre-fab caravans used by refugees in Za'atri and newly developed camps.	

Number of households enjoy access to communal kitchens		Construction of communal kitchen in Za'atri and newly developed camps; Maintenance of communal kitchen in Za'atri camp.	THW
Number of emergency tents procured and delivered for sheltering new arrivals and for replenishment of tents that are worn out by weather and use	31,800 dwelling units (i.e.26,800 tents /pre-fab caravans for new arrivals and 5,000 tents/ pre-fab caravans for replenishment of worn out tents after the winter season)	Provision ( <i>procurement and installation</i> ) of shelter units ( <i>tents or caravan pre-fabs</i> ) for new arrivals and for and replenishment of worn tents).	UNHCR

**Objective 3: Vulnerable Syrian refugees accommodated in sub-standard urban dwellings of host communities enjoy upgrading of their shelter to set standards**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of Syrian Refugees benefit from decent shelter conditions	4,000 family homes (i.e.20,000 for Refugees) in sub-standard urban dwellings	Shelter rehabilitation/maintenance	ACTED
Number of Syrian Families enjoy winterized and renovated shelter upgrading works	2,000 family homes in sub-standard urban dwellings	Winterization, renovation of sub- standard dwellings	JHAS
Number of Syrian Households (HH's) enjoy winterized and upgraded shelter works	250 refugee homes in sub-standard urban dwellings	Implement shelter upgrading works including winterization, security and sanitation	Medair/JHAS
Number of Syrian refugees in sub-standard urban dwellings benefit from winterized an renovated shelter upgrading works	300 refugee homes targeting 1,500 individuals in sub-standard urban dwellings	Identification of beneficiaries and assessment of rehabilitation needs of homes and shelters in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid  Rehabilitation and modification work of homes and shelters in exchange for rent stabilization	Mercy Corps
Number of Syrian refugee families in sub-standard urban dwellings benefit from winterized an renovated shelter upgrading works	500 refugee family homes in sub-standard urban dwellings	Technical and social assessment of refugee homes in urban areas  Upgrading to set-standards	NRC

Number of Syrian Refugee families in sub-standard urban dwellings benefit from shelter upgrading works	250 refugee family homes (1,250 individuals) in sub-standard urban dwellings	Identification and selection of beneficiaries Technical assessment of repairs needed  Provision of cash assistance to vulnerable Syrians to undertake shelter rehabilitation	PU-AMI
Number of Syrian refugee families in sub-standard urban dwellings benefit from shelter upgrading works	500 refugee family homes in sub-standard urban dwellings	Technical and social assessment of refugee homes in urban areas with Syrian refugees hosted by Jordanians;  Upgrading of homes to set standards.	UNHCR

**Objective 4: Ensure basic needs are met in transit centres and camp sites through camp management, coordination and community participating in operation and maintenance of services provided for Syrian refugees**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of existing transit centre sites are managed, coordinated and maintained to full operational capacity for up to 4,500 refugees	Facilities and rooms for 500 refugees in Cyber City- Tower building managed, maintained and kept in operational condition Facilities and dwellings for 1000 refugees in King Abdullah Park Facilities and dwellings for 3000 refugees on Cyber City Extension site.	Management, operation and maintenance of all dwellings and operational rooms and facilities in both Transit centres, (i.e. King Abdullah and Cyber City transit centre)	UNHCR
Number of existing and new refugee camp sites are managed , coordinated and maintained to full operational capacity	Facilities and dwellings for 55,000 refugees in Za'atri camp are managed maintained and kept in operational condition; Facilities and dwellings for 15,000 refugees in Zarqa (MAF) camp are managed maintained and kept in operational condition; Facilities and dwellings for 105,000 refugees in newly developed camps	Management, operation and maintenance of all dwellings and community facilities for:  55,000 refugees in Za'atri camp;  15,000 refugees in Zarqa (MAF);  105,000 refugees to be accommodated in newly developed camps.	UNHCR

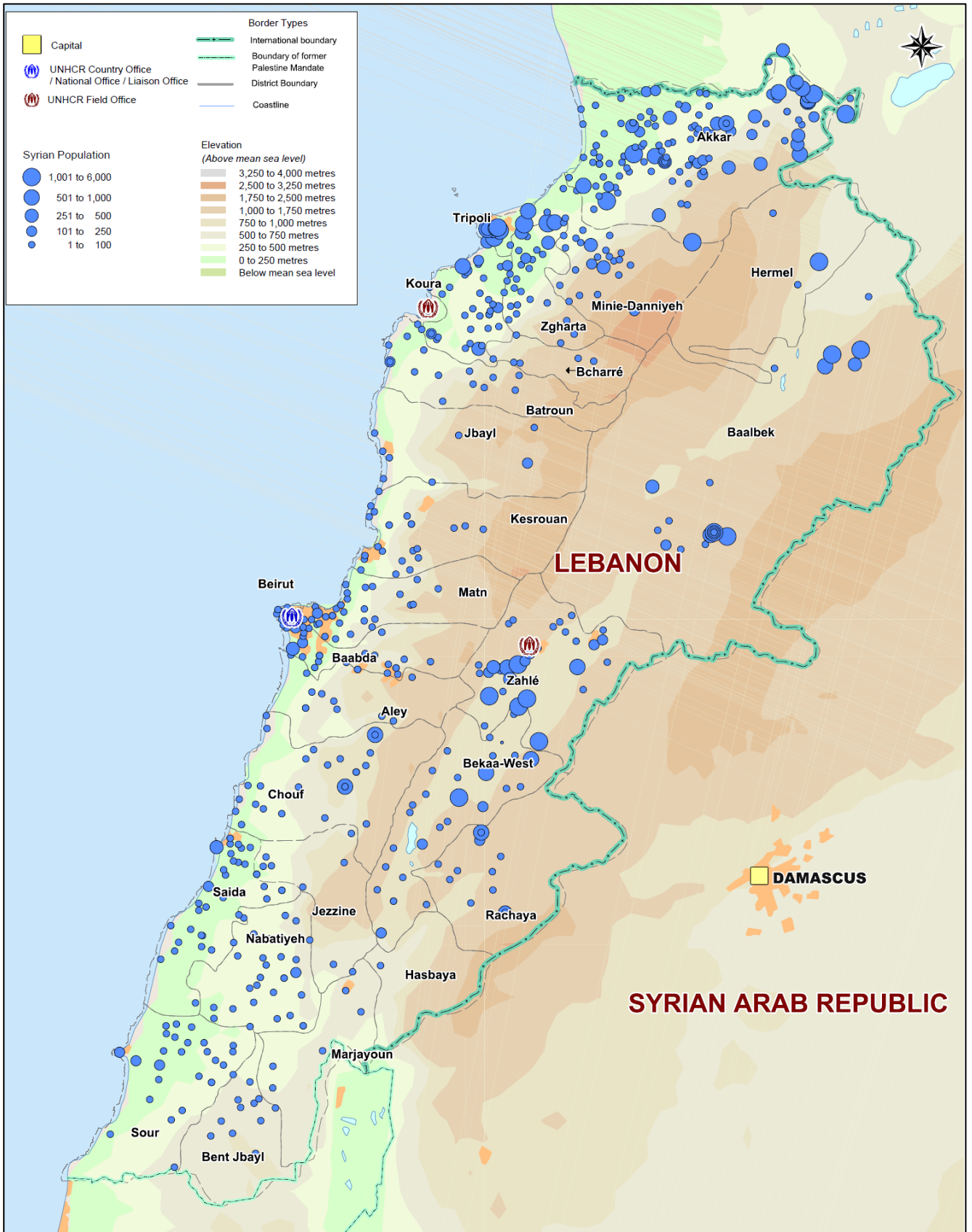
## Jordan Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	18,287,500
Association of Volunteers International	240,000
CARE International	4,955,000
CARITAS	1,500,000
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	750,000
Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance	655,374
Handicap International (HI)	1,450,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	1,450,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,790,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,261,115
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	310,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	4,010,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	3,706,733
Internews	750,000
Intersos	160,000
JEN	332,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	50,000,000
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	4,850,000
Jordan River Foundation	678,000
Madrasati Initiative	840,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	8,739,000
Movement for Peace (MPDL)	250,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	5,610,000
Oxfam GB	8,500,000
Relief International (RI)	4,600,000
Save the Children International (SCI)	9,414,439
Save the Children Jordan	5,650
Terre des Hommes	290,000
THW	12,900,000
UNESCO	2,165,919
UNFPA	2,890,000
UNHCR	218,108,091
UNICEF	57,000,000
Un ponte Per (UPP)	900,000
UNOPS	8,500,000
UN Women	250,000
WFP	51,932,026
WHO	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>495,030,847*</b>

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	38,641,789
Food	61,823,726
Cash and NFIs	93,154,467
WASH	83,536,542
Shelter, Site Development and Camp Management	155,835,550
Education	31,635,021
Health and Nutrition	30,403,752
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>495,030,847*</b>

\* US\$ 43,195,874 is already funded out of the total requirements.

# LEBANON



## **Executive Summary**

By 12 December 2012, Lebanon was hosting 156,612 Syrian refugees, 6,000 Syrians approaching UNHCR each week for registration. Throughout the year, the Government of Lebanon has remained very open to the arrival of new Syrian refugees, opting at the same time for a “no camp” policy. The refugees are scattered across the country in over 540 locations. Given the current trends, and in the absence of a significant change in Syria, it is projected that Lebanon may host approximately 300,000 Syrians by June 2013. Increased numbers fleeing to Lebanon will undoubtedly be matched by increased needs, refugees rapidly exhausting their personal resources, and communities in which they live also experiencing difficulties as a result of the influx and the conflict nearby.

Over the past year, agencies taking part in the refugee response have made significant strides in meeting the protection and assistance needs of the refugees, and providing necessary support to host communities. The Government of Lebanon (GOL) has maintained a positive humanitarian posture towards refugees and has facilitated their legal stay by permitting them to renew their residency (coupons) in the country. The Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Interior, the High Relief Commission (HRC) and the various security branches of the Government, have been both receptive and active in partnering with humanitarian agencies – to facilitate assistance to refugees and affected communities. This work is now being enhanced with the formation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Prime Minister’s leadership and the coordination of the Minister of Social Affairs (MoSA). In early December, the Government submitted a plan to the attention of donors, on the “Response of the Government of Lebanon to Crisis of the Syrian Displaced Families”, which seeks complementarity with the present inter-agency response plan and places emphasis on the needs of impoverished host communities.

In 2013, humanitarian agencies have agreed to adapt their approach and expand their efforts in some key directions. Most notably is the change from direct in-kind contributions to direct cash assistance to replace some non-food items and shelter assistance. This not only reduces logistical costs, it empowers refugees to meet their basic needs in dignity, and will prove particularly useful at times when aid agencies may be unable to access certain areas. In-kind assistance will still be needed for new arrivals, or in location where the local markets do not have the capacity to respond to the needs. In addition to cash assistance, another area of significant expansion will be outreach. In view of the dispersal of refugees across Lebanon, this essential activity will help identify those in need of protection and assistance, to inform them of the services available, and generally improve the targeting of assistance. In combination with these efforts, strengthening the capacities of the Government and local communities is vital, especially to meet the needs of the most vulnerable Lebanese communities whose support to their Syrian neighbours has been remarkable, but who are undoubtedly feeling the strain on existing services available to them. A final new component of the response is the inclusion of activities and services targeting Palestinian refugees from Syria who have recently come to seek safety in Lebanon in larger numbers. In view of the limited ability of the Lebanon-based Palestinian community to absorb, support, and host additional refugees, it appears crucial that this group should also receive attention in the coming months.

Despite the achievements of the past nine months, challenges remain – and grow relentlessly with the continued influx of refugees into Lebanon. This Response Plan reflects how the humanitarian community will continue to work together to meet these challenges thanks to the international community’s much needed support. UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall refugee response, working closely with other UN agencies and international partners. Sector coordination will continue as before but be reinforced through needs assessment, mapping, information-sharing, and tracking progress against planned targets. Moreover, concerted efforts will be made to coordinate and collaborate with organizations that provide services outside of the formal coordination mechanisms, such as some organizations that received significant funding from the Gulf countries. Within this Regional Response Plan, agencies’ financial requirements for the first half of 2013 amount to US\$267,087,536.

## **Context and Humanitarian Needs**

### **Context**

The majority of Syrian refugees to Lebanon enter through official border crossing points. Since earlier this year, refugees belonging to religious minorities have also fled to Lebanon seeking protection. They represent 3% of all registered refugees. The journey from Syria into Lebanon is often long and fraught with danger, as many travel through conflict zones and those coming into North Lebanon face the additional risk of landmines in border areas. Moreover those who do not enter officially are deprived of legal status and cannot obtain circulation permits, which therefore hampers their movements in the country.

In terms of reception, over 100,000 refugees have been registered by UNHCR, which represents a sevenfold increase in registered refugees since last April. Social workers of the Ministry of Social Affairs continue to be engaged with UNHCR in identifying persons in need of assistance, and referring them to the appropriate services, as the Ministry and UNHCR move towards a joint registration of Syrian refugees. Registration has been enhanced thanks to the opening of a registration centre in Tripoli and mobile registration in Wadi Khaled, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon. Although registration in the north has been periodically interrupted due to security incidents, the close collaboration between the UN security teams and various security branches of the Government has been essential to maintaining the humanitarian response. Community outreach has also been enhanced in recent months by the opening of additional community centres and the diversification of partnership, including local NGOs with a long-standing presence on the ground. The vulnerable among the refugees awaiting registration (including new arrivals) are being identified and provided with needed assistance, including food, NFI, shelter and health services – as necessary. They are fast-tracked for registration.

In regard to education, enrolment has increased from 12% in 2011/2012 to 31% for this school year. This has partly been on account of active outreach and counselling with refugee parents in areas of large refugee concentration. Access to primary health services has been enhanced through the provision of 10,848 patients receiving PHC. Ensuring adequate secondary health care remains a challenge given the absence of public facilities and the high cost of treatment. Nonetheless, this year 3,365 patients received life-saving secondary healthcare.



Syrian refugee family registers in one of UNHCR's new centres in Lebanon © UNHCR / E. Lima

### **Humanitarian needs**

Shelter remains a constant and critical concern given the increasing arrivals. Of significant note, however, is that thousands of Syrians are now living in improved shelters; the humanitarian community worked rapidly before the onset of winter to rehabilitate shelters and homes of host communities for thousands of Syrian refugees, in addition to the roll-out of the cash for shelter programme in 2012 which supports Syrians who rent accommodation. Winter fuel is being provided to all registered refugees as well as to vulnerable unregistered refugees, for the months of November and December 2012, and will be provided through March 2013 – subject to available funding. In 2012, shelter projects have benefited over 30,000 Syrian refugees and Lebanese hosts and all registered refugees have been provided with NFI (including hygiene items).

Many households have limited means of providing for themselves, especially the 2% of households that are female-headed, as well as those without circulation permits. The challenges of limited resources are compounded by the fact that the majority of Syrians are renting accommodation, which is often in poor condition and relatively quite expensive. An additional group of increasing concern are the refugees belonging to minorities who are afraid to come forward and register with UNHCR. Outreach and assistance targeting all these groups is reflected in this Plan.

Aside from having very limited means of self-reliance, Syrian refugees live in some of the poorest areas of the country. While the majority have been welcomed most generously by local communities, this welcome has come at a significant cost to Lebanese communities. This is reflected in higher rents, pressure on already fragile water and sanitation systems, and an excess supply of labour with a corresponding downward pressure on wages and heavily stretched local schools that have opened their doors to refugee students. In recognition of these adverse consequences, this plan, as previous ones, includes initiatives to bring added benefits to affected communities through quick impact projects as well as interventions to strengthen the capacities of schools, social development centres, and primary health care centres.

In the past six months, Lebanon has experienced a significant increase in the number of Palestinian refugees crossing its borders seeking to escape the violence in Syria. The number of Palestine refugees from Syria seeking refuge in Lebanon has increased from a handful in the period up to June 2012 to approximately 10,000 by mid-December 2012. From the information provided by the refugees who approached UNRWA in the various camps, the majority of the families have come from Damascus (mostly Yarmouk) and have found temporary accommodation in a number of areas, from Tyre to North Lebanon. The ability of the Lebanon-based Palestinian community to absorb, support, and host additional refugees is extremely limited due to a high degree of poverty, deprivation, and over-crowding, particularly in the camps and areas of concentration. The arrival of additional refugees is multiplying the burden on both Palestinian communities and UNRWA services, resulting in the urgent need for additional resources. The planning assumption for Palestinian refugees from Syria under this Response Plan is that up to 20,000 might reach Lebanon by mid-2013. More on the activities proposed and corresponding financial requirements is included in each sector response.

With regard to Syrian refugees, the planning figure of 300,000 individuals by mid-2013 is a projection of recent trends. However, given the precarious security situation in Syria, a comprehensive inter-agency contingency plan in case of mass influx has also been finalized. The humanitarian community will continue to revise planning targets and interventions in case the influx out-paces current trends.

## **Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities**

### **Protection, community mobilization and mass communication**

Advocacy and regular exchanges with the Government have helped contribute to a relatively robust protection environment for Syrian refugees. Refugees continue to be permitted to come to Lebanon. There are relatively few arrests of registered individuals for illegal entry/stay, and when this occurs UNHCR has been able to intervene for their release. Since the last RRP, UNHCR has been granted unhindered access to all unregistered Syrian detainees. In addition, Syrians are now permitted to renew their residency coupons within Lebanon, and it was agreed in October that the Government would waive the visa fee – although this has not been implemented in practice. The regularisation of those refugees who entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossing points is still under discussion with the Government.

Registration of Syrians has dramatically increased. This is the result of increased registration capacity, the opening of a centralized registration centre in north Lebanon and the beginning of UNHCR registration in south Lebanon. As of end-November 2012, over 34,000 persons have registration appointments. Registration is an important protection and assistance tool, enabling the identification of refugees and their specific needs. It is also critical to maintaining the civilian character of asylum and preserving the integrity of humanitarian programmes. In Tripoli, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) provides counselling and information on government services. Monitoring arrival trends and striving to secure the prompt registration and documentation of refugees will continue.

Detention monitoring has been a mainstay of the protection response with over 20 centres regularly monitored and approximately 100 visits conducted since the beginning of the year. Moreover, officials have been trained in international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian principles.

Vulnerable Syrian men, women and children, such as survivors of sexual and gender based violence, unaccompanied and/or separated children, unaccompanied older persons, as well as persons suffering from disabilities or serious medical conditions, require specialised care. Ensuring that these people are identified and appropriately assisted will require



constant outreach by UNHCR and partners, regular field monitoring, confidence building measures, provision of timely assistance, as well as activities to empower and mobilize communities to better protect their own members. Ensuring that Syrian refugees have access to information on key services and assistance programmes is an important element of the protection strategy. In order to increase information and communication to Syrian refugees, a multi-sectoral mass communication strategy will be further developed.

MoSA outreach and social workers, who operate out of Social Development Centres (SDCs), play an important role in providing in-depth social counselling, home visits and follow-up, psychosocial support, vocational and life-skills trainings, and in distributing assistance wherever possible. Activities in SDCs will continue to benefit both Syrian refugees and local communities. In refugee hosting localities where SDCs are not available, community centres will be run in local NGO premises. Livelihood activities are essential to prevent negative coping mechanisms and the increase in vulnerability within the refugee population. Vocational training activities, traineeship and job placement services will improve the self-reliance of refugee communities.

To reduce pressure on the host communities and create much needed job opportunities, quick impact projects (QIPs) have been implemented and more are planned. These projects have been designed through a participatory approach involving local communities.

While the involvement of central and local government authorities has been robust, many have limited capacities and their resources are severely stretched. Capacity-building programs are planned, including material support and recruitment and training of protection staff, field coordinators, social workers and psychologists for MoSA in order to strengthen their protection, outreach and response capacity with a focus on vulnerable persons. Coordination and capacity-building will also take place for officials from the central to the local levels to improve the quality and availability of basic services.

#### **Food and Non-Food Items (NFI)**

Agencies distributing non-food items are progressively shifting towards voucher-based assistance to reduce logistical costs such as transportation, warehousing and distribution. This shift will be completed by the end of March 2013. NFI packages will be adapted to the season. During the winter months, fuel, heating stoves and winter blankets will be provided, whereas in the spring, the NFI package will be adjusted accordingly.

WFP has been providing food to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR since July 2012, and a one-off in-kind food package to those awaiting registration. WFP food assistance is being provided through food coupons and their programme has been expanded to the south in December, following the opening in November of a UNHCR registration centre in that region.

New arrivals will be promptly identified through social development centres, UNHCR field staff, international and local NGOs (including religious-based charities) and local municipalities, and provided with assistance pending registration. Those refugees who are afraid to register (e.g. religious minorities) will continue to be identified through outreach teams. They will be provided with food and NFI assistance to complement aid already provided to them by municipal authorities and religious-based NGOs where they reside. They will be encouraged to register in order to receive, on a predictable basis, the full range of assistance provided by the international aid community.

The task force for Lebanese returnees is chaired by the Government's High Relief Commission (HRC). The HRC, WFP and IOM have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that systematises the provision of food and NFI assistance to Lebanese returnees. The overwhelming majority of such returnees are nationals from Lebanon who had established themselves in Syria for 10 years or more and who now have little or no family support in Lebanon.

An inter-agency joint assessment mission (JAM) will be conducted in the first quarter of 2013 and will result in better targeting of the beneficiaries of food and NFIs according to more clearly identified needs. In addition to the JAM, a profiling exercise will be done to improve the targeting of the most vulnerable families based upon agreed protection and livelihood criteria, which allows for more precise and effective distribution of aid. WFP will transition from paper vouchers to e-vouchers during the first quarter of 2013. New arrivals in Lebanon who are waiting for registration with UNHCR will continue to receive family food parcels.

In urban areas and areas where the local trade system is strong, UNHCR will introduce cash assistance to replace in-kind contributions, starting April 2013. Joint implementation with the WFP credit e-voucher card will be considered. The objective will be to more effectively assist the vulnerable populations meet their basic needs in different contexts, as well as

to reduce implementation costs. Partners previously engaged in NFI distribution in urban areas will reorient their capacities towards effective identification of vulnerable cases, as well as monitoring of cash-based assistance. This will ensure proper monitoring of the impact of the cash programme on local markets and the economy. Surveys on how beneficiaries use this cash will also provide critical information on the evolution of their needs and enable us to implement measures that mitigate any fraud or misuse of cash.

Some faith-based NGOs and local charities have been providing substantial assistance to Syrian refugees – registered with UNHCR and un-registered. There is a need to obtain more regular information about these organisations in order to improve the effectiveness of our planning and response. Subject to available funding, dedicated resources will be allocated to such coordination.

### **Education**

Around 50% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are children, and over 43,000 are school-aged. If the current influx rate continues, there will be 100,000 children in need of schooling by June 2013. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has taken an open and active approach to the education needs of all children, and granted all Syrian children the right to enrol in public schools.

However, in areas of where there is a high concentration of refugees in schools are often overstretched and many children are on waiting lists. In addition to “Back to School” support to encourage enrolment, there is a need to establish second shifts with a condensed accelerated learning programme to accommodate more students. This comes at a cost and is beyond the limit of what the MEHE can support. The schools must be provided with additional capacity through staffing or extra incentives. Afternoon sessions would need to be run by additional management and teaching staff, and maintenance of school buildings is required. Some schools will need physical expansion, which requires further hiring of additional teachers and funding daily running costs. Furthermore, each child will require support to cover tuition fees, uniforms, books and, for many, remedial classes.

For the 2011/12 academic year the enrolment and retention rates in public schools were extremely low at less than 12%. This is due to a myriad of factors including arriving in Lebanon mid-year or after the registration date, unfamiliarity with the Lebanese curriculum, security concerns, lack of transportation and the fact that some parents have not prioritized education. The target and national standard for enrolment in primary school is 100%. The baseline enrolment of Syrian students for 2012/13 has increased, compared to last year, with a 31% enrolment rate, which is an achievement. It however remains below the ambitious target that was fixed (60%). To ensure that the majority of refugee children are enrolled in school, the MEHE has allowed enrolment to continue until January 2013, and it is the aim of UNHCR, UNICEF and partners to provide Back to School packages to 60% of all Syrian school-age children for the school year 2012/13.

For the spring semester, not all children will be fully enrolled in the official education system. It is therefore proposed to provide these children with an induction programme that focuses on preparing them for the formal system through an accelerated approach to language learning and familiarization with different subjects in the Lebanese education system. This programme can run from the beginning of the year and throughout the summer, and will increase the opportunity for new arrivals to fully integrate into the formal system in the 2013/14 school year.



Syrian refugee boy in a centre in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon © UNHCR / E. Lima

Thus far, most of the accelerated learning programmes for refugee children in Lebanon were done through community centres across the country. With increased refugee numbers, this is no longer sustainable. The only system that is able to accommodate the anticipated high number of Syrian students is the public and private school system. UNHCR, UNICEF and partners are seeking to increase the capacity of the public school system to absorb refugee students and to strengthen the MEHE's capacity to respond to the current situation. In addition, advocacy efforts will continue to focus on policy directives aimed at providing accreditation and future opportunities for refugee children. There is a mutual accreditation agreement between Lebanon and Syria, and the policy has so far been to ensure that refugee children follow the Lebanese curriculum.

Another important contribution to refugee education is the range of community initiatives to enrol Syrian children in private schools. In some regions, enrolment of refugee children in private schools is very high. This allows children to be in a school environment and has an important protection impact. However, the Syrian curriculum currently used in these private schools is not accredited by the Lebanese MEHE. It is important to address this issue, especially in the case of a protracted situation in which Syrian students in private schools will require certificate accreditation to allow access to higher education degrees and/or improve their employment prospects. At the current stage, the preferred option would be for private initiatives to ensure that the Lebanese curriculum is used.

### **Shelter**

At the beginning of the influx many refugees resided with host families, but this dynamic is coming to an end as the number of refugees exceeds local hosting capacities. Although alternative solutions were employed in 2012, such as rehabilitating empty houses and collective centres, these solutions will soon be exhausted as well. Since the beginning of the refugee crisis, some 6,000 families (approx. 30,000 persons) were provided with shelter assistance by the international aid community. In addition, many hundreds of families were assisted with cash for shelter by local religious-based charities.

Currently, the majority of refugees rent their accommodation in urban areas. Given the large numbers of people involved, and the fact that more Syrians are moving to urban areas and the south of the country where work can be found, rental costs have increased. Furthermore, with fewer work opportunities and depressed salaries, the Syrians have limited capacity to cover accommodation costs. Supporting Syrian refugees to pay rent therefore constitutes a major assistance option for 2013. A UNHCR cash assistance programme will accordingly be introduced in April 2013, selecting those most vulnerable (40% of the total refugee population) to cover shelter and NFI costs.

Many families are resorting to illegal occupation (squatting) of land or buildings, some of which are unsafe and/or unfit for living. In addition, the increased pressure on public infrastructure (such as water and electricity), the growth of tented settlements in urban peripheries (a cheaper option for refugees), and the need to offer specific protection to female-headed families must all be taken into consideration when considering offering accommodation in collective centres.

Many Syrian migrant workers, who came to Lebanon before the crisis and are now unable to return to Syria, are being joined by their families who fled conflict-affected areas in Syria. This trend puts enormous pressure on shelter availability and shelter needs, since the shelter situation for male migrant workers may not fit that of families with children.

The projected caseload of Syrian refugees is estimated at 300,000 persons or 60,000 families by June 2013. Based on current trends, it is estimated that over 40% of these (meaning 120,000 refugees or 20,000 families) will be in need of some kind of shelter solution. The JAM planned for the first quarter of 2013 will further help fine-tune the scope and range of requirements of those most in need.

The shelter response requires a variety of interventions. For one, shelter capacity in host communities will be expanded to receive new refugees through projects such as targeting unfinished houses and rehabilitating host houses in exchange for free rental for a limited period of time. Second, sub-standard shelters, which often constitute a hazardous living environment, must be improved to meet the minimum standards of safety, security, and weather-proofing. Third, the increase of cash-for-shelter assistance is planned as a key response for 2013. Based on current planning assumptions an estimated 30% of Syrian refugees will need support to pay rent. Finally, collective shelters will be established to provide temporary and/or longer term solutions for protection cases, including the most vulnerable new arrivals, women and children at risk, and cases in need of urgent relocation from unsafe areas or hazardous dwellings.

The shelter sector also requires contingency plans and preparedness in case of a mass influx. This includes rehabilitation and winterization of public or private buildings, or the provision of temporary shelters that could be located inside warehouses or factories. Such preparedness is being undertaken in close consultation with government counterparts, including MoSA.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

As the number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon continues to increase, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions have deteriorated further. This has caused a greater demand for new construction or upgrading of WASH facilities as well as for hygiene promotion in order to meet basic water, sanitation and hygiene needs.

Five WASH assessments have been carried out this year in the Bekaa, North, and South of the country. In-depth, detailed WASH assessments are also currently underway in the North and Bekaa, and the intention is to extend this in a coordinated manner to cover the remaining governorates in the country. The conclusions of the WASH assessments conducted by different organisations show a high level of contamination of drinking water (90% of the samples were found bacteriologically contaminated), inadequate sanitation facilities (25% to 35% in refugee households) and overall poor hygiene conditions. Moreover, an increase in WASH-related diseases such as diarrhoeal diseases, skin disease and Hepatitis A has been reported in the Bekaa and the north. Given that the south, Mount Lebanon and Beirut have also witnessed a high increase in the Syrian refugee population, WASH activities have been extended to those areas as well.

The WASH sector is led by UNHCR and co-led by UNICEF. Coordination has greatly improved and regular meetings are held to ensure a coherent response together with the 16 WASH organisations that are currently active in the country. Inter-sectoral coordination is equally ensured through regular interactions with sector leads and operational partners, especially with the shelter, health and education sectors.

The achievements in 2012 include the distribution of over 104,000 hygiene kits, 32,000 baby kits, 12,000 dignity kits and 30,000 sanitary napkins for women. Additional achievements include the distribution of 1,448 household water filters, repair or construction of 670 sanitation facilities, water trucking to the amount of 12,940 m<sup>3</sup>, installation of 547 water storage tanks, distribution of 120,000 aqua tabs, water quality testing and hygiene promotion. The population benefitting from WASH interventions in 2012 is approximately 92,500 refugees (registered or awaiting registration), new arrivals, Lebanese returnees and host families.

The guiding objective for January to June 2013 is to reduce WASH-related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for target populations in accordance with agreed minimum standards. Beneficiaries for next year include Syrian refugees who are registered/pending registration, Lebanese returnees and the host population.

The special needs of women and girls will be addressed through dignity kit and hygiene kit distribution and active involvement in planning and implementation. WASH needs in schools with refugee children will be addressed in cooperation with the education and shelter sectors. Municipalities and water establishments (water and sanitation service providers) are meeting some WASH needs, e.g. through provision of water supply and the collection and disposal of solid waste and sewage. Therefore, capacity building of municipalities and water establishments will help meet increased demand. WASH equipment and water treatment chemicals together with technical support will be provided as needed to municipalities and water establishments.

### **Health**

Since the onset of the Syrian influx into Lebanon, UNHCR and its partners have designed the primary and secondary health sector response to be integrated as much as possible in the national health system. In a “non-camp” situation with refugees spread throughout the country in urban, rural and semi-rural settings, it was essential to avoid creating a parallel health system for Syrian refugees. Working with the national health system has been paramount to ensure coverage and continuity. The objective of the health strategy is to ensure that the majority of refugees have access to quality healthcare at the most cost effective rates.

Access to primary healthcare is an important entry point to the overall national healthcare system. The emphasis within the healthcare system is on preventative and curative healthcare, especially reproductive healthcare, services for infants and young children (including immunizations), and mental healthcare services. With this focus, a formal referral system was established with local primary health care centres (PHC) and hospitals. Furthermore, the referral system for secondary and

tertiary healthcare (hospitals) has been controlled to ensure that the referrals are only done for emergency cases, including obstetrics and specialized postnatal care.

In 2012, primary health services have been provided to 10,848 patients. Ensuring adequate secondary health care has been a challenge given the high cost of treatment. Nonetheless, in 2012, 3,365 patients received life-saving secondary healthcare.

By providing support to PHC close to where the refugees are residing, the latter generally receive prompt access to PHC. A nominal fee for the service is applied and diagnostic tests are 85% covered by UNHCR – this is in accordance with the national health system. For pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years of age, UNHCR and partners cover all fees.

For the coming year, additional PHC have been identified so that the network will be expanded to cope with the growing number of refugees. PHC provide comprehensive health services, including reproductive health and child vaccination. In order to meet health needs, PHC are supplied with essential medication, consumables (bandages, syringes, etc.), and are supported to conduct health awareness sessions for both refugees and host communities. Capacity building of PHC health personnel has been provided on case management and reporting, and these training activities will continue to be expanded.

The mental health of the displaced community is also of paramount importance to UNHCR and partner health organisations, and programs have been initiated to deal with the high caseload of patients requiring mental health and psychosocial services.

Referrals to the hospital (secondary and tertiary healthcare) system have been extremely costly and ensuring full coverage continues to pose a challenge. UNHCR and partners cover 85% of hospital costs and 100% for patients that fall within vulnerability criteria. To expand coverage, a referral system was established involving 11 hospitals throughout the four regions in Lebanon. In North Lebanon, UNHCR also has a network of local charity groups that are able to cover cases that do not fall within UNHCR's criteria for support.

The situation is different in the Bekaa valley, South Lebanon, Beirut and surrounding areas where UNHCR has been covering the majority of hospital care costs as other local charity groups cannot afford to cover the high costs of gaps in coverage of healthcare. With the increase of refugee numbers, UNHCR is seeking ways of sharing such costs with other health stakeholders in this area. One of the persistent concerns is that a large proportion of referral cases are for obstetrics care with high rates of C-section deliveries, premature births and new-borns in need of neo-natal intensive care. The reasons for this include the lack of proper pre-natal care for women fleeing Syria, as well as psychological trauma suffered by women who have been caught-up in the conflict. The referral network is being expanded to more locations where refugees reside, in order to increase access through wider geographical coverage.

## **Coordination**

The Government of Lebanon is an active and essential partner in the Syrian refugee response and has established an Inter-Ministerial Committee composed of the Ministries of Social Affairs, Education and Higher Education, Public Health, Interior, as well as the High Relief Commission. This body works together to articulate a strategy on the refugee response. In addition, humanitarian coordination with various ministries continues to expand. For example, the MoSA has confirmed that they would like to be engaged again with UNHCR's registration of Syrian refugees, in addition to continuing their support through the SDCs.

The coordination among UN, international, and national partners has been strengthened across geographical as well as sectoral levels. In Beirut, the north and Bekaa, interagency and sectoral meetings are held on a regular basis, and have contributed to programme coordination, gap analysis, as well as contingency planning. As for sector response, senior technical experts were recruited to lead the coordinated response in each sector. The sector working-groups, led or co-led by technical experts, exchange information and strategize response in the areas of protection, food/non-food items, education, health, shelter and WASH. As programmes expand in Beirut and the south coordination mechanisms are being established.

Information management, including the analysis of needs assessments and data collection systems, is a key area of UNHCR's expansion to ensure a coordinated response. Information management in Lebanon is focused on five areas: dissemination, coordination, population data management systems, needs assessment systems, and monitoring systems. Through the information management working group, the humanitarian community has drastically improved the

coordination of information such as 3W matrices, mapping, and assistance tracking. Information management ensures that the expertise of the humanitarian community is harnessed to improve analysis and response.

In 2013, humanitarian partners must also strengthen liaison with organizations that operate outside of the formal coordination structure. The Gulf countries have so far provided significant funding to organizations that identified and addressed urgent needs and then took the initiative to provide education, non-food items and other essential services to Syrian refugees. By working together to identify needs and plan interventions, the humanitarian community can reduce duplication of services, cover more of the gaps, and improve our response to Syrians in need. A collaborative approach among agencies is vital in order to achieve the greatest impact with limited financial resources.

## Sector Response Plans

### Protection Sector

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	AMEL, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), International Relief and Development (IRD), IOM, Mercy Corps (MC), MPDL, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Restart, Save the Children (SC), Terre des Hommes (TdH), UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, War Child Holland (WCH), World Vision International (WVI)
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government capacity to fulfil its mandate strengthened</li> <li>2. Access to territory</li> <li>3. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</li> <li>4. Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed</li> <li>5. Protection from effects of armed conflict</li> <li>6. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved</li> <li>7. Protection of children</li> <li>8. Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased</li> <li>9. Community self-management and participation</li> <li>10. Self-reliance and livelihood improved</li> <li>11. Services for groups with specific needs strengthened</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 30,336,310
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Veronique Robert</i> <a href="mailto:robert@unhcr.org">robert@unhcr.org</a>

Objective 1: Strengthen Government capacity to fulfil its mandate			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of governmental and local authorities receiving advice and support	7 municipalities	Bekaa / North Building the capacity of the local actors in taking leadership on the response to the Syrian crisis based on support requested. Coordinating the activities being implemented at the local level and ensuring that they are linked with the national level.	UNDP
	21	Bekaa / North / South Strengthening MOSA institutional capacity at the regional (governorate) and local level to deliver out-reach child protection, psychosocial and other family support services through MOSA selected SDC (25 in total) Training of SDC social workers and out-reach workers on child protection issues	UNICEF
	21	Bekaa / North / South Enhancing capacity for emergency coordination at the MOSA regional level through recruitment of Field Coordinator and social workers to be deployed in MOSA selected SDC (25 in total) to support protection outreach and social work	UNHCR
	92	Training of government officials and local authorities staff on emergency response	UNHCR
	9	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Strengthening MOSA institutional capacity for emergency coordination in the child protection sector at central level	UNHCR

		through supporting deployment and training of a dedicated emergency team (jointly with UNHCR)	
	11	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Capacity for emergency coordination is strengthened at Ministry of Social Affairs central level: - Recruitment of the Operations Coordinator and a senior child protection officer - Recruitment of psychologists to be deployed at the governorate level and of social workers to be deployed in SDC's	UNICEF

#### Objective 2: Access to territory

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of cases of known <i>refoulement</i>	None	Monitoring of arrival trends Interviews with refugees Situation of people of concern monitored Advocacy with Government	UNHCR and legal partners
Reception Conditions Improved	Call centre established	Establishing a protection call centre	UNHCR

#### Objective 3: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people registered on an individual basis	145,000	Bekaa & South Open fixed registration centre, expand staffing and capacity	UNHCR
	105,000	Bekaa Protection-livelihood profiling of all registered Syrians	DRC
	155,000	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut & North Increase processing capacity with expanded interview space in Beirut and increase processing capacity with expanded staffing in the North	UNHCR
	165,000	North & South Protection-livelihood profiling of all registered Syrians	DRC
Number of Lebanese returnee families registered	4,100	Mapping, profiling and registration	IOM
Number of Lebanese returnee families registered	1,000	Bekaa & North Protection-livelihood profiling of Lebanese returnees	DRC
Number of third country nationals (TCNs) registered and assisted	150	Bekaa & North Mapping, profiling and registration, repatriation assistance including Pre-departure medical screening and flight booking	IOM

#### Objective 4: Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Extent to which people of concern have access to RSD procedures if required	100%	RSD conducted with special procedures for those with specific needs and for sensitive cases whose safety is at risk in Lebanon	UNHCR

#### Objective 5: Protection from effects of armed conflict

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people participating in mine / UXO awareness sessions	24,000	Bekaa, South & North • Review and adaptation of MRE material and refresher training for teachers and community workers • Support delivery of MRE awareness sessions through schools and community centres	UNICEF (Lebanese Mine Action Centre)

Objective 6: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of Persons benefiting from awareness sessions on SGBV-related issues	700	Bekaa & North Identify and train emotional support outreach workers (community-based); Print and distribute referral cards with key information on where women and girls can access medical treatment and emotional support	IRC
	1,700	Awareness sessions for prevention of SGBV Information on services available	CLMC
	290	Bekaa & Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut Conducting SGBV related awareness sessions training on SGBV first aid	UNHCR, IMC
	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of and partnership with local actors for providing outreach on SGBV</li> <li>• Awareness and outreach on SGBV related issues targeting women and girls (including men and older women) implemented, using different approaches, i.e. theatre, drama, interactive approaches</li> <li>• Development and distribution of culturally sensitive informative material and resources on SGBV</li> <li>• Develop training material/modules for SGBV awareness raising sessions</li> <li>• Monitor outreach programme</li> </ul>	UNFPA
	200	Bekaa & North 4 awareness sessions in community centres and information materials	UNHCR, DRC
	2,250	Bekaa & North Youth clubs, awareness raising on SGBV integrated in youth clubs activities. SRH activities are mainstreamed.	Save the Children
	12,800	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut & North Awareness on SGBV for men through psycho-social activities	UNHCR and partners
	50	North Conducting SGBV related awareness sessions and training on SGBV first aid	UNHCR, IMC
Number of SGBV survivors and victims of domestic violence provided with assistance	1200	Bekaa & North Support to running 4 service centres in refugee-dense locations increase women's and girls' access to health, psychosocial, and outreach support; Mobile services including outreach activities; Hire, train, mentor and support programme staff, including clinical supervision for case workers; Provide psychosocial support services to refugee women and girls, including survivors who may or may not disclose their status; Provide holistic case management for survivors. Safety audits conducted to identify protection concerns of women and girls in IRC target areas, and take action to address risks directly and/or facilitate action by stakeholders to mitigate those risks.	IRC
	360	Bekaa & North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to establishment of 2 community centres for women and girls at-risk and SGBV survivors</li> <li>• Support delivery of medical, legal &amp; psychological services through small group work, individual counselling, confidential case management</li> <li>• Conduct out-reach work and safety audits with refugee women and girls to identify and address specific protection concerns</li> </ul>	UNICEF (IRC, ABAAD)
	25	Bekaa Providing case management and psychosocial activities for SGBV survivors and victims through IMC case management teams and SGBV local NGOs	UNHCR, IMC
	120	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut & North Legal assistance to SGBV survivors (see objective 8 legal assistance)	UNHCR (CLMC)
	1,000	Conduct rapid SGBV assessment and mapping of SGBV services Support the establishment of women safe spaces/support groups/listening counselling centres/helpline support/crisis	UNFPA



		centres including the design and provision of an operational support package to 6-10 centres Procurement and distribution of furniture, equipment and supplies for women safe spaces Administer small income generating grants for women linked to skills training (in 6-10 communities) Provision of Psychosocial support through recreational activities	
	60	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut & North Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV using situation analysis and participatory assessment, Provision of SGBV-related information Provision of community-based protection solutions Provision of individual counselling	CLMC
	60	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Support to survivors of SGBV (counselling, financial assistance, provision of safe shelter through local NGOs).	UNHCR (Makhzoumi)
	300	Bekaa & North Provision of individual counselling during home visits, establishment of plan for referral, unconditional cash assistance when required, life skills, job placement services, and micro-grants for women at risk and SGBV survivors, financial support to local shelter for women and children, establishment of Women at risk vocational training centre in Tripoli	(UNHCR) DRC
	40	North Training on SGBV for medical staff, orientation of PHC staff on medical pathway and induction on legal booklet	UNHCR(IMC)
	100	North & South Assistance to SGBV survivors (counselling, financial assistance including for women at risk, legal assistance)	UNHCR (CLMC)
	20	South: Expansion of Women at risk centre in Said (livelihood support)	DRC
Number of service providers trained on SGBV/SGBV assistance	150	Bekaa & North Training of SDCs on SGBV	Save the Children
	200	Training of service providers/social workers on SGBV and community mobilization in humanitarian settings Monitor and expand roll out SGBV IMS Strengthen coordination on SGBV support among actors	UNFPA
	90	Bekaa: Training of social workers on working with child survivors of sexual abuse and on referral processes and mechanisms for child survivors	UNICEF (IRC, ABAAD, IMC)
	150	Bekaa & North Strengthen existing coordination systems, tools and referral pathways for SGBV survivors; Train medical and non-medical health centre staff in the SGBV guiding principles for supporting a survivor and safe referrals; Provide training on referral networks and basic principles of working with survivors for service providers; Develop training modules on Caring for Child Survivors and provide training to IRC staff and others working with child survivors.	IRC
	40	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut & South Training of refugee focal point on SGBV	UNHCR
	40	North: Training on SGBV case management, orientation of PHC staff on medical pathway and induction on legal booklet	UNHCR(IMC)
	45	North Training of social workers on working with child survivors of sexual abuse and on referral processes and mechanisms for child survivors	UNICEF (IRC, ABAAD)

<b>Objective 7: Protection of children: all children of concern with specific needs are identified and assisted</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of children with specific needs identified and assisted	800	Bekaa & North Vulnerable children are provided with holistic support through timely and effective referral and case management	Save the Children
	600	Bekaa Assessment and delivery of special programmes for separated children, children with mental/physical disabilities, adolescents	IOM
	40	Support establishment of case management systems among SDCs and NGOs, Provision of supplies to SDCs to support recreational activities	CLMC
	20	Bekaa & North Psychological assistance to children through child psychologist	UNHCR IMC
	1,309	Bekaa, North & South Child protection services for children with specific needs (including UASC) through individual case management and referral to services in conformity with inter-agency agreed upon referral pathways	UNICEF (Tdh-It, ACH, Amel, Mercy Corps, Sawa, Arc-en-Ciel)
	1,800	Bekaa Campaign on birth registration, develop materials on awareness against statelessness	UNHCR and partners
	350	Bekaa BIA and BID, identification of children at risk and assistance (counselling, identification of community based accommodation for UAMs, financial assistance, referral job placement services/traineeship for parents of children at risk).	UNHCR (DRC & AMEL)
	2611	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South Support access to child protection services for children with specific needs (including UASC) through individual case management and referral to services in conformity with inter-agency agreed upon mechanisms and referral pathways	UNICEF and partners
	85	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Identification of specific needs, individual counselling and case management	AMEL
	100	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Conduct BID and BIA, identification and assistance for children at risk (counselling, identification of community based accommodation for UAMs, financial assistance, referral for job placement services/traineeship for parents of children at risk).	UNHCR (Makhzoumi)
100	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut & North Referrals and case management	War Child Holland	
Number of children and youths having access to safe spaces and related activities/support	56,449	Scale up access to psychosocial care and support services through structured recreational activities and group work to build child resilience, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Friendly Spaces (school based and within community centres)</li> <li>• Mobile/out-reach recreational and play activities ("mobile CFS" to reach children from remote areas)</li> <li>• Community mobilization events and parenting programmes</li> <li>• Home-based recreational and play activities</li> </ul>	UNICEF (Tdh-It, ACH, Amel, Mercy Corps, SAWA, Arc en Ciel)
	177,800	Provision of referral information to youth safe places through peer to peer outreach Support existing facilities to establish 6-7 youth safe places for adolescent girls and boys in and out of schools with equipment, supplies, resource material, etc. including the design and provision of an operational support package Support recreational activities to youth including psycho-social support mainly for adolescent girls	UNFPA

	1,250	Bekaa & South Identify out of school children to take part of the CFS activities Support and train CFS social animators to implement psychosocial activities for children in Child Friendly Spaces (75% Syrians and 25% Lebanese) Recreational activities for Syrian and Lebanese children (those who regularly participate in CFS activities + other children from the community)	WVI
	930	Bekaa Educational and recreational activities for youth and children, at centre and through outreach.	NRC
	16800	Bekaa & North · Increase access to psychosocial care and support services for refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers in refugee-hosting areas	Save the Children
	500	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut CFS and related activities	AMEL
	4500	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South parent support structured activities targeting children and adolescents mobile activities targeting children and adolescents	Mercy Corps
	600	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South - Psychosocial support and recreational activities; - School teachers and community workers provided with basic psychosocial skills	War Child Holland
	2900	North -Psychosocial and child protection support for children and youth through safe places; - recreational activities and special events; - School teachers and community workers provided with basic psychosocial skills; G98- G98	War Child Holland
	600	South CFS and related activities	AMEL
	5000	South · Increase access to psychosocial care and support services for refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers in refugee-hosting areas through centre-based activities (Child Friendly Spaces) and out-reach/mobile activities · Support selected SDCs to deliver PSS services through CFS and out-reach activities · Support recreational activities and community mobilization activities on child protection · Support adolescents focused interventions (including child resilience programmes. Implement Mobile CFS activities to target hard to reach children in Remote areas	Save the Children
Number of people benefiting from capacity building on child protection	216	Bekaa Training of SC staff and staff of implementing partners on child protection in emergencies, child protection in emergencies assessment, psychosocial first aid and child resilience	Save the Children
	536	Bekaa & South Training of CFS new team members on internal reporting mechanisms (within WV) Training of CFS team members on identification/screening of children with special psycho-social needs and on local referrals mechanisms .Training of teachers (taking part of WVI education projects) and CFS animators on identification/screening of children with special needs Training on the use of specific tools in validated in Arabic and are in line with MHPSS guidelines to screen the children Creation of child protection committees from local communities (i.e. parents and others) to identify cases and refer them through local channels of child protection. Committees have a linking role between the community and the existing child protection mechanisms in the community (UPEL, SDCs, etc.)	WVI

	586	Bekaa, North & South Strengthen capacity of professionals in delivery of child protection and related services, including: • PFA training for humanitarian service providers, social workers and school counsellors • CPiE training for CFS service providers and social workers from selected SDCs • Child protection case management training for social workers from government agencies and NGO	UNICEF (IMC, Save the Children)
	75	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South psychologists, social workers trained to support NGOs and SDC in case management Training of social workers on psychosocial intervention	Mercy Corps
	30	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Strengthen capacity of child protection agencies to undertake regular monitoring of serious protection concerns affecting children to inform programming and advocacy	UNICEF, UNHCR
	70	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut PFA Training for humanitarian service providers and school counsellors; CPiE training for CFS services and SDCs staff; and case management training	UNICEF (IMC, TBC)
	696	North Training of Save the Children staff and staff of implementing partners on child protection in emergencies, child protection in emergencies assessment, psychosocial first aid and child resilience	Save the Children
	20	North Intensive training on child protection for CFS staff and other stakeholders (State school staff and SDCs)	War Child Holland

#### Objective 8: Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people in detention benefiting from legal and social counselling and administrative follow-up	749	Social counselling, Legal counselling and follow up Advocacy and interventions with the government Interventions for release	UNHCR (CLMC, AJEM)
	20,000	Establish monitoring system and systematically track protection concerns. Produce and disseminate materials and conduct awareness raising activities. Regular meetings and interventions with community leaders, authorities, duty bearers and other stakeholders to draw attention to protection concerns.	UNRWA
Number of people provided with legal assistance	500	Cash assistance with renewals of entry permits. Legal counselling and follow-up	IRD
	160	Legal assistance, legal representation before Courts and legal counselling, renewal of entry permits	CLMC

#### Objective 9: Community self-management and participation

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people benefiting from assistance through community outreach	250	Bekaa: Creation of a protection unit that can identify profiles of vulnerabilities to refer them	WVI
	2,550	Bekaa & North: Training of child protection community focal points on child protection to raise awareness on CP issues Child Rights Convention and referral to services.	Save the Children
	6,600	Establishment of refugee committees in community centres, establishment of refugee community based protection network	UNHCR (DRC & Makhzoumi)
	5,800	Bekaa & North: Home visits, protection monitoring of new arrivals in North, Central and West, information, counselling, referral and direct assistance; protection desks at distribution points; community based mobile activities	DRC

	1,750	Bekaa & North: 1. Individual and group information and counselling sessions on identified relevant issues, including mobile sessions. 2. Brochures/leaflets on specific issues related to accessing services and related issues. 3. Legal assistance (information and counselling) on key Legal issues. 4. Pilot project on legal documentation.	NRC
	273,000	Development of communication strategy in support of protection and assistance	UNHCR and Partners
	100	Bekaa Improving community security through providing training on dispute resolution and peace education.	UNDP
	3,000	Outreach Workers, home visits, individual counselling, intervention, plan of action with special cases, referral, assistance	CLMC
	150	North Improving community security through • providing training on dispute resolution and peace education; • training of key stakeholders in Tripoli on conflict resolution.	UNDP
	200	South 1. Individual and group information and counselling sessions on identified relevant issues, including mobile sessions. 2. Brochures/leaflets on specific issues related to accessing services and related issues.	UNHCR (NRC)
Number of people benefiting from quick impact projects	10,000	• Bekaa Community development/quick impact programmes for Lebanese returnee families, host families, Syrian refugees and other vulnerable Lebanese in 7 areas • Purchase of material for project implementation • Community development/quick impact programmes for Lebanese returnee families, host families, Syrian refugees and other vulnerable Lebanese in 7 areas • Purchase of material for project implementation	Mercy Corps
	31,000	Bekaa assessment and implementation of QIPs	IOM
	2,000	Bekaa & South: 2 QiPs referring to 2 CFS established and rehabilitated to be used by local community members	WVI
	5000	Bekaa 10 QIPs	UNHCR (DRC)
	150	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Tree Planting/Rehabilitation of a Community Centre/community activity	UNHCR Makhzoumi
	30,000	North 8 CIPs community Impact Projects	IRD
	20	North Train 20 Facilitators in Violence and Conflict Management (VCM)	IRD
	10,000	North 50 Outreach sessions raising awareness in VCM	IRD
	5000	North 7 QIPs in Akkar and 3 in Tripoli	UNHCR DRC
	2000	South Assessment and implementation of 2 QIPs	UNHCR(CISP-PU-AMI)

**Objective 10: Self-reliance and livelihood improved**

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people benefiting from awareness sessions, vocational and entrepreneurial training	930	Bekaa, North & South Life skills trainings and activities for adults at centre and outreach.	NRC
	500	Bekaa Vocational skills training and business development skills for youth women, and cash grants for small business start up	Save the Children
	400	Bekaa & North Awareness sessions, life skills, VTs, education course in 2 Community centres, traineeship and job placement services	UNHCR (DRC)
	4,500	Bekaa & North job skills training, labour market strengthening, and economic resilience discussion groups	IRC

	1,200	Bekaa & North computer training and English language training vocational training business development training (North only)	Mercy Corps
	100	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut vocational training for small start-up business, traineeship and job placement services	UNHCR and partners
	100	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Awareness sessions, vocational and entrepreneurial	(UNHCR)Makhzoumi
	140	North Life skills training and entrepreneurial training of adolescents especially drop outs and adolescents in labour	Save the Children
	80	North Vocational Training	War Child Holland
	300	South Trainings on English language, Computer skills and business skills	Mercy Corps
Number of people benefiting from make-work and quick-impact projects	500	Bekaa Construction-based cash-for-work activities	Save the Children
	100	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Tree Planting/Rehabilitation of a Community Centre/community activity	(UNHCR)Makhzoumi
Number of local authorities or municipalities provided with administrative and technical support	10	Bekaa 5 Trainings/technical support for SDC and local authorities in North and Central Bekaa	DRC
	4	Bekaa & North providing technical and/or material assistance to local NGOs	UNHCR IMC
	7 municipalities, 3,000 persons	Bekaa & North Supporting municipalities through: • Mapping of basic service priorities; • facilitating gender responsive dialogue on service priorities; • setting up of monitoring committees; • setting up health and education fund committee. • setting up coordination mechanisms; • improving service delivery. Supporting 3,000 most vulnerable people to access health and educational services.	UNDP
	11	North Trainings/technical support for SDC and for local authorities in Akkar and Tripoli	DRC
Number of Lebanese benefiting from livelihood initiatives	460	Bekaa & North • Improving livelihood in Host Communities through cash-for-work, vocational training & skills development, small grants and labour intensive infrastructure projects. • Conducting research into livelihood needs in areas affected by the Syrian crisis.	UNDP

Objective 11: Services for groups with specific needs strengthened			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of people with specific needs having access to appropriate services	339	Material assistance provided to persons in detention who may be of concern (Mattresses, Food, Clothing, Blankets, NFIs)	UNHCR(AJEM)
	1600	Bekaa & North Home visits, referral, material assistance/special needs fund, psycho-social support, counselling, follow up	UNHCR(DRC)
	200	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Identification and assistance of PWSN (counselling, financial assistance, referral to relevant service providers).	UNHCR (Makhzoumi)
	2	South Trainings for local NGOs in Tyr	DRC
Number of local and international stakeholders benefiting from capacity building	42	Bekaa, North & South Trainings for local NGOs in Bekaa (North, central and west) Tripoli, Akkar and Tyr	DRC
	20	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut training on person with specific needs (for UNHCR community services and registration staff as well as implementing partners' staff)	UNHCR

### *Food Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR Co chair WFP
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Action contre la Faim (ACF), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), WFP
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Food security ensured
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 53,207,899
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Ivan Vuarambon <a href="mailto:vuarambo@unhcr.org">vuarambo@unhcr.org</a></i>

<b>Objective 1: Food security ensured</b>			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of registered refugees receiving regular food assistance	255,000	Assessment, market survey, project design, procurement and provision of food vouchers for the registered population	WFP, DRC, WVI, PU, ACF
Number of new arrivals receiving regular food assistance	75,000	Procurement and provision of food assistance to the vulnerable new comers	WFP (DRC, WVI, PU, ACF)
	62,135	Distribution of food kits or vouchers	CLMC
	7,000	South Marjayoun, Nabatieh, Bint Jbel food vouchers 31 US\$/voucher/month/beneficiary (1st qtr.). Food vouchers 31 US\$/voucher/month/beneficiary (2nd qtr.)	ACF
	2,000	Distribution of food vouchers along with monitoring and rental subsidies	UNRWA
Number of Lebanese returnees receiving regular food assistance	7,500	Procurement and provision of food vouchers (1st qtr.). procurement and provision of food vouchers to vulnerable Lebanese returnees (2nd qtr.)	WFP (DRC, WVI, ACF, PU)
	1,000	Bekaa Distribution of food kits or vouchers	CLMC
	11,500	South Marjayoun, Nabatieh, Bint Jbel food vouchers 31 US\$/voucher/ month/beneficiary (1st qtr.). Food vouchers (2nd qtr.)	ACF

### *Basic Needs Sector*

<b>Sector Leads</b>	WASH: UNHCR Co chair UNICEF NFIs: UNHCR Shelter: UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre) CLMC, CISP/RI, CHF, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), GVC/Muslim Aid, IRC, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief (IR), Mercy Corps, Medair, NRC, PU-AMI, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Vision Lebanon
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion 2. Refugees have sufficient basic domestic items 3. Shelter and infrastructure improved
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 115,940,090
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>WASH: Pankaj Kuma Singh <a href="mailto:singhpa@unhcr.org">singhpa@unhcr.org</a> NFIs: Ivan Vuarambon <a href="mailto:vuarambo@unhcr.org">vuarambo@unhcr.org</a> Shelter: Alain Robyns <a href="mailto:robyns@unhcr.org">robyns@unhcr.org</a></i>

<b>Objective 1: Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population.</b>			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of beneficiaries with access to water, sanitation and hygiene	47,000	Bekaa * Installation of Hand washing facilities * Water pipeline works (new and rehabilitation) * Water treatment * Water trucking * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Desludging of latrines * Sanitation kit distribution * Solid waste management * Hygiene Promotion * WASH	ACF

facilities to the agreed minimum standards		in Schools * Capacity Building * WASH assessment	
	80,540	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon & North * Distribution of hygiene kits to unregistered refugees including new comers	Caritas Migrant Centre
	4,004	Bekaa * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Showers * Water pipeline works (new and rehabilitation) * WASH in Schools *Hygiene Promotion	GVC/Muslim Aid
	6,750	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon & North * Distribution of baby kit to registered refugees and new comers	IOCC
	20,000	Bekaa & North * Distribution of dignity kits to Syrians of reproductive age	IRC
	9,125	Bekaa & North * Distribution of Hygiene Kits to unregistered refugees including new comers and pending registration * Distribution of Baby kits to unregistered refugees including new comers and Syrians waiting for registration	Mercy Corps and SCI
	5,000	Bekaa * Distribution of hygiene kits to unregistered and registered refugees living with host communities * Distribution of baby kits to unregistered and registered refugees living with host communities	Save the Children
	20000	* Distribution of Dignity Kits to registered refugees, Lebanese returnees and host communities	UNFPA
	56250	Bekaa Direct and Indirect support to NGO partners with funds and supplies WASH Assessment * Water Trucking * Water Storage * Water Treatment (filters, aquatab, etc.) * repair/construction of small scale piped systems * Distribution of NFI (buckets, jcs) * Hygiene Promotion & Education * Desludging of existing latrines *rehab of latrines/toilets * Construction of new latrines/toilets * Provision of hand washing facilities * Sanitary pad distribution * Diaper distribution * Technical Support to local Water Establishments * Support Sector Coordination	UNICEF
	27000	Bekaa * Installation of Hand washing facilities * Water Pipeline works (new and rehabilitation) * Water Treatment * Rehabilitation of latrines * Hygiene Promotion * Distribution of hygiene kits to registered and unregistered refugees	WVI
	12000	Bekaa * Water Treatment * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Distribution of Hygiene Kits to registered refugees, new comers and Syrians waiting for registration * Hygiene Promotion	Medair
	45150	Bekaa * Installation of hand washing facilities *Water Treatment * Water Tank installation * Water Trucking *Construction of well/water scheme * Construction/rehab of latrines *Solid waste management * Hygiene promotion * Distribution of hygiene kits and baby kits to registered refugees	UNHCR (ACF, DRC)
	18,000	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Drainage work	PU-AMI
	2,000	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut * distribution of hygiene kits to registered and unregistered refugees	WVI
	22,500	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Distribution of hygiene kits and baby kits to registered refugees	UNHCR (PU-AMI)



	8,000	North * Water Tank Installation * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Hygiene promotion * WASH in Schools	ACTED
	8,500	North * Water Treatment * Water Tank installation * Water Trucking * Distribution of buckets * Distribution of jerry cans * Construction of WASH facilities * Hygiene promotion	CISP/RI
	17,000	North * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Drainage work * Well Rehab * Construction of Water Scheme * Construction of Sewage Scheme	PU-AMI
	108,100	North * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Drainage work * Well Rehab * Construction of WASH facilities * Distribution of Hygiene Kit to registered refugees * Distribution of Baby Kits to registered refugees	UNHCR (PU-AMI, CISP/RI, DRC)
	36,300	South * Distribution of hygiene kits to unregistered refugees including new comers	Caritas Migrant Centre
	3000	South * Water Tank Installation * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Hygiene promotion * WASH in Schools	ACTED
	6,000	South * Water Treatment * Water Tank installation * Water Trucking * Distribution of buckets * Distribution of jerry cans * Construction of WASH facilities * Hygiene promotion	CISP/RI

	2,500	South * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Drainage work	PU-AMI
	10000	South * Installation of Hand washing facilities * Water Pipeline works (new and rehabilitation) * Water Treatment * Rehabilitation of latrines * Hygiene Promotion	WVI
	2250	South * Distribution of baby kit to registered refugees and new comers	IOCC
	22,500	South * Water Treatment * Water Tank instalment * Water Trucking * Desludging Of Latrines * Construction/rehab of Latrines * Solid Waste Management * Hygiene Promotion * Distribution of hygiene kits and baby kits to registered refugees	UNHCR (PU-AMI)
	26,100	WASH in Schools interventions, including improve sanitation coverage, Hygiene Promotion , and access to safe water	UNICEF
	40,000	Capacity building of municipalities/Water Establishment (Provision of sanitation vehicles and water equipment).	UNHCR
	800	Distribution of baby kits	UNRWA
	20,000	Sanitation services and water supply	UNRWA

<b>Objective 2: Population has sufficient basic domestic items</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of new arrivals receiving basic domestic items (150,000)	66,442	Bekaa & North Emergency NFI kit one-off/HH + Winterisation kit one-off/HH (1st qtr.) Emergency NFI kit one-off/HH (2nd qtr.)	DRC
	59,700	Distribution of winter blankets, towels and clothes vouchers (1st qtr.). Distribution of summer blankets and towels (2nd qtr.)	CLMC
	15,000	North Distribution of one-off kits and winterization vouchers (winter clothes, blankets, mattresses) (1st qtr.). Voucher to cover winter blankets and clothing vouchers (2nd qtr.)	IOCC
	-	South Distribution of mattress, carpets, blankets, clothes, heating stoves, fuel vouchers (1st qtr.). Distribution of mattress, carpets, bed sheets, clothes, ventilators (2nd qtr.)	CISP
	6,000	South Emergency NFI kit one-off/HH	DRC
	20,000	Winter clothing, kitchen kits, bedding kits along with logistics, packaging and distribution of NFIs	UNRWA
Number of registered being supplied with basic domestic items	83,445	Bekaa 4 blankets/HH, 100 US\$ fuel voucher/month/HH, mattresses (1st qtr.)	UNHCR (DRC)
	1,734	Bekaa (Baalbek)Distribution of blankets (1st qtr.) Emergency winterization for rooms and tents; Distribution of blankets (2nd qtr.)	GVC/MA
	63,500	Stoves, blankets, mattresses, floor covering (1st qtr.) Cash and/or vouchers for essential NFIs (2nd qtr.)	MEDAIR
	31,500	Bekaa Unconditional cash grant (2nd qtr.)	UNHCR
	101,190	North (Akkar & Tripoli)Akkar: 4 blankets/HH, 100 US\$ fuel voucher/month Tripoli - 4 blankets/HH, 25 US\$ Clothes coupon/member/HH Mattresses (1st qtr.)	UNHCR (DRC)

	50,000	Contingency plan - Stockpiling	UNHCR
Number of unregistered refugees being supplied with basic domestic items (60,000)	666	Bekaa Distribution of stoves, blankets and fuel for stoves (1st qtr.)	GVC/MA
	5,000	Bekaa Distribution of 4 blankets + fuel voucher/month/HH, Emergency NFI kit one-off/HH (1st qtr.) Emergency NFI kit (worth 180 US\$, one-off/HH) (2nd qtr.)	DRC
	5,000	Bekaa Stoves, blankets, mattresses, floor covering (1st qtr.) Cash and/or vouchers for essential NFIs (2nd qtr.)	MEDAIR
	15,500	Bekaa Clothes (through vouchers system) to cover age group 0-14	UNICEF
	12,500	Bekaa Stoves, fuel and blankets (1st qtr.) Fuel for April only	WV
	5,000	Bekaa (Baalbeck & Bar Elias) Fuel for 3 months, clothing/ shoes, and blankets (1st qtr.) Cash grants to cover clothing and other NFI/household needs, determined by assessment for 5,000 people (2nd qtr.)	STC
	2,820,450	Bekaa & Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut Distribution of winter blankets, towels and clothes vouchers (1st qtr.). Distribution of summer blankets and towels (2nd qtr.)	CLMC
	17,500	North Clothes through mainly in kind distribution (kit comprise of winter clothes for children age group 0-14) (1st qtr.)	UNICEF
	1,500	North Provision of vouchers for fuel (3 months) (existing caseload) (1st qtr.)	IRC
	12,500	North & South Stoves, fuel, and blankets (1st qtr.). Fuel for April only	WV
	15,000	North Voucher to cover winter blankets and clothing vouchers	IOCC
	1,950	North & South Distribution of winter blankets, towels and clothes vouchers (1st qtr.). Distribution of summer blankets and towels (2nd qtr.)	CLMC
	Number of Lebanese returnees being supplied with basic domestic items	900	Bekaa Distribution of stoves, blankets, fuel (1st qtr.)
2,500		Bekaa Stoves, fuel, and blankets (1st qtr.). Fuel for April only	WVI
1,000		Bekaa Distribution of winter blankets, towels and clothes vouchers (1st qtr.). Distribution of summer blankets and towels (2nd qtr.)	CLMC
2,500		Bekaa Fuel coupon month/HH and NFI kits (1st qtr.)	DRC
10,000		Purchase and distribution of essential NFI	IOM
2,500		North Fuel coupon month/HH and NFI kits (1st qtr.)	DRC
Number of host community members being supplied with basic domestic items	240	Bekaa Distribution of gasoline for motor well	GVC/MA
	2,750	Bekaa (Baalbeck & Bar Elias) Distribution of vouchers for clothing/shoes, blankets and fuel (1st qtr.)	STC
	4,000	Bekaa Clothes (through vouchers system) to cover children age group 0-14 (1st qtr.)	UNICEF
	4,800	North Clothes, in kind distribution for children age group 0-14 (1st qtr.)	UNICEF
	750	North Provision of vouchers for fuel and stove (1st qtr.)	IRC
	7,500	North Fuel coupons month/HH and NFI kits (1st qtr.) NFI kits (2nd qtr.)	DRC

### Objective 3: Shelter and infrastructure improved

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Number of households living in adequate shelters	19,395	North, South & Bekaa	UNHCR (NRC, PU-AMI, SC) UNHCR (NRC, CHF, PU-AMI, SC, NRC, DRC) NRC
	4,444 house holds	Rental assistance	UNRWA

### Education Sector

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR; Co-Lead UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	CHF, NRC, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, War Child, WVI
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Children have access to quality and protective education
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 36,140,920
<b>Contact Information</b>	Linda Kjosaa <a href="mailto:kjodaas@unhcr.org">kjodaas@unhcr.org</a>

#### Objective 1: Children have access to quality and protective education

Indicator	Target	Activities	Agency
Number of refugees children (4-5 years old) access early education activities (school or community based)	1,000	Bekaa & North Conduct ECD assessment and develop a strategy. Support registration of children in those ECDs (1st qtr.) Set up ECD classes in schools and SDC targeting Syrian and Lebanese 0-5s. Train ECD teachers in the special needs of young children and infants (2nd qtr.)	SCI
	11,600	Support provision of services for ECCD to public schools and/or community based. - Awareness raising sessions. - provision of ECCD kits.	UNICEF
	2,000	On-going enrolment in formal primary education (1st qtr.)	UNHCR
	1,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment of tuition fees</li> <li>• Procurement of school uniforms, books, school bags and stationary</li> <li>• Outreach and awareness sessions for Back to School campaign</li> </ul>	UNICEF
Number of children (6-14 years old) enrolled in alternative primary education	600	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Remedial classes	War Child Holland
	440	North Remedial classes; - Accelerated learning literacy and numeracy	War Child Holland
	6,000	Bekaa & North Provision of Accelerated Learning opportunities	SCI
	1,440	Remedial education support for refugee children in need additional studies prior to entering the Lebanese school system.	CHF
	1,500	Bekaa & South Remedial classes and ALPs Psychosocial support Teacher incentives Transportation Outreach	WVI
	2,520	Bekaa Remedial education for children in formal education	UNHCR
	4,680	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South	UNHCR
	32,720		UNICEF
	3,360	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut • Remedial classes and/or after school education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated Learning opportunities</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns</li> </ul>	UNICEF
	14,950	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South • Remedial classes and/or after school education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated Learning opportunities</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns</li> </ul>	UNHCR
2,350	Bekaa & South	NRC	
Number of refugee children(15-17 years old) enrolled in secondary education	1,000	On-going enrolment in formal secondary education (1st qtr.) Follow up on enrolment (2nd qtr.)	UNHCR

Number of children enrolled in alternative secondary education	300	Bekaa & South Life-skills training In-kind support for study material Rehabilitation of centres/schools Transportation Development of Life-skills education material Practical events to 'trial' skills	WVI
	90	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon, South Alternative secondary education and vocational training for secondary-aged children unable to resume studies and complete the standard curriculum.	CHF
	7,500	National TVET Technical vocational educational training	UNESCO
	800	Bekaa & North Accelerated VTs, Life skills trainings	SCI
	6,720	Alternative secondary education and vocational training for secondary-aged children unable to resume studies and complete the standard curriculum.	UNHCR
	500	Education to PRS students	UNRWA
Number of public schools or SLE providing an inclusive learning environment	40	Provide basic rehabilitation and furnishings to 40 schools	CHF
	17	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut & North Rehabilitation of schools and learning spaces	War Child Holland
	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor rehabilitation of schools</li> <li>• Training of school staff on Active learning, Inclusive Education and Positive Discipline</li> <li>• Basic educational supplies</li> <li>• Winterization support to schools</li> </ul>	UNICEF
	4	Bekaa Establishment of at least 2 school libraries, Teacher training in whole school approach Remedial classes, and psycho social support	UNESCO
	10	Bekaa & South Rehabilitation of schools	NRC
	6	Bekaa & South Rehabilitation of schools (QIPs with host communities)	WVI
Number of MoEHE staff, teachers and other educational personnel who receive relevant and structured training to provide quality education		National Accelerated Learning Program, Needs Assessment support, monitoring mission	UNESCO
	1	National Rollout of TOT for INEE minimum standards and TVET	UNESCO
	1	National Training of trainers in Community learning centres for use in summer 2013	UNESCO
	80	Bekaa & South Support for teachers and school personnel on inclusive ways of teaching	NRC
	75	Bekaa & South Train the recruited teachers on different topics (i.e. Minimum Standards in Education in Emergencies, child protection, referral mechanism, mental health, etc.) ToT Minimum Standards Incentives for teachers	WVI
	300	Teacher training of 150 teachers on accelerated learning techniques, peace-building, inclusive education and child-centred teaching methodology-	UNHCR
Number of learning support and supplementary materials developed covering core curriculum competencies		Remedial Education and Accelerated Learning Programmes developed	NRC

Number of parents engaged in the education of their children	1,350	Bekaa & South Awareness sessions for Mothers	NRC
Education specific coordination mechanisms are in place at national and field level	Yes	National	WVI
	Yes	National Coordination set up- Staffing and capacity building of the MoEHE human resources and equipment	UNHCR
	Yes	National Technical support to MoE to coordinate emergency activities EiE coordination carried out, including: mapping of services and gaps; coordinating assessments; building capacities of the participants in INEE minimum standards Undertake interagency assessments	UNICEF
Number of refugee youth enrolled in tertiary education	50	National Tertiary education access facilitated or provided	UNHCR
Number of children with specific needs receiving formal or non-formal education	200	Inclusive education implemented. Scholarships provided to enrol in specialised institutions aggregated by the Ministry of social affairs	UNHCR

### *Health Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR; Co-chair WHO
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	AMEL, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Relief and Development (IRD), IRC, IOCC, IOM, HAI, Handicap International, Médecins du Monde, MPDL, Restart, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Health of the population improved
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 18,492,775
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Frank Tyler tylerf@unhcr.org</i>

<b>Objective 1: Health of the population improved</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of people having access to primary healthcare services, including reproductive and mental healthcare	40,000 + 100 MH	Bekaa Access to PHC services through the current 6 PHCCs, adding at least 3 PHCCs, support access to RH and MH services, support comprehensive PHC services through provision of chronic medication , diagnostic tests and medical staff fees. Social Psychological and psychiatric services	IMC
	10000 + 100 MH	Bekaa Access to PHC services through the current 6 PHCCs, adding at least 3 PHCCs, support access to RH and MH services , support comprehensive PHC services through provision of chronic medication , diagnostic tests and medical staff fees. Social Psychological and psychiatric services	UNHCR (IMC)
	31,500	Bekaa Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies, antibiotics, oxytocin, iron/folic acid, micronutrients, obstetrical kits, emergency kits	UNICEF
	10,000	Bekaa Free Medical Consultations, Essential Drugs in the 4 following PHC Clinics: Ersal, El Ain (MDM), Kamed el Loz, Mashgharah; and the 2 following mobile clinics : North Bekaa (El Ain-Masharia) and West Bekaa (Kamed el Loz-Majd el Anjar)	AMEL
	28,850	Bekaa Free Medical Consultations, Essential Drugs in the following PHC Clinics : Ersal, , Kamed el Loz, Mashgharah ; and the 2 following mobile clinics : North Bekaa (El Ain-Masharia) and West Bekaa (Kamed el Loz-Majd el Anjar)	UNHCR (AMEL)
	8,750	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon & South Provision of food supplements for pregnant women (i.e. Folic acid and iron) as well as RH drugs, Procurement and distribution of RH kits (particularly to new regions)	UNFPA

	7,000	Bekaa Provision of PHC services for pregnant and lactating women and children under-five; Provide support such as equipment, supplies for the PHC; Disseminate information for community members on referral mechanisms, HC services available	SC
	2,100	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon & North Pre and post natal services for pregnant and lactating Syrian women including IYCF support Nutrition consultations for identified cases and prevention of malnutrition	IOCC
	2,364	Bekaa & North psychological support and follow up to Injured	HI
	200	PHC services in prisons	UNHCR (AJEM)
	700	Bekaa 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC in North and central Bekaa ( Baalbek, Jdeide, Zahle, Taalabaya)	CLMC
	217,000	Bekaa, Mnt Lebanon & North Procurement of EDL/chronic medications to be distributed by PHCs	WHO
	4,100	Community Mental Health workers provide mental health services to torture and trauma survivors	Heart alliance International (HAI)
	126	Bekaa Counselling in the prison	UNHCR (AJEM)
	2,500	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Conduct thorough needs assessment / mapping among SDP to identify SRH / SGBV needs in terms (equipment, supplies, training)/Procurement and distribution of RH kits (particularly to new regions)	UNFPA
	600	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Primary healthcare services	UNHCR (MF)
	30,000	North Access to PHC services through the current 6 PHCCs, adding at least 3 PHCCs, support access to RH and MH services , support comprehensive PHC services through provision of chronic medication , diagnostic tests and medical staff fees. Social Psychological and psychiatric services	UNHCR (IMC)
	40,500	North Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies, antibiotics, oxytocin, iron/folic acid, micronutrients, obstetrical kits, emergency kits	UNICEF
	11,250	North Provision of modern contraceptives, Provision of necessary RH supplies at PHC level (+ hospital), Provision of technical expertise for strengthening RH services, Monitoring of RH quality of care. Procurement and distribution of RH kits (particularly to new regions)	UNFPA
	200	North Centralized rehabilitation services, psychological support, social counselling, basic medical services. Training with local organisations working with Syrian refugees. Awareness-raising activities , production of booklets, pamphlets as well as reporting	Restart
	100	North 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC	CLMC
	104	North Health education and counselling	UNHCR (AJEM)
	9,000	South Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies, antibiotics, oxytocin, iron/folic acid, micronutrients, obstetrical kits, emergency kits	UNICEF
	2,500	South Support for strengthening referral system at PHC and to Secondary care level. Procurement and distribution of RH kits (particularly to new regions)	UNFPA
	500	South To provide PHC in Caritas clinic (Saida), to provide chronic medications and lab tests	CLMC
	13	South Provision of PHC services to prisoners	UNHCR (AJEM)
	10,000	Health care	UNRWA
Number of children under 18	153,900	Support of national vaccination system through provision of vaccines ,syringes ,safety boxes and cold chain equipment to MOPH	UNICEF

years vaccinated for EPI	110,000	Bekaa & North Support the routine EPI vaccination ( procurement of vaccines/outreach)	WHO
Number of children (under 5 yrs.) assessed for acute and chronic malnutrition	60,000	Provision of anthropometric equipment, support capacity building of PHC staff, conduct of follow-up nutritional survey	UNICEF
Number of refugees receiving capacity-building/health education activities	25,000	Bekaa Recruit 40 community health worker to provide health awareness sessions in the community , continue to provide health awareness sessions through 6 CHEs at the clinic level., print out IEC materials and distribute during health awareness sessions , distribute small hygiene kits/oral health kits through the awareness sessions	IMC
	27,000	Bekaa Implement communication for development activities about breastfeeding, safe motherhood, health seeking behaviour, vaccination, hygiene	UNICEF
	1,000	Bekaa, North & South Awareness sessions on Health Education, information meetings	UNHCR (AMEL)
	20,000	Develop capacities of new group of Young People on SRH/Life skills/GBV / income generation / stress management / etc. in emergency situation through peer to peer approach. Expand/enhance partnership for rolling out youth outreach. Support undertaking SRH/life-skills/ SGBV / stress management, etc. awareness/outreach for young people in and out of schools using interactive tools. Organize and deliver outreach and health awareness reproductive health to women - and men - particularly on antenatal care, family planning, reproductive tract infections, healthy nutrition during pregnancy, mental health. Develop informative, culturally sensitive and relevant training and resource material on RH for young people as well as for women and men on RH.	UNFPA
	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding for refugee families (3000)</li> <li>• Educational material distributed on nutrition and infant and young child feeding distributed to all targeted families (total of 30,000 in all regions)</li> </ul>	IOCC
	1795	Bekaa & North Provision of disability services	HI
	90,000	Bekaa Support thematic health education activates	WHO
	25	Bekaa Refugees trained as CMHWs	HAI
	540	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Awareness sessions on Health Education, information meetings	UNHCR (AMEL)
	7,000	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Support thematic health education activates	WHO
	400	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Awareness and screening	UNHCR (MF)
	3	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Refugees trained as CMHWs	HAI
	18,500	North Recruit 40 community health worker to provide health awareness sessions in the community , continue to provide health awareness sessions through 6 CHEs at the clinic level., print out IEC materials and distribute during health awareness sessions , distribute small hygiene kits/oral health kit through the awareness sessions	IMC
	6,500	North Recruit 40 community health worker to provide health awareness sessions in the community , continue to provide health awareness sessions through 6 CHEs at the clinic level., print out IEC materials and distribute during health awareness sessions , distribute small hygiene kits/oral health kit through the awareness sessions	UNHCR (IMC)
121,000	North & South Support thematic health education activates	WHO	
15	North Refugees trained as CMHWs	HAI	
500	South Awareness sessions on Health Education, information meetings	UNHCR (AMEL)	
8	South Refugees trained as CMHWs	HAI	



Number of health care and stakeholders providers participating in capacity-building activities	80	Bekaa & North TOT training for 40 new CHW to provide community based health awareness sessions	UNHCR (IMC)
	201	Bekaa, North & South Training on i) health education activities ii) malnutrition screening as part of nutrition surveillance system	UNICEF
	50	Bekaa MISP and Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors Training (in coordination with UNFPA)	IRC
	300	Continue rolling out the MISP Training to cover additional settlement areas. Training on SRH including Family planning, RTI counselling and mental health. Continue rolling out the training on clinical management of rape survivors to cover additional geographic areas.	UNFPA
	75	Bekaa Clinical case management workshops	WHO
	8	Bekaa	HI
	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on nutrition surveillance and malnutrition for healthcare workers</li> <li>• Training on infant and young child feeding for healthcare workers, educators, and community mobilizers</li> </ul>	IOCC
	50	Bekaa Care providers trained in mental health basics	HAI
	130	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Clinical case management workshops	WHO
	40	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut, North & South Care providers trained in mental health basics	HAI
	50	North MISP and Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors Training (in coordination with UNFPA)	IRC
	8	North Provision of disability services and prostheses	HI
	195	North & South Clinical case management workshops	WHO
Number of people having access to secondary/tertiary services (emergencies / lifesaving / EMOC)	6,400	Bekaa Provision of access and coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization	UNHCR (IMC)
	20,000	Procurement and distribution of RH kits EMOC	UNFPA
	30,640	Bekaa & Mnt Lebanon/ Beirut • Delivery services for pregnant women (normal & C-section) – total 400 women. • Support surgeries and critical neonatal care for about 240 infants	IOCC
	440	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut Provision of secondary healthcare	UNHCR (MF)
	3,700	North Provision of access and coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization	UNHCR (IMC)
	320	North • Delivery services for pregnant women (normal & C-section) – total 400 women. • Support surgeries and critical neonatal care for about 240 infants	IOCC
	600	South Provision of access and coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization	UNHCR (IMC)
	400	South Provide secondary health care ( chronic diseases, deliveries)	UNHCR (CLMC)
Number of people having access to specialised tertiary care services (chronic conditions)	40	Provision of access and coverage for hospital care for patients with thalassemia , cancer , haemophilia and neonatal care and renal failure	UNHCR (IMC)
Number of injured and disabled people receiving rehabilitative services	1,000	Bekaa Physiotherapy centre in Mashgharah	AMEL
	500	Bekaa Support rehabilitation and provision of prostheses	HI
	15	Mount Lebanon/ Beirut support rehabilitation services	UNHCR (MF)
	925	North Support rehabilitation and provision of prostheses	HI
	1,000	South Physiotherapy centre in Mashgharah	UNHCR (AMEL)

## Lebanon Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
ACTED	650,000
Action contre la Faim (ACF)	3,421,250
AMEL	352,800
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)	5,032,290
CHF	1,902,900
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)	1,105,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	10,507,050
GVC/Muslim Aid	1,086,518
HAI	211,000
Handicap International	1,400,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,144,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	598,000
IOCC	2,555,000
IOM	1,790,000
IRC	2,170,000
Medair	2,445,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	2,873,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,089,494
PU-AMI	7,965,000
Restart	300,000
Save the Children	6,665,000
UNDP	975,000
UNESCO	2,220,000
UNFPA	1,330,000
UNHCR	103,060,352
UNRWA	13,293,529
UNICEF	35,137,880
War Child Holland	560,120
WFP	46,759,753
WHO	576,000
World Vision International	6,911,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>267,087,536</b>

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	30,336,310
Food	53,207,899
Basic Needs	115,940,090
Education	36,140,920
Health	18,492,775
Operations Management	12,969,542
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>267,087,536</b>

# IRAQ



## Executive Summary

With over 65,000 Syrian refugees having been registered in Iraq since May 2012, including almost 15,000 people registered in the month of November, Iraq looks set to continue receiving large numbers of refugees in the Kurdistan Region (KR), as well as in the Governorate of Anbar. At the time of drafting the RRP, there were 55,000 Syrian nationals of Kurdish origin registered in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah (KR), and some 9,000 in and around Al Qa'im (Anbar); just under 50 per cent are living in camps.

Based on 2012 trends, humanitarian agencies estimate that there could be some 90,000 Syrian refugees living in camps or scattered across various Iraqi towns and cities by the end of June 2013. Owing to the probability of a sustained, but uneven, growth of camp and urban populations in Kurdistan and in Anbar, the planned response aims to ensure a consistent level of assistance to all refugees in need, while further strengthening the protection capacity already in place, particularly for urban refugees.

UNHCR continues to coordinate the humanitarian response in close collaboration with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and with UNICEF, WFP and WHO which each lead one of the sectors focusing on Protection, Health, Education, Food, Basic Needs and Operations Management and Support. The inter-agency response has been joined by some new humanitarian agencies, 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\$ 86,042,526 to protect and assist Syrian refugees in Iraq in the first half of the year 2013.

## Context and Humanitarian Needs

### Context

As of 12 December 2012, Iraq was hosting 65,527 registered Syrian refugees: 56,000 in the Kurdistan Region (including close to 25,000 in the camp of Domiz in Dohuk) and 9,000 in the Governorate of Anbar (including 8,000 in the camps of Al Qa'im). Most refugees are Syrian nationals of Kurdish origin who have registered with UNHCR and the Kurdistan Region's Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Based on trends throughout the year, humanitarian agencies expect that by the end of June 2013, some 65,000 Syrian refugees will be living in the Kurdistan Region, while some 25,000 will be in Iraq's most western governorate, Anbar. In each case, the population is divided between those living in camps and those living in host communities.

The Government of Iraq has continued to offer Syrians relatively easy access to its territory, although the border crossing of Al Qa'im has been closed to Syrians since the end of October. This closure followed several weeks of restricted access,

when just 100 to 120 Syrians were allowed entry daily – primarily women, children, sick and elderly people. This situation may change, provided the camps of Al Qa'im are expanded substantially to accommodate a new influx, and so long as security concerns in the area subside. The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) in Anbar and the DDM in the Kurdistan Region are taking an active role in the administration and management of the camps. Overall, local authorities have demonstrated their growing willingness (particularly in the case of the Kurdistan Regional Government) to allow some Syrians to settle among host communities, rather than moving them to existing camps. The GoI is working through the Ministry of the Interior to enhance assistance to vulnerable refugees in urban settings, and the Governor of Erbil has called on all stakeholders to discuss the situation of urban Syrian refugees.. Where the strain on host communities is considered too high, however, local authorities, including in Sulaymaniyah and Al-Qai'm, are hoping to reduce the pressure by establishing new camps. As a result, it seems likely that while some refugees continue to live outside camps, there will nonetheless be a need to expand the capacity of the existing camps and establish new camps in Al-Obeidi (near Al Qa'im) and in Al-Kasak (Ninewa Governorate) for new arrivals, and particularly for vulnerable refugees who have no other means of subsistence. Overall, there has been positive involvement by local authorities which should lead to improved coordination on the ground and a greater range of services for vulnerable refugees.

### **Humanitarian needs**

With regard to camps, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has expressed its willingness to be part of the emergency response with the initial deployment of social workers to Al Qa'im Camp to assist with the running of child-friendly spaces for vulnerable children supported by UNICEF. In Kurdistan, the Regional Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has expressed a similar interest in collaborating with UNICEF in Domiz camp. There, UNFPA too is set to collaborate with MoLSA and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), to set up Women Support groups, as well Youth Volunteer Peer Educators as a preventive measure against the likely rise of protection issues affecting women and children over time, and as the camp continues to welcome new refugees.

Child protection is a serious concern 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. To add to this, displacement is causing them further anxiety, due to the separation of families, the breakdown of community ties and the interruption to schooling. Related to this, education is a priority. However, very significant numbers of children are failing to attend school for a variety of reasons, including the restriction on the freedom of movement of some camp refugees. In Al Qai'm, for example, refugees only have access to two primary schools for a population of 8,000 individuals, many of whom are of school-age. This is even more problematic for secondary school and university students who currently have no educational or vocational opportunities.

As in 2012, healthcare will remain one of the immediate priorities for Syrian refugees in Iraq, particularly for the many injured refugees of all ages among them. Moreover, a number of refugees are suffering from chronic illnesses such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, asthma, and tuberculosis. The risk of communicable disease outbreaks, which are generally higher among displaced populations, requires preventive measures. Health assessments in Al Qa'im and Domiz camps, in particular, have revealed a number of urgent needs, including the strengthening of primary healthcare services, integrated management of childhood illness, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases, prevention and control of communicable diseases, implementation of a minimum initial service package for reproductive health and water quality monitoring to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

Overall, there remains a need to gain a better knowledge of Iraq's urban refugee population as displacement erodes the means available to Syrians to cope with the cost of living, potentially exposing them to greater protection risks. This is why UNHCR and ACTED are conducting a mapping and profiling of urban refugees which should reveal the proportion of vulnerabilities in this population and the additional support required to cater to their needs without causing refugees to move to camps to seek assistance. Given the large number of youths in the Kurdistan Region (KR) in particular, special attention should go to fostering opportunities for them.

### **Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities**

In addition to efforts targeting camp refugees, UNHCR's strategy will be to reach as many asylum-seekers as possible in a proactive manner, especially those profiled during registration to be in need of protection assistance. 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. Detection, identification and follow-up of vulnerable cases will be very challenging. UNHCR will seek to follow up on the most vulnerable and will ensure that urban 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 duties, and more importantly to respect the laws of the country of asylum. It is however noted that there are significant numbers of young asylum-seekers or refugees being detained. UNHCR will continue to monitor and provide legal assistance for their release, and provide material assistance as necessary.

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,

non-food items (NFI) and healthcare services. Moreover, to ease the likely impact on host communities, UNHCR will also plan for the provision of support to families hosting Syrian refugees in the form of cash assistance. Moreover to alleviate the burden shouldered by local host communities, the humanitarian assistance programme will target both urban refugees and vulnerable host families.

### **Administrative institutions and practice**

Owing to different administrative practices, the protection space afforded to Syrian refugees by the local authorities where they reside can vary quite significantly. Nonetheless, active advocacy has generally brought about notable improvements.

Since June 2012, the Residency Directorate in Dohuk has been granting Syrian refugees six-month residence permits for those residing in Domiz Camp, gradually extending the practice to Syrian refugees in the Northern Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and thereby allowing greater freedom of movement. Moreover access to territory has generally not been a concern in the KR, with border monitoring conducted jointly by UNHCR/DDM and the protection centres confirming that access difficulties for Syrian refugees generally arise on the other side of the border where they are forced to pay for their passage and where single men risk being forced to join the military. Advocacy efforts will therefore continue in 2013 to enhance reception conditions, the provision of emergency relief and possibly the transport of new arrivals.

In Mosul, the local authorities tend to take a harsher stand against Syrian refugees who attempt to cross irregularly into Mosul or Rabiaa or back into Syria, leading to arrest and detention if they are not registered with UNHCR. Advocacy is ongoing to encourage the authorities to allow Syrians to live in urban centres, although a last resort for refugees may ultimately be the opening of a camp in Rabiaa.

In Al Qa'im, the GoI's decision to grant six-month residence permits to refugees has not yet started, however it is hoped that implementation will soon follow and the family sponsorship programme may be further expanded as well.

### **Quality of registration and profiling**

In Al Qa'im, registration caravans were established and registration equipment procured. UNHCR completed the registration of all Syrian refugees, both in the camps and in urban areas, totalling approximately 8,500 persons. UNHCR nonetheless needs to maintain its outreach efforts and prepare for the establishment of the camp of Al-Obeidi.

In Dohuk Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, UNHCR increased its registration capacity, additionally relocating the registration centre in Erbil to ensure greater space. In Domiz camp the fast-track registration exercise has allowed all residents to be registered and issued documentation. Moreover, the residency department deployed officials to registration centres in all areas to speed up the processing of residency permits, thereby reducing the waiting time for new refugee arrivals. Preparations are now underway for similar registration mechanisms in the new camp of Kasak.

### **Shelter and infrastructure**

In response to the growing shelter needs caused by the significant increase in the numbers of refugees flocking to Domiz camp, and pending the completion of construction work in some extensions, UNHCR has provided for the creation of new transit centres to accommodate several thousand individuals and has identified a location to accommodate another 500 families. Meanwhile, the construction of 877 cooking facilities were completed. The two camps in Al Qa'im have been equipped with tents and all necessary infrastructure, including administration and management caravans, and have reached their maximum accommodation capacity. The new camp, which is being established in nearby Al-Obeidi, has been levelled and demarcated, and is expected to start receiving refugees by early January 2013. Shelter support for urban refugees is also included under this Plan.

### **Health status**

WHO, with the federal and KRG health authorities, is looking after the delivery of lifesaving health services to the refugee population, which it will continue to do in addition to extending its activities to monitoring the quality of water provided in the camps. UNFPA, in close collaboration with federal and KRG health authorities, IRC and selected national NGOs, is working to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health, including setting RH Clinic, to guarantee privacy and confidentiality for RH and SGBV services for Syrian Women, as well as Adolescents girls and youth (15 – 24 years) hosted in camps, as well as those hosted in communities in the KR. In addition, a referral system for pregnant women in labour, will be supported to secure access for women in labour to emergency obstetrics care in nearby district hospitals. In coordination with KRG health authorities, UNICEF is supporting primary health care services for children and mothers as well as health and hygiene promotion activities. In terms of specialized care, The Ministry of Health (MoH) in Baghdad and KRG have ordered all hospitals to deliver free services to Syrians in Iraq.

UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and DDM are coordinating their efforts with the Directorate of Health (DoH) to provide health services to Syrian refugees. In Domiz Camp, WHO is supporting the DoH to operate a health centre established by UNHCR. The health centre is delivering services to an average of 400 patients per day. One DoH ambulance is also permanently available in the camp to cover emergency transport needs. In addition to a mass vaccination campaign for children, routine vaccination services are also provided by DoH staff. A mobile dental clinic visits the camp on a weekly

basis. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) is supporting the payment of incentives for four health staff after working hours. As of January 2013, MSF will be in charge of operating the health centre activities in the camp, on behalf of DoH. Primary health care is provided in the camp while referrals are made through the health centre, as applicable. As part of the health centre established by UNHCR and WHO, and in collaboration with the KR MoH and DoH/Dohuk, UNFPA is setting up a reproductive health (RH) Clinic, to guarantee confidential RH and SGBV services for Syrian Women, as well as adolescent girls in camps. In addition to basic equipment, specific RH kits will be periodically provided to the RH clinics. In addition, specific emergency obstetrics care kits will be provided to camp RH clinic and district hospitals to secure quality assistance to pregnant women in labour (delivery) In Al Qa'im, health services to the camp population are provided by a clinic established in the camp and managed by UNHCR's implementing partner, Islamic Relief Worldwide. A Tuberculosis (TB) and Hepatitis B vaccination campaign was conducted in the two camps. The MoH has furthermore deployed 10 ambulances to the Al Qa'im crossing point for the transportation of injured Syrians entering Iraq. Meanwhile UNICEF is supporting the DoH in Al Qa'im to immunize refugee children, and is assisting the health sector to monitor the status of all children and women. The NGO Un ponte per (UPP) and the Public AID Organization (PAO) are currently implementing a project focused on health and psycho-social assistance targeting the Syrian Refugees resident in Domiz Camp.



The Department of Displacement and Migration conducting an Immunization campaign in Domiz camp, Kurdistan Region, Iraq  
© UNHCR / J. Seregni

Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) have been mobilized from the UNICEF warehouse to Al Qa'im and Domiz camps. Additionally, UNICEF supported outreach health services including on immunization for measles, polio and seasonal flu. UNICEF is rolling out social mobilization activities and campaigns on breast feeding promotion, immunization, safe delivery and other appropriate health practices in both Al Qa'im and Domiz.

WHO has procured and delivered to the MoH 50 inter-agency emergency health kit basic boxes, three WHO diarrhoeal disease treatment kits (to manage 1,000 diarrhoea cases) and 20 water testing kits for the monitoring of water quality in refugee hosting areas. In addition, WHO has locally procured and handed over to Domiz Health Centre medicines for chronic diseases. WHO is also in the process of assessing people with disabilities to ensure that they receive the necessary support.

To prevent any communicable disease outbreaks in the area, WHO and the MoH have enhanced surveillance activities with monitoring of reported diseases at all health facilities in target areas. Their joint TB control programme has enhanced surveillance and early detection and management in hosting governorates, especially among camp residents. To date, there has been no increase in the prevalence of communicable diseases in any of the governorates hosting Syrian refugees.

### **Supply of potable water**

In partnership with three implementing partners and in coordination with the Government of Iraq, UNICEF is providing water and sanitation services for over 4,000 refugees in Al Qa'im. The water supply support in Al Qa'im includes the construction of potable and non-potable water networks. In this RRP, UNICEF will take on full responsibility for the operation and maintenance of all WASH systems in all camps at Al Qa'im, as well as for the construction of WASH services in an additional part of the camps, initially for 5,000 persons at Al Obaidi.

UNICEF is also providing water supply services including installation of emergency water supply facilities in Domiz camp in Dohuk Governorate. Specifically UNICEF is installing the potable and non-potable water networks in Domiz Phase 4 (1,420 refugees) and the same is being established at Domiz (5,000 refugees). In Domiz camp the water network for three phases has been completed, while the construction in other phases is underway. The Fayda Water Department continues to deliver potable water by tanker at a rate of 90,000 litres per day. This will stop once the water network installation has been completed. UNHCR, through one of its partners, has provided 700 water tanks of 1,000 litre capacity whilst DDM has supplied 800 steel tanks with the same capacity. The water department conducts monthly water quality tests, and DoH has distributed chloride tablets for family water storage tanks.

In order to prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the camps, continuous water quality monitoring is of paramount importance which is the reason why WHO has initiated quality monitoring through its support to the Department of Environment and Water Supply.

### **Food security and nutrition**

WFP, UNHCR and Islamic Relief Worldwide have signed a tripartite agreement on food assistance to cover the needs of 20,000 persons in Domiz Camp up to December 2012. A food voucher system has been introduced and extended to all registered refugees. Resources will be required to ensure this assistance is extended to the projected 65,000 beneficiaries in the Kurdistan Region until July 2013. WFP will conduct a feasibility study and market analysis in the first quarter of 2013 to determine if a similar voucher programme could be implemented for the projected 25,000 beneficiaries at Al Qa'im.

Since the establishment of Domiz Camp, DDM has been distributing three hot meals to single persons each day and has provided monthly ration of dry food to more than 600 families. Other charities, such as the Barzani Charity Foundation, have distributed further rations of dry food for one month to 250 families, while the Islamic Kurdistan League (IKL) distributed 71 shares of dry food to 284 singles. The assistance ended in September when WFP introduced the food voucher system for refugees in the Domiz camp.

In Al Qa'im, MoDM has been providing all refugees with meals three times per day in addition to distributing milk powder for babies under the age of two. However, in the second half of November, MoDM has officially informed UNHCR of its decision to stop the provision of ready meals to the refugees in Al Qa'im camps effective November 2012. WFP has been called upon to step in and take over the responsibility for providing food to the refugees in the two camps. WFP food distribution in Al Qa'im is expected to start during the second week of December and further resources will be required to extend this assistance to the projected 25,000 beneficiaries in the central region until mid-2013.

WFP will also start a school feeding programme for Syrian refugee children at the schools in Domiz and Al Qa'im camp from January 2013 as a means to provide additional, targeted nutrition support for this group through provision of fortified commodities and to encourage school attendance and counter children's engagement in labour activities outside the camps. UNHCR will provide complementary food baskets in addition to WFP rations to ensure adequate food to the refugees.

In order to prevent malnutrition among children, UNICEF will deliver high energy/protein biscuits for all children under-five. UNICEF has delivered anthropometric supplies to the local health authority in Al Qa'im and Domiz to ensure active growth monitoring of all children under-five. UNICEF also supported the establishment of a growth monitoring unit at the Domiz health clinic.

### **Sanitation and hygiene**

UNICEF has distributed water tanks, jerry cans, soaps, toilet jars, garbage bags, dustbins, adult and baby hygiene kits, sanitary napkins and buckets for over 2,000 refugees in Al Qa'im. Moreover hygiene promotion materials were distributed and hygiene promotion sessions are being conducted in coordination with local health departments at the camp and transit centres both in Al Qa'im and Domiz. Save the Children is currently distributing 430 new-born kits including both hygiene materials and warm clothing in Al Qa'im camps.

UNICEF has supported the construction of sewage disposal systems, supply and installation of 123 mobile toilets and 122 Mobile showers, in addition to the construction of 61 septic tanks and 36 washing basins in Al Qa'im camp. 877 individual latrine and shower units have been constructed for refugee families, and 100 latrines and showers for the singles were constructed in Domiz camp.

During the first six months of 2013, UNICEF will construct full sanitation systems, including showers and toilets with septic tanks for Al Qa'im Camp 3 (5,000 refugees) and in Domiz Phase 5 (5,000 refugees). UNICEF will also provide hygiene education programmes for the existing refugee caseload and all new arrivals, (up to 90,000 refugees).

Diakonia Germany, MCC and REACH have distributed hygiene kits to almost 250 families and more than 500 single persons, as well as 1,776 blankets for 209 families. Save the Children distributed 1,653 hygiene kits in Al Qa'im covering all households in the camp. A needs assessment has been conducted in Domiz camp to evaluate further needs for hygiene kits, sanitary materials and baby diapers. Over 990 NFI kits were also distributed by IOM assisting more than 3,000 refugees in various locations. Un ponte per (UPP) and Public Aid Organization (PAO) will organize the distribution of hygienic kits (as per SPHERE standards) to identified families resident in Domiz Camp.

### **Services for people with specific needs**

UNHCR continues its regular field visits to both Syrian families and single refugees to assess and address their needs. In Domiz camp, UNHCR had deployed two protection monitors from the protection centre (PARC) to ensure the proper monitoring of the camp residents' needs. In urban settings, protection centres in all governorates prioritized the monitoring of the Syrians in their regular protection monitoring and have been able to reach out to the urban Syrians and to identify their needs. The overall concerns of the population in Domiz Camp continue to be a lack of job opportunities, vocational training, access to secondary education and universities. In urban settings, Syrian refugees live increasingly on their own and rely little on the support of the host community as resources drained, singles are able to access job opportunities and are accommodated by employers, however large families are increasingly struggling to cope with the deteriorating living conditions and to provide subsidy to their families. Syrian refugees who have arrived lately have been unable to enrol their children in schools, as they have no civil documentation, and are unable to pay for transportation, schools uniforms or fees. Syrian refugees living in urban settings rent unfinished houses with no basic services, shelters lack proper roofing, water and sanitation and basic items. UNHCR engaged in a partnership with ACTED to further map the locations of the Syrian refugees living in urban settings and estimated to be two third of the entire population. A further assessment of vulnerabilities in 2013 is being planned to better identify and address the needs in urban cities.

The overall concerns of the population in Domiz Camp continue to be the lack of job opportunities. Some refugees were reported to have access to informal jobs in Dohuk. However, owing to the lack of legal status, those who have access to informal jobs risk exploitation by employers and are often denied payment for work performed.

Instances of domestic violence have been identified in both in Domiz and Al Qa'im camps, as well as cases of mental disabilities and severe trauma, requiring specific psychosocial and mental health support. With regard to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), UNHCR, community services (CS) and protection teams are working daily on identification of cases with protection or social concerns - including any potential SGBV cases. Identified cases are counselled and support is provided, including referral to specialized services as applicable. UNHCR conducted a specialized CS training with focus on SGBV prevention and response. Participants were from government, camp management and implementing partners. A refugee committee was elected with one third female representation. A new women's committee has also been founded. These committees work closely with UNHCR and its partners on identifying cases with special needs. The active participation of refugee women and the presence of female staff among UNHCR, IPs and government teams create an environment conducive to women's empowerment.

UNHCR has already engaged IRC in Al Qa'im to assess and develop a strategy to response to SGBV and children's issues. The strategy will be extended to Domiz camp to further enhance the capacity of UNHCR's protection networks to identify cases of victims of SGBV and ensure proper follow-up and referral. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will establish an SGBV-awareness strategy and ensure proper services and response mechanisms are in place for potential victims. Save the Children is assessing the needs of children with disabilities in both camps in Al Qa'im to ensure their inclusion in all child-friendly activities and their referral to services as needed.

Based on its past experience in similar situations, UNFPA will set up adequate services to provide psychosocial services for survivors of SGBV, in close collaboration with MoH, MoLSA, and local NGOs. In addition, Women's Support groups and Young Girls PEs will be identified and supported among Syrian refugees to provide information and support to other women and adolescents girls, including the running of a Women Safe Space. "Hygiene kits" will be distributed regularly to women and adolescents girls. IRC will be the main implementing partner, jointly with local women's NGOs.

### **Access to education**

Under the UNICEF-led Education Sector coordination, UNICEF, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors in close coordination with the Directorates of Education (DoEs) focused on ensuring that over 2,000 children are attending school in three temporary schools with pre-fabricated classrooms established by UNICEF and UNHCR in Domiz and Al Qa'im refugee camps.

In Domiz camp, one school unit is operational in two shifts with 24 pre-fabricated classrooms funded by UNICEF and UNHCR, providing access to education for over 1,400 of grade 1 to 9 children. UNICEF is currently carrying out an enrolment campaign to reach all children in camp and ensure all school aged children are enrolled. UNICEF trained 40



volunteers for implementing awareness raising and for the enrolment drive in partnership with Harikar, an Iraqi Kurdish NGO. Newly obtained age-specific data of the Syrian refugees in the camp indicated a high percentage of pre-school age children among the Syrian refugees in the camp, UNICEF is planning to provide early learning services for young children from four to five years old.

In Al Qa'im Camp 1, a camp school was initially established with tents by UNICEF. Over 30 teachers, among which many are Syrian refugees, were trained on psychosocial support to help support children who may show signs of psychological trauma and stress in the school. Children and teachers received basic teaching learning materials including stationery, blackboards, recreation kits (sports and play materials and tools), first aid kits, sanitation kits (cleaning tools), school bags. The tents were later replaced by 10 pre-fabricated classrooms and one admin room provided by UNHCR. The school in Camp 1 is operating with regular attendance of 898 children (50% girls) from grade 1 to 9, using the Iraqi curriculum. UNICEF is also supporting Al Qa'im DoE with the incentive/transportation allowance for educational staff until the GoI steps in.

In addition to support to Syrian refugee children, UNICEF also carried out assistance to Iraqi children in eight schools in the host community in Al Qa'im town. Those schools were used as temporary shelters for Syrian refugees before the camp was established. The schools were vacated once the Syrian refugees moved to the established camp, however the buildings and furniture were badly damaged. UNICEF, in partnership with Afkar, an Iraqi NGO, has undertaken the cleaning and repair of the school buildings and furniture in order for the schools to offer a conducive learning environment for children.

UNICEF is currently concentrating its efforts on establishing a school in Camp 2. Psychosocial care teacher training is on-going. Thirteen pre-fabricated classrooms, one admin room and a WASH facility with six latrines for boys and girls are expected to arrive within two weeks. Also, Camp 3 is under construction next to Al-Obaidi town, several kilometres away from Al Qa'im camp. Al-Obaidi camp is designed to accommodate approximately 20,000 individuals, requiring four school units.

Overall, Save the Children will coordinate programmes for non-school-aged children and psychosocial activities for children in and out of school, and is delivering child protection services through Child Friendly Spaces, in coordination with ACTED in Domiz camp, and a child protection unit. UNICEF will take a lead on early childhood and primary education and UNHCR will cover the needs for secondary education.

## Coordination

UNHCR, in coordination with the Emergency Cell, headed by the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), is leading the UN Country Team response, including the establishment and management, through national staff and implementing partners (due to restricted access to some locations), of refugee camps, and other activities benefiting Syrian refugees in urban settings. UN inter-agency missions to Al Qa'im are organized on a regular basis, with participation mainly from UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and WHO.

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, UNHCR coordinates with the Government Emergency Cell (GEC), concerned local departments as well as other humanitarian stakeholders. UNHCR has set up three sub-Sectors on education, health, food and nutrition, as well as larger inter-agency coordination mechanisms with UN agencies and operational partners. A UN Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was notably conducted in the Kurdistan Region, and its report endorsed by the KR Government.

In Baghdad, monthly coordination meetings have been initiated, and will be expanded according to the needs. The UN Country Team and other partners are committed to contributing to activities in the sectors protection, shelter and food and non-food assistance.

## Sector Response Plans

### *Protection Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, ACTED, UPP/PAO, UNICEF, IRC, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to the territory and to safety</li> <li>2. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</li> <li>3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved</li> <li>4. Protection of children</li> <li>5. Community self-management and participation</li> <li>6. Self-reliance and Livelihoods improved</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 9,933,415
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Aurvasi Patel patel@unhcr.org</i>

<b>Objective 1: Access to the territory and to safety</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of Syrian PoCs accessing safety	100% of Syrian seeking access to the Iraqi territory are admitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going border crossing monitoring in Al Waleed, Al Rabia and Al Qa'im</li> <li>Regular protection monitoring in locations reporting persons of concern</li> <li>Dissemination of information about rights and entitlements as well as legal services available</li> <li>Building of protection monitoring capacity to better target urban refugees as well as those living in camps</li> <li>Safe and organized travel from border crossing points to reception centre, camp or place of residence</li> <li>Mapping of locations of residence of urban Syrian refugees as well as available public services</li> </ul>	UNHCR, IOM, ACTED
Number of reported cases of Syrians <i>refouled</i>	None	Prompt intervention on reported cases or cases at threat	UNHCR
Number of training of Government officials	Regular training sessions	Capacity building undertaken, including programme support, emergency response, preparedness, coordination and data management	UNHCR
Number of Syrian PoCs informed and oriented	1,000 persons oriented on available services in Iraq/KRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of information on services available in the area ( transportation, registration, job opportunities, etc.)</li> <li>Training of a group of 8 active youth selected among the Syrian community to disseminate information inside and outside the camp.</li> <li>Elaboration and distribution of 2,000 information material.</li> </ul>	UPP/PAO

<b>Objective 2: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of refugees registered on an individual basis  % of TCNs registered and provided with evacuation assistance if requested	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis, data updated on a continuous basis</li> <li>Monitoring Border areas</li> <li>Registration of Third Country Nationals (TCNs)</li> <li>Facilitation of evacuation/repatriation to countries of origin</li> <li>Screening of vulnerable cases, including vulnerable children and families</li> </ul>	UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF

<b>Objective 3: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Extent known survivors receive support	100% of survivors receive support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory assessments regularly conducted</li> <li>Measures to prevent, identify and respond to SGBV through established referral mechanism</li> <li>Awareness sessions organized</li> <li>Support establishment women's centre</li> <li>Community empowerment</li> <li>GBV core concepts and case management training to key referral partners</li> </ul>	UNHCR, IRC, UNFPA

<b>Objective 4: Protection of Children</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of children of concern with specific needs identified and assisted	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core child protection mechanisms established</li> <li>Screening of vulnerable children and families</li> <li>Child protection mechanisms established</li> </ul>	UNICEF UNHCR, IRC, Save the Children

		<p>including Child Protection Units and referral mechanisms to service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child and youth friendly spaces established</li> <li>• Awareness sessions conducted with children and communities to prevent abuse, neglect and child rights violations</li> <li>• Targeted assistance provided to vulnerable children and families including psychosocial support</li> <li>• Training of non-governmental and government and partners, including Syrian volunteers.</li> <li>• Best Interest Determination Panels established</li> <li>• Child Protection focal points identified and trained</li> <li>• Targeted activities provided for adolescents</li> <li>• Child-friendly spaces established</li> <li>• Psychosocial support and recreational activities</li> <li>• Training of government and national partners</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting of cases of abuse and violence including grave child rights violations</li> </ul>	
--	--	---	--

<b>Objective 5: Community self-management and participation</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Extent persons of concern participate in needs identification and service delivery	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with Women, men, boys, girls with diverse backgrounds</li> <li>• Dialogues about protection issues organized in camps and host communities</li> <li>• Camp committees organized and trained to be more active participants</li> <li>• Training of camp leadership, camp management and service providers on identification of needs</li> <li>• Meetings and joint planning with all stakeholders</li> <li>• Train and support Youth Support groups among Syrian youth (15-24yrs) as well as Youth Friendly spaces, to raise awareness, promote youth engagement.</li> <li>• Identify, train and support Women Support Groups to provide social support and economic self-reliance.</li> </ul>	UNHCR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, SC, IRC
Extent projects benefiting host communities implemented	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quick impact projects to benefit refugees and host communities</li> <li>• Community management initiatives</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Extent project benefiting DDM staff	50% DDM staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained DDM/KRG staff on International standards in emergency (SHERE) and UN Convention on refugees</li> </ul>	UPP/PAO
No. of persons informed on protection services available	80% persons in KRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up of a Radio broadcast/ programme aimed at informing Syrian Refugees about available protection services.</li> </ul>	UPP/PAO

<b>Objective 6: Self-reliance and livelihood improved</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of Syrian PoCs have access to work opportunities	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of individual support through initiatives aiming at creation and enhancement of basic services in camps and host communities</li> <li>On the job training and vocational skills</li> <li>Setting up TCAs</li> </ul>	UNHCR, IOM,

### *Health Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	WHO
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, DOH, Relief International, UNICEF, UNFPA
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Health Status of population improved
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 4,978,196
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Dr Ezechiel Bisalinkumie <a href="mailto:bisalinkumie@iraq.emro.who.int">bisalinkumie@iraq.emro.who.int</a></i>

<b>Objective 1: Health status of population improved</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% Access to primary health services provided or supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals with health problems detected</li> <li>Healthcare service providers identified</li> <li>Mobile Clinics supported</li> <li>Child health and nutrition services enhanced</li> <li>Capacity of health workers to respond to health related emergencies enhanced</li> <li>Strengthen the capacity of existing health facilities</li> <li>Timely diagnosis of non-communicable diseases</li> <li>Effective and timely management of patients</li> <li>Procurement and supply of essential medicines and supplies to health facilities and district hospitals (Em, Obs. Care)</li> <li>Weekly data collection from health facilities</li> <li>Data entry and analysis</li> <li>Monitoring of trend</li> <li>Investigation and response to outbreaks</li> <li>Prevention and control of communicable diseases</li> <li>Implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)</li> <li>Health Infrastructure provided in Al Kasak and extension of the health centre in Domiz</li> </ul>	UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, DoH, Relief International
% access to primary psycho-social assistance provided	600 Syrian individuals receive psycho-social assistance through at least 800 consultations/counselling sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free psycho-social support provided to vulnerable Syrian women, children and men through individual and family counselling.</li> <li>Basic training for teachers on psycho-social assistance with a special focus on cases detection and referral system.</li> </ul>	DoH/UNHCR UPP/PAO
% awareness raising in WASH and environment promoted	500 persons involved in WASH and environmental awareness sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 WASH and environment sessions (max 20 persons per session) on the following topics: health awareness, child nutrition, WASH, environment respect, waste disposal, etc.</li> </ul>	DoH/UNHCR UPP/PAO

### *Education Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	DOE, UNICEF, IRC, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHCR
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children benefit from formal and informal education</li> <li>2. Emergency education opportunities to ensure access of Syrian refugee children and host communities to quality learning</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 4,892,700
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Kumiko Iwasawa <a href="mailto:kuwasawa@unicef.org">kuwasawa@unicef.org</a></i>

<b>Objective 1: Children benefit from formal and informal education</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of school aged children in affected areas provided access to basic education including temporary structures	12,000 school-aged children including adolescents accessing quality education (including through temporary structures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of pre-fabricated classrooms</li> <li>• Establishing WASH facilities separate for boys and girls, which are suitable for children with physical disabilities</li> <li>• Provision of basic teaching learning materials for children and teachers</li> <li>• Enrolment drive to ensure enrolment of all school aged children</li> <li>• Support recreational and extra-curricular activities</li> <li>• Training of teachers for psychosocial care</li> <li>• Negotiate and advocate GoI to support running costs of schools (incentives, etc.)</li> <li>• Support preparation for the school exams</li> </ul>	UNHCR, UNICEF, SCF, IRC, DoE

<b>Objective 2: Establish emergency education opportunities to ensure access of Syrian refugee children equality learning</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of school aged children enrolled	.100% of grades 1-9 children in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish temporary learning spaces and procure prefabricated classrooms</li> <li>• to provide more space for primary education</li> <li>• Rehabilitate/refurbish existing schools to support refugees and host communities</li> <li>• Identification and registration of school aged children</li> <li>• Teachers training in improved pedagogy and psychosocial support</li> <li>• Procure and distribute educational materials for school and students use</li> <li>• Train teachers and Schools, particularly Girls, and Girls Peer educators on life skills, with focus on risk of violence, abuse and human trafficking.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute recreational kits</li> <li>• Advocate with authorities to provide curriculum, textbooks, tuition and pay</li> <li>• Iraqi teachers' salaries</li> <li>• Pay incentive to recruited Syrian teachers</li> </ul>	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, SCF, MoE

### *Food Sector*

<b>Sector Leads</b>	WFP and UNHCR
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Food security for all Syrians in need is assured
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 16,725,121
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Ahmed Zakaria <a href="mailto:ahmed.zakaria@wfp.org">ahmed.zakaria@wfp.org</a></i>

<b>Objective 1: Food security for all Syrian in need is ensured</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of individuals receiving adequate food assistance	100% of Syrians identified as in need receive food assistance	Delivery of appropriate food packages distributed to all registered families	WFP, UNHCR

**Basic Needs and Essential Services Sector**

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, ACTED, UPP/PAO, UNICEF, IRC, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, Relief International, GOI, WHO, PIM, DOH
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</li> <li>2. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>3. Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items</li> <li>4. Supply of potable water increased or maintained</li> <li>5. Persons with specific needs strengthened</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 37,407,653
<b>Contact Information</b>	Niyazi Maharramov <a href="mailto:maharram@unhcr.org">maharram@unhcr.org</a>

<b>Objective 1: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of household living in adequate dwellings	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiate with Government for establishment of camp at safe accessible location</li> <li>• Provision of tents for emergency shelter</li> <li>• Upgrade concrete slab and low block wall</li> <li>• Winterization for refugees tents</li> <li>• Installation/upgrading of vital local infrastructure</li> <li>• Prepare improved camp design and master plan</li> <li>• Relocation of singles to new site in Domiz camp</li> <li>• Establishment of camp in Al Kasak</li> <li>• Technical assistance to urban local authorities, provision of basic services</li> <li>• Infrastructure investments prioritised in provincial development project plans</li> <li>• Establishment of 3<sup>rd</sup> camp in Al Qa'im, and four new phases in Domiz</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNHABITAT

<b>Objective 2: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
% of population living in adequate conditions of sanitation and hygiene	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct community hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Community clean-up campaign</li> <li>• Construction of family latrines</li> <li>• Sanitation facilities in communal structures</li> <li>• Improve sanitation services for host communities</li> <li>• Messaging and new media campaign on hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Mobilize and train community hygiene volunteers</li> <li>• WASH facilities installed in AL Kasak</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNICEF SCF, Relief International

<b>Objective 3: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Proportion of families provided with emergency domestic and hygiene items	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of basic domestic and hygiene items</li> <li>• Provide winter items for refugees such as extra blankets, quilts, carpet and cash for winter clothes</li> <li>• Supply and distribute WASH emergency supplies</li> <li>• Distribution of hygiene and household kits</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNICEF IOM, ACTED, SCF, Relief International

Proportion of families provided with hygiene kits	600 families in Domiz and 300 in Al Qa'im	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of hygiene kits</li> <li>• Identification of most vulnerable families distribution of hygiene kits to the selected families</li> </ul>	UPP/PAO
---	---	--	---------

<b>Objective 4: Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Proportion of affected population with access to basic water and sanitation services	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Provision of adequate water supply through water trucking</li> <li>• Sustainable water supply through water network including Al Kasak Domiz all phases and Al Qa'im all camps</li> <li>• Water management, operations and maintenance</li> <li>• Water tanks</li> <li>• Training for Government and Implementing Partners in WASH technical design.</li> <li>• Improve water supply services for host communities</li> </ul>	GoI / UNHCR WHO UNICEF

<b>Objective 5: Persons with specific needs strengthened</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Proportion of persons with special needs supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of persons with special needs</li> <li>• Referral to appropriate service providers</li> <li>• Provision of material support to meet the specific needs</li> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Referral</li> <li>• Psychosocial screening of the target group</li> <li>• Awareness sessions-</li> <li>• Integration events organization (refugees,</li> <li>• Recreational activities</li> <li>• Vocational training provided for Syrian refugees in host community</li> </ul>	UNHCR PIN DoH IRC Relief International

### *Operations Management Support Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, UNICEF, ACTED, IRC
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	1. Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 12,105,441
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Niyazi Maharramov maharram@unhcr.org</i>

<b>Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimised</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project delivery and services delivery are adequately coordinated</li> <li>• Needs assessment</li> </ul>	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, ACTED and IRC

## Iraq Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
ACTED	858,600
IOM	10,975,000
IRC	208,000
People in Need	55,500
Relief International	1,668,000
Save the Children International	525,000
UNFPA	1,600,000
UNHABITAT	100,000
UNHCR	32,633,068
UNICEF	20,000,000
UPP/PAO	200,000
WFP	15,869,358
WHO	1,350,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,042,526</b>

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	9,933,415
Food	16,725,121
Basic Needs	37,407,653
Education	4,892,700
Health	4,978,196
Operations Management	12,105,441
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,042,526</b>



# TURKEY



## Executive Summary

The Republic of Turkey was the first country neighbouring Syria to formally respond to the influx of Syrian refugees when the Government of Turkey (GoT) declared and began implementing a temporary protection regime in April 2011.

Overall the GoT maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), while allowing some Syrian refugees to join Turkish relatives or to reside independently in Turkish cities. With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at 137,756 as of 12 December 2012, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities, some of which have been directly affected by the conflict in Syria owing to their close proximity to the border.

In the space of six months, Turkey saw the Syrian refugee population in its camps rise to five times the number registered in June 2012, requiring nine new camps to be built, spread across seven provinces bordering Syria. The GoT estimates that there may be 70,000 or more Syrian refugees living in urban locations. Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the UN Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility, with overall coordination support from the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the GoT range 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 material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance. In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on the identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the Government, which in anticipation of estimated numbers of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013, financial requirements within the Turkey chapter of the RRP for the first half of 2013 amount to US\$ 158,613,814.

## Context and Humanitarian Needs

### Context

As of 12 December 2012, 14 camps in seven provinces (Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman and Osmaniye) were hosting over 137,000 Syrian refugees, five times the number registered in June 2012. Moreover, the GoT estimates 70,000 Syrians could be residing outside the camps, also under its Temporary Protection regime. This regime, recognized under International Refugee Law, is based on the following core elements of open border policy: no forced return, no limit of duration of stay in Turkey, protection under international refugee principles, and the possibility of obtaining assistance in the camps. Since the outset of the influx, the Turkish authorities' emergency assistance response has been of a consistently high standard. 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. Camp populations are thus provided with food, shelter and medical assistance for as long as they remain.

The Government oversees registration and extends Temporary Protection to all new Syrian arrivals. Whereas it normally directs asylum-seekers and refugees to host urban centres, called satellite cities, as part of the process leading to formal refugee status determination and the search for durable solutions, the size and nature of the Syrian influx, as well as the desire expressed by the vast majority of refugees to return home as soon as conditions allow, has prompted the Government not to attempt to disperse the refugee population across the country. Syrians who do not wish to seek assistance in the camps, or are unable to stay in camps for protection-related reasons, are given the possibility of settling in urban areas, like other asylum-seekers and refugees in Turkey.

Owing to the size of the influx, in April 2012, the GoT signalled its willingness to accept support from international organizations in the form of core relief items (CRIs) for Syrian refugees. A few months later, the Government chose to join the RRP process and made a formal request for further support, which was renewed during the September 2012 revision of the RRP 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.

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 20 months, also as a result of the crisis in neighbouring Syria. The number of asylum-seekers and refugees has reached over 40,000 individuals fleeing Syria are all adding to the strain on the country's protection environment. As part of its regular programme in Turkey, UNHCR continues to support the government's treatment of this population of concern through reception, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), durable solutions and assistance, with IOM providing specific support to third-country nationals (TCNs).

### Humanitarian needs

Although the GoT is continuing to address the protection and assistance needs of Syrians under the Temporary Protection regime, the very rapid increase in the flow of new arrivals from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012, is creating significant pressure in all areas of the response. The prevailing winter weather is also adding to the growing needs in terms of rapid reception, registration, assistance for shelter, food, health and psychosocial care, education and recreation.

In support of the response first established by the GoT in 2011, agencies participating in the RRP have been able to provide assistance to Syrian refugees, and more widely to all vulnerable people fleeing Syria, as well as to help prepare for the continued influx, in terms of material assistance and protection. Areas requiring support were identified as protection, CRIs, NFIs, food, education, health and assistance to those fleeing Syria to Turkey including Syrians, TCNs and refugees originating from outside Syria.

UNHCR deployed a team to Hatay at the end of February 2012, at the request of the GoT. UNHCR now covers all seven provinces hosting refugee camps and is able to access them regularly. The team on the ground provides technical assistance on all protection related concerns including registration, camp management, specific needs and vulnerabilities, and voluntary repatriation. UNHCR is currently working on increasing its workforce both in the field and at the branch office level in order to be present and provide technical support in all the camps on a daily basis. Specialists are planned to be on board for areas such as education, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and site and shelter planning. UNHCR serves as a facilitator to link the needs identified by authorities with the expertise found within the UN system or elsewhere. WFP has established a field presence in Gaziantep and Hatay and is working closely with the Government to ascertain the food needs of Syrians in camps. Cash and voucher specialists have been deployed to provide technical support.

For the specific purpose of analysing the protection situation and circumstances of Syrians, UNHCR is conducting missions to satellite cities in order to collect first-hand information on: refugee protection concerns for Syrians residing in urban locations; the current status of Syrians' residence permits or documentation and lawful stay in Turkey; and access to services and living conditions. Although the Government has taken on the responsibility of ensuring the registration of Syrians under Temporary Protection, UNHCR as part of its mandate activities and per the refugee protection system in

Turkey generally undertakes registration and refugee status determination (RSD) of non-Europeans seeking asylum in Turkey. The current protection regime being temporary, a profiling and comprehensive assessment is a necessary precursor to the possible need for RSD or for the implementation of durable solutions, including support on voluntary repatriation at a later stage when appropriate. Additionally, both Syrian individuals and Syrian representatives and support groups are increasingly approaching UNHCR for protection interventions, technical advice and assistance coordination in the urban settings. UNHCR is advancing therefore its standard operating procedures accordingly.

UNHCR, as lead and coordinating agency under the IASC agreement, continues to support the UN System in Turkey through liaison, coordination and implementation of support and response mechanisms. More thematic missions to the camps are organized in close cooperation with relevant authorities, along with other UN agencies, in areas such as education and health.

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 nearly US\$28 million to Turkey. The material support includes standard emergency shelter items out of UNHCR stockpiles such as family tents and blankets as well as the support with winterized tents ordered in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in planning for winter needs in the camps. UNHCR has discussed the winter strategy prepared for existing camps by the TRCS which is based on the increasing needs of people to enhance their level of resilience to the winter weather conditions. The shelter support provided by UNHCR for the Syrian emergency includes 16,700 standard family tents, nearly 110,000 blankets and 18,500 four season family tents reinforced for winter conditions. The donations of UNHCR also include over 22,000 kitchen sets, including cooking pots, pans, and kitchen utensils for over 100,000 persons. Implementation arrangements are coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) while the distribution and use of relief items is primarily handled by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

Considering that there are an estimated 70,000 Syrians in the urban setting, together with over 40,000 other non-European asylum-seekers in satellite cities, UNHCR is considering additional winter support for 6,000 vulnerable refugee families in particular need to assist with providing heating needs during winter months.



Syrian refugee girl playing in a camp in Turkey © UNHCR 2012

### **Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities**

Based on developments on the ground over the past 20 months, 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 continue to arrive in significant numbers. The camp refugee population planning figure used in the current Regional Response Plan up to the end of June 2013 is of 380,000 individuals. With regard to urban refugees, the response will start with a mapping and profiling of this scattered and disparate population by UNHCR, through which a needs assessment will become possible. Meanwhile, UNHCR continues to provide emergency protection for the most vulnerable among the refugees having fled Syria who live in urban locations with coordination of assistance where critical.

The support planned by agencies participating in this RRP is accordingly based on the assumption that Turkey's borders will remain open for further refugee arrivals and Temporary Protection regime will remain in place. The GoT will continue to coordinate and manage the overall humanitarian response.

In order to strengthen reception capacity for new arrivals and to avoid emergency shipments through airlifts, UNHCR plans to set up and maintain a stockpile of emergency shelter items in Turkey, ensuring procurement, transport and warehousing of tents and blankets for up to 380,000 persons. With the prevailing winter conditions, the stockpile will also focus on specific needs for winter in close cooperation with the TRCS.

The GoT officially requested WFP support to assist Syrian nationals in July 2012. In the same month, a feasibility study was conducted by WFP in coordination with the Government which recommended a phased transition from direct food assistance to a market-based voucher programme. On 15 October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card programme (using bank cards as an electronic voucher) in partnership with the TRCS. As of the end of November, around 13,700 people in Kilis camp and 8,050 in Hatay are receiving 80TL (45US\$) per person per month, which allows covers the food needs under the programme.

The Government has requested WFP to significantly expand the programme over the first half of 2013 with an aim of initially reaching 100,000 beneficiaries by June 2013. The planned expansion will require the installation of household cooking facilities in all the camps where the programme will be implemented and WFP is currently working with partners, including UNHCR and the Government to ensure the cooking facilities are made available. During the course of 2012, UNHCR provided the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) with kitchen sets, including cooking pots, pans, and kitchen utensils for over 100,000 persons to support the expansion of the voucher programme. Further discussions by WFP and UNHCR are underway with AFAD and TRCS in order to furnish the containers and tents with cooking facility and preserving units in order to support the gradual transition from hot meal distribution to individual cooking and refugee empowerment with at the same time reduced costs.

A thematic field mission on education, with participation from UNICEF and UNHCR, visited Kilis and Islahiye camps in October 2012. The mission recommended a thorough survey of education resources in all camps, with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Education. The mission also recommended procurement of Syrian syllabi textbooks, exercise books, school bags and winter clothes for children. Finally the mission highlighted the need to discuss issues of curriculum and certification with the respective authorities.

With regard to Syrian children residing in camps, UNICEF has been able to provide supplies and infrastructure in order to create a safe learning and recreational environment, reaching some 22,500 Syrian children. The materials and equipment have been distributed in the camps by the TRCS. With children accounting for approximately 52 per cent of all refugees crossing into Turkey, UNICEF is monitoring the situation of women and children in camps and advocating for all children, including preschool-aged children and youths, to have access to quality education opportunities. UNICEF has previously supported a substantial knowledge base in several Turkish Universities, which can serve as the backbone for high quality psychosocial support for teachers and students in the camps. UNICEF plans to support the camp schools with training for teachers, including the Syrian volunteer teachers. UNICEF will support the GoT in identifying, monitoring and reporting on child protection concerns requiring response and advocacy.

UNFPA, in coordination with UNHCR and the GoT, is ready to support the provision of reproductive health services in the camps, as well as monitor SGBV and support coordination of medical services for SGBV victims. An MOU has been signed with AFAD for the provision of 20,000 family dignity kits, which were delivered on 22 November to the TRCS in Gaziantep. With the help of a national consultant and a national logistics assistant, UNFPA has adapted, reviewed and translated the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) echo-training materials. Officials from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, AFAD and TRCS, as well as academics, Woman Solidarity Foundation and the Turkish Medical Students' International Committee will participate in a planned MISP training. UNFPA is also planning to provide Reproductive Health (RH) kits whenever deemed necessary by the Government.

An inter-agency thematic health mission (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR), supported by the Ministry of Health staff, took place from 4-5 December 2012 with the goal of gaining a better understanding of the existing capacities and health services provided in the camps and the referral systems, and identifying how UN agencies could contribute to support activities for the affected populations under Temporary Protection in Turkey. On the basis of the mission outcomes, WHO will work on detailed plans for medical support and technical assistance to the GoT in the camps.

The mission observed that the main health issues are fully addressed by primary emergency and curative services provided directly in the camps through health centres and field hospitals and also through the an active referral systems to state hospitals. All Syrian citizens in the camps and also those accommodated in family or private accommodations have full access to all health services and treatments free of charge. In the field of public health, the mission has been discussing with the Ministry of Health areas of possible cooperation to integrate efforts and support public health programmes that have been developed by the Ministry of Health.

In response to the Government's request, IOM has provided more than US\$ 940,000 of NFIs comprised of tents, blankets and kitchen sets to Syrians in camps in coordination with TRCS and will increase this assistance in line with the influx of Syrians to Turkey. In order to strengthen camp capacity, 25 container showers and toilets have been provided for two camps (Ceylanpinar and Karkamis). IOM has conducted regular visits to the camps to monitor delivery and distribution of these items.

Additionally, 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. As of the end of November 2012, assistance was provided to 24 TCNs in Turkey. Governorships as well as all diplomatic missions have recently been provided with technical guidelines on procedures to follow with regard to TCNs and safe return. IOM and relevant embassies are also coordinating with local authorities on travel documents requested by TCNs transiting through Turkey.

## Coordination

The UN Country Team (UNCT), under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator (RC), closely follows the humanitarian situation in the border provinces and has commended the Turkish Government's emergency response since the start of the influx from Syria. 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. To that end the UN system in Turkey agreed on a division of labour to respond in a timely, efficient and coherent manner to the evolving humanitarian situation.

Given the international protection needs of people fleeing to Turkey, the UNCT requested UNHCR, from an early stage, to take a lead role in its coordinated response. While the overall policy-level coordination and interaction with major interlocutors, including development partners will be carried out by the RC, UNHCR as lead and coordinating agency under the IASC agreement, continues to support the UN System in Turkey through liaison, coordination and implementation of support and response mechanism.

UNHCR has been leading preparations to support Turkey, coordinating UNCT efforts in providing support to the GoT. The contingency plan initially prepared in May 2011 is being regularly updated as the situation unfolds and in view of possible scenarios. This plan, which outlines a sectoral approach to be implemented in collaboration with the TRCS, has in turn ensured UN preparedness for various degrees of involvement in the response to the influx of refugees from Syria, subject to the request of the GoT. Key agencies concerned are UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM along with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator.

During the course of implementation of various projects under the RRP, the agencies concerned directly liaise with the concerned line Ministries through the MoFA and AFAD but keep 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 UNHCR, WFP and TRCS for the time being.

## Sector Response Plans

### *Protection Sector*

Objective 1: Reception conditions improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards	Capacity-building of authorities providing assistance and protection in the camps undertaken  Government provision of material, psycho-social and legal assistance to PoC supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical expertise and advisory support on protection and aid delivery, particularly in relation to reception, registration, vulnerabilities, camp management, refugee outreach, psychosocial support and refugee vocational activities, ensure registration, profiling and related assessment of protection identification and needs</li> <li>Assist the Government to ensure the continued civilian character of protection</li> <li>Ensure continuous training and awareness raising on international protection</li> </ul>	UNHCR

	Situation of Syrians under temporary protection residing in urban locations monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regular visits to satellite cities to analyse the protection situation and living conditions of Syrians in the urban locations</li> <li>• Identify and profile the Syrians in urban locations, ensure registration, profiling and related assessment of protection identification and needs for future considerations of individual status determination and durable solutions, including support on voluntary repatriation or other solutions when appropriate</li> <li>• Undertake UNHCR mandate functions for refugees in urban setting and identify areas in which assistance is needed/can be provided in harmony with asylum policies</li> <li>• Ensure emergency protection and coordinate potential assistance delivery in urban settings</li> </ul>	UNHCR
--	---	---	-------

**Objective 2: Registration and profiling supported**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Percentage of Syrians registered on an individual basis	Capacity building of authorities conducting registration in the camps undertaken  Capacity building of authorities conducting registration in the urban context undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical expertise and advisory support on identification and registration of Syrians in camps and urban settings</li> <li>• Assist the Government to ensure a consolidated data collection methodology for registration and profiling for vulnerabilities and needs</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Percentage of TCNs registered on individual basis  Number of TCNs received assistance	100% of TCNs registered and repatriation assistance provided to those requesting to be evacuated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring the situation of TCNs at the border in close coordination with local authorities and partner agencies</li> <li>• Provision of reception and transit assistance as required</li> <li>• Facilitation of evacuation/repatriation assistance to country of origin</li> <li>• Post-arrival/ reintegration support for VoTs/ most vulnerable cases</li> </ul>	IOM

**Objective 3: Refugee status determination conducted**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Extent PoC have access to status determination procedures	100 per cent of eligible non-Syrians having fled Syria in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen UNHCR's RSD assessment procedure to enhance the processing of cases and decisions</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Objective 4: Protection of children and youth strengthened**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Monitoring and reporting on protection concerns for all affected children, youth and women is undertaken and addressed  Number of children and adolescents provided with	100 per cent of refugee children and youth aged 0 to 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a monitoring and reporting format and system, partners trained on monitoring and reporting, monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken</li> <li>• Undertake joint GoT-led thematic missions to acquire a better understanding of the support requested by the GoT in the area of Education, Child Protection, ECD and psychosocial support and adjust response accordingly</li> <li>• Provide safe, child-friendly learning environments that will provide educational, recreational, cultural and psychosocial interventions for children of different age groups Provide technical support to the psychosocial support and counselling for all school children in the</li> </ul>	UNICEF

<p>psychosocial support in education programmes</p> <p>Number of adolescents in the camps trained and equipped to act as youth volunteers</p>		<p>camps, including mental health referrals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt existing psychosocial training materials for teachers and service providers, benefiting children and other community members</li> <li>• Procure and distribute learning and recreational supplies to children and youth, including school children and their younger siblings</li> <li>• Mobilize and train Syrian youth to organize and facilitate extracurricular sport and recreation activities for children</li> <li>• Build the capacity of Kizilay social workers to support children with special needs</li> <li>• Participate in winterization initiatives with other UN agencies, including supplies of warm clothes for children</li> <li>• Initiate mine-awareness education in collaboration with camp management and other UN agencies</li> </ul>	
---	--	--	--

***Basic Needs and Services Sector***

<b>Objective 1: Health status of the population improved</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
<p>Number of women and men with specific needs receiving reproductive health (RH) services</p> <p>Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 with specific needs receiving RH services in camps</p>	<p>100 per cent of women and men aged 15-49 years identified as having special needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet RH needs of women and men through supporting the provision of services and counselling</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Number of people under temporary protection in Turkey receiving health services</p> <p>Number of local health providers with specific needs receiving training and technical support</p>	<p>100 per cent of affected populations under temporary protection in Turkey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with health authorities to monitor health trends, identify emerging/additional health needs through continuous assessments of camp populations, and facilitate mobilization of resources to support health services needs for the affected populations under temporary protection in Turkey</li> <li>• Working with health authorities to integrate efforts on public health programmes and health promotional activities in emergencies through the training of local health providers and support to affected populations</li> <li>• Working with health authorities to enhance surveillance of diseases, strengthen the early warning system for infectious diseases, facilitate early detection and timely response through training of local health providers</li> <li>• Working with health/social authorities, newly established community, mental health services and other UN agencies to expand mental health and psychosocial support services through training of local health/social providers and support to affected populations</li> <li>• Working with health authorities and other UN agencies to enhance advocacy campaigns (i.e. breastfeeding, vaccinations) as necessary, enhance reproductive health and mother and child health services through the training of local health providers and provide support to affected populations</li> </ul>	<p>WHO</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), trauma- and other WHO medical kits; TB diagnostics; laboratory reagents;</li> <li>• Set up of a temporary WHO sub-office in the area responsible to support authorities in coordination and information sharing among health partners as necessary/situation evolves.</li> </ul>	
Number of TCNs  Number of TCNs to specialized health services  Number of TCNs provided with psychosocial support	100 per cent of vulnerable TCNs in need of healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics, case management and awareness raising for TCNs</li> <li>• Facilitated health referrals and assisted transport service for TCNs</li> <li>• Support the coordination and information sharing, assessment and monitoring for TCNs</li> </ul>	IOM

### Objective 2: Food support provided

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Technical support provided to the GoT and implementing partner for the implementation of WFP's food voucher programme	Regular provision of technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to the Government in relation to emergency food assistance interventions, in particular the implementation of a voucher programme</li> <li>• Support TRCS' implementation of a food voucher programme in partnership with WFP and the GoT</li> </ul>	WFP
Number of persons assisted with food vouchers	100,000 Syrians in camps assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide electronic food vouchers support to 100,000 Syrians by June 2013.</li> </ul>	WFP

### Objective 3: Shelter and infrastructure provided

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	Emergency shelter provided to all Syrians in camps, and urban settings where appropriate, and further arrivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tents and blankets to the Turkish Red Crescent Society in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government</li> <li>• Support the GoT through TRCS in the winterization of the existing camps and for urban locations where needed</li> <li>• Set up and maintain a stockpile of emergency shelter items in Turkey, ensuring procurement, transport and warehousing of tents and blankets for up to 380,000 persons. With the prevailing winter conditions, the stockpile will also focus on specific needs for winter in close cooperation with the TRCS.</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Number of TCNs and Syrian refugees in camps provided with NFIs	Vulnerable Syrian refugees in camps and TCNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the GoT with NFIs including winterized items for Syrian refugees in camps (mattresses, pillows, container showers, tarpaulins, bed clothes, heaters) and vulnerable TCNs</li> </ul>	IOM

### Objective 4: Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Percentage of households in camps whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Syrians in camps are provided household goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide kitchen sets, including cooking pots, pans and kitchen utensils for up to 380,000 persons</li> <li>• Support the Turkish Red Crescent Society in furnishing the containers and tents in all camps with cooking and preserving units in order to support the gradual transition from hot meal distribution to individual cooking. Joint</li> </ul>	UNHCR



		planning is done with WFP, AFAD and TRCS.	
Percentage of persons of concern in urban setting whose needs for coping winter conditions are met	Individual/family support provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering that there are an estimated 70,000 Syrians in urban setting, together with over 40,000 other non-European asylum-seekers in satellite cities, UNHCR is considering an additional winter support to 6,000 vulnerable refugee families from Syria (Syrian and non-Syrian refugees) in order to help them to cover heating needs during winter months. Those in need will be identified through the standard protection procedures used by UNHCR for urban refugee protection in Turkey.</li> <li>Meet the financial, education, medical, psychosocial assistance needs of the most vulnerable non Syrian asylum-seekers from Syria in satellite cities</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Number of people with specific needs receiving cash grants			
Number of people with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)			

#### Objective 5: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Number of SGBV survivors having access to psychosocial and medical services	100 per cent of identified SGBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to provision of psychological support</li> <li>Monitor medical referral for SGBV survivors</li> </ul>	UNFPA

#### Objective 6: Population has optimal access to education

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Children and youth affected by the Syrian crisis receiving quality education or training	100 per cent children and youth aged 0 to 24	<p>At the request and with the agreement of the GoT, UNICEF will provide technical assistance, financial support and supplies in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Curriculum choices</li> <li>Language of instruction choices</li> <li>Teacher recruitment and/or training</li> <li>Certification of pupil learning attainments</li> <li>Catch-up classes in Turkish, Arabic or other subjects</li> <li>Material support (school tents, school supplies, text books, school-in-a-box)</li> <li>Support to the GoT's integration of self-settled refugee children in Turkish schools</li> <li>Support to and advocate for quality early childhood development programs</li> <li>Vocational training for adolescents and youth</li> <li>Support and capacity building for Kizilay social workers in the camps focusing on children and youths with special needs</li> </ul>	UNICEF

### *Durable Solutions Sector*

#### Objective 1: Potential for voluntary return realized

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
Extent Syrians are able to make an informed choice concerning return	<p>Information provided to Syrians on conditions of return and on return plans</p> <p>Individual voluntariness of return verified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor voluntary repatriation interviews and counselling in all camps to verify the process includes informed return decisions and voluntariness</li> <li>Provide technical support and advice locally and to policy-makers to safeguard the voluntary nature of return</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Leadership, Coordination and Partnership Sector**

<b>Objective 1: Coordination and partnerships</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	Coordination mechanisms established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act as lead, coordinating and spokes agency in support of the UN System in Turkey through liaison, coordination and implementation of support and response mechanisms.</li> <li>Organize regular donor briefings and aid coordination meetings in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator</li> <li>Representation with the media on the UN response to the Syria emergency and related queries</li> <li>Prepare and maintain information materials on the Syria emergency</li> <li>Identify gaps and coordinate with all partners to ensure active participation of UNCT members</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Logistics and Operations Support Sector**

<b>Objective 1: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Extent sufficient supplies/core relief items received in time	Local and international procurement undertaken  Warehousing provided, repaired and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate stockpiling and prepositioning of emergency shelter and household items in Turkey to be handed over to the Turkish Red Crescent Society in order to ensure accommodation of new arrivals in the camps</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Turkey Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Financial requirements in US\$</b>
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	6,952,000
UNFPA	2,747,476
UNHCR	108,958,100
UNICEF	12,500,000
WFP	25,056,238
WHO	2,400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158,613,814</b>

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Financial requirements in US\$</b>
Protection	15,383,500
Basic Needs	132,363,714
Durable Solutions	4,707,000
Logistics and Support	2,923,600
Leadership and Coordination	3,236,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158,613,814</b>

### Executive Summary

A growing number of Syrians have fled their country to Egypt since the start of 2012. Many have not yet sought assistance or registered with UNHCR. This may be due to their having sufficient means of their own, or being reluctant or unable to come forward. Moreover the Government of Egypt (GoE), civil society and charitable organizations have already responded very generously to emerging localized needs. While over 10,100 Syrian refugees had registered with UNHCR as of 12 December, this number is expected rise to 30,000 by the end of June 2013, as vulnerable Syrians scattered across Egypt's towns and cities are forced to look for protection and assistance.

A joint UN needs assessment conducted in November 2012 identified Syrian refugees' key humanitarian needs as being related to protection, housing, food security, health and education. Through the gradual expansion of its registration activities, UNHCR was also able to note the growing needs of new refugees as well as those who have been in Egypt for several months. Acknowledging these trends and the fact that existing refugee programmes and Egyptian charitable organizations can no longer meet the demands on the ground, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF have agreed that a more systematic humanitarian approach targeting vulnerable Syrian refugees in Egypt should be developed and included in this Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP).

The plans described in this RRP, and developed in consultation with the Egyptian authorities, currently bring together UN agencies as well as implementing partners who are already active on the ground. It is likely, however, that the response and the number of agencies taking part will increase along with existing coordination mechanisms. Based on the areas of priority needs identified in November and the inter-agency refugee response developed, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF are appealing for a total of US\$ 14,337,831 for the period from January to June 2013.

UNHCR, the Sector Lead in this response, has a long-standing refugee programme which already provides protection and assistance to some 42,500 asylum-seekers from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia and Eritrea. While new Syrian arrivals been included in all existing services thus far, UNHCR's capacity, like that of its partners, will have to be strengthened 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 equitable provision of humanitarian aid, the assistance and services provided to Syrian refugees will continue to be aligned with previous programmes and policies<sup>3</sup>.

### Context and Humanitarian Needs

#### Context

Egypt has long hosted a large number of refugees from a wide range of countries, overall maintaining a positive protection environment for asylum-seekers and refugees registered with UNHCR. At the time of drafting the RRP, Egypt was hosting approximately 42,500 refugees from countries other than Syria, including some 5,000 asylum-seekers registered in 2012 and originating mainly from Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Egypt is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and in line with a MoU signed with the Government in 1954, UNHCR registers, provides documentation to asylum-seekers and determines their refugee status in close cooperation with the relevant authorities<sup>4</sup>.

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. Moreover, the rise in criminality and significant increases in the cost of living have affected refugees as well as Egyptians themselves. Nonetheless, in spite of its domestic concerns, the GoE remains sympathetic towards Syrians, keeping its territory open, allowing Syrians to enter Egypt freely (chiefly through the airports of Cairo and Alexandria) and issuing tourist visas valid for three months upon arrival. After this period, Syrians are expected to regularize their stay through the Department of Immigration of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), but three-month visa extensions are readily granted, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) has indicated that one-year extensions are also likely to be given, owing to the continuing unrest in Syria.

---

<sup>3</sup>At the time of drafting this RRP, food aid was the only component of the response limited to registered Syrian refugees. Moreover, up to 10 per cent of all funding received by UNHCR towards new services targeting Syrian refugees will be allocated to assisting new refugees from countries other than Syria.

<sup>4</sup>A number of Palestinians with Syrian travel documents have also entered Egypt and approached UNHCR for protection and assistance. While allowed to enter Egypt, UNHCR is in discussions with the GoE regarding their visa extensions. Meanwhile the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has indicated that Palestinians with Syrian travel documents will not be at risk of *refoulement*.

With approximately 10,100 Syrian refugees registered as of 12 December, UNHCR and its partners expect this number to reach 30,000 by end of June 2013. Although a higher number of Syrians are already estimated to have come to Egypt, a variety of reasons may prevent people from registering, and thus making themselves formally known to international humanitarian agencies. Given the favourable protection environment generally afforded by the authorities, particularly with regard to Syrians' legal stay in the country, some Syrians may not feel the need to register, particularly if they are able to support themselves. Others may not wish to be labelled as refugees, may fear detection or may not be aware of the possibility of registering. Nonetheless, as time goes by, and as the outreach of the agencies grows and UNHCR's registration capacity increases and expands geographically, the number of registered refugees in need of assistance is expected to continue rising significantly in the first half of 2013. In fact, the growing interest in registration already resulted in the doubling of the number of Syrians registered with UNHCR between September and November. This population is mainly made up of families of up to eight members, with 46 per cent under the age of 18.

Syrians in Egypt tend to originate from Homs, followed by Damascus and Aleppo, and reside mainly in Cairo and in Alexandria. However, Syrian refugee communities have also grown in other parts of the country including in Damietta, Mansoura, Marsa Matrouh, Sharm El-Sheikh, Hurghadda, and Suez, and hundreds of Syrians transit each month through Egypt to reach Libya via Salloum. Like other refugees settled in Egypt, Syrians are scattered in urban neighbourhoods, renting and sharing whatever accommodation they are able to afford. According to information collected to date, Syrians who generally flee directly from Syria or transit through Lebanon, come to Egypt because of existing community ties in the country, their unwillingness to be hosted in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey) and the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon. 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 in Syria. There are similar historical community linkages elsewhere including in specific neighbourhoods of Cairo and in Alexandria.

#### **Humanitarian needs**

Up 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 large families arriving with limited financial resources has started to rise. This is evident from the growing numbers residing in poor neighbourhoods of Cairo, some very far from the centre and from where UNHCR and its partners are familiar with providing services. The wide dispersion of refugees across Egypt, even beyond Cairo and its distant suburbs, 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 based on data previously collected on the situation of Syrian refugees including quantitative data from UNHCR registration, and focus group discussions with groups of Syrians of different ages, gender and socio-economic backgrounds.

This assessment revealed several protection challenges facing Syrian refugees, including documentation and residency issues, discrimination, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), child protection and security threats related to local criminality and exploitation. Beyond protection, housing, access to work, and education challenges were among the main problems mentioned by Syrian refugees. With regard to housing, a number of families who arrived during the summer of 2012 were assisted by Egyptian charities that provided them with temporary housing. However, the majority of those arriving since September pay an average of 1,500 Egyptian pounds (equivalent to US\$ 245) a month for a two-bedroom flat, private rental prices having doubled over recent months in parts of Cairo and Alexandria.

Many Syrian families already in Egypt appear to have arrived with enough savings to last two to three months, but new arrivals increasingly come without any reserves, having often spent time displaced either within Syria or in neighbouring countries. While some receive support from Egyptian and Syrian charity groups and NGOs, and/or remittances from relatives abroad, this support is also likely to wane over time. As a result the poorest Syrian refugees are forced to drastically reduce their expenses by sharing accommodation, sometimes in very cramped and minimally furnished apartments, and by changing their eating habits making them increasingly vulnerable to food insecurity. Their reduced circumstances, particularly during the winter months, will likewise affect their ability to provide their own heating or buy proper winter clothes and basic items.

Syrians are generally keen to work, but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits difficult to obtain as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. Some Syrian refugee men work in the informal market including in restaurants and

in masonry but the vast majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR have not been able to find jobs and are dependent on savings and humanitarian assistance. In fact 50 per cent of registered Syrian families have been given financial assistance through UNHCR's partner, Caritas Egypt, and the financial hardship already being felt by some may force them to make their way back to Syria in spite of the risks.

Another major concern raised by Syrians is access to education. The GoE has given access to public primary and secondary education to Syrians on the same basis as Egyptians; however, further support is required to facilitate enrolment procedures and the integration of Syrian children in schools when families tend to have three to five school aged children. Moreover, places in public schools are limited and private schools are too expensive for many refugees.

Similarly, the GoE has given Syrians the same access to public health care as to Egyptians, but with an already overburdened public health system, additional support will be required in the areas of primary, maternal and child healthcare, as well as secondary and tertiary health care and life-saving interventions to ensure the most vulnerable Syrian refugees can be treated even when they cannot afford basic medical fees.

Psychological distress, including some serious mental health issues, has been reported among the Syrian community due to the violence experienced or witnessed in Syria, as well as the stress of displacement and uncertainty regarding the future. Many parents who have participated in focus group discussions have cited particular concerns about children having difficulties sleeping and showing signs of stress due to disruption of routine, particularly schooling. Psychosocial interventions for children, youth and adults will form an important part of ensuring the mental health of the Syrian population, particularly for those children who are not able to access education immediately. UNHCR will also ensure a mental health programme to support Syrians with more serious psychological and psychiatric issues.

The estimated 30,000 Syrian refugees who should have registered by 31 June 2013 are expected by humanitarian agencies to be among the most vulnerable, facing protection risks and/or destitution, hence the urgent need for UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF to respond beyond the integration of Syrian refugees into existing refugee programmes, which are already stretched. The implementation of the response will continue to take place through standing partnerships with Government agencies and NGOs, hopefully bringing in new actors in 2013 to ensure the responses reach all refugees in need.

Since UNHCR already runs a sizeable urban refugee programme for 42,500 non-Syrian refugees, the Syria response is designed to be in line with the overall protection and humanitarian standards applied in the existing refugee programme. Despite a parallel funding mechanism, all efforts will be made to ensure equity in programming for all refugee groups in Egypt. For new programmes introduced in this RRP, UNHCR and UNICEF will include a 10 per cent margin in the Syria programme budget to cover vulnerable, newly arriving asylum-seekers of other nationalities.

## **Strategic Objectives and Planned Activities**

The RRP for Egypt sets out five main strategic objectives, based on the outcomes of the joint UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF needs assessment conducted in November 2012, and is in line with the objectives of the existing programme for refugees from countries other than Syria.

### **Protection, psychosocial support and community mobilization**

Overall, Egypt offers a favourable protection environment for Syrian refugees in that they can enter the country without first obtaining a visa and can have their residency extended on their national passport for three months (the MoFA has indicated this may be increased to one-year residency), or for six months on an asylum-seeker document upon registration with UNHCR. This remains more problematic for Palestinians with Syrian travel documents, but UNHCR is working with the Government to find a solution. Nonetheless, in spite of its active advocacy to prevent any restriction of access to Egyptian territory, including *refoulement* of people arrested at airports while attempting to travel irregularly to European countries, UNHCR nonetheless requires additional capacity to monitor the protection environment of refugees.

UNHCR has so far carried out registration activities and documentation of asylum-seekers in Cairo (through a registration centre based in Zamalek) and mobile registration teams have thus far covered greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta where there is a substantial Syrian community.. Further mapping and needs assessments of the Syrian populations living in Egypt will take place in the coming months.

The UN joint assessment and discussions with Syrian community leaders have revealed that the most pressing protection problems affecting women and children include SGBV and reports of early marriage. UNHCR has established a

communication network with various partners and civil society actors to gather information and refer the most vulnerable cases for immediate intervention. However, additional protection capacity is also needed there to strengthen existing mechanisms and ensure identification, referral of cases to specialized services, follow-up, and prevention activities in the major areas of Syrian refugee concentration. Awareness-raising campaigns on protection issues specific to women and children will form part of the inter-agency protection response.

Moreover, all cases requiring legal representation and follow-up in the national legal system have been referred to a legal partner that appoints lawyers to cases and represents them in police stations and courts. This service will continue to be available in 2013 but with an increased capacity to respond.

UNICEF will provide basic psychosocial and recreational services by engaging young Syrian volunteers to carry out interventions, and networking with existing community based organizations. UNICEF will ensure linkages with activities implemented under the education sector for the age group three to six years within schools. These interventions will be conducted in coordination with UNHCR's partner the Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC) and Tadamon.

UNHCR and its protection partners will also expand their outreach and interaction with the Syrian community through trained Syrian psychosocial workers working with Terre des Hommes and PSTIC. Eight psychosocial workers are currently in training and a further 16 will be trained in 2013 to respond to the psychosocial needs of refugees, assist the most vulnerable in accessing services and respond to mental health and protection emergencies in the community.

UNHCR through its partners, Terre des Hommes and Tadamon, will continue its community mobilization and youth activities through the establishment of additional community centres. Tadamon established a Syrian community centre in October and activities for children and youth will be running as of December 2012. UNHCR will also increase its community services staffing to respond to the needs of refugees, particularly in geographic areas not covered by existing partners.

UNHCR will further expand its capacity-building activities for service providers and partners, as well as local authorities, religious leaders, police, health professionals and national civil servants working with Syrian refugees.



Syrian refugees register with UNHCR during a mobile registration exercise in 6th October City © UNHCR 2012

### **Food security**

The joint needs assessment carried out in November 2012 by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF identified food security as one of the top priorities for Syrian refugees in Egypt. The refugees have limited purchasing power and the majority of household heads are still unemployed. Most of the interviewed refugees depend on what is left of their savings, relatives' financial support and minor support from local NGOs and charities. For most, the food items are also relatively more expensive in Egypt than in Syria. Approximately 58 per cent of 183 interviewed families in Cairo need between EGP 1,200 (US\$ 197) and EGP 3,000 (US\$ 493) per month for food.

In the coming weeks, Syrian refugees will be highly vulnerable to food insecurity because a) the majority of them are unemployed (79 per cent) without a sustainable source of income; b) only 28 per cent of households receive regular food support from local NGOs which is also declining; c) Syrian refugees do not have access to the GoE's food subsidized ration system, and food prices in Egypt are expected to rise during the next quarter due to global trends and local seasonal factors; and d) more Syrians are expected to arrive in Egypt placing further stress on the capacity of local NGOs to support them.

Half of the households interviewed have reduced their meals from three to two meals per day. The most frequently consumed food groups are cereals, sugar and oil, which are consumed on a daily basis, followed by pulses. The average food consumption scores for each of the visited sites indicate that the area of Obour attracted the poorest and most vulnerable group of refugees, followed by 6th of October and Alexandria. It is clear that the geographic location of refugees and their economic status are strongly correlated.

The emergency response will support up to 30,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees in Egypt through food vouchers and will provide technical assistance and capacity development for partners. The overall goal for this regional response is to meet immediate food needs while curbing negative coping strategies for a population that has sustained multiple shocks over the past year.

Food voucher transfers have been introduced for Syrian refugees in the region - Jordan, Lebanon Turkey and Iraq. The experience in those countries showed that a food voucher system is the most effective method to meet the food needs of Syrian refugees. This would also be the case in Egypt given the relatively low number of refugees, their geographic spread essentially in urban areas, functioning local markets with good food availability, the advanced infrastructure supporting these markets and the capacity of potential partners. The refugees are used to purchasing their food requirements in market environments where they live and vouchers provide dignity and freedom of choice for the refugees. This response could also help in further stimulating the local markets. Vouchers can be more easily and cost effectively monitored, and scaled up or down in response to a dynamic situation.

The food basket will provide 2,100 kcal, calculated using retail prices in Egypt, allowing for potential inflation. The voucher holder will have the freedom to redeem the voucher against a variety of commodities included in a list of foods (basic commodities as well as fresh vegetables and dairy products etc.).

This emergency response will last for six months (January to June 2013). The requirements will be continuously reassessed and the budget will be adjusted in line with developments and evolving humanitarian needs. WFP will incorporate a monthly increase of the number of beneficiaries, based on an agreed planning scenario with UNHCR and partners, from an initial 10,000 beneficiaries in January to reach 30,000 beneficiaries in May/June 2013.

WFP's food assistance will be targeted to the most needy and vulnerable groups, such: a) those who are residing in Obour, 6th of October and Alexandria whom are more vulnerable than those in other areas; b) those with school-aged children ensure a healthy and balanced diet; and c) households that include members with chronic illnesses. WFP will coordinate with UNHCR to analyse the profile of the refugees. In addition, by March 2013, WFP with other partners will conduct a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and food needs assessments to inform the targeting process, based on strengthened food security/vulnerability criteria.

### **Shelter**

Syrians interviewed during the UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP joint assessment cited housing to be their most critical and expensive need since their arrival in Egypt. Most Syrians are living in rented apartments, many of which are in poor condition. Rents in the main refugee hosting parts of Cairo and Alexandria have increased dramatically over the past year. Rent varies depending on the neighbourhood but ranges from EGP 1,200 (US\$ 197) to EGP 2,000 (US\$ 328) 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 cheaper apartments, including further out of town. Cash for housing is an effective way to offer prompt support to vulnerable families who are unable to pay rent and are resorting to sub-standard and overcrowded living arrangements which can lead to protection concerns and further discrimination and evictions by landlords.

In order to address the housing needs of the most vulnerable registered Syrians, UNHCR plans to provide some 4,700 vulnerable families (15,000 persons) with cash in order for them to be able to rent adequate apartments in the urban settings of Cairo, Alexandria and other smaller cities in Egypt.

Cash for housing will be targeted to the most vulnerable using criteria agreed with NGO partners. The amount of cash assistance will be determined according to family size and will vary between EGP 300 to EGP 1,200 (US\$ 50 to US\$ 196). The cash assistance rates are in line with those received by some 26 per cent of the non-Syrian refugee population in Cairo and Alexandria.

### **Winterization (NFIs)**

The UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP joint needs assessment conducted in November 2012 highlighted specific non-food item needs among the Syrian population. In view of the urban context of the refugee programme and the need to ensure discrete and practical modalities for distribution, which maintain a sense of equity vis-à-vis refugees of other nationalities, UNHCR will not provide extensive NFI packages to Syrian refugees.

Nevertheless, a distinct need for a winterization package of blankets and winter clothing has been identified. In direct response to this need, provisions have been made to provide vulnerable, newly arrived Syrians with winterization materials such as winter clothes and blankets. It is expected that some 16,500 persons will benefit from this distribution in the first quarter of 2012. The distribution will be made through coupons that allow vulnerable Syrian families to get winterization materials such as blankets and winter clothes from designated retailers. The coupon, with a value between US\$ 33 and US\$ 200, depending on family size, will be provided to Syrian vulnerable families by one of UNHCR's partners. This distribution is planned to continue until the end of the winter season in March 2013. Due to the mixed refugee populations registered with UNHCR in Egypt, and in order to ensure equity in the provision of assistance within the overall refugee programme, UNHCR will extend this winterization assistance to vulnerable, newly arriving asylum-seekers of other nationalities. It is expected that among the 16,500 persons who will benefit from this distribution some 1,500 persons will be vulnerable, newly arrived non-Syrian asylum-seekers.

### **Livelihood support**

The key source of income for most Syrian households is the savings they brought with them to Egypt, but this is likely to be depleted in the coming weeks and months. Some also receive cash support from charity organizations and relatives abroad, but this support is also not sustainable for extended periods. Some Syrians have been able to find work to support household finances. According to most households, rent is their major expenditure item, which requires a minimum of EGP 1,200 (US\$ 197) per month. For a household of four or five individuals, food expenditure is rarely less than EGP 1,000 (US\$ 164) per month. In addition, transportation costs and health care are perceived to be very expensive. Syrians who participated in the joint needs assessment stated that the minimum expenditure for a household (four to five individuals) is EGP 3,000 (US\$ 492) per month. Many women have stated their willingness to work, whether as teachers, cooks, in handicrafts etc.

In an urban setting like Cairo, families need cash in order to satisfy their basic needs. This covers transportation costs, food, service bills, school fees and other unforeseen expenditures. In this framework, families are suffering from shortages even if they are receiving housing support. The most vulnerable are those families who do not have a source of regular income. The selling of personal belongings, such as gold and jewellery, as a last resort, has already been reported. Difficulties in receiving remittances have been reported due to the economic sanctions imposed on Syria.

Although there is a general impression that Syrians are able to integrate in the Egyptian labour market, most households interviewed have been unable to find jobs and consequently do not have any income support for their families except some charity assistance. Of the interviewed families in Alexandria, 90 per cent do not have any source of income.

On the other hand, some Egyptian private sector institutions have expressed their interest in hiring Syrian workers. Some male household heads are skilled workers and were offered work opportunities for EGP 45/50 (US\$ 7/8) per day for 10 working hours every day which totals EGP 1,000 (US\$ 164) per month.

In order to provide basic support to vulnerable Syrian families, UNHCR and partner agencies are going to implement housing, food and non-food items distribution, and health and education projects. All above mentioned projects help in providing basic needs to Syrian families in Egypt. However, reducing dependency and supporting asylum-seekers in defining their own positive coping strategies is very important. Many Syrians registered with UNHCR in Egypt were small business owners in their country of origin. Thus, they are interested in re-starting their businesses in the country of asylum but a lack of capital and uncertainty hampers them.



General trade, clothing retail and food businesses are the main economic sectors for Syrians, however, when asked about their interest most interviewees expressed flexibility in accepting jobs. Nevertheless, a good number of former professionals (teachers, civil servants, accountants, etc.) are trying to benefit from their previous experience to generate income.

Despite the willingness and the positive factors of cultural and language similarity, Syrians are still facing some difficulties in finding work in Egypt. Main obstacles are lack of financial capital to start business, and limited information on labour demand and opportunities.

Livelihood recommendations of the joint needs assessment conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are to facilitate the access of Syrians to income generating activities, to support Syrians with employment services consisting of advice and orientation to business opportunities and labour market, to provide unemployed entrepreneurs with grants or loans to start their own businesses, and to improve livelihoods of female-headed households in order to protect them from negative coping strategies.

Accordingly, UNHCR is planning to target 500 Syrian men and women who are eligible to be enrolled in income generation activities. A livelihood assessment will be conducted in order to assess capacities of targeted individuals. Second, potential entrepreneurs will be trained and supported to start their businesses and others will be placed in an apprenticeship/employment scheme.

### **Education**

Children of school-going age account for just over 30 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees, currently around 2,500, which is expected to treble in line with population projections for the first half of 2013. An additional 1,237 pre-school age children, aged three to five, will also be included in education interventions. The joint needs assessment has highlighted many challenges to ensuring Syrian children have access to education. While some Syrian students have been admitted to schools, private and public, many have missed the start of the school year in September and are not attending school.

The Ministry of Education has granted Syrian children access to public schools and exempted them from documentation, however, in practice several challenges have arisen when Syrian students have attempted to enrol. These include the difficulties of being enrolled after the start of the academic year as well as documentation requested by schools. However, 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.

UNHCR provided education grants for Syrian children in 2012 and will continue to provide education grants for children who are registered in school in order to support payment of school fees, school supplies, uniforms and transportation. It is anticipated that many Syrian children arriving in the first six months of 2013 will not be able to access public schools as strict deadlines for enrolment apply. Similarly it may be difficult to secure enrolment in private schools in the second half of the school year. Nevertheless it is anticipated that some refugee children will be admitted to schools and will be eligible for education grants. In addition, children attending community schools will also be given education grants at reduced rates.

Children will be admitted to public schools wherever possible, as agreed with the Ministry of Education. Support to the Ministry and schools to enrol Syrian students will be provided. Interventions will include financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of schools where Syrian children are enrolled in order to create a more child-friendly environment. Where it is not possible to enrol Syrian students in public schools, the Syrian community, which contains teachers and other well-educated community members, has expressed interest in opening community schools. Education interventions will support public and community based schools to utilize Syrian teachers where possible. Pre-school children will be supported to enter nurseries and kindergartens run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education. Where there are gaps in coverage, community-based kindergartens may be established.

Planning figures are based on the number of currently registered children in Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, and the projections until June 2013. UNHCR and UNICEF will strive towards providing access to appropriate, quality education for 200 pre-school children, 1,500 primary students and 1,500 secondary students.

### **Health**

Existing NGOs and partners who have been treating Syrians in Egypt have identified the main medical care needs. Their main findings include that there is a high prevalence of chronic illnesses, some rehabilitative care needs, specific mental health needs, and general primary, maternal and under-five health care needs.

The UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP joint assessment conducted in November 2012 revealed various health-care issues for Syrians and recommended to (1) expand capacity and geographic coverage of UNHCR partners to serve Syrian patients, (2) improve the quality of health care services available to Syrian refugees, (3) raise awareness of Syrian families about public health services, (4) support Ministry of Health public facilities offering health care for Syrians, (5) mapping of health facilities and hospitals offering cost-effective services, (6) design programs for children suffering conflict related psychological trauma or sustained conflict related injuries, (7) implement targeted early childhood and motherhood interventions in areas where Syrians reside.

UNHCR's current strategy for providing health care to Syrian refugees is to include them in existing primary and referral specialized health care services for refugees run by Caritas and Refuge Egypt. The decision of the GoE to allow Syrians arriving in Egypt to access public health facilities and hospitals on an equal footing with Egyptian nationals was a positive move. However, this access is constrained by the limited availability and capacity of the national public health system, which is already overstretched with the local population, in addition to being of a poor quality as compared to other regional standards. Syrian refugees may be reluctant to use the public health services when available and resort to private medical services although they are costlier.

UNHCR's health response strategy for the first half of 2013 includes establishment of new partnerships for integrated quality primary and specialized health-care services for Syrians in Cairo. This will include strengthening Refuge Egypt's current antenatal, natal, post-natal, neonatal, under-five year childcare, and family planning services, and Caritas' primary health services in Greater Cairo. For Damietta, a joint MoH, UNHCR and UNICEF mapping of health services will be required to identify potential partnership in this remote Governorate. UNHCR will also strengthen its mental health services through PSTIC. UNHCR will also seek to enhance health awareness through community health volunteers.

UNHCR will, through its partners, provide comprehensive primary and specialized care (rehabilitative care) to address Syrian health care needs. UNHCR, through its partner PSTIC, will also extend mental health and psychosocial support services for Syrians in need, including for indicated in-patient psychiatric care and for children affected by the conflict related psychological trauma.

UNHCR will provide capacity-boosting assistance to the MoH to contribute to the overall support provided to Syrians within the country. This will be in the form of a signed agreement to provide specific health-care equipment to some public hospitals or entities within Cairo and other provinces.

Syrians will keep benefiting from existing decentralized MoH primary health-care facilities and other accessible partner health-care facilities including Caritas offering decentralized primary health-care services in Greater Cairo and Alexandria with the extension of five working days primary health care and referral care services in Alexandria.

UNICEF will undertake capacity development of MoH to deliver Maternal and Child Health services in facilities utilized by Syrian refugees. In addition UNICEF will strengthen surveillance systems to detect any emerging nutrition problems resulting from increased vulnerabilities and engage with UNHCR on health and nutrition promotion.

## **Coordination**

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 MoFA who coordinates and communicates with agencies on all Government policy and operational matters in relation to refugee affairs.

UNHCR has implemented a mixed nationality urban refugee programme for decades in Cairo and Alexandria with well-established coordination and implementation modalities. UNHCR leads a monthly inter-agency partner meeting attended by IOM, national and international NGOs and key donors. Since August 2012, there have been a series of inter-agency meetings, specifically on the Syria influx, to develop contingency plans and discuss the protection and operational response. 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 WFP, UNICEF and other NGOs have joined the Syria response in Egypt.

On the sectoral level there is an inter-agency health working-group, which meets on a bi-weekly basis to discuss coordination and health response standards for the refugee programme. The terms of reference of the Child Protection Network, which meets on a monthly basis, have also been extended to cover the Syria emergency.

## Sector Response Plans

### *Protection, Community Mobilization and Psychosocial Support Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR and UNICEF for Child Protection
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, the Psychosocial Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC), the Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (ACFST)
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced advocacy and coordination with the GoE on protection matters</li> <li>2. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</li> <li>3. Protection environment improved through awareness-raising</li> <li>4. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of the response improved</li> <li>5. Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved</li> <li>6. Establishment of safe spaces and psychosocial support for children and adolescents</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 1,834,715
<b>Contact Information</b>	Elizabeth Tan (UNHCR) <a href="mailto:tan@unhcr.org">tan@unhcr.org</a> Javier Aguilar (UNICEF) <a href="mailto:ajavier@unicef.org">ajavier@unicef.org</a>

#### **Objective 1: Enhanced advocacy and coordination with the GoE on protection matters**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Law and policy developed or strengthened	2 technical inter-ministerial meetings	Easier access and faster procedures to acquire yearly residency permits.	UNHCR
Governmental and local authorities receiving advice and support	30 government officials trained	Government capacity building in all refugee hosting areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Government officials and local authorities staff on responding to increased number of Syrians, coordination, data management and international human rights law and humanitarian principles</li> <li>• Strengthening of the capacity and response of local authorities (departments in MoI, MoH and MoE) in areas where refugees reside</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Involvement of key line ministries and local authorities promoted	4 technical coordination meetings with line ministries	Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	UNHCR

#### **Objective 2: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
People registered on an individual basis	30,000 Syrians (cumulative figure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of all individuals seeking asylum on an individual basis</li> <li>• Provision of UNHCR individual documentation to anyone 12 years or above</li> <li>• Waiting time for registration maintained at 2 weeks</li> <li>• Comprehensive protection and special needs captured</li> <li>• Regular updating of registration data</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Refugees have access to UNHCR	30,000 Syrians (cumulative figure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHCR registration centre in Cairo expanded</li> <li>• Regular registration in Alexandria established</li> <li>• Mobile registration carried out in other urban centres</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Objective 3: Protection environment improved through awareness raising**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of initiative to raise awareness about protection related issues	4 awareness campaigns conducted  Public Information package produced and updated on monthly basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on rights of refugees undertaken, access to services in the country of asylum (including legal system)</li> <li>Awareness campaigns with concerned population and through outreach activities expanded.</li> <li>Advocacy campaigns conducted by UNHCR or in collaboration with external stakeholders intensified.</li> <li>Regular trainings to community leaders and civil society conducted.</li> <li>Trainings provided to NGO representatives.</li> <li>Training strategy with human rights component developed.</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Objective 4: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality response improved**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of persons benefiting from awareness sessions on SGBV-related issues	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness sessions on SGBV related issues implemented (including men)</li> <li>Development and distribution of material on SGBV</li> <li>Outreach capacity expanded and field visits increased.</li> <li>Counselling services, awareness-raising activities, vocational training, psychosocial intervention, provision of toolkits.</li> <li>Training sessions on SGBV prevention and response delivered</li> </ul>	UNHCR (PSTIC)
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved through provision of assistance	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV using situation analysis and participatory assessment</li> <li>Community-based protection solutions provided</li> <li>Provision of individual counselling through home visits or at the field offices</li> <li>Establishment of plan for referral or treatment</li> <li>Provision of SGBV and psychosocial support to the most severe cases.</li> <li>Provision of safe shelter</li> </ul>	UNHCR (PSTIC)

**Objective 5: Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement improved**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of people in detention benefiting from legal and social counselling and administrative follow-up	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy and interventions with the Government</li> <li>Cooperation with civil society for monitoring and support to detainees</li> <li>Interventions for release</li> <li>Legal assistance</li> <li>Regular presence at the airport and main entry points to the country.</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access of individual PoC to human rights mechanisms enabled</li> <li>Legal services and local lawyers providing representation and support availed.</li> <li>Positions or interventions in judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings provided</li> <li>Regular training and round tables conducted to the national law enforcement bodies.</li> </ul>	UNHCR

**Objective 6: Establishment of safe spaces and psychosocial support for children and adolescents**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Number of child	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core child protection structures/functions</li> </ul>	UNHCR,

protection cases identified and successfully referred to appropriate services.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>established</li> <li>Mechanism for identifying children at risk established</li> <li>Projects specifically designed for child protection</li> <li>Measures to address child early marriage established and sustained</li> <li>Adolescents participating in targeted programmes arranged by UNHCR or partners.</li> </ul>	UNICEF
Number of community volunteers and NGO staff benefiting from capacity building on child protection	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR staff trained on general child protection and child rights</li> <li>Partner staff and others trained on general child protection and child rights</li> <li>Capacity development of young Syrian community volunteers on providing psycho-social support to affected children and on referral of severe cases to specialized services</li> <li>Partnerships established and training conducted to national bodies providing protection to children</li> <li>Strengthen community capacity to identify and respond to child protection issues</li> </ul>	UNHCR/UNICEF
Number of children and youths participating in safe space activities and/or outreach activities	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to psychosocial care and support services for refugee children and their caregivers in refugee-hosting areas through centre-based activities (Child Friendly Spaces) and outreach/mobile activities</li> <li>Support selected IPs to deliver PSS services through outreach activities</li> <li>Support recreational activities and community mobilization activities on child protection</li> <li>Strengthen capacity of existing community-based organizations to provide child friendly recreational spaces</li> <li>Support adolescents focused interventions</li> </ul>	UNHCR/UNICEF
Number of community centres with self-managed community activities	3 community centres and 20 micro-grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Community centres established</li> <li>20 Syrian community groups provided with micro-grants</li> </ul>	

### *Food Sector*

<b>Sector Lead</b>	World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS)
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	Food security ensured to all registered Syrian refugees in Egypt
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 3,634,429
<b>Contact Information</b>	Gian Pietro Bordignon <a href="mailto:gianpietro.bordignon@wfp.org">gianpietro.bordignon@wfp.org</a> Abraham Abatneh <a href="mailto:Abraham.abatneh@wfp.org">Abraham.abatneh@wfp.org</a>

Objective 1: Food security ensured			
Indicator	Target	Activity	Agencies
Number of refugees receiving adequate food assistance	100 per cent (Syrians registered with UNHCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the food voucher scheme</li> <li>Provide food vouchers for up to 30,00 refugees between January and June 2013</li> <li>Coordinate with UNHCR and other partners</li> <li>Monitoring and capacity building</li> <li>Preparedness planning to allow a rapid scale-up to reach additional beneficiaries if required</li> </ul>	WFP

### Basic Needs and Essential Services Sector

<b>Sector Lead</b>	UNHCR
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Partners to be determined
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population has sufficient basic domestic items</li> <li>Shelter and infrastructure improved</li> <li>Self-reliance and livelihood improved</li> </ol>
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 3,495,990
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Sherif Fetouh</i> <a href="mailto:fetouh@unhcr.org">fetouh@unhcr.org</a> <i>Ziad Ayoubi</i> <a href="mailto:ayoubi@unhcr.org">ayoubi@unhcr.org</a>

Objective 1: Population has sufficient basic domestic items			
Indicator	Target	Activity	Agencies
Number of persons being supplied with winterization items	4,700 families (16,500 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of winterization coupon among new comers for blankets and winter clothing</li> </ul>	UNHCR

Objective 2: Shelter and infrastructure improved			
Indicator	Target	Activity	Agencies
Number of household receiving shelter grants	4700 Families (16,500 person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessment interviews conducted</li> <li>Vulnerable cases identified</li> <li>Cash for house rent paid for vulnerable cases</li> </ul>	UNHCR

Objective 3: Self-reliance and livelihood improved			
Indicator	Target	Activity	Agencies
Socio economic profile and livelihood capacities of PoC defined and monitored	1 livelihood assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood assessment conducted</li> <li>Wealth assessment that will identify extremely poor, poor and well off families</li> </ul>	UNHCR
# of PoC provided with vocational and technical skills training	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer beneficiaries to training centres specialized in vocational training, skills development, CV and job interview preparation and business management training.</li> </ul>	UNHCR
# of PoC registered in job placement services	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer beneficiaries to benefit from micro loans from Egyptian microfinance institutions.</li> </ul>	UNHCR
# PoC enrolled in apprenticeship or on-the-job training schemes	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placement in apprenticeship and employment schemes through field market assessments and job matching.</li> <li>Follow up to fight exploitation and ensure that beneficiaries are getting legal advice on their rights and duties.</li> </ul>	UNHCR

### *Education Sector*

<b>Sector Leads</b>	UNHCR and UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Ministry of Education, MISA, Catholic Relief Services
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	Children have access to quality and protective education
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 2,557,888
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Inas Hegazi</i> <a href="mailto:ihgazi@unicef.org">ihgazi@unicef.org</a> <i>Ziad Ayoubi</i> <a href="mailto:ayoubi@unhcr.org">ayoubi@unhcr.org</a>

<b>Objective 1: Population has optimal access to education</b>			
Indicator	Target	Activities	Agencies
Per cent of PoC aged 14-17 enrolled in secondary education	65 per cent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education grants for secondary students</li> <li>• Support to Ministry of Education for infrastructure support to public schools</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNICEF
Per cent of PoC aged 3-5 years enrolled in early childhood education	80 per cent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to establishment of community KGs and primary schools (schools supplies, teacher training)</li> <li>• Education grants for KG students</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNICEF
Per cent of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	70 per cent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education grants for primary students</li> <li>• Rent spaces for community schools</li> </ul>	UNHCR UNICEF
# of teachers who have received training	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of MISA and MoE kindergartens - training and teaching/learning materials.</li> <li>• Capacity Development of MoE for inclusion/child friendly environment</li> </ul>	UNHCR

### *Health Sector*

<b>Sector Leads</b>	UNHCR, UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Ministry of Health, Mostafa Mahmoud Association, Refuge Egypt, Caritas Egypt
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	Health of the population improved
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 2,504,590
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Ashraf Azer (UNHCR)</i> <a href="mailto:azer@unhcr.org">azer@unhcr.org</a> <i>Vijayakumar Moses (UNICEF)</i> <a href="mailto:yamoses@unicef.org">yamoses@unicef.org</a>

<b>Objective 1: Health of the population improved</b>			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people having access to primary healthcare services, including mental and reproductive health (RH) care</li> <li>• Extent adolescents, women and men have access to comprehensive reproductive health services</li> <li>• Per cent of live births attended by skilled personnel Prevalence of</li> </ul>	26,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the provision of essential primary and specialized health care services including for women and under five years children</li> <li>• Dispensing needed essential medicines for primary and specialized health care services and needed lab and diagnostic imaging tests</li> <li>• Promote appropriate infant and young child survival and comprehensive PHC service including MH PSS for children</li> <li>• Support access to reproductive health care services and safe deliveries</li> <li>• Provision of access to food supplements for pregnant women</li> <li>• Provision of access to family planning services</li> <li>• Strengthen referral system for the complementary</li> </ul>	UNHCR, UNICEF, Mostafa Mahmoud Association, Refuge Egypt, Caritas, PSTIC, MoH Public Primary health care facilities

anaemia in women of reproductive age • Prevalence of anaemia in children • Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition Prevalence of chronic malnutrition • EPI vaccination coverage		services offered for Syrians between concerned partners • Organization of health awareness sessions on reproductive health, communicable and non-communicable diseases • Mapping and assessing health facilities in Governorates hosting significant numbers of Syrians to select a Health facility as an entry point for other levels of referral and specialized care • Extension of mental health care services to Syrian refugees	
Number of people having access to secondary health care services, including emergencies	6,000	• Prioritized elective 2ry and 3ry care services • Provision of access and coverage of patients in need for emergency care hospitalization within the referral network	UNHCR Mostafa Mahmoud Association Refuge Egypt PSTIC

### *Operations Management Support Sector*

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Sector Objectives</b>	Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized
<b>Funds requested</b>	US\$ 310,220
<b>Contact Information</b>	<i>Maha Odeima</i> <a href="mailto:odeima@unhcr.org">odeima@unhcr.org</a>

<b>Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Extent to which programme management mechanisms are working effectively	100 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information management</li> <li>• Mapping of needs, responses and gaps</li> <li>• Coordination support</li> <li>• Financial control</li> <li>• General project management services</li> <li>• Staffing and administrative support to the emergency operation</li> <li>• Public information</li> </ul>	UNHCR

### **Egypt Financial Requirements per Agency and Sector**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Financial requirements in US\$</b>
UNHCR	10,008,402
UNICEF	695,000
WFP	3,634,429
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,337,831</b>

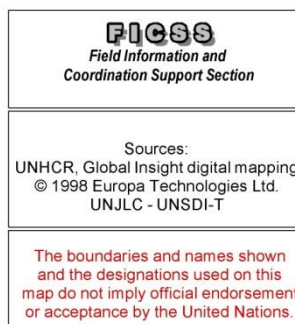
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Financial requirements in US\$</b>
Protection	1,834,715
Food	3,634,429
Basic Needs	3,495,990
Education	2,557,888
Health	2,504,590
Operations Management Support	310,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,337,831</b>



## ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	MISP	minimal initial service package
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	MoE	Ministry of Education
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action	MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
		MoH	Ministry of Health
		Mol	Ministry of Interior
		MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
CBAW	child bearing age women	MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
CBO	community-based organization	MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
CFS	Child-Friendly School Initiative		
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	NFI	non-food item
		NGO	non-governmental organization
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
CPIEWG	Child protection in emergency working group	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
		OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CRI	Critical relief item		
C-to-C	Child-to-child		
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture	PCC	Parent Children Centre
		PHC	primary healthcare
		PoC	person of concern
DDM	Department of Displacement and Migration	PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
		PU	Première Urgence (First Aid)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	PWD	person with disabilities
DoH	Directorate of Health	QIP	quick impact project
ECD	early childhood development	RH	reproductive health
		RI	Relief International
GBV	gender-based violence	RRP	Regional Response Plan
GEC	Government Emergency Cell	RSD	refugee status determination
Gol	Government of Iraq		
GoJ	Government of Jordan		
GSO	General Security Office	SC	Save the Children
		SDC	Social Development Centre
		SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
HCW	Healthcare Worker		
HIS	Health Information System		
HRC	High Relief Commission	TCN	third country national
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation	TdH	Terre des Hommes
		UAM/SC	Unaccompanied minors and separated children
HWG	Health Working Group		
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UN	United Nations
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
IMC	International Medical Corps	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IR	Islamic Relief	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IRC	International Rescue Committee	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
IRD	International Relief and Development		
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide	UPP	Un Ponte Per
		UXO	Unexploded ordnance
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission	VoT	Victim of trafficking
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society		
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization		
		WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
KG	Kindergarden	WFP	World Food Programme
KR	Kurdistan Region	WHO	World Health Organization
		WVI	World Vision International
MC	Mercy Corps		

**All maps in this document were produced by:**



**Cover photo:** Syrian refugee children take shelter against the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan early in the morning in November 2012 © UNHCR / B. Sokol



**UNHCR**

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés