

Second Revision Syria Regional Response Plan



September 2012



UNITED NATIONS

SYRIA SITUATION

283,234 Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration as of 23 september 2012

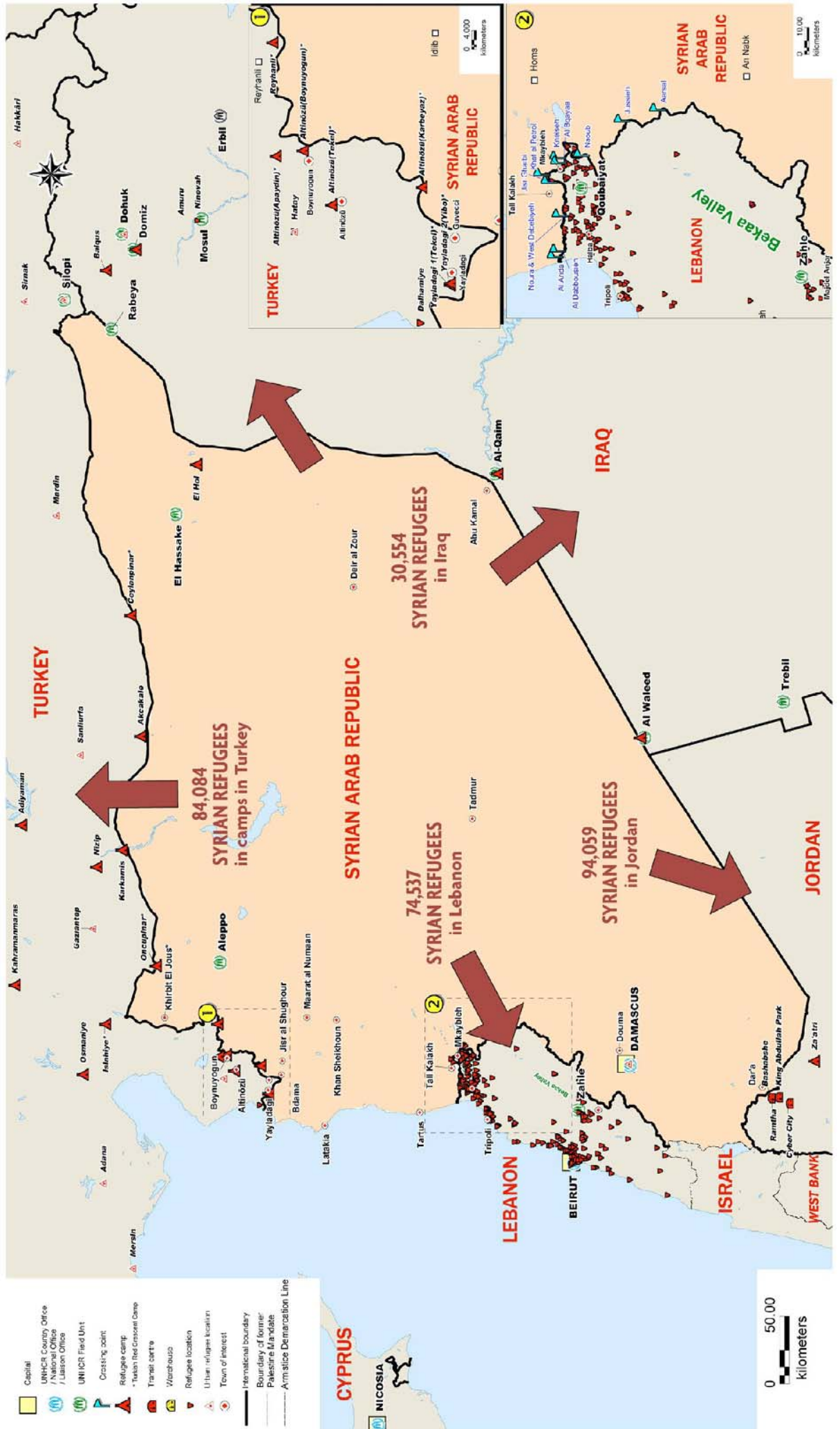


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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 23 March 2012, UN agencies and NGO partners, in close consultation with the refugee-hosting Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, presented the first inter-agency Regional Response Plan for Syrian Refugees with an appeal for US\$84.1 million to address the humanitarian needs of some 98,000 Syrian refugees over a period of six months. In June 2012, this plan was revised, and the planning figure doubled, owing to a significant increase in refugee numbers: this brought the overall response plan requirements to US\$193.2 million for a planned refugee population of 185,000 individuals.

In the space of just a few months following this June revision, deteriorating security circumstances in Syria have led to the exodus of even greater numbers of refugees, more than doubling refugee numbers in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. Now with more than 280,000 people registered or in need of humanitarian assistance and protection as of end of September, it has been necessary for agencies to again review their coordinated response to this sudden surge in refugees.

While the revision of the June humanitarian plan was in large part prompted by the significant increase in Syrian refugees across the region, some further developments have led to adjustments to the agencies' overall strategy. A considerable change in the refugee response was brought about by the opening of Za'atri Camp in Jordan, as well as the opening of additional camps in Turkey and Iraq. These developments have required humanitarian agencies to respond rapidly to emerging needs, particularly in Jordan where a significant part of the refugee response was anticipated for an urban environment among local host communities, rather than in a camp setting. Adjusting the response plan once again is also essential to allow agencies to continue providing timely, lifesaving, and effective humanitarian aid to the massive refugee outflow, 75 per cent of which is made up of women and children.

This September revision of the Syria Regional Response Plan covers the planning period from March to December 2012 and presents the sum of activities that participating agencies have agreed on as being necessary to meet the needs of the refugees. The total cost of these activities now amounts to US\$ 487,983,480 in support of 710,000 Syrian refugees, until the end of the year. The revised plan also focuses on preparations for the coming winter months, and on support to vulnerable refugees and host communities, in particular children.

As the host Governments and peoples of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey continue to demonstrate steadfast generosity and hospitality towards Syrian refugees, in respect of the principle of non-refoulement, the revised plan is designed to allow international actors to demonstrate their own solidarity and support for both refugees and the countries hosting them. The current size of the influx from Syria alone bears proof to the heavy responsibilities that hosting Governments and communities are carrying, and for which it is vital to ensure some burden-sharing.

This revised plan is a result of the coordinated efforts of 52 international and national agencies under the leadership and coordination of UNHCR. It includes the very welcome participation of an additional 10 NGOs. As before, the Regional Response Plan builds on what has already been implemented, including continuous assessment and best practices, to ensure that the protection and assistance needs of Syrian refugees are met until the end of 2012.

Table 1: Overview of Revised Financial Requirements per Agency

	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Total requirements in US\$ (Mar-Dec 2012)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)		1,100,000			1,100,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	525,000	650,000			1,175,000
ANERA		370,000			370,000
ARDD-Legal Aid	30,000				30,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	240,000				240,000
Care International	900,000				900,000
Caritas	1,500,000				1,500,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)		2,725,300			2,725,300
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	550,000				550,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)		2,025,000			2,025,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,365,000	2,765,000			4,130,000
GVC/Muslim Aid		1,650,000			1,650,000
Handicap International (HI)	904,000	1,900,000			2,804,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	850,000				850,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,370,000	598,500			1,968,500
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	460,000	785,000			1,245,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	2,532,595	1,125,000	3,650,000	1,960,000	9,267,595
International Relief and Development (IRD)	975,000				975,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,673,922			108,000	2,781,922
Internews	245,000				245,000
Intersos	780,799				780,799
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	771,469				771,469
JEN	20,000				20,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation and Relief (JHCO)	7,562,059				7,562,059
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	1,900,000				1,900,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	900,500				900,500
Madrasati Initiative	783,607				783,607
Médecins du Monde (MDM)	509,494	875,000			1,384,494
Mercy Corps (MC)	1,264,500	2,750,000			4,014,500
El Movimiento por la Paz (MPDL)		340,000			340,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,040,000	3,500,000			4,540,000
Polish Centre for International Aid (PCPM)		340,000			340,000
People in Need (PIN)				55,500	55,500
Première Urgence (PU-AMI)		650,000			650,000
Relief International (RI)	400,000				400,000
Restart		103,000			103,000
Save the Children International	5,220,000	2,337,000		150,000	7,707,000
Save the Children Jordan	353,000				353,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)		150,000			150,000
THW (Bundesanstalt TechnischesHilfswerk)	4,550,000				4,550,000
UNDP		1,000,000			1,000,000
UNESCO	1,675,000	125,000			1,800,000
UNFPA	2,827,632	1,225,000	2,359,500		6,412,132
UNHABITAT				100,000	100,000
UNHCR*	116,035,280	39,242,970	55,654,040	29,758,097	245,690,387
UNICEF**	39,999,985	16,014,500	6,000,000	10,200,000	79,047,833
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	650,000				650,000
UN Women	97,175				97,175
War Child Holland		734,000			734,000
WFP	41,421,246	18,607,315	7,270,404	3,858,743	71,157,708
WHO	2,650,000	400,000	1,200,000	1,350,000	5,600,000
World Vision International (WVI)		1,856,000			1,856,000
TOTAL	246,532,263	105,943,585	76,133,944	47,540,340	487,983,480

*The total amount includes \$5,000,000 for regional management and coordination and support to several thousand vulnerable Syrian refugees in North Africa and other countries, 7% overhead costs being charged on income towards this UNHCR Supplementary Budget.

**The total amount includes \$1,300,000 for regional management and coordination, and 7% overhead costs being charged on income towards this UNICEF Supplementary Budget.

Table 2: List of Participating Agencies

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- Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
 - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
 - ANERA
 - ARDD-Legal Aid
 - Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)
 - Care International
 - Caritas
 - Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)
 - Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
 - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)
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 - Save the Children International (SCI)
 - Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)
 - Terre des Hommes (TdH)
 - THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)
 - UNDP
 - UNESCO
 - UNFPA
 - UNHABITAT
 - UNHCR
 - UNICEF
 - Un Ponte Per (UPP)
 - UN Women
 - War Child Holland
 - WFP
 - WHO
 - World Vision International (WVI)
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2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Since the first revision of the Regional Response Plan (RRP) in June 2012, the number of Syrian refugees in the region has tripled. As of September, hundreds of thousands of Syrians have already fled to the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey; 280,000 have registered or applied to register in order to receive some form of assistance and protection. Over a thousand refugees continue to cross the borders on a daily basis. Many families have left their homes and villages owing to insecurity in these areas, reaching safety with very little beyond the clothes they are wearing and often after a perilous journey through conflict zones. UN agencies and NGO have responded to the crisis by augmenting their capacity through the positioning and distribution of humanitarian aid, the construction of new camps and the deployment of additional experienced staff. During the month of August 2012, the arrival of over 100,000 thousand refugees prompted operations to shift to emergency mode in order to respond to the sudden surge in humanitarian needs. In Jordan, for example, humanitarian actors established a night shift in order to support the influx of refugees arriving at night. Owing to this critical rise in the number of Syrian refugees and its implications for the immediate response as well as its sustainability in the coming winter months, the agencies participating in the RRP agreed to a second revision of their coordinated action for the remainder of the year.

As before, this revised plan has been prepared in full consultation with the Governments which are hosting Syrian refugees. Its priority remains the preservation of the favourable protection space granted to persons fleeing the Syrian unrest by the authorities and the people of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. The provision of the international assistance presented in this response plan is vital to meet the humanitarian needs of Syrians, to ensure some degree of burden-sharing and to demonstrate the international community's solidarity with the refugee, third country nationals and their host countries.

As lead agency in the regional response, UNHCR has ensured that this revision of the coordinated response places particular emphasis on preparedness for the winter months, which risk increasing the level of hardship for refugees and further straining resources. Moreover, with the start of a new school year and given that over 75 per cent of assisted refugees are women and children, this revision also provides for specific support targeting these groups, especially with education-related and recreational activities for refugee children.



A Syrian mother with her children registering with UNHCR in Amman, Jordan.

Most Syrian refugees arriving in Jordan and Lebanon originate respectively from Dera'a, Homs and Hama; while the majority of refugees arriving in Turkey originate from Idlib and Aleppo. However in the past few months, Jordan and Turkey saw the most significant increases in refugee numbers, each population nearly doubling in the month of August 2012 alone.

Since the first revision of the RRP in June 2012, Jordan, like the other host countries, has maintained a favourable protection climate for Syrian refugees, thanks to the commitment from its Government to maintain its borders open and to its adherence to a policy of non-refoulement. At the end of July 2012, the opening of Za'atri Camp followed a sharp increase in the pressure imposed by the growing influx of refugees on resources at the local community level. As a result, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) opted to partially suspend the system allowing refugees to leave transit camps to live in urban areas (the "bailing-out system"). This therefore means that all newly arrived refugees are now transferred to and reside in Za'atri Camp. Refugees who arrived prior to the opening of Za'atri Camp continue to reside in urban locations, either with host families or in private accommodation, while other refugees also remain in two transit centres.

In Lebanon, agencies participating in the response are currently assisting more than 70,000 Syrian refugees: 55 per cent in the Governorate of North Lebanon, 42 per cent in the Bekaa Valley, and the remaining 3 per cent in and around Beirut. These refugees do not have permits enabling them to circulate freely in Lebanon, nor are they entitled to work. They are therefore heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance and the generosity of the large numbers of local communities which have now sheltered them for many months.

While Iraq was not initially perceived as likely to host a large number of refugees from Syria, movements since the start of 2012 show that it too may be hosting over 50,000 by the end of the year. At present, more than 26,000 Syrian refugees have been registered with UNHCR in northern Iraq, in the Kurdistan Region (KR), in collaboration with the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM).

In Turkey, the Government has adopted a Temporary Protection regime for Syrian refugees, the majority of whom are hosted in 12 camps, with a further four camps set to open shortly, bringing the total number of camps to 16 with a total capacity of up to 130,000 refugees. As of September 2012, over 80,000 Syrian refugees were receiving protection and assistance in camps in the six border provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaras and Osmaniye.

Although the current revised response plan does not formalize planned activities in locations beyond Syria's immediate surroundings where Syrians are reported to be arriving, it is worth mentioning that several countries in Europe and in North Africa have noted a significant increase in the number of Syrians entering and remaining on their territory. And some of the authorities of the countries in question have expressed concern at the apparent vulnerability of some of these Syrians, some of whom have approached UNHCR for registration. Consequently, and subject to further needs assessments and consultations, UNHCR may have to be prepared to extend some limited one-time assistance to several thousand duly identified vulnerable refugees in Georgia, Armenia, Cyprus and Greece as well as in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

2.2 Population Planning Figures

Based on the trends of the past 18 months, it is anticipated that those currently being assisted are likely to remain in the countries of asylum at least until the end of the year. Added to this will be the new refugees who continue to cross the border, and others who may have not have immediately registered to receive protection and assistance, or who are currently awaiting registration. Assuming recent trends will remain relatively stable until the end of the year, the refugee planning figure used in the overall response now stands at a total of 710,000 people. UNHCR estimates that over 500,000 Syrians have fled to neighbouring countries, close to 300,000 have so far come forward to register and be assisted.

Projection of Syrian refugee population per host country until end of 2012

	Syrian refugee population as of 23 September	Total planning figure from March – December 2012
Jordan	94,059* (registered with UNHCR: 52,634)	250,000
Lebanon	74,537 (registered with UNHCR: 53,233)	120,000
Turkey	84,084**	280,000
Iraq	30,554 (registered with UNHCR: 14,156)	60,000
Total	283,234	710,000

* The Government of Jordan estimates that there are currently over 200,000 Syrians on its territory.

** This figure only includes Syrian refugees currently registered and assisted in camps by the Government of Turkey. To date Turkey has assisted 120,000 Syrian refugees.

2.3 Regional Strategic Objectives

The Syria Regional Response Plan 2012 consolidates the humanitarian requirements and activities for a response to displacement from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries. Given the varying needs in each of the host countries, individual country responses are elaborated upon in detailed country chapters. The overall regional strategic objectives which were already identified in the initial formulation of the Regional Response Plan continue to be relevant, 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 refugees¹ fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic have access to the neighbouring territories in order to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from refoulement.

Since the beginning of the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic, the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq have kept their borders open for Syrians fleeing violence, and have generously provided protection and assistance. Syrians do not need visas to enter Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey or Iraq, and the Governments have also accepted those Syrians who enter the country through unofficial border crossings. Essential protection activities include registration; monitoring the countries' commitments to open borders and advocating for freedom of movement inside the country of asylum; conducting training on refugee protection principles, especially on non-refoulement; and intervening on individual cases and response activities addressing protection risks, detention visits, and maintaining the civilian character of asylum. With women and children 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 be addressed.

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

The violence in the Syrian Arab Republic has particularly affected the most vulnerable segments of the Syrian population, and many refugees arrive with limited means to cover their basic needs. Others, who can at first rely on savings or support from host families, may require assistance if their displacement continues and their situation becomes more precarious. In Jordan and Lebanon in particular, priority areas of intervention include: the provision of food vouchers, non-food items or cash/voucher 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 Turkey, the humanitarian community aims at supporting the provision of assistance by the Turkish Government to Syrians in camps and container cities. Agencies are also responsible for providing assistance and protection to people of concern of other nationalities, an urban caseload which has increased significantly due to the situation inside Syria. In Iraq, UNHCR is leading the UN Country Team response in coordination with the Ministry of Interior in establishing and managing newly established refugee camps and providing protection and assistance to Syrian refugees scattered in other areas of the country.

¹Those include ex-Syria Iraqis and Somalis.

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

While the Syrian Refugee Response Plan does not present any financial requirements for a mass influx scenario, contingency planning is a continuous process which is paramount for the humanitarian community to be able to respond swiftly should a large-scale influx occur.

2.4 Planning Assumptions

This revised Regional Response Plan is based on planning assumptions to cover the humanitarian needs of:

- Syrian refugees who are registered with UNHCR and/or host Governments of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey;
- Syrian refugees who had already fled into neighbouring countries but have only now come forward to register and request assistance;
- New Syrian refugee arrivals who continue to cross the border.

While the political context remains uncertain, the revised RRP provides for humanitarian assistance and support to some 710,000 Syrian refugees until the end of 2012. In some countries, activities will continue to focus on supporting refugees in an urban or a host community context, while in other operations planning focuses solely on camp-based activities. Alongside the provision of assistance to Syrian refugees, all operations have given consideration to including the needs of vulnerable host communities which have also been affected by events in Syria and in the region as a whole.

While the planning figure may have to be revised depending on another major shift in the situation, it is generally assumed that Syrian refugees will remain in the neighbouring countries until the situation inside Syria stabilizes, allowing them to return in safety.

2.5 Coordination

This revised Regional Response Plan is the result of an inclusive process bringing together numerous humanitarian partners. UNHCR has worked in close consultation with host Governments to ensure a strategic, consolidated and coordinated inter-agency response in support of the humanitarian needs for Syrian refugees in the region. The plan aims to support national authorities in each of the refugee-hosting countries to provide timely humanitarian support for Syrian refugees.



Al-Qa'im Camp for Syrian refugees in Northern Iraq.
© UNHCR / 2012

The current plan is a result of the collective efforts of 52 UN agencies and local and international non-governmental partners. The plan has been revised and prepared on the basis of field assessments and coordinated strategic discussions and planning sessions with all partners involved. Regular coordination meetings take place at the capital level and sector group meetings at the field level.

In order to support national authorities in each of the affected countries

to provide timely humanitarian assistance to those in need, the international humanitarian community has developed the Syria Humanitarian Response Framework (SHRF). The SHRF comprises:

- Operations covering the needs inside Syria;
- Operations covering the needs in neighbouring countries as presented in this document.

The Regional Refugee Coordinator for Syrian refugees works closely with the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator with a view of ensuring a common strategic vision and a well-coordinated and rapid response to an evolving humanitarian situation. 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 harmonious and effective regional response.

UNHCR Representatives also work 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.

2.6 Information Management

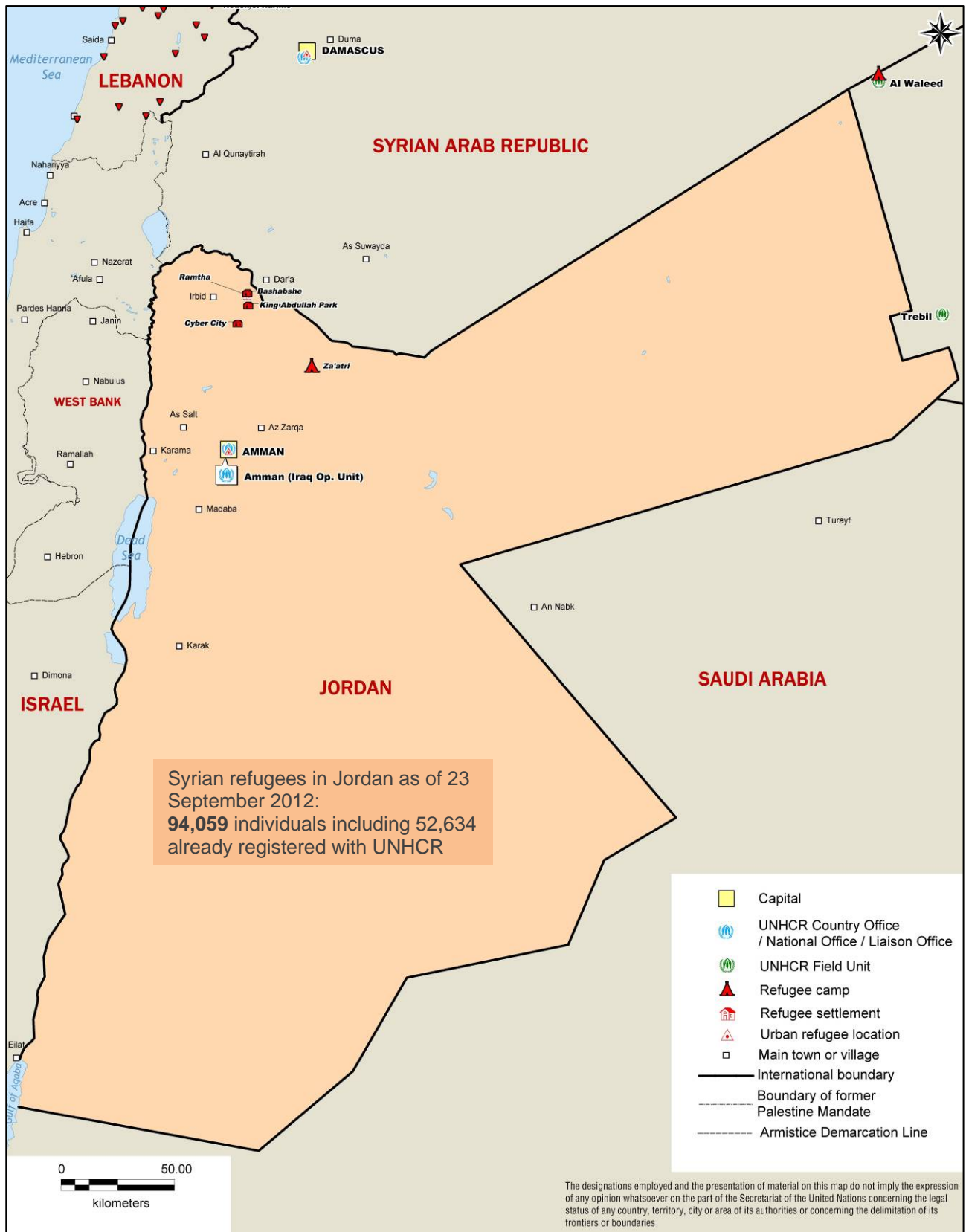
In an effort to ensure timely coordinated information management, UNHCR has set up a web portal dedicated to the humanitarian response to Syrian refugee crisis. The web portal was first established in March 2012 and constitutes an essential tool for sharing “real time” information among UN agencies,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

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

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>

3. COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Jordan



3.1.1 Executive Summary

A small middle-income country with significant levels of unemployment (13%), Jordan continues to show tolerance and hospitality to a large refugee and asylum-seeker population. Just like in the rest of the region, the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan has far surpassed initial projections². By 23 September, 94,059 Syrian refugees were either registered or on the verge of registering with UNHCR, i.e. over four times the number three months earlier in June.

Based on the trends in arrivals from July to September, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in need of assistance in Jordan by the end of 2012 might reach 250,000, including roughly 155,000 hosted in camps and 95,000 in Jordanian cities and towns. At the time of drafting this revision, roughly 35 per cent of the refugee population, i.e. over 31,100 persons, were hosted in transit centres and the new camp of Za'atri, with the rest (over 57,000) residing with host communities³, and with more than 1,000 Syrians crossing the border every day. And while Syrians initially originated from the region of Dera'a, just on the other side of the border, recent trends show that a significant number is now coming from Homs, Damascus and Hama, which confirms the deepening of the crisis.

The Government of Jordan (GoJ) has repeatedly expressed and reaffirmed its willingness to maintain its borders open and its policy of non-refoulement vis-à-vis Syrians. 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 of the flow and the limited capacities of local communities have accelerated the opening of multiple transit facilities as well as a tented camp in the northern part of the country ("Za'atri Camp"). While the creation of such a camp had, in the previous version of the response plan, 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 or strengthen levels of assistance for the scattered urban refugees living alongside their Jordanian peers, they also need to deploy significant resources to ensure the best possible services and assistance for refugees in the new tented camp while also preparing for the likely need to establish additional tented camps in under two months, if refugee arrival continue at their current level.

Whether in camps or in host communities, 75 per cent of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. This explains why the response largely continues to focus on services targeting these specific groups, prioritizing health and education. Another priority to emerge is the continued improvement in capacity of Za'atri Camp which, if the influx continues, is set to host a substantial number of refugees, for whom all basic needs will need to be covered by humanitarian actors.

As Syrian refugees in urban settings are granted access to basic public services (including health, education, shelter, supply in water and electricity), the pressure on national 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. Both the needs of the Syrian refugees, living in transit centres, camps or host communities, and those of host

² In the first revision of the RRP, in June 2012, the refugee population planning figure for Jordan was of 70,000 refugees in need of assistance by the end of 2012.

³ By end of August, Jordanian authorities estimated that 180,000 Syrians had entered the country since the beginning of the unrest.

communities themselves, have dramatically risen over the past few months. Consequently, it is essential to support Jordan's efforts to host Syrian refugees in dignified conditions.

3.1.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

In the planning of activities, agencies draw on the statistics of Syrians who have active UNHCR registration, as well as estimates from local community-based organizations and lists compiled by JHCO. Based on the assistance already provided and recent trends in arrivals, it is estimated that 250,000 Syrians will require assistance in Jordan by the end of 2012. While the GoJ refers to some 180,000 Syrians in Jordan, not all are registered or in need of assistance. Now that UNHCR has received official authorization to undertake off-site registration outside of Amman, field offices will be opened in Irbid and Mafraq and a mobile registration team will cover the centre and the south of the country.

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 bailed-out 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 in Jordan receive humanitarian assistance, regardless of the length of their stay in these facilities.

Cyber City transit site in particular caters specifically for longer-staying families, while single men were hosted in Stadium up to 12 August. UNHCR and partner agencies have maintained a permanent presence in each transit facility, carrying out regular protection monitoring and interventions. This has revealed that the vast majority of new arrivals in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance, being poor and particularly vulnerable, with over 50 per cent being children and a large number of female-headed households in addition to scores of unaccompanied and separated children.

In urban settings, the main needs centre on the payment of accommodation (rented flats), basic household items, water, sanitation, food, as well as access 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 girls⁴.

⁴ UPP, Comprehensive Assessment on Syrian Refugees Residing in the Community in Northern Jordan, August 2012 and IRC SGBV Advocacy Note, August 2012.

3.1.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

Since the initial launch of the RRP in March 2012, the sector response strategies have been strengthened. Seven working groups ensure a coordinated response in the areas of protection, education, health, food assistance, WASH, cash assistance and NFI distribution, shelter and site coordination. An inter-agency task force, attended by representatives of UN agencies and NGOs also meets on a regular basis for inter-sectoral coordination purposes. The following three scenarios are used to facilitate planning:

a) Syrian refugees are hosted by Jordanian communities

Since the start of the Syrian refugee influx, the response has largely been based on the hospitality of the people of Jordan. Initially, many Syrians either stayed with host families or rented accommodation, particularly in Ramtha, Mafraq, Ma'an, Irbid, and Karak Governorates. The Government, community organizations, national and international NGOs have supported Syrians and host families through health assistance, household support, cash assistance, food distribution, special services for vulnerable individuals and education for children. However, as the number of Syrian arrivals continued to grow and host communities' resources came under pressure, the bailing-out process has become increasingly difficult to sustain. Given the resulting additional burden on the

GoJ's and local communities' resources, the need to counteract potential threats to relations between refugees and host communities has emerged. In order to promote inclusion, tolerance, peaceful co-existence and positive transformation of host communities, humanitarian agencies are implementing participatory activities targeting stakeholders dealing with issues affecting the lives of both host and refugee communities.



Syrian refugee registering in Zarqa, Jordan.

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b) Syrian refugees remain in existing buildings transformed into humanitarian transit sites

Bashabsheh building complex in Al-Ramtha has been sheltering new arrivals, mainly Syrians crossing into Jordan at unofficial border points, since April 2011. UNHCR has rehabilitated six buildings at the site and with UNICEF, WFP and other UN agencies and NGOs has supported the authorities in providing assistance in this transit facility, including protection, water and sanitation, child friendly activities and education, food and NFIs. Over 10,000 Syrians stayed temporarily in Bashabsheh before its closure at the end of July. In addition, a six-storey building in the Cyber City complex (Al-Ramtha) with a maximal capacity of 500 persons has sheltered and continues to shelter refugee families. The King Abdallah Park container site is also still running, with a capacity of 1,500 individuals. Compared to tented camps, the option of giving shelter within existing structures is considered preferable for the most vulnerable refugees.

c) Syrian refugees are sheltered in tented sites

The solution of giving shelter to Syrian refugees in tented camps came into effect only at the end of July, the Government of Jordan identifying the site of Za'atri in consultation with UNHCR. The living conditions there are particularly difficult due to the harsh environment and climate. However, the proximity of water and electricity make it a favourable site for a tented camp; and measures, like graveling of the ground, are being undertaken to improve the situation in the camp.



Za'atri Camp.

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Initially considered for 150,000 persons, the maximum capacity of Za'atri camp had to be reduced to 80,000. Given the likelihood of a continued influx of refugees into the country, the GoJ will have to identify and assess the suitability of new sites with UNHCR support. Tented sites have to respect international humanitarian standards - also known as "SPHERE standards". The GoJ is responsible for the management of tented sites, with the operational support of UNHCR and other UN and non-governmental humanitarian actors.

Protection

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.

Up to the end of July, Syrians entering Jordan through unofficial border points were received by the Jordanian authorities and hosted temporarily in four transit facilities in Ramtha Governorate, with the vast majority managing to leave these facilities upon "sponsorship" by a Jordanian citizen. Since 29 July, this bailing-out system has been partially suspended, and currently, except for specific humanitarian cases, all Syrians entering Jordan illegally are taken to be hosted in Za'atri Camp.

UNHCR has so far carried out the registration and documentation of asylum applications in Amman and the transit facilities in Ramtha for 88,141 refugees. It has now secured approval by the GoJ to establish registration centres in the northern governorates (Irbid and Amman) and to set up one mobile registration team for the Centre and the South of the country. In addition, UNHCR also registers Syrians arriving in Za'atri and issues ration cards. This allows for early identification of vulnerabilities and specific needs amongst new arrivals, as well as orientation and referral to service providers, whether in urban areas or within the camp. UNHCR's field and outreach presence in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq and Zarqa has moreover enabled Syrians outside Amman to approach help desks to seek registration appointments and assistance for transportation to Amman. At the end of August, out of the some 70,000 Syrians refugees registered or pending registration with UNHCR, almost 60 per cent were residing in urban settings. And while the recent focus has been to address the needs in Za'atri Camp, humanitarian agencies will continue to strengthen their protection, assistance, registration and outreach capacity for the urban refugee response.

The readiness of the Government of Jordan to engage in dialogue and cooperate closely with the

humanitarian community has enabled UNHCR to organize a number of well attended, targeted training events, especially in the northern governorates. Some 850 police, army, security staff, border guards, governors and other relevant government counterparts have participated in these sessions, thus contributing to build a constructive exchange on how to address specific challenges on the ground.

With regard to emerging protection problems specific to women and children, a well-functioning coordination mechanism has been put in place, resulting in the development of a common inter-agency referral form, a service guide including protection service providers in five governorates, key messages on child protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV), inter-agency standard operating procedures (SOPs) including a referral pathway and shared intake form for agencies providing protection services within Za’atri, as well as advanced exchanges on child labour issues with the child labour unit of the Ministry of Labour. Orientation sessions have begun in Za’atri and host communities to streamline service providers’ standards of operation. Agencies are also exploring the potential to share programming space to maximize the effectiveness of service interventions for shared target populations. The CP and SGBV Working Group members have managed to make contact with 3,488 persons through community outreach and awareness-raising activities for protection issues specific to children and women, and more than 8,000 children and their family members have received psychosocial services. Over 1,400 children and women have received case management services and been referred to relevant service providers. 2,346 counselling sessions have moreover taken place with children, women, men and their caregivers to address psychosocial and protection concerns. Capacity-building activities amongst service providers were carried out for 829 people and other stakeholders (such as local authorities, religious leaders, police forces and health professionals) to enhance understanding on children and women’s protection issues in emergencies, including clinical management of rape and caring for SGBV survivors. Meanwhile comprehensive protection services have been put in place in Za’atri, including safe spaces for children, youth and women, case management system and awareness raising activities.

Given the size and length of stay of the refugee population, humanitarian agencies have started work on enhancing the active participation of stakeholders dealing with issues affecting the life of refugees in Jordanian communities. Moreover the availability and prioritization of funds for quick impact projects (QIPs) and community impact projects (CIPs) 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.

Protection challenges

- Mitigation of tensions between refugees and host communities, potentially arising due to increased pressure on limited national resources
- Freedom of movement curtailed in hosting facilities (transit centres and camps) through the partial suspension of the bailing-out system
- Counselling and management of Syrian refugees who have expressed to the Jordanian authorities their willingness to return to Syria
- Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of operations in hosting facilities
- Identification, tracing and accompaniment of very vulnerable persons, in particular unaccompanied minors, inside and outside the camp settings
- Support to refugee population in need of psychosocial support (potentially 60% of the total population to varying degrees)
- Monitoring of populations within the camp, but also outside in urban areas

Cash and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

UNHCR, either directly or through implementing partners, continues to provide Syrian refugees with NFIs. In the transit centres of Bashabsheh, King Abdullah Park, Cyber City and Stadium, all new arrivals have received a kit of household items, including kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits. From March to mid-September, 54,578 Syrian refugees (some 11,000 families) have benefited from this assistance. For refugees living in urban settings, kits have included mattresses, kitchen sets, blankets, pillows, bed linens, quilts, sanitary napkins, jerry cans and food packs. The major constraint of gaining access to Syrians dispersed within host communities was overcome by developing distribution capacities through NGOs, JHAS and local actors, mainly in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid and Amman. These organisations also helped identify vulnerable families living in remote areas that might otherwise have not been supported. Since 29 July, UNHCR has ensured the systematic distribution of NFI kits to Syrian families upon arrival in Za'atri Camp⁵, also providing for the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits on a regular basis.

Since the early stages of the refugee influx, three programmes of cash assistance has been put in place in order to support vulnerable refugees living in Jordanian host communities in cooperation with the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) and a network of community based organizations: a voucher system (for household items and clothes), a one-time emergency cash assistance and a limited regular cash assistance for the most destitute families. By mid-September, UNHCR had given one-time urgent cash grant to 719 families and monthly cash grant to 1,883 families, all beneficiaries having been assessed and selected according to vulnerability criteria taking into account the poverty line, their economic situation and protection risks. Regular cash assistance has been limited to three months for each case, after which a re-evaluation of the needs is needed⁶. The secure dispensation of cash assistance has moreover been strengthened biometric identification via IRIS-scanning.

A number of UN agencies and NGOs (IRD, ICMC, IOCC, ACTED, Caritas, Jordanian Red Crescent Society) have also developed their own capacities in terms of constitution of contingency emergency stock, distribution of cash assistance and NFIs to Syrian refugees and their Jordanian hosts. Some actors have catered for household items or sanitary materials, while others have provided cash assistance, mainly to cover housing rental costs.

Coordination has been ensured through the regular meetings of the Cash and NFIs Working Group in order to avoid duplication, and facilitate cross-check implementation strategies, and the identification of gaps. Several members of the Working Group are using the UNHCR-managed Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS), which enables to capture data on beneficiaries and cross-check assistance already provided.

Cash and NFI challenge

Broadening of the distribution of Cash assistance and NFI among the Syrian refugees living in urban settings, with identification and outreach of the most vulnerable persons.

⁵ Families made up of five members receive the following items: one mattresses for each family member, two blankets per family member, one kitchen set, one solar lamp, one family hygiene kit, one pack of diapers for each child under 3 years, 3 synthetic mat, one jerry can, plastic bucket, tent cleaning set and sanitary napkins for female over 12 years old.

⁶ Three levels of cash assistance have been defined: monthly rate for families of 1-2 person(s), JD50 (US\$71); monthly rate for families of 3-5 persons, JD100 (US\$141); monthly rate for families of 6 and above, JD120 (US\$170).

Site Coordination and Site Management

Initially, four operational transit sites were constructed or rehabilitated by humanitarian actors near Ramtha, Northern governorate of Irbid, a few kilometres from the Syria-Jordan border crossing point, 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. Up to end of July, transit sites provided new arrivals with temporary shelter and "new arrival" kit, until they found a "sponsor" and established in a Jordanian host community. Almost 50,000 Syrian refugees had been registered with UNHCR in urban areas by the end of August⁷.

With the opening of Za'atri tented camp in Mafraq Governorate, the transit sites of Bashabshe and Stadium were closed, bailing procedures having been partially suspended. By mid-September, 29,402 refugees had been transferred to the new camp.

Site coordination and management challenges

- Improvement of living conditions in Za'atri camp, made difficult by dust, wind, extreme day-time and night-time temperatures, including the timely winterization of tents, stabilization and proper drainage of the site
- Identification of new camp site(s) for 75,000 refugees
- Empowerment of refugee leadership for self-management

Food

The needs assessment carried out jointly by the GoJ and humanitarian agencies in March-April 2012 confirmed that Syrian families had depleted their resources and were growing increasingly dependent on assistance from NGOs and host communities. Food was identified as a major priority need. Since the assessment, food sector partners have continued to provide direct food assistance to Syrians across the country through a combination of prepared meals, food parcels, dry rations and food voucher programs.

In urban settings, food sector partners have engaged in assistance for Syrians living in host communities. JHCO, Al Kitab Al Sunna Association and Nedaa Alkaire Association are supplying over 16,000 Syrians with cash assistance for food purchases. With the support of Red Crescent societies from the Gulf States, the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) has distributed 53,309 food parcels to Syrian families living in Jordanian communities with monthly food parcels including rice, sugar, legumes, tomato paste, oil, pasta, tuna, tea, cheese and powdered milk. JRCS will continue to distribute food parcels to over 11,000 families across the country until the end of December 2012. In Cyber City, JRCS is working in partnership with UNWRA, providing fruit and vegetables to the residents.

In May, June and July, WFP provided food packages and dry rations to Syrians living in urban areas, working through partners JRCS and JHCO. Since August, WFP has transitioned to food vouchers supporting some 23,000 refugees. To ensure regular and reliable food assistance, WFP has put together a new value - based food voucher assistance programme, giving refugees more choice and supporting local markets. Food vouchers include eighteen different items, providing for dietary diversity, and are valued at JD22 (US\$31) per individual per month. The voucher programme is

⁷The shelter support given to the Syrian refugees living inside host communities comes under the Cash and NFI sector.

implemented in cooperation with Islamic Relief Worldwide, Human Relief Foundation and Save the Children; and will be expanded to provide food assistance for potentially up to 95,000 Syrians living in urban areas by the end of 2012.

In transit facilities and Za'atri camp, WFP has become engaged in the main food interventions in the transit facilities and Za'atri refugee camp. With its partners Takiyet Um Ali and Human Relief Foundation, WFP has managed daily onsite distributions of two cooked meals in the camp and food voucher programs for refugees in transit centres. Many food sector partners have also supplied one-time food distributions in the transit centres and camp, particularly during the month of Ramadan. WFP plans to continue providing cooked meals until communal kitchens are completed in Za'atri Camp, when distribution of dry rations will commence. The dry rations will include six items; wheat flour (or bread), rice, bulgur wheat, lentils, oil and sugar. JHCO will provide fresh food for the camp for a period of six months while UNHCR will ensure the distribution of complementary food for at least two months (October and November), including vegetables, tuna, cheese, sweet corn, tomato paste, spices and tea.

Pending the improvement of functional market structures within the camp, the transition to food vouchers will start in December 2012. Based on UNHCR refugee inflow estimates, the additional camps required to host new refugees as of mid-to-late October will adopt a similar provision of communal kitchens and market structures, and the transition from dry rations to food vouchers. Depending on results of current and future nutrition surveys and the WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), new feeding programs may be introduced.

Food challenges

- Broadening of food voucher and food basket distribution among the Syrian refugees living in urban areas, with identification and outreach of the most vulnerable persons
- Construction of communal kitchen and transition from wet-feeding to dry rations in transit and camp facilities
- Development of effective and dynamic market structures inside camp(s) able to absorb a voucher programmes for 80,000/75,000 refugees

Education

The Education Sector Working Group actors have provided emergency assistance to vulnerable Syrian children and have achieved tangible results on the ground. UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Education (MoE), has ensured that Syrian children have free access to public schools across the country, regardless of their status. Pending their registration with UNHCR, Syrian refugee children will be granted continuous free access to public schools during the academic year 2012-2013. Outreach activities have provided the schooling information to more than 10,000 parents and children through a joint project between UNICEF and Save the Children Jordan. Moreover the latter has worked with local schools and host communities to assist Syrian students and their parents in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Jerash, and Zarqa. These services included an active referral mechanism amongst different service providers in education and child protection. Specific actions for supporting school enrolment were also implemented through the distribution of school kits and "Back to School" grants.

By the end of August, approximately 17,000 Syrian children had been enrolled in public schools in 39 directorates with the number increasing as the registration continues in schools. During the summer break in July and August, UNICEF and MoE designed and implemented summer catch-up classes for 5,200 children in 40 schools. This initiative aimed to minimize the learning gap between vulnerable Syrian children and Jordanian children in host communities. In addition, the children participated in recreational activities during summer camp and received school bags and supplies. Despite the possibility of free registration in public schools, a joint assessment carried out by the Government and the UN has revealed a worrying number of school-aged children (especially at the secondary level) who are not attending school. A large number of adolescents (12-18) are reportedly working to help meet the basic needs of their families which means agencies must not only raise awareness about existing education opportunities but must also seek ways to reintegrate children involved in child labour activities within the education system and provide

Meanwhile education partners have focused their efforts on providing a wide variety of education-related services in host communities.



Syrian refugee children in a camp in Jordan / © UNHCR / 2012

Questscope has conducted community-led participatory reflection and action appraisals (PRAs) in Ramtha, Irbid, Mafraq, and East Amman as part of a non-formal programme preparation for Syrian children and adolescents in host communities. The result of the appraisals helped prioritize three target locations, Ramtha, Mafraq and Irbid based on the highest concentration of Syrian refugees. Community-based organizations in those locations have

been assessed to partner in providing informal and non-formal education services. Literacy and numeracy learning classes complemented by life skills and social awareness activities have commenced targeting 500 children. Partners such as East Amman Charity Organization, Caritas, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) have provided and continue to provide 700 Syrian children and youths with informal education services including literacy classes, arts and crafts, music classes in East Amman. Save the Children International in partnership with UNICEF has equipped child friendly spaces in 40 schools. Five Parent-Child Centres targeting pre-primary children have been established in host communities while additional four were established in Za'atri Camp. UNESCO is preparing to conduct teachers' training on INEE standards for teaching strategies in emergency situations and to launch a water education campaign through various printed and electronic media. It has also provided support to JHCO in establishing a database to manage and monitor service delivery for vulnerable Syrians. Approximately 9,300 Syrian and Jordanian students in host communities received education kits through support from Mercy Corps, UNHCR, and UNICEF in Amman, Mafraq and Ramtha.

Recognising that uninterrupted access to education is key to securing refugee children's schooling, the MoE, UNICEF and its partners are working to ensure all vulnerable children have access to learning opportunities wherever they are. In this RRP revision, the Education Sector Working

Group has further planned for the establishment of schools in camp settings. Inside of the Za'atri Camp, the MoE and UNICEF are preparing for their "back-to-school" campaign while school registration of children in the camp has started in collaboration with Save the Children Jordan. As of 12 September, almost 1,500 school-aged children had been registered in Za'atri. However, rapidly establishing learning spaces within the camp will require further funding for UNICEF and its partners.

Education challenges

- Provision of continuous support to develop Jordanian education capacities both in terms of financial and human resources (teachers, school counsellors)
- Set up of schools in Za'atri camp
- Identification of school-aged children, working for contributing to family incomes and therefore not attending school, and responding to the issue of working children
- Insertion of newly arrived refugee children in the education system (through rapid registration, official enrolment and remedial education including catch-up classes)

Health and nutrition

The Ministry of Health (MoH) has produced a Strategic Plan to guide all donors and partners as to how best to direct their support to healthcare. A National Emergency Health Committee has been set up to review national strategic needs in responding to Syrian refugees and to ensure that Jordanians are not affected. The committee also vets all existing and potential partners and oversees their inputs.

Since March 2012, the GoJ has formally allowed Syrians registered with UNHCR to benefit from provision of primary and secondary healthcare through public healthcare centres. In practice, the MoH has provided free primary medical services for registered Syrian refugees and some free medical services for non-registered Syrians, while other services were available at the rate reserved for foreigners.

MoH opened a primary clinic to provide free medical services to Syrians residing in Al Ramtha transit facilities. A referral system to Ramtha Hospital has also been put in place for secondary healthcare interventions. After the closure of Bashabsheh transit centre, the clinic was transferred to King Abdullah Park, where IOM has provided primary healthcare and UNFPA has supported the establishment of room for specialized health services aimed at women and children. In partnership with the national societies of Gulf States, the Jordanian Red Crescent Society provided expert medical teams and established a comprehensive field hospital in Mafraq. The set up of three mobile health clinics is also planned to reach out to the Syrian refugee population in the same governorate.

Through its implementing partners, UNHCR has provided 20,472 primary and secondary healthcare consultations (13,544 patients) between January and August 2012 and continues to support the integration of the management of chronic diseases into primary healthcare centres services. In Za'atri Camp, health facilities are already in place for primary healthcare services. Moreover, three field hospitals have been established, providing emergency and life-saving interventions for injured and wounded refugees along with other major surgeries.

Reproductive health services – such as consultations, provision of family planning methods, and awareness-raising on reproductive health issues – have been provided through static and mobile medical units from JHAS with support from UNHCR, UNFPA, IMC and, more recently in Za'atri,

from the French Gynaecologists without Borders and the Saudi Physicians across Countries. 438 pregnant women have also received specific reproductive health services through implementing partner clinics.

IMC has supported mental health services system and continues providing mental health and psychological services through its clinics in four geographical areas, with increased assistance for Syrian patients in Mafraq and Ramtha, along with a roving team and mental health services in Za'atri Camp. The military field hospitals also offer psychiatric services. WHO has supported the provision of mental health services through three community mental health centres in Amman and in Irbid, and one model in-patient unit in Fuheis Hospital.

Emergency healthcare services have been available for persons of concern via JHAS and Caritas networks. UNHCR has covered the treatment costs for stabilization when expenses were reported through JHAS or Caritas within 24 hours. Life-saving interventions and essential tertiary care services have been provided for 120 Syrians under the Exceptional Care Committee mechanism. 264 Syrians have received in-patient secondary and tertiary services through implementing partners.

IOM has screened 16,116 individuals for TB and delivered TB awareness sessions to 20,792 individuals. Ten confirmed TB cases were thus identified and followed-up while 66 individuals suspected TB cases were cleared through standard radiological/lab investigations.

A mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) survey for children under 5 years old has been implemented in Za'atri Camp by UNICEF and WFP. The Government of Jordan UN agencies WFP will conduct a nationwide SMART Nutrition Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Jordan during the months of September-October.

Health and nutrition challenges

- Improved coordination among health actors
- Impact of free care for registered Syrian refugees on host community, quality of health services and medical resources (essential medication, vaccines)
- Generalised use of the Health information system (HIS), linked to the Refugee Assistance and Information System (RAIS, UNHCR database accessible to partners) to avoid duplication of services
- Improvement in the use of available reproductive health services by beneficiaries (awareness raising activities and supports, family planning methods)
- Conditions of access to healthcare services for Syrians not registered with UNHCR
- Provision of life saving emergency treatment and provision of essential tertiary care to Syrian refugees in need (cancer, renal failure, thalassemia)
- Reinforcement of technical and financial capacities of primary healthcare centres, clinics and hospitals which receive large numbers of Syrian refugees (especially in the north of the country)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Humanitarian agencies have been assessing the most urgent WASH needs with the Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation, as well as the northern governorates of Mafrq and Irbid. Under the lead of UNICEF and with the support of UNHCR, a WASH Working Group was created, tasked with addressing basic WASH needs and providing essential services to refugees. The group is about to release a global WASH strategy.

WASH interventions have been carried out in the initial four transit centres and Za'atri camp, guaranteeing access to safe water, the construction of sanitation facilities (toilets, showers, laundry areas), the removal of solid waste and wasted water, the provision of hygiene kits, and water conservation and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Outside the camps, the growing numbers of displaced Syrians has put increased pressure on local capacities to provide basic public services (especially water, already very scarce in Jordan) for both Syrians and host communities. Further WASH mitigating interventions have been planned after the completion of the rehabilitation of existing water sources and associated delivery infrastructures, the identification of new water sources, and the improvement of solid waste management. Small-scale interventions in local schools are planned in order to refurbish WASH-related infrastructures. Water conservation and hygiene promotion campaigns targeting vulnerable Syrians and host communities are being conducted and will be expanded before the end of the year. IRD has made functional one borehole and two water filtration plants while Mercy Corps is constructing three additional boreholes to increase access to water in Ramtha and Mafrq regions for the benefit of refugees and host communities.

In Za'atri Camp, safe water has been provided thanks to truck transportation (up to 1,150 cubic metres/day). Alternative water sources have been identified to gradually reduce water trucking. Two additional boreholes are to be drilled in the coming months by Mercy Corp to cover all minimum water needs for up to 100,000 persons. 60 WASH units each comprising five toilets, five showers and hand washing facilities have been completed. Those for the use of women (30 units) additionally hold four laundry basins with taps. Also, 99 mobile toilets and 59 mobile showers are in use but to be replaced with permanent units. 150-250 m³/day of wastewater are evacuated from Za'atri camp by TWH and disposed of in the municipal dumping grounds. ACTED has started hygiene promotion campaigns in favour of water conservation, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation in the camp. Cleaning services cover all camp facilities and 25-37 tons of garbage are collected and disposed of each day.

WASH challenges

- Technical support and institutional capacity building to national institutions dealing with WASH (Jordan Water Authority, Yarmouk Water Company, municipalities)
- Improvement of water resource management, notably through redevelopment and levelling of water infrastructures in the Northern region to limit aquifer depletion
- Design and construction of long term-WASH installations in camp(s) (reticulated water supply with elevated water reservoirs, sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant)
- Drainage system to be put in place in Za'atri camp to limit the risk of water pounding under severe rainy conditions (flat terrain and clay soil)
- Sensitization on adequate use of water installations and development of sense of ownership of beneficiaries to limit repairs and maintenance-related costs
- High cost of WASH technologies (drilling of boreholes, installation of water and sewage networks, wastewater treatment plants)

3.1.4 Coordination

Humanitarian agencies are working in close collaboration with the Jordanian Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, as well as the Ministry of Education.

UNHCR chairs an inter-agency task force consisting of all key agencies involved in the response: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNRWA, UN Women, IOM, as well as NGOs, which are included in the process as both implementing and operational partners. JHCO, the umbrella organization coordinating local and community-based organizations, is also represented. UNHCR is largely using the pre-existing coordination mechanisms established through the RRP for Iraqi refugees to ensure proper coordination and information flow among all actors.

Regular sectoral meetings are organised for responding to issues related to protection (including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-group), education, health (including Reproductive Health and Mental Health sub-groups), food security, WASH, cash assistance and NFIs, and shelter, site coordination and site management. All working groups and sub-working groups meet regularly with attendance from UN agencies, NGOs and institutional partners. Field working groups, holding meetings mainly in Za'atri Camp, have also been activated.

Area coordination meetings have been put in place in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq and Ma'an in order to coordinate the efforts of all actors at field level. The purpose of these meetings is to bring local government, operational actors and community-based organizations around one table to agree on the best possible assistance implementation strategy in their area of responsibility.

Some organisations 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 Syrian refugees, to identify and fill gaps and avoid duplication. This is the case of the Islamic Charity Society Centre and the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (which relies on ICRC, IFRC and the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies contributions).

As a means to accelerate and optimize the registration of persons of concern and facilitate the coordination of assistance delivery, UNHCR has developed an online data-entry system, Refugee Assistance and Information System (RAIS). This system has been made available to humanitarian actors with access controlled by UNHCR. RAIS gathers general and specialized information, and incorporates health-related information from the Health Information System (HIS).



Syrian refugee girl living in a host community in Jordan

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3.1.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION (Sector Lead: UNHCR; Child Protection; SGBV Sub-Working Group co-chaired by UNICEF and UNFPA)

Objective 1: Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from refoulement, violence, SGBV and exploitation

Objective 2: Communities and CBOs are mobilized to respond to Syrian's needs and to support their self-reliance through provision of social support and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons with a focus on women and children

Objective 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

Objective 1: Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from refoulement, violence, SGBV and exploitation			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrians entering the country through official and unofficial border crossings identified	Admission of all persons of concern fleeing Syria and seeking access to the Jordanian territory, whether through official border crossing or outside of official border crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the border authorities in providing adequate reception conditions to new arrivals Information/counselling of persons of concern fleeing Syria upon arrival 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 Training and sensitisation sessions for member of the JAF deployed at border crossing points, to reinforce the concept of access to protection and asylum Monitoring of the bailing out system established by the GoJ for Syrians entering illegally Advocacy for the establishment of clear procedures and transparent criteria for exceptional humanitarian cases Monitoring of bailed out cases through outreach activities and protection follow up and intervention on allegations of possible exploitation 	UNHCR, IRC
Number of Syrians registered with UNHCR	25,000 new arrivals (in urban areas and camps) register with UNHCR every month on an average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of all Syrians seeking asylum Transportation of Syrians residing outside of Amman to come to register with 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 Establishment of a registration centre in Za'atri camp; registration of all new arrivals at the household level and issue ration cards. Increase of registration staff capacity to be able to register all Syrians in a timely manner and in line with registration procedures and standards 	UNHCR, JHCO
Number of reported cases of refoulement	No refoulement takes place at the border and all Syrians in Jordan are protected from being forcefully returned to Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention in reported case through established channels and procedure with the Ministry of the Interior, to prevent deportations/refoulement Monitoring of voluntary return organised by the Jordanian authorities to ensure that Syrians make a voluntary and informed decision 	UNHCR

Extent of access to persons in detention	100% access to detention facilities	Access to Syrians in detention and intervention to ensure that protection needs are met	UNHCR
Access to legal services	Syrians are provided with legal counselling and representation as needed.	Legal services, referrals and awareness raising workshops for Syrians registered with UNHCR Response to emergency calls through a hotline (open 24/7) Legal monitoring and referrals	UNHCR, ARDD-Legal Aid, DRC, South Society for Special Education, Development and Training Foundation, UPP/JWU
Number of sexual and other forms of 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, counselling and comprehensive follow up)	Standard procedure in place for the response and referral of identified or reported SGBV cases Screening and identification of SGBV survivors in host community and camp/transit sites Provision of multi-sectoral (legal, health, social and psychosocial) services for survivors of GBV, including through hotlines Shelter and anti-trafficking programmes	UNHCR, NHF, IMC, IRD, UNFPA, JHAS, Family Protection Department, Dar al Wafaq, JWU/UPP, IRC, UN Women
Number of reported child protection cases registered and responded to	100% of unaccompanied minors and separated children (UAM/SC) and children at risk (2,800 cases) are responded to (including through assessment, referral, follow up and psychosocial support)	Registration of UAM/SC, conduct best interest determination and where appropriate place in alternative care arrangement Identification of child protection cases and provision of services including educational services and life skills training Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted	UNHCR, NHF, IMC, SC International, UNICEF
Number of vulnerable individuals and families assisted by case managers	2,500 individuals and families provided with case management, and where appropriate referral to services	Training of case managers to prevent and respond to vulnerable families, particularly victims of violence Provision of case management services to vulnerable individuals, particularly victims of violence	UNICEF, IMC, ACTED, UNFPA, UNHCR, INTERSOS, IRC, IFH
Number of refugees receiving protection interventions	All Syrian refugees residing in camps or in transit centres in need of protection intervention	Monitoring of all refugees hosted in camps or transit sites by protection staff Appropriate interventions and referrals made in a timely manner	UNHCR, IMC, IFH, SC International, UNICEF, UNFPA
Number of child labour cases identified and receive services	3,800 cases of child labour among vulnerable Syrians and host population identified	Educational services and reintegrated into formal non formal education systems Identification and assessments of vulnerabilities of the whole family of identified child labour cases and referral to appropriate/targeted assistance.	SC International, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP/JWU

Objective 2: Communities and CBOs are mobilized to respond to Syrians' needs and to support their self-reliance through provision of social support and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons with a focus on women and children

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of vulnerable persons (including person with disabilities, and person at risk of developing definitive impairments) receive support corresponding to their needs.	1,000 persons with disability (including children) will be supported through the provision of equipment, rehabilitation services, psychosocial activities and counselling	Identification and referral of vulnerable persons as per their needs Rehabilitation services and counselling for children with disabilities Provision of assistive tools, rehabilitative services, physical rehabilitation Provision of peer support, group and individual counselling as well as psychosocial support	UNHCR, NHF, MC, ZENID, HI, JHAS, IRC, MDM, IMC, INTERSOS, SC International
Number of projects providing support in host communities implemented	Host and displaced communities benefit from quick impact projects (QIPs), community impact projects (CIPs), and income generation projects	Projects promoting positive coexistence, conveying non-violence values and providing conflict mitigation mechanisms in order to tense relationships, exclusion, incomprehension and intolerance among refugee and host population Strengthening of civil society actors promoting dialogue, peaceful co-existence and conflict-resolution skills Implementation of QIPs and CIPs in host community areas (construction of road, rehabilitation of playgrounds, provision of	UNHCR, IRD, ICMC, MC, ZENID, UN Women, INTERSOS

		utility heavy duty vehicles, refurbishment of municipal buildings) Establishment of a network of CBOs and local action committees to undertake community mobilization and implementation of QIPs Income generating and economic empowerment activities provided in host communities for Syrian and Jordanian women	
Number of children and women who benefit from community based child and SGBV protection and psychosocial activities	62,000 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children and women participate in psycho-social and community based activities, including on child protection and GBV 207 child friendly spaces established (CFS)	Establishment of CFS, youth clubs and women spaces Recreational and life skills activities with community members and CBOs for children, women and youth Protection awareness sessions for children, women and youth Establishment of confidential spaces for case management and counselling where survivors can report and find support	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
Number of people provided with psychosocial support	3,750 persons in host communities (50% male and 50% female); 6,200 in camps benefit from psychosocial support services with an additional 300 children and women receive focused non-specialized support	Provision of psycho-social services, (counselling, recreational activities, support groups to children, youth, women, men and elders) Support to community mental health centres (counselling, recreational activities, psychological support, psycho-education, family support, support groups)	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IMC, TDH, IMC, MC, WHO, UPP, JWU, IFH

Objective 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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of government officials trained or sensitized on basic refugee protection principles, SGBV and Child protection	1,200 government officials sensitized and trained	35 trainings to government entities (residency and border directorate, governor and sub governor, military and law enforcement officials, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, etc.) to sensitize officials on refugee protection principles, especially on non refoulement obligations Training of FPD, police, border patrols on CP, SGBV and psychosocial support Capacity building activities on screening, registering and filing documentation related to new arrivals Training of Ministry of Health staff in detection and response to SGBV (CMR, use of post rape kits, child abuse, psychosocial support)	UNHCR, UNFPA, IFH, IRC, UNICEF
Local CBO receive support to enhance their capacity	Local CBOs see their capacity to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees improved, including through the strengthening of management capacity and understanding of complex emergency environments as well as empowerment of the local community	Training, technical assistance and mentoring of local CBOs Provision of technical expertise and trainings of CBOs to enhance their emergency response systems (training in humanitarian principles, emergency healthcare, management, monitoring and reporting) Inclusion in existing structures of Syrians with mental health and psychosocial problems in educational, rehabilitation, social and recreational activities	IRD, TDH, DRC, DRC, UNHCR, NHF, IRC, WHO
Number of community members trained on psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	500 CBOs and other humanitarian workers trained in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	Training of CBOs and other humanitarian workers in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	UNICEF, IMC, NHF, UNFPA, SC International, TDH, UPP
Number of community members reached with awareness raising activities	75,000 Syrians in camps and 50,000 Syrians and host population in urban areas receive information on protection, prevention and response to violence, SGBV and psychosocial support and participate in community awareness raising sessions	Training of CBOs on community outreach and awareness raising Media messages, awareness sessions on human rights, refugee rights, CP, GBV, prevention and response to violence, early and forced marriages, psychosocial issues with specific message for each target group (parents, refugees, community and religious leaders)	UNICEF, UNFPA, SC International, SC Jordan UNHCR, NHF, UNESCO, TDH, UPP, IRC, Jordanian Association for Orphans and Widows Care, Kitab Al-Sunna,

		<p>Humanitarian radio programmes in partnership with local radios to address basic information needs of all vulnerable people of concern.</p> <p>Implication of community members in local radio broadcast through mobile technology and innovative interventions</p> <p>Set up and dissemination information materials (like referral card) for refugee women and girls, including potential risks, their rights and available services (medical treatment and emotional support)</p> <p>Research to assess and evaluate information (and services) needs and the effectiveness of community communications interventions nationally</p>	DRC, Care International, INTERSOS, Internews
Number of child labour cases identified and receiving services	300 CBO staff and other front line staff trained on age appropriate protection and developmental needs and psychosocial interventions.	<p>Training of schools teachers and CBO staff on child friendly services, child labour, monitoring schools drop-outs and identifying children at risk</p> <p>Support to CBOs on providing vocational training services to child labourers and provide training on age appropriate protection issues and child development</p> <p>Capacity building of child labour inspectors of specific refugee needs and protection consideration as well as referrals.</p>	SC International, UNHCR
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken and systematically triggers response	Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted	<p>Development of monitoring and reporting format and system on protection issues</p> <p>Partners trained on monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken</p>	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IRC
Number of stakeholders trained in detection and response to GBV, child abuse and psychosocial support	900 stakeholders trained and able to identify and respond to needs of vulnerable groups including: disability, SGBV, child abuse and/or psychosocial issues	<p>Training of CBOs on psychosocial support, CP and GBV</p> <p>Training of service providers and humanitarian personnel on code of conduct and SGBV issues</p> <p>Training of religious leaders on SGBV and child protection issues, including forced/early marriage</p> <p>Training of media personnel on child protection, SGBV issues, emergency situations and refugees.</p> <p>Training and technical support in case management, psychosocial support and referral networks</p> <p>Training on disability and vulnerability</p>	UNFPA, UNICEF, IRC, HI, JHAS, IFH, UN Women
Number of governorates with functioning referral system for vulnerable Syrian and host population families and victims of violence Communities receiving information about basic services	<p>Referral system established and functioning in 5 governorates</p> <p>Information provided to 10,000 vulnerable families regarding available basic services</p>	<p>Establishment of mapping and referral system for services for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian host families and victims of violence in specific geographical locations</p> <p>Provision of information to community about available services (production of brochures, radio programmes, SMS)</p> <p>Increased outreach capacity through staffing UNHCR help desks operational in 5 locations in the northern part of the country.</p>	UNICEF, IMC, UNFPA, UNHCR, SC International, ACTED, UNESCO, ICMC, IRC, Internews
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken and systematically triggers response	Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted	<p>Development of monitoring and reporting format and system</p> <p>Partners trained on monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken</p>	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IRC

Protection financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in US\$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Identification, social follow-up and referral to service providers of particularly vulnerable families/individuals in host community (250 vulnerable Syrians and Jordanian families /1,500 individuals)	135,000 (fully funded)
ARDD-Legal Aid	Legal services for Syrian refugees in Jordan including counselling, awareness raising and referral Responding to emergency calls through the 24/7 hotline	30,000
CARE international	Psychosocial support to vulnerable groups (female-headed households/ women at risk, youth and children)	100,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection, profile assessment, capacity building and awareness raising	395,000
Handicap International (HI)	Provision of on the job training and accompaniment of JHAS community workers and manager in identification and evaluation of vulnerability. Identification of the most vulnerable persons (including person with disabilities and person at risk of developing definitive impairments) and specific needs Response to specific needs of particularly vulnerable persons (including persons with disabilities and person at risk of developing definitive impairments), including through awareness raising, mobility aids, physical rehabilitation, referral and psychosocial support	300,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	Outreach and referral of emergency cases to suitable service providers QIPs (Renovation of 200 host community houses)	350,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Case management, psychosocial support, and child protection services for Syrians in urban settings and camps Orientation of service providers and Syrian volunteers on PFA, referral making, referral pathways, resources, and protection Level 3 psychosocial support for youth	550,000 (420,000 already funded)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Comprehensive SGBV services including assessment, capacity building of service providers, awareness raising, case management in urban areas and camp(s)	250,000 (150,000 already funded)
Internews	Regular dedicated humanitarian radio programs in the north, across the country and available on satellite radio Community participation through mobile technology Audience Research to assess information needs and effectiveness of community communication strategies	245,000
Intersos	Identification and training of case managers to prevent and respond to vulnerable families, particularly victims of violence Provision of psycho-social activities including counselling, recreational activities, and support groups to children women, men and elders Development and dissemination of information materials for refugee women and girls, including potential risks, their rights, and available services Promotion of participation of women in decision making in camp and self-reliance through economic empowerment	160,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	4 Child Friendly Spaces with psycho-social care programs	100,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	Sports for Youth; psycho-social activities; Support to persons with disabilities	320,000
Save the children International (SC International)	Conduct Community Protection trainings and capacity building for CBOs and caregivers Awareness sessions and set up a referral system Set up and capacity building of a social service counsellors team, identification and adequate response to child-labour cases	1,465,000
UNESCO	Information dissemination through radio programs and provision of radios to selected vulnerable Syrians	490,000

	Diffusion of information on prevention and response to violence and psychosocial support and distribution of portable radios to 3500 families.	
UNFPA	<p>Strengthening the protection system and capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to provide quality protection and psychosocial services to SGBV survivors country-wide.</p> <p>Set-up of 7 women and youth spaces in Za'atri Camp, other sites and community outreach teams providing SGBV comprehensive prevention and response services</p> <p>GBV information dissemination and awareness-raising through sessions and media campaigns, targeting women, men and youth.</p> <p>Advocacy among other stakeholders to ensure multi-sector prevention and response mechanisms to GBV</p>	650,000
UNHCR	<p>Registration in Amman and northern governorates, including in camps and sites</p> <p>Monitoring of access to territory and asylum procedure</p> <p>Transportation provision for registration, protection interventions and protection monitoring</p> <p>Capacity building and training activities implemented, especially for government officials.</p> <p>Development of administrative institutions and practices</p> <p>Protection of children and response to children with specific needs such as UAM/SC.</p> <p>Prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence</p> <p>Services for groups with specific needs</p> <p>Strengthening of community mobilization</p> <p>Outreach and information dissemination activities</p>	9,892,377
UNICEF	<p>Child protection services including strengthening referral mechanism, case management and awareness raising in camps and host communities</p> <p>Establishment of durable, winterized Child and Youth Friendly Spaces for children in camps (with Save The Children International)</p> <p>Psychosocial services including group activities and focused non-specialized psychosocial support for children in camps and host communities</p> <p>Training, capacity building and community mobilization</p>	5,482,182
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	<p>Legal and psychosocial assistance, including hotline services, awareness raising, counselling and recreational activities</p> <p>Child friendly spaces and community based protection</p> <p>Shelter/anti-trafficking programs</p>	500,000 (238,800 already funded)
UN Women	<p>Legal, psychosocial support and referral for Syrian refugee women (including survivors of SGBV) in the communities (middle and south governorates)</p> <p>Income generating activities provided for Syrian women in the communities (middle and south governorates) and cash for work programmes in Za'atri camp</p> <p>Information and awareness raising sessions for Syrian refugee women on rights and protection issues in the communities (middle and south governorates) and Za'atri camp</p>	97,175
WHO	CBO training and psychosocial support and counselling	150,000
TOTAL		21,661,734

Cash & NFIs (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 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)

Objective 2: Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community, transit sites and camps are met through NFIs in-kind assistance

Objective 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)			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian refugees living with the host community who receive one-time emergency cash assistance	Potentially 42,500 refugees one-time emergency cash assistance receive 8,500 families/cases)	Beneficiary identification and outreach Distribution of one-time emergency cash assistance to Syrian refugees in need	UNHCR, IRD, JHCO, ICMC, IRC, ACTED, DRC, MC, Care International, Intersos, Caritas, Jordanian Red Crescent Society
Number of very vulnerable Syrian refugees living with the host community who receive regular financial assistance	Potentially 21,500 refugees receive regular cash assistance (4,250 families/cases)	Distribution of regular cash assistance to very vulnerable cases Provision of medications, supplies and equipment	

Objective 2: Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community, transit sites and camps are met through NFIs in-kind assistance			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian refugees who have received NFIs kits in host community, transit sites or camps, with specific attention to the most vulnerable cases	42,500 individuals (8,500 families/cases) in urban areas receive NFIs assistance, with special attention for the vulnerable people, persons with specific needs and their families All refugee families in transit and camp sites are provided with NFIs	Identification of beneficiaries and distribution of NFIs kits outreach Development of a winterisation NFIs strategy	UNHCR, IRD, ACTED, HI, ICMC, IRC, IOCC, Intersos, MC, NRC, IRW Caritas, Jordanian Red Crescent Society ⁸

⁸ Caritas and Jordanian Red Crescent Society are not requesting funding to cover their cash and NFIs distribution within the RRP. They are part of the Cash and NFIs Working Group to ensure proper assistance coordination.

Cash & NFIs financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in US\$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Distribution of NFIs in transit facilities and host community Distribution of cash assistance for refugees in host community	390,000 (already funded)
Care International	2,000 vulnerable Syrian families assessed and provided with information on services available Up to 2,000 vulnerable Syrian households provided with one-time emergency cash	800,000 (393,826 already funded)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	4,050 vulnerable individuals (newly settled families that have not yet received a direct assistance an incomplete assistance) in Ma'an, Karak/South Mazar and in Amman.	700,000
Handicap International (HI)	Distribution of complementary NFIs for persons with specific needs (500 persons) and their families (2,500 persons) Identification of non-covered basic needs and channelling other actors' NFIs response toward isolated families Distribution of NFIs to Jordanian families hosting Syrians refugees in order to support their efforts	120,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	Support to extremely vulnerable Syrian households in urban areas (500 assisted with rental payments for 1-3 months; 200 with winterisation vouchers distributed to extremely vulnerable Syrian households, 200 (x 3) with baby packages; 200 with heaters)	500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	One time emergency cash assistance for 750 new arrivals with exceptional start-up needs and vulnerable households Distribution of 6,550 NFIs kits to Syrian refugee families in Irbid, Ramtha and Mafraq as well as transit sites	540,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	NFIs distribution	100,000
Intersos	300 extremely vulnerable Syrian households assisted with subsidy for rental payment, and/or house utilities and/or hygiene 500 extremely vulnerable Syrian households assisted with provision of NFIs	500,000
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	Distribution of NFIs and necessary household items to 1000 Syrian families newly settled and in need of complementary assistance	210,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	Distribution of necessary household items for at least 1000 Syrian families	150,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	Cash subsidy for rent, hygiene or electricity and water utilities and other expenses for 13,500 Syrian families (4,500 each type of cash subsidy)	7,222,500
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Provision of winter clothing for 10,000 children Provision of baby kits, activity kits, blankets and quilts	208,500
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,000 camp based families secured with cold climate NFIs packages	590,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	Cash assistance for vulnerable families NFIs for 600 newly arrived families	644,500
UNHCR	6,000 cases assisted with monthly cash assistance 7,000 home visit assessment to be conducted by IRD for vulnerable Syrian families 1,600 cases receive Emergency / Urgent Cash Assistance (one-time assistance of JD 100 per family) NFIs and core relief items distributed to 42,500 persons in transit centres and in host communities NFIs and core relief items distributed for 155,000 persons in camps 3,600 clothing/utensils vouchers for targeting primarily Syrians in host communities (including vulnerable Jordanians) 8,000 winterization cash supplements during the winter	23,520,186
TOTAL		36,195,686

Shelter, Site Coordination and Site Management (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

- Objective 1: Ensure that newly arriving Syrian refugees receive shelter in transit sites and camp sites according to minimum humanitarian standards (shelter construction or rehabilitation)
- Objective 2: Ensure that the basic needs of Syrian refugees in transit sites and camp sites are met through site management, maintenance and coordination

Objective 1: Ensure that newly arriving Syrian refugees receive shelter in transit sites and camp sites according to minimum humanitarian standards (shelter construction or rehabilitation)			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of refugees who can be hosted in adequate and fully serviced transit sites and camp sites	<p>At least 5 transit sites/camp sites have been constructed/rehabilitated</p> <p>155,000 Syrian refugees have been assisted with temporary or longer term shelter in transit sites or camp sites.</p>	<p>Site identification and assessment</p> <p>Site planning and coordination</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing buildings as transit sites</p> <p>Construction of fixed structure shelter and other shelter types in transit and camp sites</p> <p>Construction of communal kitchens, community spaces and market places</p> <p>Winterization of camp facilities</p> <p>Establishment of Women Centres in Za'atri for an inclusive participation in community mobilization; Initiation of CFW targeting vulnerable women.</p>	UNHCR, JHAS, JHCO, IRW, LWF, NRC, Inter-sos, UN Women

Objective 2: Ensure that the basic needs of Syrian refugees in transit sites or camp sites are met through site management, maintenance and coordination			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of transit sites with adequate multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance according to minimum humanitarian standards</p> <p>Number of refugees from Syria assisted in transit sites or camp sites.</p>	<p>Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance services are available in at least 5 transit sites/camp sites</p> <p>155,000 refugees from Syria have been assisted in transit and camp sites according to minimum humanitarian standards</p>	<p>Reception of Syrian refugees at the border and transportation to transit centres or camps</p> <p>Coordination of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in sites</p> <p>Site maintenance (including repairs of infrastructure and provision of materials, equipment and assistance goods necessary in sites)</p> <p>Warehousing, logistics, transport of relief items</p> <p>Construction/rehabilitation and maintenance of offices at sites as necessary</p> <p>Capacity building and training for government authorities and national organizations</p> <p>Empowerment of refugee community for self-management through capacity building</p>	UNHCR, JHAS, THW, IOM, JHCO, IRW, LWF

Shelter, Site Management and Site Coordination financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in US\$
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<p>Establishment of 2 collection points along border</p> <p>Reception of Syrian refugees and generating manifests at collection points</p> <p>Medical screenings at collection points</p> <p>Provision of basic services at collection points (food, water, blankets)</p>	1,982,595

	Transport of Syrian refugees to transit centres and camps	
Intersos/UN Women	Establishment of Women Centres for an inclusive women participation in community mobilization in Za'atri Income generation through 'Cash for Work' targeting vulnerable women refugees in Za'atri.	120,799
JHCO	Construction of King Abdullah Park transit site	339,559
Lutheran World Federation (LFW)	Winterization of 1,000 tents and toolkit for each tent Training sessions for elected refugee leadership and camp management staff on camp management and coordination, including SPHERE standards Provision of 10 traditional tent meeting areas and 2 prefabricated units for refugee leadership Raising awareness and establishment of a functional complaint mechanism	508,000
UNHCR	Site assessment, site planning and site management Construction/rehabilitation of infrastructures (1280 communal kitchens, community spaces, market places, 2 based-camp offices), levelling and fencing of sites as necessary (transit centres and camps) Provision/erection of 30,200 tents, 15 rub-halls and 5,000 prefabricated housing units Site maintenance (including repairs of infrastructure, provision of materials, equipment and assistance required in sites) Running costs of sites (security, electricity, fuel etc) Planning and coordination of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in sites	61,977,799
TOTAL		64,928,752

Food (Sector Lead: WFP)

Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Identified Syrian refugees in need are food secure	100% of Syrian refugees identified	Procurement and provision of food to Syrians in need through prepared meals, dry rations and food voucher distribution	JHCO, UNHCR, WFP and partners
Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys in transit centres and camps provided with essential food items	Up to 3500 individuals receiving food or vouchers in transit facilities	Provision of hot meals, dry rations and food vouchers Monitoring of vendors and voucher distribution	WFP, SCI, HRF, IRI
	Up to 30,000 individuals receiving hot meals in Za'atri refugee camp	Provision of welcome pack meals and hot meals Monitoring of hot meal provision Nutrition and food security monitoring	WFP, TUA, JHCO
	Up to 50,000 individuals receiving dry rations in Za'atri refugee camp	Provision of welcome pack meals and dry rations Nutrition and food security monitoring Possible selective/school feeding	WFP, JHCO, and implementing partners
	Up to 80,000 individuals receiving food vouchers in Za'atri refugee camp	Provision of welcome pack meals and food vouchers Monitoring of vendors and voucher distribution Nutrition and food security monitoring Possible selective/school feeding	WFP and implementing partners
	Up to 75,000 individuals receiving hot meals or dry rations or vouchers in proposed new refugee camps	Provision of welcome pack meals, dry rations/meals, food vouchers Monitoring of vendors and voucher distribution Nutrition and food security monitoring Possible	WFP and implementing partners

		selective/school feeding	
Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys emergency food package and complementary food	All newly arrived Syrian refugees and Syrian refugees hosted in transit and camp facilities	Distribution of emergency food package (border crossing points) and complementary food (camp and transit facilities)	UNHCR, JHCO
Families in camps are provided with communal kitchens sufficient for their needs	1,280 communal kitchens constructed	Construction of communal kitchen	UNHCR, THW
Effective and reliable market systems established and maintained in refugee camps	Market system operational in camps	Construction of market infrastructures Incentive to develop market dynamics	UNHCR, JHCO
Number of Syrian women, men, girls and boys in urban areas provided with essential food items	20,000 rising to 95,000 individuals in need and UNHCR registered	Provision of dry rations and food vouchers Assessment and monitoring of vendors and voucher distribution Nutrition and food security monitoring	WFP, SCI, HRF, IRI
Food security and market price monitoring system reporting	100% of relevant market areas	Food security and market price monitoring system in place	WFP and partners

Food financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in US\$
JHCO	Distribution of emergency food package (border crossing points) and complementary food (camp and transit facilities) Provision and distribution of fruits and vegetables during the period WFP will distribute dry food in transit and camp facilities	Fully funded
UNHCR	Provision of late arrival food package (border crossing points) and fortnightly distribution of complementary food package (camp and transit facilities) Construction of communal kitchens in camps and transit centres (with THW) and market infrastructures (budget included under Shelter, Camp Management and Coordination sector)	6,328,900
WFP	Provision of regular, sufficient/well balanced food assistance to Syrian refugee beneficiaries Distribution of food packages and then, food vouchers to vulnerable Syrians through partners Delivery of hot meal or in-kind food to Syrian in transit facilities/camps Joint nutrition assessment (UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO & UNFPA and partners) and initiation of nutritional intervention, if required Food security assessment and set food security monitoring system, including markets Training and on the job support to partners on food security and vouchers Monitoring of activities and results Creation of database tracking beneficiaries by gender	41,421,246
TOTAL		47,750,146

Education (Sector Lead: UNICEF)

Objective 1: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children have sustainable access to formal education

Objective 2: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps

Objective 3: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including pre-school age children and children with disabilities benefit from specialized education services

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

Objective 1: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children are provided with access to formal education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of school aged children benefiting from formal education	40,000 school aged Syrian vulnerable children benefiting from formal education (including 30,000 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	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
Number of classrooms and administrative space equipped and functioning to accommodate Syrian children in camps	100 classrooms and administrative space established and operationalized in double-shifted mode 420 teachers and administrative staff mobilized for schools in camps WASH areas for boys, girls, and teachers set up and maintained	Procurement and operationalization of school tents and prefab classrooms Procurement of necessary classroom furniture Set up of water, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion for boys and girls ⁹ Support to teachers and Syrian volunteers mobilized for camp settings	UNICEF, MoE
Number of school aged children who attend catch-up/enrichment classes	5,500 vulnerable Syrians attend remedial education classes combined with psychosocial activities in urban settings 5,000 vulnerable Syrian children attend catch-up classes in camps	Provision of remedial education including catch-up classes at public schools Provision of catch-up classes in host communities (Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Amman) Provision of catch-up classes in camps	UNICEF, MoE, AVSI, Caritas, Madrasati Initiative
Number of school supervisors, counsellors, teacher trainers and teachers trained in urban and camp settings	750 teachers trained 100 volunteers trained 400 counsellors trained on psychosocial support for children in emergencies 160 education staff trained	Training on coaching strategies, tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, pedagogy for special needs children, psycho-social support, child friendly approaches in emergency situation in compliance with the INEE minimum standards to ensure learners' right to inclusive and good quality education Capacity Building for teachers and principals on working with children from crisis in host communities (50 schools)	MoE, UNESCO, QRTA, NRC, UNICEF, Madrasati Initiative
Number of children who have received education kits	68,800 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children in host community including children in camps received education kits and basic clothing (39,000 in camps; 34,800 in host communities)	Provide school supplies and basic clothing to the most vulnerable Syrian and host community children	UNICEF, MC, SC International, UNHCR, IOCC, LWF, NRC, Madrasati Initiative, Caritas

⁹This activity is also reflected in the WASH sector and the budget is incorporated under this sector.

<p>Number of schools provided with small scale renovation, refurbishing and equipment in host communities</p> <p>Number of children benefiting from activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in public schools in host communities</p>	<p>130 schools undergone small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment, including WASH facilities</p> <p>110 Child Friendly Spaces (within schools) operational</p> <p>100% of protection cases identified through child led initiatives addressed</p> <p>110 child-to-child kits distributed</p> <p>260 MoE teachers trained</p> <p>8,000 Syrian and a minimum of 1,000 Jordanian children benefiting from child-to-child methodology activities at public schools</p>	<p>150 schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, wash facilities, refurbishing, and equipment</p> <p>Child friendly spaces refurbished</p> <p>Provision of child to child kits to schools supporting psychosocial activities conducted with children</p> <p>Training of MoE teachers and school counsellors on psychosocial support and child protection, child to child methodology, classroom management and inclusion</p>	<p>UNICEF, SC International, RI</p>
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Objective 2: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services in host communities and camps

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of children and adolescents benefiting from informal and non-formal education services</p>	<p>7,600 children and adolescents in host communities and in camps benefit from informal and non-formal education services</p>	<p>Provision of informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an</p>	<p>UNICEF, Questscope, East Amman Charity Organization, Yarmouk Ba'qa Centre, SC International, AVSI, Caritas, RI, JRS</p>
<p>Number of adolescents and inactive youth (18-24) with no chances for schooling having access to opportunities for basic life skills and recreational activities</p>	<p>7,500 adolescents and youth (18-24) in camps and host communities (Amman, Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Ma'an, Kerak) benefit from youth Friendly Spaces, informal/recreational and life skills education</p> <p>32 community projects led by youth conducted</p> <p>50 youth led initiatives conducted</p> <p>90 CBO staff trained</p>	<p>Provision of life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centres</p> <p>Improvement of academic and social skills through informal education and activities that support life skills</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> <p>youth leadership development</p> <p>Provision of technical support for the PE teachers in 70 schools in Irbid and Mafraq, as well as supplies for the schools, to engage children in sports activities, to enhance their life skills</p> <p>Capacity building of the teachers in 40 schools on the skills needed to deal with diverse groups of children, how to mainstream children's human rights in simple interactive hands on activities.</p> <p>School based activities in 70 schools (in Mafraq and Irbid) to engage the Syrian families in the school communities and foster their care for the children</p>	<p>UNESC, Questscope, AVSI, Caritas, SC International, DRC, South Society for Special Education, RI, Madrasati Initiative, NRC, Caritas</p>

Objective 3: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including preschool age children and children with disabilities benefit from specialized education services.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Parent Child Centres established/ renovated and or refurbished in host communities and camps	30 Parent Child Centres established/renovated and or refurbished in host communities 16 Parent Child Centres established in camps	Establishment and renovation of Parent-Child Centres Training of 50 CBO staff on PCC approaches and age-appropriate developmental needs	SC International, DRC, South Society for Special Education, JRS
Number of caregivers receive training on Early Childhood Care and Development	3,000 parents trained 2,700 parents received home packages 4,000 community members benefiting from awareness campaigns	Training of parents on child protection, developmental needs of Early Childhood Care and Development, participation of vulnerable children through age-appropriate education, healthy parent-child interaction and better parenting Provision of home packages to support parents to carry out educational activities with their children at homes. Awareness campaigns on the importance of investing in early childhood education	SC International DRC, South Society for Special Education
Number of children accessing pre-primary educational services	16 kindergartens (KG) renovated/established in MoE public schools in host communities 32 KG classrooms established in camps 90 KG teachers trained 2,000 children registered and enrolled in public kindergartens in host communities and camps 2,000 pre-primary school kits distributed to children enrolled in KG	Creation and renovation of KG in public schools Training of KG teachers on protection and participatory approaches in formal and informal settings Outreach campaigns conducted 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, DRC, South Society for Special Education, JRS
Number of persons with disabilities (PWDs) with access educational services	18 PWDs access public schools that include a resource room 50 PWDs access special education centres. 35 children with disabilities receive accommodative equipment 60 PWDs receive rehabilitation services 70 PWDs participate in activities that uphold psychosocial development and resilience 100 children with disabilities provided with special education services in camps	Inclusion of PWDs in public schools and training for teachers on inclusive education methodology and appropriate teaching techniques Appropriate and relevant modifications of resource rooms Enrolment of PWDs enrolled in special education centres Access of PWDs to education facilities through the provision of assistive tools and technology 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, ZENID, DRC, South Society for Special education, UNICEF, SC Jordan, Caritas

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of cases referred and followed up Number of community member reached with awareness raising activities	4,000 cases referred to education partners and followed up 20,000 family members received information to access education services 20,000 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

Education financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in US\$
Association of Volunteers International (AVSI)	Provision of informal and non-formal education Provision of life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls)	240,000
Caritas	Provision of school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and host community children Provision of informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an Provision of life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centres Improvement of academic and social skills through informal education and activities that support life skills youth leadership development and training Provision of special education services for children with disabilities together with psychosocial support and rehabilitation services.	500,000 (fully funded)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Provision of informal education including vocational training Provision of specialized education services	270,000
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	Provision of school kits & uniform to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community	250,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Provision of school kits to 7,000 children attending schools in Za'atri camp	84,000
Madrasati Initiative	"Life skills through Sports" program in 70 schools in Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha Packages of "Dealing with Diversity" program in 40 schools in Mafraq& Irbid Interactive activities through play days for the Syrian families to engage them in the school communities in Mafraq& Irbid Trainings and capacity building for teachers & principals - focusing on how to support and work with children from difficult circumstances in 50 schools Distribution of education kits in host communities	783,607
Mercy Corps (MC)	Provision of school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community Provision of persons with disabilities access to educational services	300,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Set up of 4 youth Friendly Spaces providing sports, extra-curricular courses (art and recreation activities) along with activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in Za'atri Camp (target of 800 youth with a particular focus on young women as a vulnerable group) Support to Teacher Training, and the roll out of workshops on the INEE Minimum Standards and the provision of education in camp settings Provision of school kits	450,000
Relief International (RI)	Provision of school small scale physical infrastructure renovation, refurbishing and equipment Improvement of life skills through informal education and recreational activities Increase of youth participation in civil society	400,000
Save the Children International (SC International)	Distribution of school supplies and kits Identification and support of schools with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment; Child friendly spaces refurbished; Provide child to child kits to schools Training of MoE teachers and school counsellors on psychosocial support and child protection, and child to child methodology and tools Creation of youth friendly spaces; training of CBO staff on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria Establishment and renovation of Parent Child Centres; CBO staff trained on PCC approaches and age- appropriate developmental need Training of parents on child protection; Provision of home packages; Awareness campaigns on the	3,755,000

	<p>importance of early education</p> <p>Renovation of KG in public schools; training of KG teachers; Outreach campaigns for KG children registration; Provision of pre-primary school kits</p> <p>Creation of KG in camps; training of teachers and volunteers and compensated</p> <p>Provision of schools supplies and kits (including home kits)</p> <p>Training of CBO staff on community outreach, awareness campaign approaches, importance and impact of education on children.</p> <p>Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy</p>	
UNESCO	<p>Training of teacher trainers on teaching and coaching strategies in emergency situation (including on psycho-social support, large size classrooms management and double-shift system management, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children)</p> <p>Training of "new" teachers (30% in camp and 70% outside) on teaching methods in emergency situation (including on psycho-social support, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children)</p> <p>Provision of extracurricular educational and recreational activities, life skills, functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls – 30% in camp and 70% outside including 15% of vulnerable Jordanian youth in urban areas) in youth clubs by trained mentors (in partnership with Questscope)</p>	885,000
UNHCR	<p>Provision of school kits to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community</p> <p>Referrals, awareness raising and coordination in the education sector is supported</p>	-
UNICEF	<p>Payment of tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian children</p> <p>Support in double-shifting and extension of classrooms in public schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians</p> <p>Establishment of learning spaces in camp</p> <p>Provision of catch-up classes in both urban and camp settings</p> <p>Provision of informal and non-formal education (East Amman Charity, Yarmouk Ba'qa Centre, Questscope)</p> <p>Provision of special education for children with disabilities in camp settings</p> <p>Provision of school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community</p> <p>Identification and support of schools with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment (Save the Children International)</p> <p>Support of school registration and continued enrolment of Syrian children in proper educational settings through outreach and strengthened referral system (Save the Children Jordan)</p> <p>Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy</p>	16,383,803
TOTAL		24,301,410

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (Sector Leads at national level: WHO and UNHCR; Sector Leads at camp level: UNHCR; Sub-Working Group on Mental Health chaired by IMC; Sub-Working Group on Reproductive Health chaired by UNFPA)

Objective 1: To ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to the quality health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems

Objective 2: To ensure access of vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to sexual and reproductive health services and information

Objective 3: To ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to comprehensive mental health services

Objective 4: To ensure the surveillance of nutritional status of Syrian refugee population and the response to any deficit in nutritional well-being, with a particular attention to children and women

Objective 1: To ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to the quality health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of Syrian refugees having access to primary and secondary healthcare services</p> <p>Numbers of children under 5 immunised</p> <p>Number of Syrian refugees having access to life-saving and essential tertiary healthcare</p>	<p>Potentially all displaced Syrians in need of healthcare (250,000)</p>	<p>Support/provision of primary and secondary healthcare services (including measles, polio and routine immunization, support campaigns against vaccine preventable disease, Vit A supplements, antenatal care, health promotion activities)</p> <p>Support/provision of emergency life-saving and essential tertiary healthcare services</p> <p>Building system and health workers capacity</p> <p>Provision of medications, supplies and equipment (including provision of cold chain equipment)</p> <p>Establishment of a sound disease surveillance system</p> <p>Immunization against tetanus for women and girls in reproductive age</p> <p>Support/provision of training programs for outreach health workers and volunteers</p> <p>Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics, case management and awareness</p> <p>Strengthening the service networks and referral mechanisms</p> <p>Improvement of hospitals or specialized centres capacity to provide rehabilitation services to the wounded Syrian refugees</p> <p>Raising awareness on healthy life style, basic disease prevention, healthy nutrition, health education, and dissemination of information on available services</p> <p>Coordination and information generation and sharing including conducting assessments and implementing monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Caritas, HI, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, NHF, MDM, SC Jordan, QRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPP/JWU, WHO</p>

Objective 2: To ensure access of vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to sexual and reproductive health services and information			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of displaced Syrian child bearing age women (CBAW) in Jordan having access to MISP of RH services</p> <p>% of identified cases of sexual violence receiving appropriate healthcare and follow up</p> <p>Number of Syrians (M/F) receiving counselling and awareness-</p>	<p>Potentially all displaced Syrians of reproductive age group (15-49 years old) (162,500)</p>	<p>Coordination of SRH interventions, data collection and information sharing;</p> <p>Provision of information and services for adolescents about SRH, healthy life styles and GBV</p> <p>Support/provision of MISP of RH services including preventative services; family planning, safe motherhood, EmONC, gynaecologic care, STI/HIV prevention</p> <p>Provision of confidential health services to manage survivors of SGBV including administration of PEP kit procedures (closely linked and in coor-</p>	<p>IMC, IRC, IRD, JHAS, MoH, NHF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO</p>

raising on RH and supporting activities		<p>dination with to protection objectives)</p> <p>Assessment of health system capacity to provide comprehensive SRH services</p> <p>Building system and health workers capacity in government, NGOs and CBOs, to provide RH services in emergencies and protracted crises;</p> <p>Conducting trainings on RH, including on MISP and clinical management of sexual assault cases</p> <p>Establishing functioning referral mechanisms for obstetric and new-born emergencies</p> <p>Provision of information and health education awareness on available services including on services for sexual violence</p> <p>Raising awareness including among youth on RH using youth friendly approaches, e.g. healthy camps</p>	
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Objective 3: To ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to comprehensive mental health services

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian refugees receiving mental health services from professionals or trained volunteers (NGOs/CBOs participating in mental health and psycho-social support referral network serving displaced Syrians)	Potentially all displaced Syrians with severe mental disorders (2,500 to 7,500) common mental disorders (25,000 to 62,500) and with psychological distress (150,000), with prior attention children and women ¹⁰	<p>Support/provision of static and mobile mental health services</p> <p>Provision of psychotropic medication</p> <p>Building system and mental health workers capacity</p> <p>Promoting effective referral of mental health clients to needed services</p> <p>Support/provision of training programs for community outreach mental health workers and volunteers</p> <p>Strengthening of service networks and referrals</p> <p>Awareness raising on mental health issues through dissemination of information and mental health/psycho education among target population</p> <p>Coordination and information sharing, assessment and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	Caritas, CVT, IMC, IRC, JHAS, Jordanian Psychological Association, MoH, NHF, UNHCR, WHO

Objective 4: To ensure the surveillance of nutritional status of Syrian refugee population and the response to any deficit in nutritional well-being, with a particular attention to children and women

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of Syrian Refugees engaged in participatory assessment</p> <p>Number of Syrian Refugees receiving complementary food supplements if needed</p> <p>% of mothers reached with infant and young child feeding services</p>	Potentially children aged 6-59 months and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) (87,500), including pregnant and lactating women	<p>nutrition surveys and assessments according to recommended guidelines</p> <p>establishing and maintaining a functional nutritional surveillance system</p> <p>provision of complementary food supplements and micronutrients if needed (based on results of the assessment), and guidance on the use of infant formula for children in need</p> <p>promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices</p> <p>advise/counselling on nutrition, breastfeeding and self-care during post-partum period</p> <p>programmes for community management of acute malnutrition (if needed)</p> <p>support/provision of training programs for community outreach on nutritional status and well-being</p> <p>awareness rising on nutritional well-being issues through dissemination of information among target population.</p>	IRD, MoH, SC Jordan, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

¹⁰ Figures are based on WHO estimates for severe mental disorders (1-3% of total population), common mental disorders (10-25%) and psychological distress (<60%).

Health and Nutrition financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Revised financial requirements in US\$
Caritas	Provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health service for 2,000 refugees along with physiotherapy sessions and other related services to the people with disability	1,000,000
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Support to the provision of mental health counselling (in groups, individual and/or family counselling), physical therapy services (combined with mental health counselling), and social services referrals and case management to at least 225 vulnerable Syrian torture survivors and victims of violence Training of 100 community outreach (mental) health workers, health and social service providers and provide community outreach services to disseminate information and raise awareness about mental health services Raising awareness of the target population through provision of mental health (500 Syrian refugees)	550,000
Handicap International (HI)	Support for the rehabilitation services of the hospitals receiving Syrian injured refugees (direct support, training, provision of equipment and consumables to be used for rehabilitation) Provision of assistive devices and mobility aids, technical support Provision of emergency rehabilitation and complementary services at community level Provision of prosthesis and orthosis, technical aids and other elements to prevent further disability. Follow up of injured persons discharged from the hospitals and moving to the community Pre-identification of injured at risk of developing complication and in need of further follow-up at community level Establishment of a referral system for the coverage of the specific needs of people with disabilities Direct or indirect provision of emergency rehabilitation and complementary services at community level to injured persons.	484,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Support provision of comprehensive primary healthcare services and build capacity of service providers Support information generation on the health needs and priorities of vulnerable Syrians in Jordan, especially for women and infant health/nutrition Train health outreach workers and provide outreach and community health services and disseminate information and raise awareness about health and nutrition services Raise awareness of key health issues through health education sessions Provide sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services (complement other partners in implementing the Minimum Initial Service Package of SRH in emergencies, and providing comprehensive SRH services) Provision of roving specialized health services as needs require Provision of specialized mental health services for 200 cases and provide 800 mental health consultations through 2 static clinics and one roving team	820,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Provision of TB detection services including diagnostics and TB case management for Refugees Provision of primary healthcare and referral services at borders, transit centres and areas where refugees temporary reside	550,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Support/provision of primary healthcare services through 2 clinics to 19,000 Refugees Preventive healthcare program through provision of information on healthy practices and referrals to other providers for preventive care Training/provision of Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) on reproductive health Training/provision of Clinical Care for Survivors of Sexual Assault Provision of ANC and PNC, as well as counselling to 2,375 pregnant women and 7,000 individuals with access to RH information Outreach/awareness campaigns to inform and educate communities on the health effects of sexual violence and the clinical services available Provision of mental health services to 2,000 refugees	1,723,922
International Relief and	Support intensive health education activities among Syrian refugees families, specifically focused on RH/	625,000

Development (IRD)	<p>FP, and child health issues (vaccination requirement, pre-post natal care) by using peer-to-peer education methodology</p> <p>Health outreach and referrals</p> <p>Capacity building for MoH staff</p> <p>RH/FP education and awareness raising</p> <p>Support/provision of training programs for community outreach on nutritional status and well-being</p> <p>Awareness rising on nutritional well-being issues through dissemination of information among target population</p>	
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	<p>Urgent healthcare for 300 Syrian individuals in Jordanian hospitals</p> <p>Sponsor of 1-2 health centres in targeted cities with medicines</p> <p>Provision of nine primary healthcare centres with necessary medicines to cope with the increased demand for medicines by the Syrian people in Jordan (out of camp)</p> <p>Support/provision of primary and secondary along with emergency lifesaving healthcare services (out of camp)</p>	621,469
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	<p>Provision of emergency/life-saving healthcare services for 600 injured Syrians</p> <p>Establishment of frontline evacuation centre with a capacity of ten ambulances, paramedics, trained staff, necessary equipment and referrals for 1,000 injured patients at Syria-Jordan border</p>	1,900,000
Médecins du Monde France (MDM)	<p>Access for displaced Syrians to the free consultations (in the transit camps and in Ramtha town)</p> <p>Purchasing, equipping, staffing 1 ambulance for 24/7 primary healthcare services & emergencies, including medical supplies</p> <p>Capacity building for staff in data collection, pharmacy management & referrals</p>	509,494
Nour Al Hussein Foundation/Institute for Family Health (NHF/IFH)	<p>Screening for Syrian families for psychosocial disorders</p> <p>Provision of interdisciplinary services (basic and advanced counselling sessions) for Syrians who are in need for specialized care and support, torture cases which include (psychosocial, physiotherapy and medical)</p> <p>Provision of comprehensive reproductive health services out of camp</p> <p>Conducting awareness sessions on reproductive health</p>	-
Save the Children Jordan (SC Jordan)	<p>Promotion of health and nutritional status of mothers and children and provision of nutritional treatment for the severely malnourished children and mothers</p> <p>Nutritional assessments to identify the severely malnourished children and mothers</p> <p>Support and awareness on BF and lactation to pregnant and/or lactating mothers</p> <p>Provision of private spaces for mothers to breastfeed; introduced as the "Baby Tents"</p> <p>Provision of complementary food supplements if needed (high protein and high calcium snacks for better lactation)</p> <p>Support and capacity building of other organisations and services providers in health and nutrition</p>	353,000
Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)	<p>Support in provision of tertiary level services for vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan who in need for specialized medical care</p> <p>Strengthening of the service networks and referral mechanisms</p> <p>Support to the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners</p>	-
UNFPA	<p>Coordination of SRH interventions, data collection and information sharing on sexual and repro health (SRH), healthy life styles and gender-based violence (GBV)</p> <p>Support/provision of MISP of RH services including preventative services; family planning, safe motherhood, EmONC, gynaecologic care, STI/HIV prevention</p> <p>Provision of confidential health services to manage survivors of SGBV including administration of PEP kit procedures (closely linked and in coordination with to protection objectives)</p> <p>Immunization against tetanus for women and girls in reproductive age</p> <p>Provision of comprehensive RH services through MMUs and static clinics around the kingdom, including referral mechanism</p> <p>Conducting health system capacity assessment to provide comprehensive SRH services</p>	1,387,882

	<p>Provision of RH kits to all stakeholders</p> <p>Advising/counselling on nutrition, breastfeeding and self-care during post-partum period</p> <p>Contribution to nutrition assessment</p>	
UNHCR	<p>Support to the provision of primary, secondary and emergency lifesaving level services for 3,000 vulnerable Syrians residing in Amman</p> <p>Support to the harmonizing and dissemination of health information to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan</p> <p>Support to the provision of adequate mental health services to 3,000 vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians through the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach in partnership with JHAS established system</p> <p>Provision of TB detection services including diagnostics and TB case management for refugees</p> <p>Support the provision of primary, secondary and emergency lifesaving level services for 45,000 vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan in addition to 3 mobile units for other governorates and Za'atri camp</p> <p>Support to the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing including surveillance relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners</p> <p>Awareness rising on nutritional well-being issues through dissemination of information among target population</p> <p>Provision of breast feeding scarves to enable women to breastfeed with more privacy and comfort</p> <p>Capacity building of primary healthcare centres and hospitals</p> <p>Referral services for tertiary care</p> <p>Provision of supplies, equipping/rehabilitation/medication to Jordanian national health system in refugee dense areas</p> <p>Nutrition survey according to recommended guidelines</p> <p>Establishing and maintaining functional nutritional surveillance system</p>	8,873,293
UNICEF	<p>Mass measles and vitamin A campaign and promotion of hand washing and breast feeding</p> <p>Support the vaccination of children under 5 against polio</p> <p>Provision of cold chain equipment and technical support to maintain vaccines at optimal temperature</p> <p>Support to provision of health services through outreach and fixed sites (including vaccination and treatment for ARI and Diarrhoea) in camp, host community and transit sites targeting under 5 year age children</p> <p>Support of the capacity of health workers in management of emergencies</p> <p>Development and dissemination messages on routine immunization</p> <p>In-depth nutrition assessments for Syrian Refugees</p> <p>Promotion of appropriate IYCF practices including breast feeding</p> <p>Promotion and monitoring of infant formula distribution in camp</p> <p>Prepositioning and distribution of multiple micro nutrients powder (or ready to use food) to address micro nutrition deficiency</p> <p>Raising awareness on basic health and nutrition care for children (better parenting programme)</p>	1,714,000
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	<p>Complementary primary health services through 4 active clinics and 1 mobile clinic with special focus on women and SGBV victims</p>	150,000
WHO	<p>Support to MoH in the organization and delivery of health services at all levels for vulnerable Syrians inside and outside the camps including life-saving and essential tertiary care</p> <p>Support the provision of quality MH services to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians using the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach through supporting national institutions</p> <p>Support to the MoH in its led role in coordination of health service delivery, management of the public health response, health system development and information generation relevant to Syrians in Jordan outside of camps</p> <p>Promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, including supporting awareness-raising on nutritional well-being among target population</p> <p>Supporting the community management of acute malnutrition if needed and the training for community outreach on nutrition</p> <p>Supporting awareness-raising on nutritional well-being among target population</p>	2,500,000
TOTAL		23,762,060

Water, sanitation and hygiene - WASH (Sector Lead: UNICEF)

Objective 1: Ensure sustainable access to sufficient drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that are culturally appropriate, user friendly, secure and gender-appropriate for Syrians refugees in the camps.

Objective 2: Reduce water shortages and improve hygiene and sanitation facilities in host community selected areas jointly benefiting the local population and refugees.

Objective 3: Rehabilitate and install gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls in schools, CFS and in public places in target areas.

Objective 1: Ensure sustainable access to sufficient drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that are culturally appropriate, user friendly, secure and gender-appropriate for Syrians refugees in the camps.			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of population provided with access to drinking and domestic water	Potentially 155,000 displaced Syrians in camps have access to drinking and domestic water	Provision of water to meet the camp population requirements, first through trucking and second through set up/maintenance of infrastructures 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 (if possible by the end of the year)	UNICEF, MC, THW, ACTED
Number of persons having access to appropriately designed sanitation and hygiene facilities	Potentially 155,000 displaced Syrians in camps have access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities	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 (sick, injured, disable, elders) Sensitization on proper use of sanitation installations	UNICEF, THW, IRD, MC, ACTED, Jen
Adequate solid waste management in camps	Global cleanliness of camps is ensured	Cleaning services organized to cover camps facilities, giving priority to employment of refugees engaged on voluntary basis Daily collection and removal of solid waste	UNICEF, MC, THW, ACTED
Number of people having access hygiene items in camps	Potentially 155,000 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, UNFPA, JEN
Number of population having access to hygiene promotion messages	Potentially 155,000 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, UNESCO, ACTED, JEN, IRD, RI/RSPC

Objective 2: Reduce water shortages and improve hygiene and sanitation facilities in selected host community areas jointly benefiting the local population and refugees.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of population provided with access to drinking and domestic water	Sustainable access to safe water has increased by at least 15% per person per day in selected areas, for potentially 95,000 individuals along with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	UNICEF, ACTED, IRD, MC, UNHCR
Number of people having access hygiene items in host communities	28,500 hygiene kits distributed among the Syrian refugee population living in host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 19,000 WASH kits Distribution of 1,800 baby kits Distribution of 5,700 baby hygiene kits Distribution of 2,000 dignity kits 	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IRC, ACTED, IRD
Number of population having access to water and hygiene promotion messages	Potentially 95,000 Syrian refugees, plus their Jordanian hosts, reached with key hygiene and water conservation messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on hygiene promotion and water conservation 	UNICEF, UNESCO, IR, IRD, ACTED

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 host community areas.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of refugee children in host communities with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment (including camp schools) and CFSs	31,000 refugees children have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in CFSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of WASH facilities in schools and CFSs in Ramtha, Mafraq, Ma'an and Irbid Reconstruction or refurbishment of public schools, including water, latrines and sewage/piping systems Monitoring of WASH facilities quality in schools, CFSs and health/nutrition facilities Provision of toilets in camp schools and host community schools Distribution of WASH kits in schools Hygiene awareness promotion in targets schools through sanitation committees, distribution of visibility materials, etc. 	UNICEF, UNESCO, ACTED, IRD, RI/CISP, JEN

WASH financial requirements

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial Requirements in US\$ ¹¹
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water supply planning Water quality monitoring Cleaning activities (toilets/showers and environment) Solid waste management Hygiene promotion	-
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Distribution of hygiene and women dignity kits Water supply and sanitation	160,000 (fully funded)
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Regular maintenance and repairs of all defective water and sanitation installations by trained refugees (self-help) in camps Awareness raising on hygiene promotion Water works engineering (rehabilitation of wells, treatment stations, water networks), solid waste management and hygiene promotion in host communities Reconstruction of public schools (4) including water and sewage system in host communities Strengthening water and sewerage authority staff capacity	250,000
JEN	Hygiene education in the camps Distribution of WASH and baby hygiene kits Training of WASH community agents in the camps Hygiene promotion Provision of WASH in schools	20,000 (fully funded)
Relief International (RI)	Water conservation and hygiene promotion campaigns targeting vulnerable Syrians (in camps and urban areas) and Jordanian host communities Small-scale interventions within 10 schools to refurbish WASH-related infrastructure	-
THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)	Delivery/sustainable provision of drinking and domestic water in camps Waste water management and disposal in camps Installation of water and sewage networks and construction of sanitation facilities (toilets, showers, laundry areas)	4,550,000 (fully funded by German Government)
UNESCO	Water education in schools and communities.	300,000
UNFPA	Provision of dignity kits for women in urban settings, transit sites and camps	789,750
UNHCR	Provision of hygiene kits, including sanitary napkins and diapers, 5,580 baby kit and 46,500 individual hygiene kits WASH-related activities (procurement of water tankers, sewage trucks, etc.)	5,442,725
UNICEF	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, solid waste management, maintenance of water and sanitation system in camps Strengthening water and sewerage authority staff capacity Provision of WASH related vehicles (water tankers, sewerage jetting vehicles to enhance the capacity of public water service Distribution of WASH, hygiene and baby hygiene kits Hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities Small scale interventions in schools and CFSs (refurbishment of latrines, water drinking appliances, water piping system) Water treatment and re-use of grey waters and recycling of black waters/sewerage in camps Network repair and maintenance for improvement of town water supply Operationalisation of water sources (public boreholes) to increase water production capacity Design and construction of long term-WASH installations to secure sustainable water sources in camps	16,420,000
TOTAL		27,932,475

¹¹ UNICEF's budget also includes part of ACTED, IRC, JEN, RI and THW financial requirements.

3.1.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

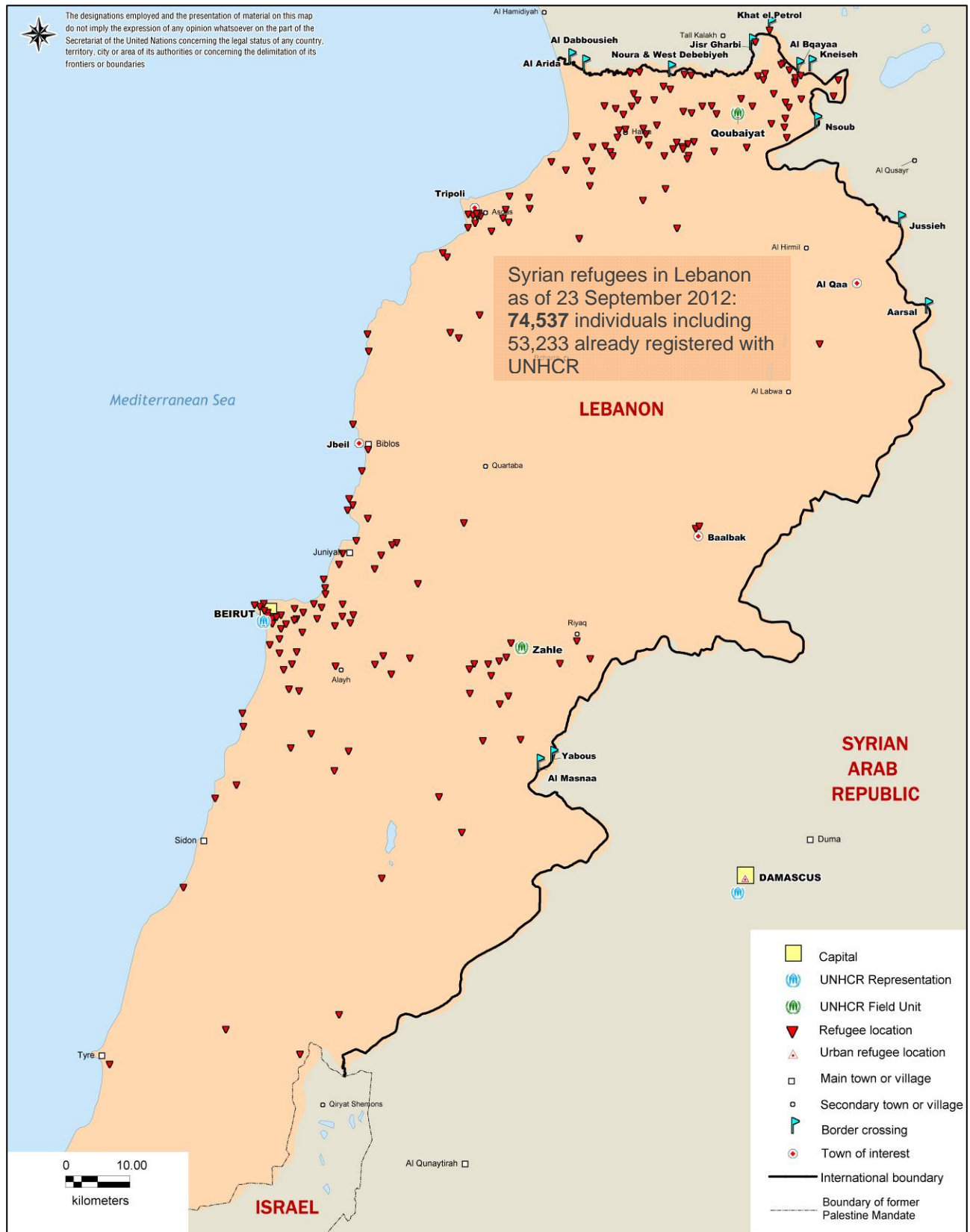
Agency	Financial Requirements in US\$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	525,000
ARDD-Legal Aid	30,000
Association of Volunteers International (AVSI)	240,000
CARE International	900,000
Caritas	1,500,000
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	550,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,365,000
Handicap International (HI)	904,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	850,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,370,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,532,595
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	460,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	975,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,673,922
Internews	245,000
Intersos	780,799
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	771,469
JEN	20,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	7,562,059
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	1,900,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	900,500
Madrasati Initiative	783,607
Médecins du Monde (MDM)	509,494
Mercy Corps (MC)	1,264,500
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,040,000
Relief International (RI)	400,000
Save the children International (SCI)	5,220,000
Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)	353,000
THW	4,550,000
UNESCO	1,675,000
UNFPA	2,827,632
UNHCR	116,035,280
UNICEF	39,999,985
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	650,000
UN Women	97,175
WFP	41,421,246
WHO	2,650,000
TOTAL	246,532,263

NB: Implementation of activities by some of the agencies listed above is subject to the standard approval of the Jordanian Government.

3.1.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	21,661,734
Cash &NFI	36,195,686
Shelter	64,928,752
Food	47,750,146
Education	24,301,410
Health and Nutrition	23,762,060
WASH	27,932,475
TOTAL	246,532,263

3.2 Lebanon



3.2.1 Executive Summary

Since the first revision of the Regional Response Plan in June 2012, Lebanon has witnessed an almost three-fold increase in the number of Syrians registered and scheduled to be registered. The number has grown from 24,000 to over 74,000, well surpassing the 40,000-person planning figure of the previous iteration of the plan. This dramatic rise coincides with an escalation of violence in Syria, which has driven increasingly desperate individuals and families to seek safety in Lebanon, requiring more assistance for themselves as well as for the communities in which they reside.

The pattern of settlement is similar to last spring, with over approximately 55 per cent of the population residing in the North, 42 per cent in the Bekaa and 3 per cent in Beirut and the South. Moreover the latter proportion is expected to rise as UNHCR expands its registration activities to the South.

Not all Syrians who have come to Lebanon as a result of the crisis in Syria have registered with UNHCR. The Government estimates that in addition to the 68,000 registered persons, there are 120,000 additional persons who have arrived since the beginning of the year and not yet returned. While a good proportion may be living with relatives or otherwise able to meet their own needs, it is anticipated that many may come forward for assistance before the end of the year.

Based on the current situation in Syria and recent registration trends, this plan assumes a registered Syrian refugee population in Lebanon of 120,000 persons by the end of 2012.

As the numbers into Lebanon have changed in recent months, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) has sought to enhance its own coordination structure so as to meet the expanding needs. Informed by the inter-agency response plan, and in consultation with UNHCR, the Government is preparing its own refugee response plan under the guidance of the Prime Minister, which ensures engagement and leadership from affected Ministries. In the meantime, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has expanded its engagement in the planning and implementation of shelter, primary healthcare and psychosocial programmes. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education policy and UN and NGO agencies are working concertedly with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to address urgent health needs in a sustainable manner. The High Relief Commission (HRC) continues to partner in several areas most notably in support for wounded persons and partners are seeking its guidance on how to best address the needs of Lebanese returning from Syria where they have now been displaced. While the consensual nature of the Lebanese political system means that decisions are not easily reached, the efforts by the GoL to articulate a clearer strategy is very much a welcome development and should enhance its work with the international and national humanitarian communities.



Registration centre for Syrian refugees in Bire, Lebanon
© UNHCR 2012/ D. Sleiman

Strong collaboration continues to be forthcoming from the security branches of the government. The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) continues to permit refugees to access Leba-

non. The Internal Security Forces (ISF) has helped to ensure that agencies have the needed security and mobility to deliver their programmes. The General Security Office (GSO) has permitted Syrians to renew their residency coupons from within Lebanon rather than returning to Syria as previously. It has also provided access to UNHCR to registered refugees in GSO detention facilities. Discussions are on-going to ensure access to those who may not be registered, but wish to see UNHCR. Notably the President has instructed all security forces not to return Syrians to Syria so as to safeguard respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

Overall coordination of the inter-agency response rests with UNHCR, with UN agencies and NGOs playing critical roles in their respective areas of expertise. As all programmes are expanding, and additional senior staff deployed to the field, coordinated responses are being enhanced – through clearer joint strategies in each sector and increased focus on deliverables and impact.

The security situation in Lebanon has been greatly impacted by the unrest in Syria, and security incidents have increased in recent months. These include cross-border shelling hitting Lebanese villages resulting in destruction of property and death; kidnappings for money and/or in retaliation by one sectarian group against another; violent and fatal clashes in Tripoli sparked by intra and inter-clan disputes; and on-going concerns over weapons smuggling. These incidents disrupt the smooth delivery of the humanitarian programme and in the case of registration, led to many weeks of delay in establishing a centralized registration centre in Tripoli. In addition, the scattered nature of the refugee population, often in hard-to-access areas, poses challenges. Nonetheless, much has been achieved, with over 68,000 Syrians individually registered or pending registration and receiving a wide range of assistance, including food and non - food items, shelter, medical care, education assistance and psychosocial support.

The crisis however is not limited to Syrian refugees. Hosting communities are among the most economically depressed areas of Lebanon, and their poverty is likely to exacerbate as the Syria crisis takes a toll on the Lebanese economy and world price spikes spill into Lebanon. The addition of so many thousands of refugees has placed additional strain on the existing public services in the areas of shelter, health, water, sanitation and education. Government services including social services are already overstretched, and were already struggling to meet the needs of the Lebanese population: public schools in these marginal regions have for example chronically faced high drop-out rates. These structural deficiencies will affect both poor displaced Syrians and poor host Lebanese alike whose access to high quality public services such as schools and primary health centres will remain limited. A response which aims at strengthening public social services would alleviate these structural bottlenecks thus benefiting poor Syrians and Lebanese living in those regions.

3.2.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

Fleeing to Lebanon often involves perilous journeys through conflict-affected areas. Refugees have been able to enter Lebanon through official and unofficial border crossings, with the exception of suspected militants who are denied access by the Lebanese authorities. Most refugees report that getting as far as the border is where the real challenges lie as they say that Syrian authorities are known to inhibit crossing – through security checks, demand for bribes and landmines in key border areas. In the north, women and children are sometimes denied authorization to cross by Syrian officials and consequently forced to enter through unofficial border points.

Over 70 per cent of registered refugees have crossed officially while 28 per cent crossed through unofficial border crossings and are considered illegal in Lebanon. The latter are therefore denied

circulation permits preventing them from looking for employment and exacerbating their frustrations due to their inability to provide for themselves and their families. Importantly, after much advocacy, the GSO permitted Syrians in Lebanon to renew their residency coupons legally within Lebanon when they previously had to go back to Syria. Now UNHCR is advocating for the waiving of fees for renewal which are prohibitive (US\$200/person) and for the regularization of those who entered through unofficial border crossing points.

There have been relatively few arrests of Syrian persons of concern to UNHCR and all those arrested solely for illegal entry/stay were released upon UNHCR's intervention if not already charged and sentenced by a judge. While UNHCR has received confirmation from the Director General that it can see unregistered Syrians who request to speak to UNHCR, this is not yet systematically respected.

Seventy-five per cent of the registered refugee population are women and children. Many are deeply traumatized by their experiences in Syria as well as their displacement in Lebanon. Most have limited means to provide for themselves and are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. With a partially funded response plan, provision of food and non-food items is among the priorities and needs have been largely met, although delays due to security incidents have been known to occur.

Nearly 5 per cent of registered refugees belong to confessional minorities. Many more are in Lebanon but are afraid to register and share their bio data. Such groups require specific outreach strategies to ensure that their needs are catered for, which is why the response is looking to expand geographically to reach all those in needing assistance.

Shelter is among the most serious and critical problem. Fifty-five per cent of the registered population rent accommodation, many which are in poor condition and for relatively high rents. Forty per cent live with host families, 3 per cent are accommodated in collective shelters with the remaining 2 per cent in other structures (tents and other temporary dwellings). Available rental options are becoming scarce in settlement areas, host families stretched, and operational schools where many families were sheltered are no longer available. Alternatives have been identified but funding is needed as is government approval to use vacant buildings, land and to expand the cash for rent option. Food and non-food items can be locally procured and are readily available, in large quantities, provided sufficient funding is provided. Social infrastructure and services (schools and hospitals) are also available and referral systems are in place, albeit they need to be strengthened. Shelter, in contrary is in short supply: there is now a shortage of collective shelters, the percentage of refugees being accommodated (free of charge) in host families decreases while at the same time the Government has not been able to identify/allocate land where prefab settlements could be established.

In the medium-term, cash for rent/shelter programmes will represent an ever increasing portion of the shelter response. This RRP reflects this strategic direction. Additionally, there is an urgent need to plan for possible larger arrivals. In the event of a sudden mass influx, and in the absence of government's shelter site planning, the main shelter response would essentially lie with the provision of family tents and/or shelter kits, which are far from ideal solutions. The winter months are characterized by a steep drop in temperatures, with heavy snowfalls further exacerbating difficult living conditions and making the need for immediate winterization more critical.

Expanded outreach to refugee communities is a key and demanding need. Unlike camps, where

refugees are concentrated in a single area, in Lebanon it is very much a scattered rural and urban phenomenon. Outreach is essential to identify those in need, to inform them of the services available, to ensure that persons with specific needs are cared for and to also ensure protection and prevention of sexual and gender based violence.

Around 50 per cent of the population are children. Enrolment and retention rates are extremely low at less than 12 per cent for 2011. This is due to a myriad of factors including unfamiliarity with the Lebanese curriculum, security concerns, lack of transportation and the fact some parents do not view education as a priority. And while the MOEHE has issued a circular to ensure Syrian children have access to public schools, it is also the case that these schools themselves are often overstretched in meeting the needs of Lebanese children. Therefore education support needed includes back to school drives, coverage of tuition fees, uniforms, books, remedial classes, provision of teacher support and needed refurbishments to schools to support an expanded population – including Syrian children and vulnerable Lebanese.



Remedial classes for Syrian refugee children in Wadi Khaled
© UNHCR 2012 / D. SLEIMAN

Meeting the healthcare needs is another priority concern. Existing primary healthcare centres need support, both in regard to medicine, provision of essential vaccinations and increased diagnostic capacity as well as coverage provided to pay the costs for refugees. Mass information on health services needs to be increased. Secondary healthcare services were initially covered in the North by the High Relief Commission but mid-July HRC stopped its coverage due to funding shortage. UNHCR actively advocated

for additional funding to meet the sudden gap, which is critical and also experienced in the Bekaa. Given that most refugees reside among the poorest regions in the country, with a lack of social services, weak infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities, support cannot be limited to Syrian refugees. The access of Syrian refugees to existing social services such as schools will further strain their capacities and worsen their quality. A response which contributes to efforts at addressing the structural weaknesses of the public social services is therefore necessary to tackle the needs of Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese living in marginalized regions.

3.2.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

Protection, Community Mobilization and Mass Communication

Regular and focused advocacy and exchanges with the Government have helped to contribute to a relatively robust protection environment vis-à-vis 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. Permitted renewal of residency coupons within Lebanon, has been a welcome development. On-going discussions are being held on reducing and or waiving the fee for renewal of these coupons as well as on the need to regularize registered refugees who may have had to enter through unofficial borders. The need for unhindered access to detained Syrians who are not yet registered but who have asked to see UNHCR is a priority which is being raised with the authorities.

Over the past four months, significant progress has been made in registering refugees with over 33,000 new applications completed. Registration is an important protection and assistance tool, enabling the identification of refugees and also in ascertaining their specific needs. It is also critical to maintaining the civilian character of asylum and preserving the integrity of the programmes.

In North Lebanon, where over 27,000 people have been registered and another 7,000 are awaiting registration, registration is carried out by UNHCR at a central location in Tripoli, while MoSA provides information on Government services as well as counselling. The Tripoli registration centre serves all areas in North Lebanon and, despite interruptions due to the recent clashes in the area, has enabled UNHCR to double the numbers registered weekly. Mobile registration teams are envisaged to reach out to refugees in remote areas in Wadi Khaled who do not have the means to come to Tripoli or have other valid concerns.

In the Bekaa Valley, UNHCR has registered more than 20,000 Syrian refugees, with an estimated 11,000 awaiting registration. UNHCR will open a central location in the Bekaa to facilitate access and increase its capacity, while deploying mobile teams to ensure coverage of all areas. Some 1,300 refugees have been registered in Beirut and South Lebanon to date. UNHCR is currently identifying processing centres in Beirut and South Lebanon, where approximately 3,000 persons are estimated to be awaiting registration.

Monitoring arrival trends and prompt registration and documentation of refugees will continue to be prioritized. Excellent work has already been done on strengthening the outreach capacity of the social development centres under the MOSA, which will also continue given that the number of refugees is rising and the engagement of the MOSA is central to our response. Detention monitoring has been a mainstay of the protection response with over 20 centres regularly monitored and around 50 visits conducted since the beginning of the year. Moreover, training officials on international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian principles which started at the beginning of the year will also be continued as well as training to MoSA and partners on case management strategies. Social Development Centres (SDCs), under MoSA, have also been identified as critical venues to deliver child protection and other family support services. The investment in SDCs is anticipated to grow significantly within the coming months.

Syrian men, women and children who have suffered serious trauma, sexual or gender-based violence (SGBV), or whose security is at risk, require specific and specialized care. Ensuring that these people are identified and appropriately assisted requires a robust outreach and response mechanism to secure the trust of those who may be reluctant to come forward. Interventions include a

regular field presence, confidence building measures, specialized services, referral mechanisms and mobilizing communities to lend their knowledge, skills and efforts to assist their fellow refugees.

While considerable strides have been made in addressing protection needs – more work is being planned to strengthen and expand existing programmes, including those addressing the specific protection needs of children. Ensuring that Syrian refugees have access to the information they need to access 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. Supporting community development activities is also key to ensure protection and assistance for Syrian refugees, who are scattered across various urban and rural settings. Humanitarian agencies will continue to work with social workers from the MoSA and others to make sure that refugees with specific needs can be identified and referred for appropriate support. MoSA outreach workers, who operate out of Social Development Centres (SDCs), play an important role in providing in depth social counselling and follow-up, psychosocial support (cultural and recreational activities, support groups, youth clubs, etc.), vocational and life-skills trainings, and in distributing assistance wherever possible (e.g. in North Lebanon). Activities in SDCs will continue to benefit both Syrian refugees and local communities. In refugee hosting localities, where SDCs are not available, community centres, including child friendly spaces, will be run through local NGO premises. Psychosocial activities for children and their care givers will be scaled up through a combination of centre-based and out-reach activities, using also the SDCs.

In an attempt to reduce pressure on the hosting communities and create much needed job opportunities, quick impact projects (QIPs) have been implemented. These include the rehabilitation of public gardens and playgrounds, the refurbishing of a public library and of a cinema-club, the rehabilitation of a fishery and the provision of equipment to local agricultural cooperatives. These projects have been designed through a participatory approach, involving the local communities in the identification and prioritization of their needs. Further QIPs are being planned.

Investment in vocational and skills training is important in this emergency period. It is critical to prevent idleness resulting from limited freedom of movement (for those refugees who entered through non-official border crossings) and to offer constructive opportunities to out-of-school adolescents. The scarcity of vocational service providers in refugee-hosting areas is a challenge; therefore working with MoSA's SDCs, where some staff have expertise in vocational training, will remain a priority.

While the involvement of central and local Government authorities has been robust, many have limited capacities and their resources are being severely stretched to meet the needs of the Syrian refugees, in addition to the Lebanese host communities. This plan therefore includes capacity-building measures including recruitment and training of protection staff, social workers and psychologists for MoSA in order to strengthen their protection, outreach and response capacity. Co-ordination and capacity-building will also take place for officials from the central to the local levels such as the Ministry of Education focal points and municipalities to improve the quality and quantity of basic services provided in areas such as primary healthcare and education.

Food and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Since the onset of the influx, the Syrian refugees have been provided with food and non-food items such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and other. Food assistance initially was provided by the HRC in the North and distributed jointly with UNHCR. As of July 2012, WFP provides food assistance to all Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR. In the Bekaa Valley and Akkar region, assistance is provided through value-based food vouchers, with geographic expansion of assistance into Tripoli, the Beirut area and South Lebanon as required. This allows beneficiaries the dignity of choice including fresh food and supports the local economy as well as providing some benefits to host families.

Various organisations have continued to provide support to vulnerable households with such items as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and dignity kits as well as other items to ensure that basic requirements for non - food items are met. This is planned to continue for the rest of the year. Various organisations will also provide one-off distributions to newly-arrived persons to ensure that their needs are met while awaiting registration. Support to Lebanese returnee households will be strengthened and coordinated under the direction of a recently formed Task Force. These distributions are coordinated by geographic area to avoid overlap.

The assistance through distribution of non-food items in the North and Bekaa is being extended to Beirut and the South. As winters are harsh in both the Bekaa Valley and the North of the country, non-food items for the rest of the year will include winter items including blankets and coats as well as stoves and heating fuel. This support will be provided through a mixture of in-kind and vouchers.

Specific non-food items will be provided to households with needs related to disability. Interventions therefore continue to ensure that refugees have access to essential services and provide for refugees with specific needs through enhanced referral systems, outreach activities and services provided through community centres. The food /non-food sector will also work to ensure increased understanding of vulnerability amongst the Syrian families in order to better target assistance and have greater information on the impact of those activities already undertaken and planned.

Education

From the beginning of the influx, the MoEHE facilitated the enrolment of Syrian children in Lebanese public schools. However, the school enrolment rate for 2011-2012 was extremely low, with less than 12 per cent attending primary school and 3 per cent attending secondary school. Low enrolment is partially due to the fact that many children arrived after the enrolment period was over. Other reasons include unfamiliarity with the Lebanese curriculum, lack of knowledge of French or English, absence of enrolment already in the country of origin, security concerns, lack of transportation and the fact that some parents do not view education as a priority.

Remedial classes and accelerated learning programmes were provided during the summer to over 3,700 refugee children in child - friendly learning spaces in North Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. The aim was to prepare out-of-school children and facilitate their enrolment in public schools for the 2012-13 school year. Other activities undertaken so far to integrate children back into school include sensitization campaigns (meetings, training activities) with school directors and teachers, training of social workers, provision of psychosocial activities and establishment of referral/response mechanisms for children with specific needs in close coordination with the Protection and Health Working Groups. The coming period will see an increase in outreach and training to parents through structured and on-going focus group discussions and education awareness ses-

sions. Educational support programs will continue to strengthen the capacities of MOEHE officials at the central and local government levels, extending remedial classes and recreational activities to local Lebanese children in refugee-hosting areas (forming 30 per cent of the target beneficiaries).



Syrian refugee children in school in Lebanon
© UNHCR / 2012

All agencies are combining their efforts throughout Lebanon to reach out to all Syrian and vulnerable host children at primary and secondary levels to ensure their enrolment for the 2012-2013 academic year. Children will receive a “Back to School” package, which includes tuition fees, books, school bags, stationeries and uniforms, in order to support their integration into schools. In areas with high displacement and lack of spaces, public schools will operate two shifts – in the morning and the afternoon – to ensure optimum attendance. Youth, between 15-24 years old, will have access

to appropriate vocational training courses given the reports of child labour.

The standard for enrolment in primary school is 100%. While the international aid community is aiming at that, the current baseline is extremely low (12%). Therefore, this Plan is setting a realistic, yet ambitious, target of 60 per cent of children being enrolled in primary education by the end of the calendar year. While these efforts will not be able to overcome all of the obstacles preventing more robust enrolment of refugee children, they are designed to bring considerable improvements to both school enrolment and retention rates for the coming school year, as well as providing the necessary support for vulnerable Lebanese children, and the Lebanese educational system for sustainable inclusion programmes.

Shelter

Fifty-five per cent of the registered population rent accommodation, many which are in poor condition and for relatively high rents. Forty per cent live with host families, 3 per cent are accommodated in collective shelters with the remaining 2 per cent in other structures (tents and other temporary dwellings). There are regional differences between the North and Bekaa regarding shelter accommodation. The majority of refugees in the North are still staying in host families, with 41 per cent renting accommodation (essentially in urban centres, e.g. Tripoli). In the Bekaa Valley, where family links between the refugee and the host population are less common, the vast majority of the refugees are renting (especially in Central Bekaa).

Many host families struggle to make ends meet for their own families. Assistance has therefore been focused not only on the needs of the refugees, but also on measures to assist host families who have been so hospitable in spite of their own difficulties. This has included assistance for

home refurbishment, benefiting over 200 homes in North Lebanon and 100 homes in Bekaa Valley to date but also cash support. In addition, 28 collective shelters have been renovated and are providing residential facilities for several hundred refugees.

The provision of construction materials (wooden beams, poles and plastic sheeting) for self-help construction of a light shelter, equipped with heating and cooking stove and the production of the 'family box', a locally produced, semi-prefabricated shelter unit, has started. It can be attached to host family homes or collective shelters to increase shelter capacity and relieve over-crowded living conditions.

Shelter is a critical need and this plan reflects a number of measures to address urgent and forthcoming needs. This includes cash for rent (provided directly to landlords) for the most vulnerable families, cash for host families, host family house rehabilitation, collective shelter renovations, and also the construction of locally, semi prefabricated transitional shelters. Cash for rent has proven an effective way to offer prompt shelter solutions to persons in urgent need, e.g. refugees threatened with eviction from operational schools. With the growing number of new arrivals and the limited capacity in terms of host families and collective shelters, this revised RRP envisages a broader use of cash for rent.

Pending effective site planning by the Government, there also is a need to prepare for contingency and pre-positioning of family tents and shelter kits.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The situation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in areas hosting Syrian refugees has deteriorated over recent months. The most urgent requirement is to ensure that continuous access to safe water at a household level is ensured to all affected populations and that capacities of the sewage disposal systems are upgraded.

The recent WASH assessment conducted by UNICEF concluded that the increased numbers of diarrhoea cases in certain areas are caused by the shortage of potable water, high levels of contaminated water and lack of latrines. Children living in these areas are at high risk of disease and there is urgent need to improve the WASH status of refugee and host populations.

The primary objectives for the WASH response are to improve access to safe water and basic sanitation services, as well as to promote good hygiene practices for the prevention of illnesses. The sector will partner with national and sub-national government authorities to promote affordable, safe systems for home water treatment and improved household hygiene to prevent the spread and occurrence of waterborne illnesses.

The above packages of services will be provided in areas where these affected populations are located and will therefore target families living in host communities, collective shelters, schools, and any other formal or informal shelter.

WASH actors are continuously assessing the situation in North Lebanon and Bekaa Valley and other areas to determine the most vulnerable communities and provide overview of water quality and supply. Provision of clean water in the form of water trucking, water storage tanks and ceramic filters will ensure that the affected population has access to 15 litres of clean water per day per person. Sanitation facilities will be improved in host communities through de-sludging of septic tanks and through provision of additional emergency facilities such as latrines, hand-washing sta-

tions and showers. Water and sanitation facilities will be improved in selected schools and hygiene promotion is conducted to help prevent the outbreak of diseases. Partners will also distribute jerry cans, ceramic water filters, buckets, and aqua tabs to ensure that households are able to better manage their water needs. All projects will include elements of hygiene promotion with beneficiaries to ensure that the link between behaviour and illness.

Health

Since the onset of the Syrian influx into Lebanon, UNHCR and its partners have designed their programmes to address the primary and secondary healthcare needs of the refugee population through the national health system. This has led to the establishment of a formal referral system with local primary healthcare (PHC) centres and hospitals. The aim is to ensure that the majority of refugees have access to quality healthcare at the most cost effective rates.

In relation to primary healthcare, appropriate and prompt access has been assured through the identification and provision of support for seven primary healthcare (PHC) centres in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa Valley. They provide comprehensive health services, including reproductive health and child vaccination. They have also adopted the Health Information System (HIS) of the MPH. In order to meet health needs, PHC centres are supplied with essential medication and supported to conduct health awareness sessions for both the displaced and hosting communities. Training is also provided to PHC health personnel on case management and reporting. Plans are being made to expand the PHC network in North Lebanon from seven to nine centres, in light of increasing refugee numbers. The mental health of the displaced community is also of paramount importance to UNHCR and partner health organizations.

Hospital (secondary and tertiary healthcare) services are more costly and ensuring full coverage poses a challenge. Presently a referral system involving seven hospitals in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa Valley has been established. In North Lebanon, the HRC suspended coverage of secondary and tertiary healthcare; UNHCR and partners have identified alternatives that need to be financially sustained under this revised RRP.

In the Bekaa Valley, until recently, UNHCR has been covering the majority of hospital care costs. With the increase of refugee numbers, UNHCR is seeking ways of sharing such costs with other health actors in this area

Recent assessments continue to show high rates of C-section deliveries, pre-term births and newborns in need of neo-natal intensive care. The reasons behind these findings include the lack of proper pre-natal care, as well as trauma suffered by Syrian women who have witnessed the conflict. There is also a pressing need to expand the hospital care networks in West Bekaa, where refugees also reside, in order to increase access through wider geographical coverage.

In Beirut area and in the South, Syrian refugees are being referred to MoSA's PHC centres in the SDCs and to hospitals for secondary healthcare, by local partners. The referral system established previously for Iraqi refugees residing in those areas (Mount Lebanon, Beirut and South) is now being used to extend medical services to Syrian refugees.

3.2.4 Coordination

The Government of Lebanon has been an engaged partner. The HRC for many months provided registration, food and secondary healthcare assistance to refugees. The MoSA has been active in registration, and psycho-social support, and through the use of its SDCs, first in the North and now in the Bekaa, has been a critical partner for outreach programmes and primary healthcare. Its expanded engagement in helping to solve critical shelter shortages is much appreciated. The MOEHE has also proved to be an open and accessible partner and this revision reflects plans that are being carrying out in consultation with the Ministry. Similarly, communication and cooperation has been ensured with the Lebanese Army and the Ministry of the Interior (MoI). These partner-

ships are continuing and will be extended to the Bekaa Valley, where until now coordination with Government authorities has been primarily with local municipalities.

Throughout Lebanon, close working relations among UN, international, and national partners is continuing. A common database is in use and referral mechanisms have been established to enable refugees to access assistance through specialized partners.

Coordination and information management are crucial in the delivery of assistance within and across sectors. This includes data collection and gap analysis. Regular inter - agency meetings help to ensure a coordinated response. In Beirut, inter - agency meetings are being held on a bi - weekly basis. These meetings are a platform for information sharing, programme coordination and planning at the country level. Sectoral working groups, in the areas of protection, food/NFI distribution, education, health, shelter and WASH meet in North Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley on a bi-weekly basis. These are designed to assess needs, set priorities and coordinate responses. A complete calendar of sectoral meetings can be found on the web portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>) as is information on inter - agency and agency - specific assessments and activities. Information management is being reinforced in UNHCR and an information management working group has been established with partner information management focal points to ensure that the common platform draws from the best expertise and reflects the inter-agency information needs as well as the interests of the external community.

3.2.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Strengthen Government capacity to fulfil its mandate

Objective 2: Access to territory

Objective 3: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

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

Objective 5: Protection from effects of armed conflict

Objective 6: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved

Objective 7: Protection of children

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

Objective 9: Community self-management and participation

Objective 10: Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Objective 1: Strengthen Government capacity to fulfil its mandate			
Extent to which Governmental policy and practice provides effective protection and assistance: 100 %			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Governmental and local authorities receiving advice and support	130	Government capacity building in all refugee hosting areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment and training of field and project workers for the HRC Measures to strengthen the capacity of the social and outreach work of the Ministry of Social Affairs 	UNHCR
	119	North, Bekaa and South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of Government officials and local authorities staff on emergency response, preparedness, coordination, data management and international human rights law and humanitarian principles 	DRC

Objective 2: Access to territory			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of cases of known re-folement	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of arrival trends Interviews with refugees Situation of people of concern monitored Advocacy with Government Assistance with renewal of entry permits 	UNHCR and legal partners

Objective 3: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people registered on an individual basis	120,000	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis Measures to reduce processing time for registration to 3 weeks Comprehensive protection and livelihood profiling with particular focus on people with specific needs 	UNHCR
Number of Lebanese returnees registered	500	North Lebanon, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration and profiling 	IOM
Number of third country nationals (TCNs) registered and assisted	150	Border areas witnessing influx of TCNs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor border areas for any influx of non-refugee migrants requiring assistance Registration of TCNs Facilitate evacuation/repatriation to countries of origin 	

Objective 4: Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent to which people of concern who need RSD to ensure protection have access to RSD procedures	100 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people participating in mine / UXO awareness sessions	10,000	All areas with focus on North (Akkar) and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support LMAC & MRE steering committees to conduct KAP assessments in target areas and implement MRE education to prevent risk taking behaviours among children and vulnerable communities 	UNICEF

Objective 6: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons benefiting from awareness sessions on SGBV-related issues	1,000	North (Akkar, Tripoli, El Minieh-Dennie) and Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of local actors for providing outreach Awareness sessions on SGBV related issues implemented (including men) Development and distribution of material on SGBV 	UNFPA
Number of SGVB survivors and victims of domestic violence provided with assistance	600	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV using situation analysis and participatory assessment SGBV-related information provided to 100 people Community-based protection solutions provided Provision of individual counselling during home visits or at the field offices Establishment of plan for referral or treatment Provision of SGBV support package to the most severe cases Rehabilitation of safe shelter 	UNHCR (DRC, CLMC, Makhzoumi, IMC)
	40	South Lebanon (Saida): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling services, awareness-raising activities, vocational training, psychosocial intervention, provision of toolkits 	DRC

	400	North (Akkar, Tripoli, El Minieh-Dennie) and Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct SGBV assessment • support to establishment of two listening and counselling centres/helpline support • Psycho-social support through recreational activities among others • Facilitation of establishment of women support group 	UNFPA
	20	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of SGBV cases through social counselling • Individual and/or family social intervention • Individual and/or couple therapy provided • Psychiatric follow-up provided • Physiotherapy sessions provided • Referral to legal services when needed 	Restart
	300	North, West Bekaa and Beirut <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct home visits • establish a plan for referral or treatment • provide individual counselling during home visits or at the field offices • provide an SGBV support package to the most severe cases • rehabilitation of safe shelter 	CLMC
Number of service providers trained on CBV/SGBV assistance	100	North (Akkar, Tripoli, El Minieh-Dennie) and Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of service providers/social workers on SGBV with a focus on humanitarian settings • Monitor operationalization of SGBV IMS • Strengthen coordination on SGBV support among actors 	UNFPA
	50	North Lebanon (Akkar, Tripoli), Bekaa (Hermel, Aarsal, Baalbek, Douris, Ad-dous, El Ain, Kamed el Loz) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of social workers on SGBV assistance • Strengthen existing systems, tools and referral pathways for SGBV survivors 	UNICEF
	45	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on identification, referral and follow up of SGBV survivors of Save the Children and IP staff 	Save the Children
	55	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV training to staff • Introduction to legal booklet 	IMC
Number of local actors supported in SGBV assistance	5	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support protection actors to provide psychological, legal and social services and equipment 	IMC

Objective 7: Protection of children

Extent to which children of concern with specific needs are identified and assisted: 100 %

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of children with specific needs identified and assisted	1,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (West Bekaa, Hermel, Zahle, Baalbek): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment of case management systems among SDCs and NGOs • Support implementation of special measures for protection of UAM/separated children and children with special needs • Technical support to MOSA to strengthen coordination of emergency child protection activities • Support deployment and training of SDCs on child protection issues • Provision of supplies to SDCs to support recreational activities 	UNICEF (TdH, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, ACH, Amel, Mouvement Social, Arc en Ciel)
	150	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct BID, identify, refer and/or assist children at risk and UAM through protection monitoring 	UNHCR (DRC, Save the Children, Caritas)
	150	Bekaa (Zahle, West Bekaa, Rachaya), South (Saida, Sour): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of children with disabilities and provision of specific services to meet special needs • Training of outreach workers to ensure adequate primary identification of children with disabilities 	MPDL
	800 Lebanese returnees and TCNs	Bekaa and North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct BID • Establishment of core child protection mechanisms (including systematic assessments and referrals to specialized 	IOM

		<p>services), including for unaccompanied/separated children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities Provision of targeted activities for Adolescents 	
	20	<p>North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation by a multidisciplinary team of children in need of specific psychological assistance Development of individual intervention plan 	Restart
	65	<p>North (Akkar, Tripoli, Beddawi), South, Beirut: Child Protection case management and referral</p>	WCH
Number of children and youths having access to safe spaces and related activities/support	218,500	<p>North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (West Bekaa, Hermel, Zahle, Baalbek):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 outreach/mobile activities Support selected SDCs to deliver PSS services through CFS and outreach activities Support recreational activities and community mobilization activities on child protection Support adolescents focused interventions (including child resilience programmes, life skills education and peace building) 	UNICEF (TdH, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, ACH, Amel, Mouvement social, Arc en Ciel)
	3,500	<p>North (Tripoli, Akkar) Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Aرسال):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and management (including training) of 30 child friendly spaces Psychosocial and child protection support for children and their caregivers Child/youth resilience workshop and activities 	Save the Children
	3,000	<p>North (Akkar, Tripoli, El Minieh-Dennie), Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek, West Bekaa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of referral information to youth safe places through peer to peer outreach Support recreational activities to youth including psycho-social support 	UNFPA
	50	<p>Bekaa (Zahle, West Bekaa, Rachaya):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of staff on techniques allowing inclusion of children with disabilities Physical adaptation of safe spaces to ensure the inclusion of children with disabilities 	MPDL
	600	<p>North (Akkar, Tripoli, Beddawi), South, Beirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial and child protection support for children and caregivers through safe places. School teachers and community workers trained on child protection issues and provided with basic psychological skills. 	WCH
	300	<p>Bekaa (Central and West Bekaa, Zahle):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial activities and life skills training in CFS 	World Vision
		1,500	<p>North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (West Bekaa, Hermel, Zahle, Baalbek):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support training of social workers on PFA (psychological first aid) Support parenting programmes on coping mechanisms Engaging parents and community members on child care and protection issues. Support services mapping and strengthening of existing mechanisms and referral pathways for child protection within host communities Support establishment of cohorts of trained psychology graduates from the Lebanese university Strengthening existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms and tools Training of partners on monitoring and reporting of serious protection concerns affecting children Conduct interagency assessments on major identified protection issues and support advocacy initiatives
Number of people benefiting from capacity building on child protection	250	<p>North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Aرسال):</p> <p>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</p>	Save the Children
	40	<p>North (Tripoli):</p> <p>Training of partners staff on identification of children in need of specialized psychological intervention</p>	Restart
	30	<p>North (Akkar, Tripoli, Beddawi), South, Beirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive training on Child Protection for CFS staff and other stakeholders 	WCH

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

Number of instances of detention due to status or displacement : None			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people in detention benefiting from legal and social counselling and administrative follow-up	310	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and interventions with the Government • Cooperation with civil society for monitoring and support to detainees • Interventions for release • Legal assistance 	UNHCR (AJEM,CLMC)

Objective 9: Community self-management and participation

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people benefiting from assistance through community outreach	1,000	North (Akkar, Tripoli) and Bekaa (Baalbek): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community centres providing information, counselling and referral, recreational activities, vocational and life skills training 	UNHCR (DRC)
	120,000	Development of targeted communication strategy in support of protection and assistance	UNHCR
	1,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs of Lebanese returnees and hosting families • Training and use of community outreach Workers • Meetings and joint planning with all stake holders 	IOM
	1,000	North (Rama) and Bekaa (Aarsal and Saadnayel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection gaps assessment • Training and use of community outreach workers • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with focus groups • Meetings and joint planning with local Government and community leaders • Conduct social, recreational and life skills activities • Outreach activities 	NRC
Number of people benefiting from quick impact projects	31,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick impact projects benefiting refugees, Lebanese returnees and hosting communities 	UNHCR (DRC) IOM/FAO

Objective 10: Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people benefiting from awareness sessions, vocational and entrepreneurial training	200	North and South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of three vocational and entrepreneurial training centres, particularly targeting young people aged 18-30 • Awareness training for women on social and economic rights aimed at empowerment 	CISP/RI
	100	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training 	DRC
	900	North (Tripoli), Bekaa, South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English/French language training • Computer training 	Mercy Corps
Number of people benefiting from make-work and quick-impact projects	10,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development/quick-impact programmes for Lebanese returnee families, host families, Syrian refugees and other vulnerable Lebanese • Purchase of material for project implementation 	Mercy Corps
	15,000	Central Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement QIPs (water, electricity and infrastructure) with village municipalities 	World Vision
Number of local authorities or municipalities provided with administrative and technical support	20	North, South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of municipalities involvement in planning and assistance efforts • Training on resource management, design of local initiatives supporting disadvantaged communities, and mechanisms for advocacy, coordination and fundraising 	CISP/RI

Number of Lebanese communities benefiting from livelihood initiatives	10	North, South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based projects resulting from participatory planning at the municipal level 	
Number of Lebanese communities benefiting from livelihood initiatives	15	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> socio-economic assessment of 600 households to ascertain the specific needs of Lebanese communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, and to identify coping mechanisms currently used by communities Rehabilitation, upgrade and/or establishment of community-based socio-economic infrastructure including markets, education and health centres, reforestation, public gardens, access and agriculture roads, water-harvesting structures, irrigation canals and solid waste management Design and implementation of emergency employment using cash for work schemes targeting unskilled and unemployed Lebanese people with focus on youth and women while taking into consideration small percentage of Syrian refugees seeking employment Based on market analysis, design and implementation of vocational training/skills development initiatives (training, apprenticeship/ trainee and internship) coupled with mentoring and provision of targeted livelihood and self-employment start-up kits including grants to entrepreneurial youth, women and to those who lost their income as a result of borders' closure 	UNDP
Number of local authorities and local organizations provided with administrative and technical support	15	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Aarsal, Rashayya, Saadnayel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of service delivery for vulnerable populations through participatory delivery of priority services Access to basic services increased for vulnerable populations Coordination mechanisms strengthened in municipalities on service delivery with all relevant actors Support a study of the existing grievance handling being used to assess how each target area deals with disputes; Identification of and support to Community Committees of key stakeholders with inclusive and broad representation together with the municipalities; Facilitate the regular update of the detailed impact assessment. Support the municipalities in disseminating information on the available services provided by the local government and other actors to the local communities to defuse tensions. 	UNDP
	5	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building activities and training to local NGO staff 	UNHCR

Protection financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
CISP/RI	Establishment of vocational and entrepreneurial training centres Awareness training for women on social and economic rights Administrative and technical support to municipalities Community-based projects resulting from participatory planning	425,000
CLMC	Establishment of referral system Individual counselling Provision of SGBV support package to the most severe cases Rehabilitation of safe shelter for SGBV victims	315,500
DRC	Training of Government officials and local authorities	200,000
	Awareness raising activities, vocational training to SGBV survivors	50,000
	Vocational training	25,000
IMC	Support local protection actors to support cases of SGBV Staff training on SGBV	16,500
IOM	Monitoring border areas registering and profiling new arrivals (third country nationals)	150,000
	Registration and profiling of Lebanese returnee population	10,000
	Establishing core child protection mechanisms and measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities	75,000
	Participatory assessments of protection concerns Training and use of community outreach workers	175,000
IOM/FAO	Conducting quick impact projects	365,000

Mercy Corps	English/French language and computer training	350,000
	Make-work / quick impact projects	1,100,000
MPDL	Provision of specific services to children with disabilities and related training of outreach workers Adaptation of safe spaces to children with disabilities	100,000
NRC	Training community outreach workers to conduct participatory assessments on protection concerns and needs Conduct social, recreational, life skills activities	400,000
Restart	Identification of and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors Training of partners staff on identification of children in need of specialized psychological intervention	21,000
Save the Children	Establishment, training and management of child friendly spaces Training on child protection in emergencies	835,000
	Staff training on SGBV	2,000
UNDP	Socio-economic assessment Administrative and technical support to municipalities, municipalities, CSOs Livelihoods initiatives Strengthening of local level community committees to improve community security	1,000,000
UNFPA	Identification SGBV outreach workers Training of service providers/social workers on SGBV Awareness sessions on SGBV Establishment of psycho-social support to SGBV survivors	210,000
	Referral information to youth safe places Support recreational activities to youth	40,000
UNHCR	Government capacity building Monitoring of arrivals and interview with refugees Advocacy with Government Registration of all new arrivals and profiling Assistance with renewal of entry permits	1,934,005
	Conducting Refugee Status Determination	43,000
	Establishing community-based protection solutions to SGBV	47,000
	Interventions for release, legal assistance and following-up related to detention risks	469,805
	Establishment of community centres where information and counselling is provided Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs Implementing quick impact projects, social and recreational activities and vocational training	564,705
	Best interest determination and protection monitoring and referral of children at risk	565,580
	Development of targeted communication strategy in support of protection and assistance	160,000
	Legal assistance and shelter rehabilitation for SGBV survivors	315,500
	UNICEF	Improve access to psychosocial support services to children and their caregivers (through safe spaces and community-based/out-reach recreational and social mobilization activities) Support adolescents focused interventions Support parenting programmes Support delivery of PFA training to SDCs and NGOs
UNICEF	Capacity building on child protection for front line service providers (NGOs and SDCs) , including on case management and GBV Support establishment of child protection mechanisms and services to assist UAM/separated children and children with special needs Strengthening existing child protection referral systems	320,000
	Strengthening of monitoring and reporting mechanisms on serious protection concerns affecting children Support interagency child protection assessments	200,000
	Technical and institutional support to MOSA Support deployment and training of social workers within target SDCs for delivery of family support/child protection services	490,000
UNICEF	Mine/UXO awareness: support KAP assessments and in implementation MRE education	60,000
WCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection case management and referral • Psychosocial and child protection support • Training on child protection 	326,000
WVI	Psychosocial activities and life skills training in child friendly spaces	80,000
	QIP with village municipalities	500,000
TOTAL		14,240,595

FOOD (Sector Lead: WFP)

Objective 1: Food security ensured

Objective 1: Food security ensured			
Extent to which persons of concern are food secure: 100%			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons provided with food items/food vouchers	40,000	Bekaa and North Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food procurement and distribution (phase over to WFP food voucher system from July 2012) 	UNHCR (DRC)
	120,000	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food assistance to registered refugee and Lebanese returnee families mainly through vouchers and household food parcels for households where vouchers are not feasible e.g. in areas without sufficient shop coverage One-off assistance to vulnerable new arrived refugee households through household food parcels Joint nutrition assessment (with UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, ACF and MoH) Emergency food security assessment Food market price monitoring at retailer level Sector coordination, partner support and capacity development, monitoring of project implementation and impact 	WFP
	40,000	North (Tripoli), Bekaa (Baalbeck, Jdeide, Fekka, Taalabaya, Bar Elias), South (Saida), Beirut (Beirut): Purchase and distribution of food items covering the gaps to refugees pending registration (20,000), newcomers (17,500) and Lebanese returnees (2,500).	CLMC
	2,000	North (Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Arsa): Provision of food assistance for vulnerable host families	Save the Children

Food financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
WFP	Provision of food assistance through vouchers and household food parcels Nutrition and food security assessments Sector coordination	18,607,315
UNHCR	Distribution of food kits	1,256,681
CLMC	Purchase and distribution of food items covering the gaps to refugees pending registration, newcomers and Lebanese returnees	800,000
Save the Children	Provision of food assistance for vulnerable host families	250,000
TOTAL		20,913,996

Basic needs and essential services (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and has access to sufficient drinking and domestic water

Objective 2: Population has sufficient basic domestic items

Objective 3: Services for groups with specific needs strengthened

Objective 4: Shelter and infrastructure improved

Objective 1: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and have access to sufficient drinking and domestic water			
Percentage of population living in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and having access to sufficient drinking and domestic water: 90 %			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of individuals living in adequate sanitary conditions and having access to sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, washing, cooking and personal hygiene (includes WASH-related NFIs)	54,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) • Repair or construction of small scale piped water systems. • Distribution of NFIs including (incl. buckets, jerry cans) • Distribution of hygiene kits • Distribution of baby hygiene kits. • Hygiene promotion activities • De-sludging of existing latrines • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets • Construction of new latrines/toilets • Adequate hand washing facilities • Sanitary pad distribution • Diaper distribution 	ACF
	9,000	North (Akkar, Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) • Repair or construction of small scale piped water systems • Hygiene promotion activities • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets 	Acted
	20,000	North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) • Hygiene promotion activities • De-sludging of existing latrines • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets 	CISP/RI
	40,000	North (Tripoli), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Bar Elias, Jeide, Taalabaya), South (Saida), Beirut (Beirut): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Hygiene Kits 	CLMC
	4,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) • Distribution of hygiene kits • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets • Construction of new latrines/toilets 	GVC/Muslim Aid
	5,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Hygiene Kits • Distribution of Baby Hygiene kits 	IOCC
	21,000	North (Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) 	PU-AMI

	15,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Aرسال), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of hygiene kits • Hygiene promotion activities 	Save the Children
	130,500	North (Akkar, Tripoli), Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of hygiene kits (for 85,000 + 20,000 contingency stock) • Distribution of baby hygiene kits (25,500) • WASH Assessment • Repair or construction of small scale piped water systems • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets • Construction of new latrines/toilets • Adequate hand washing facilities • Technical support to local Water Authorities 	UNHCR (DRC, CLMC)
	56,100	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of hygiene kits (for 15,000 new arrivals, 8,500 unregistered including Lebanese returnees) • Distribution of baby hygiene kits (for 4,500 new arrivals, 2,550 unregistered including Lebanese returnees) • Distribution of sanitary pads (for 25,550 registered) 	DRC
	20,000	All areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid mapping of contents of kits procured and distributed by various actors • Determine content of the dignity kit specifically for women/girls (8-10 items) to be procured by UNFPA • Procure, package, transport and distribute dignity kits to targeted populations through various actors • Assessing quality, usefulness and quantity of the dignity kit • Distribution monitor system in place 	UNFPA
	62,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Assessment • Water trucking • Water storage (tanks etc.) • Water treatment (filters, water guard/aqua tabs, life straw etc) • Repair or construction of small scale piped water systems. • Distribution of NFIs including (incl. buckets, jerry cans) • Distribution of baby hygiene kits • Hygiene promotion activities • De-sludging of existing latrines • Rehabilitation of latrines/toilets • Construction of new latrines/toilets • Adequate hand washing facilities • Sanitary pads distribution • Diaper distribution • Technical support to local Water Authorities 	UNICEF
	24,000	Bekaa (Central and West Bekaa, Zahle), North (Akkar), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of hygiene kits 	WVI

Objective 2: Population has sufficient basic domestic items

Percentage of population having sufficient basic domestic items : 100 %

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people being supplied with basic domestic items	96,000 refugees + 8,000 host families	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of cooking stoves to 2,400 families (10%) • Monthly provision of cooking gas to 19,000 refugee families (80%) • Provision of heating fuel to 19,000 refugee families (80%) • Provision of heating fuel to 8,000 host families • Provision of mattresses, blankets and jerry cans • Pre-positioning of contingency stock (mattresses and blankets) for 20,000 • Special cases (CLMC): food and NFI coupons, winterization items, NFIs for specific needs persons 	UNHCR (DRC, CLMC)
	20,000	Various locations (based on needs assessment): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filing requests for blankets/quilts (for 20,000 persons) to ANERA in-Kind donors • Importing donation shipments • Manage storage and distribution of donated items to new arrivals/newly registered • Monitor, evaluate, and report progress of donation distribution. 	ANERA
	3,000	North and Bekaa:	IOM

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement, transportation and distribution of basic items such as blankets, carpets and rechargeable lamps and household shelter support items to Lebanese returnees. Monitoring of distribution 	
23,500	North and Bekaa:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of NFIs (mattresses and blankets) to non-registered population including Lebanese returnees (for 8,500) Distribution of 2-week emergency NFI kits (incl. mattresses and blankets) to newly arrived Syrians (pending registration) (for 15,000) 	DRC
40,000	North (Tripoli) Beirut, South, Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle, Bar Elias, Jeide, Taalabaya):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of heater and fuel coupon to refugees pending registration (for 5,000) Distribution of bedding and blankets to refugees pending registration (for 20,000) Distribution of bedding and blankets to new arrivals and Lebanese returnees (for 20,000) Distribution of mattresses to new arrivals (for 1,500) 	CLMC
13,000	North (Tripoli) and Bekaa:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of fans (for 500) Distribution of diesel heaters and fuel (for 2,500) Distribution of winter clothes to children (for 10,000) 	Mercy Corps
1,000	North (Akkar), Bekaa (Saadnayel, Baalbek, Aarsal, Al Fekiha):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of winterized NFIs 	NRC
15,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Aarsal), Beirut:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and distribution of shoes and clothes for children Provision of monthly winter fuel vouchers for refugees pending registration 	Save the Children
12,000	Bekaa (Central and West Bekaa, Zahle):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of winterized NFIs 	WVI
2,400	Bekaa (Baalbeck, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa):	Winterization intervention for 400 conflict-affected families and 80 host families: warm clothes vouchers, warm blankets, fuel stoves (Al Chems or equivalent), fuel vouchers (260 L/family) for disabled families	HI

Objective 3: Services for groups with specific needs strengthened

Percentage of people with specific needs having access to appropriate services : 75 %

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people with specific needs having access to appropriate services	4,000	North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli), Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of one counselling centre in Tripoli Vulnerability assessment Counselling and referral Direct assistance 	DRC
	1,100	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification, referral and assistance / follow-up of persons with specific needs 	DRC
	8,400	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and analysis Referral mechanisms established Specific services provided Capacities of social development centres strengthened 	UNHCR (DRC, CLMC, AJEM, Makhzoumi, MoSA)
	4,550 (910 cases)	Bekaa (Baalbek, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of complementary dedicated NFI Identification of non-covered basic needs and channelling other actors' NFI response toward remote areas and isolated families 	HI
	6,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Aarsal), Beirut: Provision of psychosocial support to women and children. Information on how to access services especially for children, pregnant and lactating women. Coordinate/establish referral mechanisms with other service providers for children and youth. 	Save the Children
Number of local and international stakeholders benefiting from capacity building	10	North (Tripoli), Bekaa (Baalbeck, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness sessions Training on disability and vulnerability approach 	HI

Objective 4: Shelter and infrastructure improved			
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings : 70 %			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of households living in adequate shelters	8,000	North, Bekaa, Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished buildings Cash for shelter to 1,920 refugee households (10% of all registered refugee families) Winterization interventions on sub-standard dwellings Installation of locally produced shelter boxes (wooden extensions to existing private and collective shelters) Provision of construction materials for self-help construction of a light shelter equipped with heating and cooking stove Contingency preparedness: Procurement and pre-positioning of tents and shelter kits (equipped with heating/cooking stoves) for 4,000 families 	UNHCR (DRC, NRC, Makhzoumi, MoSA, IOM)
	1,390	North (WadiKhaled), Bekaa (Saadnayel, Baalbek, Aarsal, Al Fekiha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of host families houses Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished houses Assessments for alternative shelter arrangements 	NRC
	550	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tents Rehabilitation of unfinished houses 	GVC/MUSLIM AID
	350	Bekaa, North (Tripoli), South (Saida): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic rehabilitation for host families Cash for rent 	Mercy Corps
	430	North (Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for shelter Winterization 	PCPM
	430	North (Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter Rehabilitation Distribution of shelter rehabilitation kits 	PU-AMI
	480	Bekaa (Baalbeck, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winterization intervention for 400 conflict-affected families and 80 host families: installation of insulation kits for doors and windows 	HI
	200	North (Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for shelter 	DRC
	400	Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle, Bar Elias, Jeide, Taalabaya), North (Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for shelter 	CLMC

Basic Needs and Essential Services financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
ACF	Provision of water and sanitation Distribution of hygiene-related items	1,100,000
ACTED	Provision of water and sanitation	650,000
ANERA	Distribution of NFIs	370,000
CISP/RI	Activities in relation to water and sanitation	1,600,000
CLMC	Distribution of hygiene kits	292,500
	Distribution of NFIs	1,075,500
	Cash for shelter	180,000
DRC	Distribution of (baby) hygiene kits and sanitary pads	625,000
	Referral and assistance for persons with special needs	1,141,000
	Distribution of NFIs and emergency NFI kits	580,000
	Cash for rent	144,000
GVC/MUSLIM AID	Basic shelter rehabilitation and cash for rent	600,000
	Activities in relation to water and sanitation / Distribution of hygiene kits	1,050,000
HI	Dedicated NFIs and referral for persons with special needs	750,000
	Capacity-building on special needs	50,000
	Winterization: insulation kits for shelter	140,000
	Distribution winterized NFIs	760,000
IOCC	Distribution of (baby) hygiene kits	420,000

IOM	Distribution of hygiene kits Provision and distribution of NFIs and household shelter support items Rehabilitation of existing shelter through provision of household shelter support items	350,000
Mercy Corps	Basic rehabilitation for host families Cash for shelter	650,000
	Distribution of NFIs	650,000
NRC	Distribution winterized NFIs	300,000
	Rehabilitation of host families houses and collective shelters	2,800,000
Polish Centre for International Aid (PCPM)	Cash for shelter (rent or hosting) and winterization	340,000
PU-AMI	Shelter Rehabilitation and distribution of shelter rehabilitation kits	300,000
	WASH assessment and water trucking, storage and treatment	350,000
Save the Children	Distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities	200,000
	Special needs assistance to children and women	50,000
	Distribution winterized NFIs	320,000
UNFPA	Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits to women and girls	550,000
UNHCR	Assessment, referral and assistance for persons with specific needs Capacity building SDCs	660,523
	Provision of NFIs and winter fuel to refugees and host families	10,398,898
	Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished buildings Cash for shelter Installation of shelter boxes Provision of construction materials for light shelter Pre-positioning of tents and shelter kits (equipped with heating/cooking stoves)	5,138,271
	Activities in relation to water and sanitation Provision of baby hygienic kits, hygiene kits and sanitary napkins	5,363,000
	Provision of water and hygiene-related items	4,000,000
UNICEF	Provision of water and hygiene-related items	4,000,000
WVI	Distribution of hygiene kits	738,000
	Distribution winterized NFIs	288,000
TOTAL		44,974,692

Education (Sector Lead: UNICEF)

Objective 1: Children have access to quality and protective education

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Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of refugee children (4-5 years old) access early education activities (school or community-based)	3,000	Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of services for Early Childhood Care and Development ECCD to Public Schools and/or community-based Awareness raising sessions Provision of ECD kits 	UNICEF
	2,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Early Childhood Development education for children. 	Save the Children
Number of refugee children (6-14 years old) enrolled in primary education	14,400 (60%)	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of tuition fees Procurement of school uniforms, books, school bags and stationary Outreach and awareness sessions for Back to School campaign 	UNHCR (Save the Children, CLMC and Makzoumi Foundation)
	8,100 pending registration+ 7,200 host community	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of tuition fees Procurement of school uniforms, books, school bags and stationary Outreach and awareness sessions for Back to School campaign 	UNICEF (Save the children, CLMC)
Number of children (6-14 years old) attending alternative primary education	3,600	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns Teachers and personnel capacity building 	UNHCR (Save the Children, Amel, CLMC)
	1,500	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns 	Save the Children

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers and personnel capacity building 	
	500	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns Teachers and personnel capacity building 	WCH
	300	Bekaa (Zahle, El Hermel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns Teachers and personnel capacity building 	TdH
	150	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns Teachers and personnel capacity building 	NRC
	4,200	South (Saida), Mount Lebanon, North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and/or after school education Accelerated Learning opportunities Awareness campaigns 	UNICEF
		Bekaa (Saadnyel, Alomariyah, Bar Elias and Al Marj) Training on reading improving skills, active learning as well as learning difficulties	UNESCO
	200	Bekaa (Central, West Bekaa, Zahle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated classes for Syrian children 	WVI
Number of refugee children (15 -17 years old) enrolled in secondary education	5,040 (35%)	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of tuitions fees Procurement of books, school bags and stationary Assistance with transport where necessary 	UNHCR (Save the Children, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation)
Number of children enrolled in alternative secondary education	1,000	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training provided to youth (14-17years) Remedial classes and accelerated learning literacy and numeracy for youth 	UNHCR (Save the Children, Amel , CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation)
	340	North (Akkar, Tripoli), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training provided to youth (14-17years) Remedial classes and accelerated learning literacy and numeracy for youth 	WCH
	300	North (Akkar, Tripoli), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated Learning Programme Assistance with transport where necessary Training of teachers Awareness campaigns 	Save the Children
Number of public schools/ learning spaces providing an inclusive learning environment	125	South (Saida), Mount Lebanon, North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor rehabilitation of schools Training of school staff on Active learning and Positive Discipline Basic educational supplies 	UNICEF (MEHE, Save the Children)
	30	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Balbeek, Zahle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians. Capacity building of public school staff Support schools in the enrolment process 	Save the Children
	19	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a school library (Bekaa) Teachers, education and CLC personnel trainings TVET, teachers training on holistic school approach Remedial classes (qualitative) Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies training 	UNESCO
	18	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Beirut: Schools receiving rehabilitation	WCH
	3	Bekaa: Rehabilitation of schools	NRC
	10	North and Bekaa: Rehabilitation of schools	UNHCR (DRC)
Education specific coordination mechanisms are in place at national and field level	yes	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: 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, UNHCR, UNESCO, Save the children

Education financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
TdH	Provision of remedial classes Capacity building of school staff Awareness campaigns	150,000
UNESCO	Capacity building of MoE and school staff Establishment of library	125,000
Save the Children	Provision of early childhood education Support to primary, alternative primary, secondary and alternative secondary education School and MoE capacity building	650,000
UNHCR	Support to primary, alternative primary, secondary and alternative secondary education MoE capacity building Rehabilitation of schools	6,758,223
UNICEF	Support Early Childhood Care and Development services Support to primary and alternative primary education School and MoE capacity building	8,244,500
War Child Holland	Support to alternative primary and secondary education Provision of remedial classes, accelerated and vocational training Rehabilitation of schools	408,000
WVI	Accelerated classes for Syrian children	250,000
TOTAL		16,585,723

Health (Sector Leads: WHO and UNHCR)

Objective 1: Health of the population improved

Objective 1: Health of the population improved			
Extent to which PoCs have access to primary healthcare services: 100%			
Extent to which PoCs have access to secondary healthcare services: 85%			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people having access to primary healthcare services, including mental and reproductive health (RH) care	46,000	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency stock planning: repositioning of primary healthcare (PHC) emergency preparedness stock (to be used in case of severe crisis) Support to two PHC centres in Bekaa; provision and support of access, equipment, essential medications and rehabilitation 	Médecins du Monde
	30,000	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the provision of essential primary healthcare services for women and children Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies, antibiotics, oxytocin, iron/folic acid, multiple micronutrients Promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices 	UNICEF
	16,700	Bekaa (El Hermel, Ersal, Taanayel, Baalbek): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of access to primary healthcare services Support expansion and maintenance of the PHC services Support access to reproductive healthcare services and safe deliveries Support comprehensive PHC service including through provision of chronic essential medication, diagnostic tests and medical staff fees Capacity building of the PHCs 	IMC
	15,000	Bekaa (West Bekaa, Baalbek, El Hermel), North (Akkar, Tripoli), Rachaya, El Nabatiyeh, Hasbaya, bent Jbeil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support establishment/ strengthening /operationalization of referral system protocol, specifically for antenatal care Provision of access to food supplements for pregnant women Provision of access to contraceptives for refugee and host communities Organization of health awareness sessions on reproductive health particularly on antenatal care, reproductive tract infections, and healthy nutrition during pregnancy Provision of necessary RH supplies at PHC level (+ hospital) RH rapid assessment Production and distribution of RH material and leaflets Engage local communities in support of equitable access of RH information and services to targeted populations 	UNFPA
	30,000	North (Akkar, Tripoli), South, Beirut:	UNHCR (IMC,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support expansion of PHC referral network to ensure maximum accessibility of refugees to affordable PHCs Support and build the capacity of at least 2 PHCs with running costs, medical equipment, and supplies Provide capacity building workshops on the standards and concept of PHCCs. Set-up of 2 additional case management teams to provide psychosocial and psychiatric services Contribution to costs for outpatient (lab exams, deliveries, chronic medicine, medical care) Contribution to medical care costs of detainees 	CLMC, Ma-khroumi Foundation)
	1,500	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up of 3 additional case management teams to provide psychosocial and psychiatric services 	IMC
	2,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of 2 mobile health clinics in the Bekaa Provision of 1 medical centre in the North 	CLMC
	200	Bekaa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide essential pre- and post-natal care for mothers through healthcare centres. 	IOCC
	200	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary diagnosis conducted through clinical interviews Provision of specialized mental health services including psychotherapy, psychological counselling, psychiatric follow-up, social counselling and physiotherapy. Group therapy sessions conducted Provision of mental health services to Syrian detainees based on individual needs 	Restart
	500	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle, Aarsal), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and referral of women and teenage girls who require reproductive healthcare support 	Save the Children
Number of people having access to secondary healthcare services, including emergencies	7,500	North, Bekaa, South, Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of access and coverage of patients in need for emergency care hospitalization within the referral network in North, Bekaa and South in case other stakeholders cannot cover 	UNHCR (IMC, CLMC)
	200	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support normal and C-section delivery for 200 Syrian refugee women through existing health support systems 	IOCC
Number of service delivery points provided with emergency reproductive health kits	20	North (Akkar, Tripoli), Bekaa (West Bekaa, Baalbeck, El Hermel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment through field missions, and coordination Procurement and distribution of RH kits, including monitoring of use 	UNFPA
	45	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of emergency obstetrical kits health kits Provision of equipment for essential delivery care that can be provided in the general health clinic 	UNICEF
Number of injured and disabled people receiving emergency care and rehabilitative services	6,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of surgical emergency kits for children 	UNICEF
	100	Bekaa (Zahle, Baalbek): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of persons with disability in need of urgent assistive devices Distribution of specific urgent assistive devices to persons with disability Provision of individualized support and basic rehabilitation information to persons with disabilities and their families 	MPDL
	160	Bekaa (Baalbeck, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa), North (Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of prosthesis and orthosis, technical Aids and other elements to prevent further disability. Support for the rehabilitation services of the hospitals receiving Syrian injured refugees (direct support, training, provision of equipment and consumables to be used for rehabilitation) Follow-up of injured persons discharged from the hospitals and moving to the community (when possible) Pre-identification of injured at risk of developing complication and in need of further follow-up at community level Establishment of a referral system for the coverage of the specific needs of people with disabilities. Direct or indirect provision of emergency rehabilitation and complementary services at community level to injured persons. 	HI

Number of healthcare providers and stakeholders participating in capacity-building activities	500	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle, Aرسال), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 50 community workers on the Minimum Initial Service Package on Reproductive Health in Emergency Situations (MISP) • Training of 80 service providers on quality reproductive health counselling • Strengthen capacities of health, nutrition and social services on counselling in GBV, STI, family planning, psychosocial support through trainings and workshops • Training of community workers on safe hygiene and other health practices. • Trainings for social workers and healthcare workers on malnutrition identification and referral centres, promotion of infant and young child feeding practices 	Save the Children
	150	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MISP Training to cover South and Mount Lebanon • Training on SRH including FP counselling • Training service providers on clinical management of rape survivors • Monitoring of health related interventions 	UNFPA
	15	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for mid-level staff on regular data entry in the computerized Health Information System 	UNHCR (IMC)
	150	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of health and social workers on design, implementation and monitor of C4D activities about the most important life-threatening conditions (breastfeeding, safe motherhood, health-seeking behaviour, hand washing, hygiene and sanitation) 	UNICEF
	120	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for health workers on mother support including nutrition and infant feeding 	IOCC
	40	North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of partners staff on the identification of adults in need of specialized psychological intervention 	Restart
	800	Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of selected IEC material • Training health works on communications skills 	WHO
	3	North (Akkar, Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 4 health structures staff on the identification of post-surgery needs 	HI
Number of beneficiaries participating in capacity-building activities	1,000	Bekaa and North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of awareness material and capacity-building activities to mothers and families with under 5 children on issues related to nutrition 	IOCC
	3,000	Bekaa (West Bekaa, Baalbek, El Hermel, Zahle), North (Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people trained on peer-to-peer on RH in emergency situations • Awareness activities implemented • Production and distribution of youth friendly material • Local partners identified in support of youth interventions • Monitoring of activities 	UNFPA
	1,500	North (Tripoli, Akkar), Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle, Aرسال), Beirut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of emergency reproductive health information to youngsters • Awareness sessions on maternal and child health, personal hygiene, food and hygiene through school and CFS networks. 	Save the Children
	108,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement C4D activities about youth RH through different channels, i.e. in school, outreach sessions, campaigns (14,400) • Implement C4D activities about the most important life-threatening conditions (breastfeeding, safe motherhood, health-seeking behaviour, hand washing, hygiene and sanitation) through health and social workers (93,600) 	UNICEF
	10,000	North (Akkar, Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health clinic based and community outreach health awareness sessions through trained nurses and social workers. 	UNHCR (IMC)
	10,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health clinic based and community outreach health awareness sessions through trained nurses and social workers. 	IMC
	100	Bekaa (Baalbek, Zahle, West Bekaa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the members of the hosting community in first aid and community preparedness in case of emergency 	Médecins du Monde
Number of children under 14 years vaccinated against measles	30,000	North (Tripoli, Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic health awareness sessions 	WHO
	55,000	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to measles vaccine and vitamin A • Support local vaccination campaigns (in facility and outreach) 	UNICEF
Proportion of acute and chronic malnutrition assessed	95%	North and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct nutrition assessment of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon 	UNICEF

Health financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)	Provision of mobile health clinics and medical centre	61,800
Handicap International (HI)	Provision prosthesis and orthosis and assistive devices for disabled persons Capacity building of healthcare providers and rehabilitation services at hospitals Establishment of referral system for persons with disabilities Provision of emergency rehabilitation at community level Training of 4 health structures staff on the identification of post-surgery needs	200,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Provision of access to primary healthcare Support to and expansion of PHC network Capacity building healthcare providers Health awareness sessions Set-up case management teams for psychosocial/psychiatric services	582,000
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	Provision pre/post-natal care for mothers through PHCs Support normal and C-section delivery Training for health workers on mother support Awareness raising and capacity building on nutrition and infant and young child feeding (IYCF-E) for young children	365,000
Médecins du Monde (MDM)	Support PHCs and pre-provisioning emergency preparedness stock Host community training in first aid and emergency preparedness	875,000
El Movimiento por la Paz (MPDL)	Provision of assistive devices for persons with disability Provision of individualized support and rehabilitation	240,000
Restart	Provision of mental health services to Syrian displaced and Syrian detainees Training of partners on identification of persons in need of psychological intervention	82,000
Save the Children	Identification and referral of women and teenage girls who require reproductive healthcare support Capacity-building of social, community and healthcare workers Awareness sessions on RH, maternal and child health, personal hygiene, food and hygiene	30,000
UNFPA	Reproductive health-related activities, including establishment referral mechanism, provision of access to contraceptives for refugees and RH supplies to PHCs, awareness activities on RH, capacity building healthcare providers	425,000
UNHCR	Support to and expansion of PHC network Support access and coverage for emergency hospital care Capacity building for healthcare providers Health awareness sessions Set-up case management teams for psychosocial/psychiatric services Contribution to costs for outpatient Contribution to medical care costs of detainees	4,637,940
UNICEF	Support to primary healthcare for women and children Provision of reproductive health and surgical emergency material and equipment Capacity building health and social workers Awareness raising on youth RH and motherhood Children vaccination	400,000
WHO	Capacity building healthcare providers and beneficiaries	400,000
TOTAL		8,298,740

Operations Management Support (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized			
Indicators	Target	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information management Mapping of needs, responses and gaps Coordination support Financial control General project management services Staffing and administrative support to the emergency operation 	UNHCR

Operations management support financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$ (Total)
UNHCR	Information management, needs/gaps assessment, programme coordination	929,839

3.2.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	1,100,000
ACTED	650,000
ANERA	370,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)	2,725,300
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)	2,025,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2,765,000
GVC/Muslim Aid	1,650,000
Handicap International (HI)	1,900,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	598,500
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	785,000
IOM	1,125,000
Médecins du Monde	875,000
Mercy Corps	2,750,000
El Movimiento por la Paz (MPDL)	340,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	3,500,000
Polish Centre for International Aid (PCPM)	340,000
Première Urgence (PU-AMI)	650,000
Restart	103,000
Save the Children	2,337,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	150,000
UNDP	1,000,000
UNESCO	125,000
UNFPA	1,225,000
UNHCR	39,242,970
UNICEF	16,014,500
War Child Holland	734,000
WFP	18,607,315
WHO	400,000
WVI	1,856,000
TOTAL	105,943,585

3.2.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	14,240,595
Food	20,913,996
Basic Needs and Essential Services	44,974,692
Education	16,585,723
Health	8,298,740
Operations Management Support	929,839
TOTAL	105,943,585

3.3 Turkey



3.3.1 Executive Summary

Since the start of the unrest in Syria, and more particularly the start of an influx of Syrians in June 2011, the Government of Turkey (GoT) has formally declared and maintained an open border policy. As in the other countries neighbouring Syria, refugee arrivals increased significantly in 2012, despite some returns, and grew further over the summer with the intensification of the conflict.

According to the GoT figures of 23 September 2012, there were over 80,000 Syrian refugees receiving protection and assistance in camps across the six provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş and Osmaniye, more than three times the number registered in early June this year. Several thousands are also known to be residing outside the camps, also under the Temporary Protection regime declared by the Government of Turkey, under which it maintains an open border policy, allowing the admission of Syrians seeking protection, protection against forcible returns (non-refoulement), and the provision of broad protection without individual refugee protection assessment.

In addition to this Syrian influx, it should be noted that Turkey has seen an unprecedented increase in the number of asylum applications over the past 15 months, also as a result of the crisis in neighbouring Syria. Some 30,000 persons (many of them Iraqi nationals) have crossed the border to seek protection in Turkey. This has put additional strain on the country's protection environment, and in particular its capacity in terms of reception, registration, refugee status determination and assistance.

The Turkish authorities' emergency response since the outset of the influx has been of a consistently high standard, new arrivals being swiftly settled in camps specially set up by them with the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). Camp populations have thus been provided with food, shelter and medical assistance without interruption. Yet, while in 2011 the GoT had indicated that it had sufficient capacity to deal with the influx alone, by April 2012 the significant rise in numbers, prompted it to accept support from international organizations in the form of core relief items (CRIs) for Syrian refugees. In the context of the June 2012 revision of the Regional Response Plan

(RRP), the Government chose to join the RRP process and made a formal request for further support, which it is renewing through the financial requirements made by the international agencies involved in supporting its efforts for Syrian refugees.

3.3.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

The remarkable generosity and hospitality offered to Syrian refugees by the Government of Turkey continue to form the basis of efforts to ensure international protection and assistance. However, as the country's borders remain open, welcoming up to a couple thousand refugees a day, the need for international solidarity and burden-sharing has made itself increasingly felt both by the Government and the host communities. Based on recent trends in arrivals, the Response Plan considers that Turkey may be hosting and assisting as many as 280,000 Syrian refugees in its camps by the end of 2012.

Syrians in need of international protection are currently accommodated in 13 camps in the provinces of Hatay (four tent sites)¹², Sanliurfa (two tent sites), Gaziantep (three tent sites), Kahramanmaraş (one tent site), Osmaniye (one tent site), Adiyaman and Kilis (one prefabricated container site). In view of the growing influx, a further three camps are being prepared in Gaziantep and Sanliurfa which, by the end of September 2012, will bring mean Turkey will have 16 operational camps¹³ across seven provinces with a total capacity to accommodate 129,000 persons.

The Government oversees registration and extends Temporary Protection to all new Syrian arrivals. Turkey normally places asylum-seekers and refugees in urban centres, called satellite cities, as part of the process leading to formal refugee status determination and the search for durable solutions, including resettlement. However, owing to the numbers of Syrians entering Turkey, the homogenous nature of arrivals, and also the desire expressed by the vast majority of the population to return home when conditions allow, the Government has chosen not to attempt to disperse such a sizeable population either locally or across the country. Nonetheless, Syrians who have family ties in Turkey, or are able to provide for themselves, are allowed to reside outside the camps under specific conditions, and are also considered under Temporary Protection.



Syrian refugee children in Akcakale Camp, Turkey
© UNHCR 2012

Refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly Iraqis and Somalis, who fled from the Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey and are seeking or in need of international protection, are placed under the individual refugee protection system under the auspices of UNHCR and of the Government of Turkey. They are therefore registered by UNHCR and the Aliens Police, and assigned to one of the 51 satellite cities throughout Turkey and are individually processed for refugee status determination. Given Turkey's existing response to the influx and the fact that its refugee populations reside both in camps as well as in an urban setting, the humanitarian support needed is twofold. First, camp-

¹² The province of Hatay hosts a fifth tent site (Apaydin) dedicated to former military staff.

¹³ Not including the camp for former military staff.

based Syrian refugees need the provision of material assistance in the form of CRIs and the Government of Turkey requires technical support to help it implement the Temporary Protection regime. Secondly, the mechanisms in place for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban settings will need to be considerably strengthened, particularly with regard to reception, registration, refugee status determination, outreach and assistance, owing to the significant increase in new non-Syrian arrivals from Syria.

3.3.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

In support of the response first established by Turkey in 2011, agencies participating in the Regional Response Plan (IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) have been able to provide assistance to Syrian refugees, and more widely to all vulnerable people fleeing Syria, as well as help prepare for the continued influx, in terms of material assistance and protection. Areas requiring support were identified as protection, CRIs and NFIs, food, education, health and assistance to persons originating from other countries fleeing Syria to Turkey.

To date, UNHCR has provided CRIs targeting 83,500 refugees from Syria, including tents, blankets and kitchen sets, partially airlifted for urgent needs and partially transported by land and sea. In order to strengthen camp capacity for new arrivals, UNHCR further plans to set up a stockpile of CRIs, ensuring procurement, transport and warehousing of tents, blankets and kitchen sets for up to 280,000 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).

UNHCR has also conducted multiple missions to the camps and provided extensive technical support in the delivery of aid and protection which is being strengthened thanks to the deployment of permanent technical teams in the provinces concerned. While field staff initially focused mainly on observing voluntary repatriation interviews, UNHCR has been increasingly providing expertise and technical advice on registration, data management, site planning and outreach for the current camp population as well as in anticipation of future arrivals.

In August 2012, a field mission consisting of the GoT, TRCS and WFP visited seven camps to determine how best to provide food assistance. The mission recommended a phased transition from direct food assistance to a market-based approach using food vouchers in camps where people have or are set to have cooking facilities and access to shops. The resulting plan to be implemented in partnership with local actors will involve an initial target population of 30,000 individuals which can gradually be increased in line with the joint GoT and WFP planning and implementation arrangements.

With regard to Syrian children affected by the crisis, UNICEF has been able to provide safe educational and recreational and psychosocial care for children, reaching some 22,500 Syrian children including through key interventions in education and child protection. The materials and equipment to support these activities have been procured and are being distributed in the camps by the TRCS. With children accounting for 50% per cent of all refugees crossing into Turkey, UNICEF is closely 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 can provide psychosocial support for teachers and students, as well as educational and recreational activities adapted to temporary child-friendly learning spaces. Finally, UNICEF will support the Government of Turkey in identifying, monitoring and reporting on protection concerns requiring response and advocacy.

WHO is in the process of supporting the Government of Turkey with two Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHKs) designed to extend medical support for up to 20,000 persons for three months. Further planning is underway to increase medical support and technical assistance.

UNFPA, in coordination with UNHCR and the Government of Turkey, is ready to provide reproduc-

tive health services in the camps, as well as monitor sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and coordinate medical services for victims thereof.

In response to the Government's request, IOM provided some 30,000 NFIs to Syrians in camps in coordination with TRCS and is continuing to monitor and track the cross-border movements of third country nationals (TCNs), in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) which have authorized IOM to make regular visits to impacted areas and provide support to TCNs, local authorities having recently been provided with technical guidelines prepared by General Directorate of Security on procedures to follow with regard to TCNs. IOM and relevant embassies are furthermore coordinating the response to the needs of third country nationals transiting through Turkey.

3.3.4 Coordination

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is closely following 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.

Given the international protection needs of people fleeing to Turkey, the UN Country Team requested UNHCR, from an early stage, to take a lead role in its coordinated response. Since May 2011, therefore, UNHCR has led preparations to support Turkey and regularly updated its contingency plan since it was initially drawn up following a joint UN Humanitarian Support Mission to Hatay in June 2011. This plan, outlining a sectoral approach to be implemented chiefly in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, 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 Government of Turkey. Key agencies concerned are UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM along with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator.

In August 2012, the GoT issued a list of required relief and non-food items for the camps to which the UN Country Team will respond, with additional offers of assistance in areas where its expertise may best come into use. To that end, UNHCR's increased presence in the field has proved to be very effective to monitor the situation in camps but also to bolster coordination and cooperation networks with its main counterparts, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, AFAD and TRCS as well as with a growing number of local actors.

3.3.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION¹⁴

Objective 1: Reception conditions improved

Objective 2: Registration and profiling supported

Objective 3: Refugee status determination conducted

Objective 4: Protection of children and youth by responding to the protection needs of all affected children and youth.

Objective 1: Reception conditions improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of monitoring visits conducted and recorded NOTE: Refers to non-Syrian refugees in satellite cities	Regular visits to non-Syrian refugees in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure wider outreach and support protection and assistance needs of the persons of concern in satellite cities 	UNHCR, Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants, Human Resources Development Foundation
Capacity-building of authorities providing assistance and protection in the camps	Regular training and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical expertise and advisory support on camp management Assist the Government to ensure the continued civilian character of protection 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Registration and profiling supported			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of eligible cases registered	100% of eligible Syrians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support on identification and registration of persons 	UNHCR
	100% of eligible non-Syrian refugees in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct reception and registration of persons of concern to ensure protection in satellite cities they are referred to 	UNHCR
% of TCNs registered on individual basis Number of TCNs received assistance	100% TCNs fleeing Syria and entering Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the situation of TCNs at the border in close coordination with local authorities and partner agencies Provision of reception and transit assistance as required 	IOM and partners

Objective 3: Refugee status determination conducted			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
UNHCR status determination procedure implemented	100% of non-Syrian refugees in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the review of RSD assessments for enhanced processing of cases and decisions 	UNHCR

Objective 4: Protection for Children and Youth			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Monitoring and reporting on protection concerns for all affected children, youth and women is undertaken and addressed Number of children and adolescents provided with psychosocial support in education programmes Number of adolescents in the camps trained and equipped to act as youth volunteers.	100% of refugee children and youths aged 0 to 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of monitoring and reporting format and system, partners trained on monitoring and reporting, monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken 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 Provide safe child-friendly learning environments that will provide educational, recreational, cultural and psycho-social interventions for children of different age groups 	UNICEF

¹⁴ The Government of Turkey is leading the implementation of the humanitarian response through the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to the psychosocial support and counselling for all school children in the camps, including mental health referrals • Adapt existing psychosocial training materials for teachers and service providers, benefiting children and other community members • Procure and distribute learning and recreational supplies to children and youth, including school children and their younger siblings • Mobilize and train Syrian youth to organise and facilitate extracurricular sport and recreation activities for children 	
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Protection financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring border areas, registration and profiling of new TCN arrivals • Provision of reception and transit assistance as required 	300,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair protection processes and documentation including identification and registration of Syrians and non-Syrians ex-Syria 	4,273,070
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psycho-social care and effective referral mechanisms through safe recreation and education for children and youth affected by the Syrian Crisis • Support the GoT to contribute to the development and resilience of Syrian refugee children and youth in Turkey, including children with disabilities, through adolescent volunteerism in play, physical education and sports activities. 	3,000,000
TOTAL		7,573,070

BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Objective 1: Services for groups with specific needs

Objective 2: Basic health for people of concern ensured

Objective 3: Shelter and infrastructure provided

Objective 4: Household items provided

Objective 5: Quality education opportunities provided to all children and youth

Objective 6: Livelihoods protected

Objective 1: Services for groups with specific needs			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people with specific needs receiving cash grants	100% of non-Syrian refugees in satellite cities identified as having special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the financial, education, medical, psycho-social assistance needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern in satellite cities 	UNHCR
Number of people with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)			
Number of SGBV survivors having access to psychosocial and medical services	100% of identified SGBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychological support • Medical referral for SGBV survivors 	UNFPA
Number of TCNs assisted with land and air transport	100% of TCNs requesting assistance to be repatriated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing the land and air transport for TCN 	IOM

Objective 2: Basic health for people of concern ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of women and men with specific needs receiving reproductive health (RH) services	100% women and men aged 15-49 years identified as having special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet RH needs of the women and men through provision of services and counselling 	UNFPA
Number of women and men aged 15-24 with specific needs receiving RH services			
Number of people with specific needs receiving healthcare services	100% of refugee population need-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up of a temporary WHO sub-office in the area responsible for mainly coordination with state health au- 	WHO

Number of local health institutions with specific needs receiving technical and logistic support	ing healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the local health authorities for the coordination of health response and information sharing among partners through a temporary staffed WHO sub-office on the site • Support the local health authorities to conduct rapid health assessment and identify priority health needs in displaced and host populations • Support healthcare facilities to enhance mother and child health (IMCI) and to strengthen ante-, neo- and postnatal services for displaced and host populations. • Procurement of laboratory reagents to support diagnosis as well as disease surveillance and control. • Procurement of IEHK (Interagency Emergency Health Kits), trauma- and other WHO medical kits. • Support MoH community mental health centres to expand counselling and psycho-social support services for prevention and treatment of PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorders) • Support MoH with disease surveillance and containment measures to prevent potential epidemics and support the establishment and quality control of a communicable disease early warning and alert system • Support MoH in conducting local vaccination campaigns • Support MoH in provision of access to TB diagnostics and case management • Supporting the Ministry of Health to mobilize resources for additional temporary health facilities to provide preventive and curative health services at newly established refugee camps 	
Number of TCNs having access to healthcare			
Number of TCNs referred to specialized health services	100% vulnerable TCNs in need of healthcare	Provision of healthcare, referral and psychosocial support to TCNs	IOM
Number of TCNs and vulnerable cases provided with psychosocial support			

Objective 3: Shelter and infrastructure provided

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of emergency shelters provided		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide CRIs to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government to accommodate new arrivals 	UNHCR
Number of people receiving emergency shelter	100% Syrians in camps		
Number of TCNs and Syrian families provided with NFIs	30,000 vulnerable families and TCNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of NFIs for vulnerable families and TCNs 	IOM

Objective 4: Household items provided

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of household items provided	100% Syrians in camps receive household items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide household items to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government to accommodate new arrivals 	UNHCR

Objective 5: Quality education opportunities provided to all children and youth

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Children and youth affected by the Syrian crisis receiving quality education or training	100% 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"> • Curriculum choices 	UNICEF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language of instruction choices • Teacher recruitment and/or training • Certification of pupil learning attainments • Catch-up classes in Turkish, Arabic or other subjects • Material support (school tents, school supplies, text books, school-in-a-box) • Support to the GoT's integration of self-settled refugee children in Turkish schools • Support to and advocate for quality Early Childhood Development programs 	
Objective 6: Livelihoods provided			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Technical assistance provided to Government authorities as requested	Regular provision of technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to the Government in relation to emergency food assistance interventions, in-particular the implementation of a voucher programme • Support TRCS implement a Food Voucher Programme in partnership with WFP and the Government of Turkey 	WFP
Technical support provided to a non-government Turkish organisation to implement a food voucher programme in partnership with WFP			
Number of persons assisted with food vouchers	30,000 Syrians in camps assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food vouchers for an initial 30,000 Syrians, with possible expansion in late 2012 (based on joint planning with the Government) 	WFP (TRCS)

Basic Needs and Services financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of assistance to TCNs, including evacuation assistance • Provision of healthcare and psychosocial support to TCNs • Provision of NFIs to vulnerable Syrian families and TCNs 	3,350,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of RH services • Support to victims of SGBV 	2,359,500
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance and protection support to all people of concern in satellite cities and camps • Provision of shelter and household items to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government to accommodate new arrivals 	44,207,080
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of quality education opportunities provided to all children and youth 	3,000,000
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and operational assistance • Food vouchers 	7,270,404
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support health authorities in providing health assistance to vulnerable groups and coordination of health sector 	1,200,000
TOTAL		61,386,984

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

Objective 1: Voluntary return supported

Objective 1: Voluntary Return			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons receiving information on conditions of return and on return plans	100% Syrians in camps and persons under Turkey's Temporary Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor voluntary repatriation interviews and counselling, and provide technical support and advice locally and to policy-makers to safeguard the voluntary nature of return 	UNHCR
Number of verifications of voluntary return			

Voluntary repatriation financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary Return monitoring and counselling 	2,286,080
TOTAL		2,286,080

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Objective 1: Coordination and partnerships

Objective 1: Coordination and partnerships			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Coordination mechanisms established and sustained	Active participation of UNCT members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify gaps and regular coordination with all partners 	UNHCR

Financial requirements: Coordination and Partnerships

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of response with the Government authorities, UNCT and other stakeholders 	2,233,650
TOTAL		2,233,650

LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Objective 1: Operation management, coordination and support

Objective 1: Operation management, coordination and support ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Coordination support provided	100% of new Syrian arrivals receive CRIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate stockpiling of CRIs to be handed over to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to ensure accommodation of new arrivals in camps 	UNHCR

Financial requirements: Logistics and Operational Support

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate stockpiling of CRIs to ensure accommodation of new arrivals in camps 	2,654,160
TOTAL		2,654,160

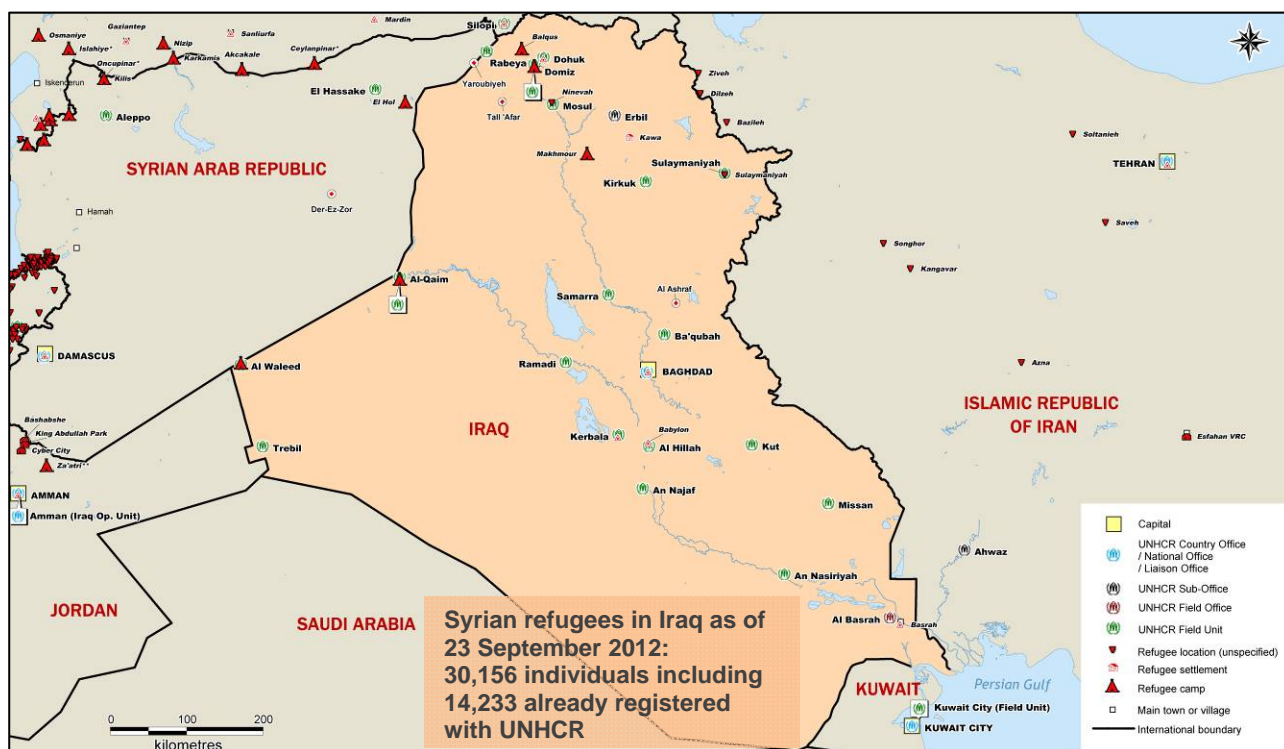
3.3.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
IOM	3,650,000
UNFPA	2,359,500
UNHCR	55,654,040
UNICEF	6,000,000
WFP	7,270,404
WHO	1,200,000
TOTAL	76,133,944

3.3.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	7,573,070
Basic Needs and Services	61,386,984
Voluntary Repatriation	2,286,080
Coordination and Partnerships	2,233,650
Logistics and Operational Support	2,654,160
TOTAL	76,133,944

3.4 Iraq



3.4.1 Executive Summary

As of 23 September, there were 30,554 persons are hosted in the Iraq. In recent weeks, an average of 700-1000, 100-150 and 30-40 individuals respectively have been arriving on a daily basis in the Governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaimaniya, reflecting a growing trend in the number of arrivals from Syria. A change in the profile of new arrivals has also been noted, with an increasing proportion of families as opposed to single refugees. So far, 24 669 Syrian nationals of Kurdish origin have been registered by UNHCR and with the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in the Kurdistan Region (KR). Based on recent trends, it is estimated that up to 60,000 Syrians may be in need of protection and assistance in Iraq by the end of the year.

On 23 July 2012, the Government of Iraq (GoI) declared its border points of Al Qa'im, Al-Waleed and Rabiaa in Ninewa and Anbar governorates open for Syrians fleeing the violence in their country and seeking international protection and humanitarian assistance. Since then, a total of 4,521 Syrian nationals have sought asylum in these central governorates. The border of Al Qa'im, however, was closed again on 13 August 2012 but reopened again recently, allowing more refugees to cross into Iraq.

UNHCR, which is leading the coordinated response to the refugee influx with other humanitarian stakeholders, will support the Government of Iraq in responding to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of Syrians. UNICEF is also a key partner in the response to the refugees' needs in the WASH, education, child protection, health and nutrition services. Specifically UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR, is leading the management of WASH sector in Western Iraq. UNICEF is also assisting the Directorate of Education and other UN agencies and humanitarian actors with the preparation of school materials and the construction of temporary school buildings in time for the start of the school year. WFP is key in the food sector and just start the distribution as of September in Dihuk, taking over from the food provided so far by local authorities

UNHCR is advocating for Syrians to be hosted in urban settings, within local communities. The regional KR authorities have recently agreed that Syrian arrivals can be hosted in the local community and are not obliged to join the camp. However, in Al Qa'im/Anbar governorate, refugees still need to be in camp except for a really restricted number of them. Nonetheless, the capacity of the initial camp in Domiz has been extended, and two additional camps have been/are being established: one in Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, and another in Al Kasak, Ninewa Governorate.

The health needs assessment in Al Qa'im and Domiz camps have revealed an urgent need to strengthen primary healthcare services, integrated management of childhood illness, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases, prevention and control of communicable diseases, implementation of minimum initial service package for reproductive health and water quality monitoring to prevent outbreaks of water borne diseases. WHO, along with the federal and KRG health authorities, is looking after the delivery of life saving health services to the refugee population.

3.4.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

As a result of the continuing crisis in neighbouring Syria, the rapidly increasing numbers of refugee arrivals in recent weeks and the opening of all border crossings, humanitarian agencies in Iraq expect refugee populations to rise to 40,000 persons in the Kurdistan Region and to 20,000 in the western governorates of Iraq. Therefore, in addition to the camps of Domiz in the Kurdistan Region, and Al-Qa'im in Anbar Governorate, two additional camps will need to be established, while approximately 15,000 Syrian nationals are being hosted in local communities.

The KR regional authorities have agreed recently that refugees may also remain with relatives, friend in the community.. Given this recent decision from the Kurdistan Region Government (KRG), it remains unclear whether the humanitarian community will be able to assist Syrians choosing to reside in urban locations,

In Al Qa'im, Anbar Governorate, UNHCR is working with the authorities on appropriate reception arrangements. To that effect, at a recent meeting in Ramadhi (capital city of Anbar Governorate), the Governor established a committee to prepare and respond to the needs. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has also expressed its willingness to be part of the emergency response with the initial deployment of social workers in Al Qa'im Camp to assist with the running of child friendly spaces for vulnerable children currently supported by UNICEF.

If required, and subject to the agreement of the GoI, reception and registration activities could be conducted near the border crossings, possibly thanks to the use of mobile teams. UNHCR will support the GoI in ensuring access to safety, non-refoulement, reception and treatment of Syrians in accordance with human rights standards, and meeting the refugees' immediate needs. Should Syrian arrivals be allowed to reside in urban areas, UNHCR will reach out to register them and ensure that the basic needs of vulnerable individuals are met, including through the provision of adequate food, water, sanitation, non-food items (NFI) and healthcare. And given the likely impact on host communities, UNHCR will also consider the provision of support to families hosting Syrian refugees.

Three sector coordination working groups, including representatives from the GoI and other stakeholders, have been established to assess the humanitarian needs in the areas of protection and community services-related activities, including health, education, basic services, as well as shelter, water and sanitation.

Healthcare is emerging as one of the immediate priorities for Syrian refugees in Iraq, with reports of injured refugees of all ages being among the population. There are also a number of refugees suffering from chronic illness such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, asthma, and TB. Moreover with the risk of communicable diseases outbreaks being higher among displaced populations, immediate action is needed to put in place adequate prevention measures against such a risk. Support will also be required overall to ease the pressure on Iraq's health system.

3.4.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

Administrative institutions and Practice

Since early June 2012, following a decision from the KRG Interior Ministry, the Residency Directorate in Duhok has granted 3,260 Syrians temporary residence for six months which have so far primarily benefited the refugees residing in Domiz Camp. It is hoped this process will shortly be extended to other Syrian new arrivals scattered in Duhok Governorate.

At the same time, UNHCR is continuing its advocacy efforts to protect Syrian refugees, providing adequate shelter and basic living conditions in Al Qa'im Camp. UNHCR is also advocating for the expansion of the family sponsorship programme. Recently, it was decided that the new arrivals in Al Qa'im will also received the resident permit .

Quality of Registration and Profiling

In Al Qa'im, Syrian refugee families, both in the camp, where a total of 2,647 are accommodated, and elsewhere in urban areas, continue to approach UNHCR for registration. To accelerate this process, a Registration Caravan is being established.

Thanks to the on-going improvement in data collection and registration in Dohuk, UNHCR and DDM have recorded a total of 24,669 individuals, of whom 8,071 are accommodated in Domiz camp. UNHCR is in the process of further enhancing its registration capacity with an additional caravan and additional staff. In coordination with local authorities, IOM will monitor and track the movement of Third Country Nationals and provide assistance.

Shelter and Infrastructure

As of end August 2012, 1,640 tents had been set up in Domiz camp, accommodating 1920 families, while foundations for 228 more tents were under construction in the family section. In addition, 312 tents have been set up in the areas reserved for single refugees currently hosting 2016 individuals. Moreover, 649 cooking areas have been completed and another 228 are under construction. The playground initially established has been temporary occupied by new arrivals, pending completion of their shelters.

The camp in Al Qa'im has been established and prepared for 736 emergency shelters, of which 600 have been erected so far. Another camp established by MODM is being prepared, with 500 emer-



Works in Al-Qa'im Camp, Northern Iraq
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gency tents provided by UNHCR.

Health Status

UNHCR, WHO 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 60 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.

In Al Qa'im, health services to the camp population are provided by a clinic established by Islamic Relief. A TB and Hepatitis B vaccination campaign was conducted and 1,539 residents out of 2,090 were vaccinated. 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 Department of Health in Al Qa'im to immunize refugee children, and is assisting the health sector to monitor the status of all children and women.

WHO has procured and delivered to the Ministry of Health 50 Interagency 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.

To prevent any communicable diseases outbreak in the area, WHO and MoH have enhanced surveillance activities with monitoring of reported diseases at all health facilities in target areas. Their joint TB control program 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 disease in any of the governorates hosting Syrian refugees.

In terms of specialized care, MoH in Baghdad and KRG have ordered all hospitals to deliver free services to Syrians in Iraq.

The sub-working group on Health is co-chaired by WHO and UNHCR, and benefits from the active participation of the Directorate of Health (DoH). As agreed among health partners, the high percentage of health concerns and particularly chronic diseases among the refugee population will require the procurement of medication not immediately available from DoH.

Supply of potable water

In partnership with two 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. UNICEF is also providing water supply services including installation of emergency water supply facilities for the new camp being established in Domiz for 5,000 refugees.

In Domiz camp the water network for two 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 and has prompted WHO to initiate quality monitoring through 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 distribution to cover the needs of 10,000 persons in Domiz Camp. 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 40,000 beneficiaries in the Kurdistan Region and 20,000 beneficiaries at Al Qa'im, by the end of 2012.

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 donors, 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.

In Al Qa'im, MoMD is providing all refugees with meals three times per day and is also distributing milk powder for babies under the age of two. Since then, WFP has received a request letter from MoMD to support Syrian refugees in Al Qa'im which it is preparing to provide for 7,000 beneficiaries.

A rapid nutrition assessment was supported by UNICEF for all children aged 6-59 months in Domiz (June), and the malnutrition rate was determined to be within the normal range and Al Qa'im camps (Sept). The result of the survey are being finalized, however the initial results revealed no cases of severe malnutrition.

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.

UNICEF 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, benefiting over 2,500 refugees.

649 Individual latrines and shower units have been constructed for refugee families, and 100 latrines and showers for the singles were constructed in Domiz camp. An additional 228 latrines and showers are being constructed for families in the camp.

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. 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.

Services for persons with specific needs

UNHCR continues its regular field visits to both Syrian families and single refugees to assess and address their needs. The overall concerns of the population in Domiz Camp continue to be lack of job opportunities. Some refugees were reported to have access to informal jobs in Duhok. However, due to 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 the camp, 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 and International Rescue Committee (IRC) will establish SGBV awareness strategy and ensure proper services and response mechanisms are in place for potential victims.

Access to Education

UNHCR and other humanitarian actors in the area of health have focused their efforts on ensuring refugee children experience no break in education, especially in Domiz Camp. Shared responsibilities among UNHCR, UNICEF and the Directorate of Education led to the establishment of intensive two-month summer classes designed to permit new arrivals to join the regular Iraqi school system, the final exams in September determining the grade of each student. School infrastructure in the form of prefabricated buildings has been provided by UNHCR and UNICEF to ensure schools in refugee hosting areas have adequate space for children. UNICEF is working with the Department of Education (DoE) in Dohuk to provide an additional five prefabricated classrooms, water and sanitation facilities at the school as well as teaching and learning materials for approximately 1500 refugee children expected in school at the start of the new academic year.

In western Iraq, based on a UNICEF-led assessment conducted by the DoE in Al Qa'im, the total number of Syrian refugee children inside the camp in grades 1-9 is 982 including 756 between grades 1-6 (primary school). While five tents are insufficient to accommodate all the children, UNICEF is seeking to install five more prefabricated classrooms. UNICEF is also rehabilitating schools previously hosting refugees and will oversee a damage assessment performed by Al-Afkar Society (local NGO based in Al Qa'im).

UNICEF is advocating for the MoE to provide Iraqi teachers. However, should the need arise, recruitment of extra teachers (Iraqi or Syrian) will be carried out, possibly through the MoE in the case of Iraqi teachers, while UNICEF will make provisions for the payment of incentives to Syrian teachers.



Syrian refugees in Al-Qa'im Camp, Northern Iraq
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Overall, Save the Children will coordinate programmes for non-school aged children, UNICEF will take a lead on early childhood and primary education and UNHCR will cover the needs for second-

ary education.

Security

A permanent security presence in the camp has been established however there have been no security incidents reported, besides those linked to refugee frustration.

In Al Qa'im, Iraqi security forces are ensuring security in the camp where management is currently assessing the need for additional security measures.

3.4.4 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 non-camp settings.

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-working group on education, health, food and nutrition, as well as a larger inter-agency coordination mechanisms with UN agencies and operational partners.

A UN Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted in the Kurdistan Region, whose report has been endorsed by the KR Government and now guides assistance to Syrian refugees in Northern Iraq.

UN Inter-Agency missions to Al Qa'im are organized on a regular basis, with participation mainly from UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and WHO.

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.

3.4.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Access to the territory and to safety

Objective 2: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Objective 3: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved

Objective 4: Protection of children

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation

Objective 1: Access to the territory and to safety			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian PoCs accessing safety	100% of Syrian seeking access to the Iraqi territory are admitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going border crossing monitoring in Al Waleed, Al Rabia and Al Qa'im Regular protection monitoring in locations reporting persons of concern Dissemination of information about rights and entitlements as well as legal services available Safe and organized travel from border crossing points to reception centre or camp Building of protection monitoring capacity to better target urban refugees as well as those living in camps Safe and organized travel from border crossing points to reception centre, camp or place of residence 	UNHCR, IOM
Number of reported cases of Syrians refouled	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt intervention on reported cases or cases at threat 	UNHCR
Number of training of Government officials	Regular training sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building undertaken, including programme support, emergency response, preparedness, coordination and data management 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of refugees registered on an individual basis	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis, data updated on a continuous basis Monitoring Border areas Registration of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) Facilitation of evacuation/repatriation to countries of origin 	UNHCR, IOM

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

Objective 4: Protection of children			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of children of concern with specific needs identified and assisted	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core child protection mechanisms established Targeted activities provided for adolescents Child friendly spaces established Psychosocial support and recreational activities Training Government and national partners Monitoring and Reporting 	UNICEF

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent persons of concern participate in needs identification and service delivery	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with women, men boys, girls with diverse backgrounds Dialogues about protection issues organized in camp and host communities Training for camp leadership, camp management and service providers on the identification of needs Meetings and joint planning with all stakeholders 	UNHCR
Extent projects benefiting host communities implemented	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick impact projects to benefit refugee and host communities Community management initiatives 	UNHCR

Protection financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV Ensure Client-centred response to SGBV and quality referrals 	100,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out immediate assessment of child protection needs. Organize training sessions for the GEC. Deploy specialized child protection personnel to ensure the presence of protection personnel at border crossing points who will identify children and women at risk Create Child Friendly Spaces in all camps. Refer cases requiring immediate assistance to appropriate service providers. Child-focused prevention campaigns against gender-based violence, child abuse and exploitation, land mines and explosive remnants of wars. Establish child rights monitoring and follow-up mechanisms 	565,000
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for Third Country Nationals (TCNs) requiring international migration assistance: Registration of TCNs and facilitation of evacuation/repatriation to countries of origin Monitoring of border areas 	330,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened Profiling undertaken Registration centre established ; registration conducted on individual basis Registration data updated continuously Outreach registration targeting dispersed population Multi-sect oral and interagency SGBV prevention and response working groups established and supported 	2,592,225
TOTAL		3,587,225

HEALTH (Sector Lead: WHO)

Objective 1: Health status of population improved or maintained

Objective 1: Health status of population improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% Access to primary health services provided or supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with health problems detected Healthcare service providers identified Mobile Clinics Child health and nutrition services Capacity of health workers to respond to emergency enhanced Strengthen existing health facilities Timely diagnosis of non-communicable diseases Effective and timely management of patients Procurement and supply of essential medicines and supplies to health facilities Weekly data collection from health facilities Data entry and analysis Monitoring of trend Investigation and response to outbreaks Prevention and control of communicable diseases Implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Health Infrastructure provided in Al Kasak and extension of the health centre in Domiz 	UNHCR WHO UNICEF

Health financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of essential lifesaving primary healthcare services • Diagnosis and management of non-communicable diseases • Implement minimum initial service package • Provision of medicine and medical supplies • Integrated management of childhood illness • Surveillance of communicable diseases • Mental health and psychosocial services • Health emergency services • Capacity building through on the job trainings 	1,200,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support immunization of all children under five and women of childbearing age • Community Based healthcare services • Provide support to cold chain system • Health education sessions conducted • Ensure availability of ORS and zinc • Establish nutrition surveillance system • Provide nutrition equipment • Provision of warm cloth/blanket for children 	730,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral mechanism established • Health centre supported • Mobile clinics supported By (supplying medication and medical staff) 	848,634
TOTAL		2,778,634

EDUCATION (Sector Lead: UNICEF)

Objective 1: Children benefit from formal and informal education

Objective 2: Establish emergency education opportunities to ensure access of Syrian refugee children and host communities to quality learning

Objective 1: Children benefit from formal and informal education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of school aged children benefiting from educational and recreational activities	100% of school-aged children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where and when deemed appropriate to advocate for children to access local school and recreational opportunities • Assessment of teachers needs • Training in healing Classroom methodologies • Procurement and provision of teaching materials • Procure learning materials • Distribution of learning materials • Negotiate with authorities and/or partners to provide school supplies and free tuition • Educational grants for transportation to school and school uniforms provided 	UNHCR SCF IRC

Objective 2: Establish emergency education opportunities to ensure access of Syrian refugee children and host communities to quality learning			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of school aged children enrolled.	100% of grades 1-9 children in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish temporary learning spaces and procure prefabricated classrooms to provide more space for primary education • Rehabilitate/refurbish existing schools to support refugees and host communities • Identification and registration of school aged children • Teachers training in improved pedagogy and psychosocial support • Procure and distribute educational materials for school and students use • Procure and distribute recreational kits • Advocate with authorities to provide curriculum, textbooks, tuition and pay Iraqi teachers' salaries • Pay incentive to recruited Syrian teachers 	UNICEF MoE

Education financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
Save the Children (SCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special measures to increase access to school through accelerated learning programmes and distribution of school kits for children • Distribution of teaching materials • Coordinating non-school age programmes 	150,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish temporary learning spaces • Rehabilitate/refurbish existing schools • Teachers training • Identification and registration of children • Procure prefabricated classrooms to provide more learning spaces • Procure and distribute educational materials • Procure and distribute recreational kits • Advocate with authority to provide curriculum, textbooks, and tuition • Incentives for Syrian teachers 	1,095,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of learning materials (secondary school) • Advocacy for access to school • School uniforms provided • Fees for 30 teachers for 3 months • School supplies for refugee children (secondary school) 	489,744
TOTAL		1,734,744

FOOD (Sector Leads: WFP and UNHCR)

Objective 1: Food security for all Syrians in need is ensured

Objective 1: Food security for all Syrians in need is ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of individuals receiving adequate food assistance	100% of Syrians identified as in need receive food assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of appropriate food packages distributed to all registered families 	UNHCR WFP

Food financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up with the Kurdistan Regional authorities on their request for assistance to the Syrians through the Bureau of Migration and Displacement of the Ministry of Interior. • Follow up on project revision and advocate for resource mobilization through the ODC Regional Emergency Operation-EMOP 200433 "Food assistance to vulnerable Syrian populations in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey affected by conflict in Syria" • Provide full ration of 2,100 Kcal to 40,000 Syrians in KR and fro 20,000 in Al-Anbar Governorate from September to December. • Finalized voucher assessment and commencement of food voucher implementation in November. • Coordinate with UNHCR and partners on registered Syrians for implementation of distribution of in kind food and food voucher modality • Conduct Food monitoring and market surveys and Food nutrition assessments. • Conduct and update Joint Needs Assessment Mission (JNAM) in December with UNHCR, donors and Government to determine future needs if required. 	3,858,743
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food aid distributed according to protection standards • Food baskets (complementary items) • Establishment of food distribution site and monitoring mechanism 	508,503
TOTAL		4,367,246

BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Objective 2: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Objective 3: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items

Objective 4: Supply of potable water increased or maintained

Objective 5: Persons with specific needs strengthened

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

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

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

Objective 4: Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Proportion of affected population with access to basic water and sanitation services	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Provision of adequate water supply through water trucking Sustainable water supply through water network including Al Kasak Water management Water tanks Improve water supply services for host communities 	GoI / UNHCR WHO UNICEF

Objective 5: Persons with specific needs strengthened			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Proportion of persons with special needs supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of persons with special needs • Referral to appropriate service providers • Provision of material support to meet the specific needs • Case management • Referral • Psychosocial screening of the target group • Awareness sessions- • Integration events organization (refugees, • Recreational activities 	UNHCR PIN

Basic needs and Essential Services financial requirements

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and pre-positioning of relief items according to individual needs • Established long-term agreements with suppliers, logistics, warehousing, kitting/packaging • RARTs trained in the selection and distribution of relief items • Suppliers and transport means are identified and plans are in place for distribution of supplies and equipment • Transport of relief items to final destination • Inventory system and process developed and operational 	1,500,000
People in Need (PIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial screening of target group • Awareness session • Integration events • Free time activities 	55,500
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tents provided as emergency shelters erected on concrete foundation • Provision of basic domestic and hygiene items (NFI) • Cash assistance for persons with specific needs • Warehousing 	17,750,143
UNHABITAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp design and planning support • Mapping of durable shelter solutions for four sites 	100,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply and distribution of emergency WASH items • Hygiene promotion in refugee camps and transit centres Provision of water supply and sanitation services in refugee camps and transit centres • Improving water supply and sanitation services in host communities Capacity building of MMPW staff in host communities • WASH emergency response coordination and Technical supervision 	5,110,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Quality Monitoring 	150,000
TOTAL		24,665,643

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (Sector Lead: UNHCR)

Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

Objective 1: Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project delivery and services delivery are adequately coordinated Needs assessment 	UNHCR UNICEF, IOM and IRC

Financial Requirements: Operations Management Support

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational governance and control mechanisms 	130,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational governance and control mechanisms 	8,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and operational costs (monitoring, logistics, security, finance, Admin and IT) 	2,700,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture and equipment for local authorities Coordination support financial control and monitoring conducted General project management services provided 	7,568,848
TOTAL		10,406,848

3.4.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,960,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	108,000
People in Need (PIN)	55,500
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	150,000
UNHABITAT	100,000
UNHCR	29,758,097
UNICEF	10,200,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	3,858,743
World Health Organization (WHO)	1,350,000
TOTAL	47,540,340

3.4.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Agency	Financial requirements in US\$
Protection	3,587,225
Health	2,778,634
Education	1,734,744
Food	4,367,246
Basic Needs	10,406,848
Operations Management and Support	24,665,643
TOTAL	47,540,340

ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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Cover photo: Syrian refugee child in Lebanon.

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