

Syria Regional Response Plan



March 2012



UNITED NATIONS

Syrian Refugee child in northern Lebanon being assisted by UNHCR (D.Khamissy).

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic has been ongoing since March 2011 and is continuing to affect civilians, particularly in the most vulnerable segments of the population. Official data from surrounding countries and UNHCR's own registration figures indicate that as of March 2012, around 40,000 people have fled from the Syrian Arab Republic to the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. It may be assumed that further influxes into these countries will occur as long as the security situation inside the Syrian Arab Republic remains uncertain.

While international and national agencies, in close coordination with the host Governments, continue to respond to the immediate needs caused by this displacement, a common strategy and coordination mechanism is key for the effective planning of an adequate humanitarian response. This Syria Regional Response Plan is a strategic framework document prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the needs for protection and assistance of refugees fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic into Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.

The Syria Humanitarian Response Framework is a regional strategy that aims to ensure a coherent response to humanitarian needs resulting from the crisis in Syria. The Framework is designed to strengthen coordination of the different ongoing planning processes, including the response plan for Syria which looks at the specific needs inside Syria, the Syria Regional Response Plan, as well as the preparedness measures required in the region. The Regional Humanitarian Coordinator will oversee the regional dimension of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Syria. He will work in close coordination with national authorities as well as the UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator and the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinators in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey.

This Plan is a result of the coordinated effort of international and national agencies involved in the refugee response. It is based on a current assessment of requirements for six months. It may be revised throughout the year, depending on developments inside the Syrian Arab Republic, and in the neighbouring countries covered by this plan.

Syria situation map

As of March 2012

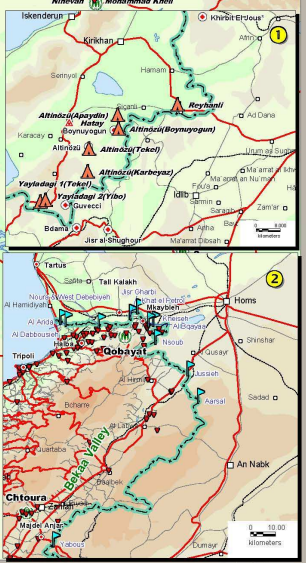
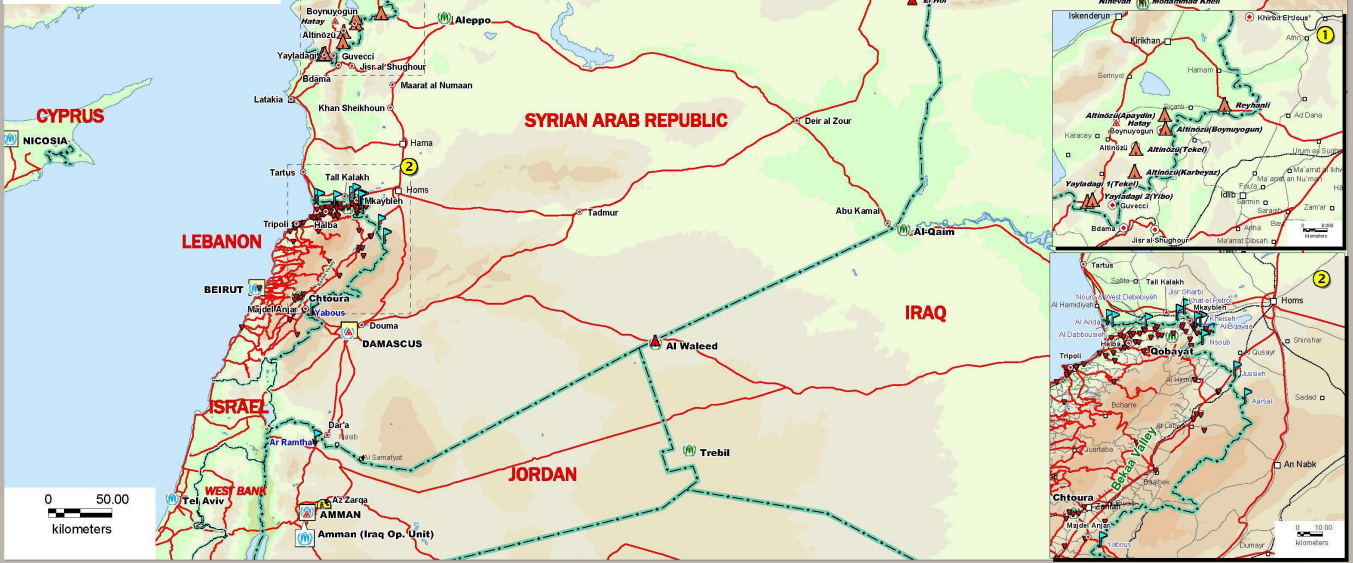
FIGS
Full information on
Coordinating Support Section

Sources:
UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping
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The boundaries and names shown
and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.




- Capital
 - UNHCR country Office
 - National Office
 - Liaison Office
 - UNHCR Field Unit
 - Crossing point
 - Refugee camp
 - Turkish Red Crescent Camp
 - Warehouse
 - Refugee location
 - Urban refugee location
 - Town of interest
 - Main town or village
 - Secondary town or village
 - International boundary
 - Boundary of former Palestine Mandate
 - Armistice Demarcation Line
 - Main road
 - Secondary road
 - Railway
 - Elevation
 - (Above mean sea level)
 - 3,500 to 4,000 metres
 - 2,500 to 3,200 metres
 - 1,500 to 2,200 metres
 - 500 to 1,000 metres
 - 100 to 500 metres
 - Below mean sea level
 - Below mean sea level
 - Below mean sea level
- * Position is approximate



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List of participating organizations

ACTED
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
AMEL
AVSI
Care International
Caritas
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo
dei Popoli (CISP/RI)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Handicap international
International Catholic Migration
Commission (ICMC)
International Medical Corps (IMC)
International Relief and Development
(IRD)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
IOM
Islamic Relief (IR)
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organizaton
(JHCO)
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)
Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)
Legal Aid
Mercy Corps
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Première Urgence (PU)
Save the Children
Terre des Hommes
UNESCO
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF
WFP
WHO
War Child Holland
World Vision

2. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Yearlong unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic has caused the displacement of civilians fleeing from violence who have sought asylum in the neighbouring countries of Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq. In Jordan and Lebanon, UN agencies and NGOs, in close cooperation with respective host Governments, have been working together since March 2011 to respond to the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of those crossing from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries. In Turkey, the Government, in cooperation with UNHCR, has led the response to the influx from the Syrian Arab Republic.

As of March 2012, UNHCR and Lebanon's High Relief Commission (HRC) have jointly registered more than 7,900 Syrians in north Lebanon, and registration is continuing in Tripoli, where several thousand more are estimated to have taken refuge. Additionally, UNHCR and local partners estimate there are some 5,000 Syrians in the Bekaa valley of Lebanon.

In Jordan, more than 5,000 Syrians have registered with UNHCR since March 2011, with a further 2,000 awaiting registration. In addition, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization estimates that there may be some 15,000 to 20,000 Syrians who have fled into Jordan but have not yet requested assistance or protection.

In Turkey, where since April 2011, the camps are being managed by the Government, almost 30,000 people have received protection in nine camps: seven in Hatay Province, one in Gaziantep and one in Kilis. Some of these people have returned to the Syrian Arab Republic and today the total camp population numbers more than 16,500 refugees.

Displacement into Iraq has so far been limited and Iraq is seen as a 'country of asylum of last resort'. As of March 2012, 500 Syrians, of mainly Kurdish origin, have crossed into Dohuk in the Kurdish administered part of Iraq.

In addition, migrants from the region, who have been living in those affected areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, have been returning home, and may continue to do so, as the pressure on their livelihood capacity increases.

The response to this influx varies from country to country and will be presented in individual chapters. In Jordan and Lebanon, where the majority of Syrians are currently residing in urban areas, either with host families or in rented accommodation, activities are focused on identifying and responding to protection concerns; providing basic needs, food, access to health and education, as well as supporting host communities. In Turkey, where the Government currently hosts Syrian refugees in nine locations, including tented camps and a container city, UNHCR has been requested to provide expertise and technical support in registration, voluntary repatriation and camp management. Since late February 2012, UNHCR has been present in Hatay, and will need to be present in Kilis once this site is fully operational. The Government of Turkey has not yet requested additional support from the international community. However, given the increasing number of arrivals and the overall situation, the UN Country Team believes that it is important to anticipate preparedness

activities for a swift response by the international community if requested by the Government.

Estimates of the potential number of Syrians fleeing into neighbouring countries during 2012 remain, at best, indicative. For the purposes of this document, a planning figure has been established, based on current observations. This estimate suggests a need for humanitarian protection and assistance for 96,500 Syrians in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq for at least six months.

The financial requirements in this document are based on the current planning figures for a period of half a year, as listed below. They may require revision in the course of the year, given the fluid situation inside the Syrian Arab Republic.

Syrian refugee population

	Current planning figure for 6 months	Contingency planning figure*
Jordan	20,000	50,000
Lebanon	25,000	50,000
Iraq	1,500	5,000
Turkey	50,000	100,000
Total	96,500	205,000

*The financial requirements for these figures are not reflected in this document.

2.2 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. While the needs in each of the host countries may vary, and will be elaborated in the detailed country chapters, some regional strategic objectives can be identified:

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that Syrians and other refugees¹ fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic have access to the neighbouring territories, 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 provided generous protection and assistance. Syrians do not need a visa to enter Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey or Iraq, and the Governments have also accepted those Syrians who entered 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 trainings on refugee protection principles, especially on non-*refoulement* obligations; and intervening on individual cases and response activities

¹ Assistance for Iraqi refugees fleeing the Syrian Arab Republic are currently not reflected in the RRP for Iraqi refugees.

addressing protection risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitation and problems specific to refugee children.

- **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 affected the most vulnerable segments of the Syrian population in particular, and many refugees arrive with limited means to cover their basic needs. Others, who can at first rely on savings or support by 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 non-food items or cash/voucher assistance; access to health care and education; and quick impact projects (QIPs) in host communities, which struggle to cope with the additional strain on their infrastructure. In Turkey, provision of assistance and protection continues for people of concern of other nationalities fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic, increasing the needs in urban settings.

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

While the SRRP does not present any financial requirements for a mass influx scenario, contingency planning is ongoing and paramount for the humanitarian community to be able to respond swiftly should a large-scale influx occur.

2.3 Planning Assumptions

The operational context in the region is characterized by uncertainty. Planning can therefore only be indicative and may require revision in the course of 2012. However, current planning figures (totaling 96,500 people over six months) are based on the assumption that there will be further influxes of Syrians, and to a lesser extent other third country nationals, including refugees registered with UNHCR inside the Syrian Arab Republic (mainly Iraqis), into neighbouring countries. It is also assumed that many of these people will remain in their host country until the security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic stabilizes. With their stay becoming more protracted, vulnerable Syrians, as well as host communities will face an increasingly precarious situation and may require further assistance to prevent the depletion of household assets. In Jordan and Lebanon, most Syrians are currently being hosted by local communities within urban areas, and this trend is expected to continue as the preferred form of accommodation until a saturation point is reached. In some cases, collective shelters (vacant schools, city halls etc.) have been used or are being identified. In Turkey, the situation differs from the other countries in that Syrian refugees are currently accommodated by the Turkish Government at nine sites (eight tent cities and one temporary housing city), and new arrivals are expected to continue being sheltered by the Government.

2.4 Potential displacement of third country nationals (TCNs)

It is estimated that there are presently as many as 150,000 migrant workers in the Syrian Arab Republic. A large number are thought to have entered the Syrian Arab Republic through irregular means, either for work or in search of transit to other countries. The

majority of the registered migrant workers reside in or near Damascus. In addition, statistics suggest that there are hundreds of thousands of other TCNs inside the Syrian Arab Republic, who may require humanitarian assistance in the event of an escalation of violence. As part of a contingency plan, the offices of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey have remained operational by adopting business continuity plans and by re-programming tasks, increasing liaison with authorities, coordination with partners and service organizations, and by staying in contact with beneficiary communities. IOM is actively participating in the inter-agency contingency planning exercises and in the consolidation of joint preparedness and response plans for an anticipated influx of displaced persons.

Although currently no TCNs who have crossed from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries have approached UN agencies, IOM is preparing to assist those migrants from the region who, facing increased pressure, are returning to their community of origin through Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. As needed, IOM will provide services to displaced populations, including cross-border monitoring, profiling, registration, referral mechanisms, temporary accommodation, transportation/relocation, and repatriation of foreign migrants.

2.5 Financial Overview

Organization	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Total*
ACTED	299,800	0	0	0	299,800
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	0	200,000	0	0	200,000
AMEL	0	802,000	0	0	802,000
AVSI	240,000	0	0	0	240,000
Care International	280,000	0	0	0	280,000
Caritas	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)	0	746,550	0	0	746,550
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	250,000	0	0	0	250,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)	0	1,800,000	0	0	1,800,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	0	645,000	0	0	645,000
Handicap international	0	250,000	0	0	250,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	250,000	0	0	0	250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	515,000	85,000	0	0	600,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	575,000	500,000	0	0	1,075,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	269,035	0	0	0	269,035
IOM	500,000	1,525,000	855,000	0	2,880,000
Islamic Relief (IR)	0	1,090,000	0	0	1,090,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organizaton (JHCO)	7,222,500	0	0	0	7,222,500
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	900,000	0	0	0	900,000
Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)	285,000	0	0	0	285,000
Legal Aid	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
Mercy Corps	704,500	300,000	0	0	1,004,500
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	0	2,550,000	0	0	2,550,000
Première Urgence (PU)	0	516,000	0	0	516,000
Save the Children	3,300,000	705,000	0	0	4,005,000
Terre des Hommes	0	210,000	0	0	210,000
UNESCO	1,925,933	200,000	0	0	2,125,933
UNFPA	720,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	0	3,070,000
UNHCR**	7,962,982	9,950,999	8,451,800	1,990,200	29,484,870
UNICEF***	4,116,000	2,250,000	650,000	0	7,056,000
WFP	8,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	0	10,500,000
WHO	800,000	317,000	800,000	0	1,917,000
War Child Holland	0	195,000	0	0	195,000
World Vision	0	910,000	0	0	910,000
	39,645,750	28,997,549	12,356,800	1,990,200	84,159,188

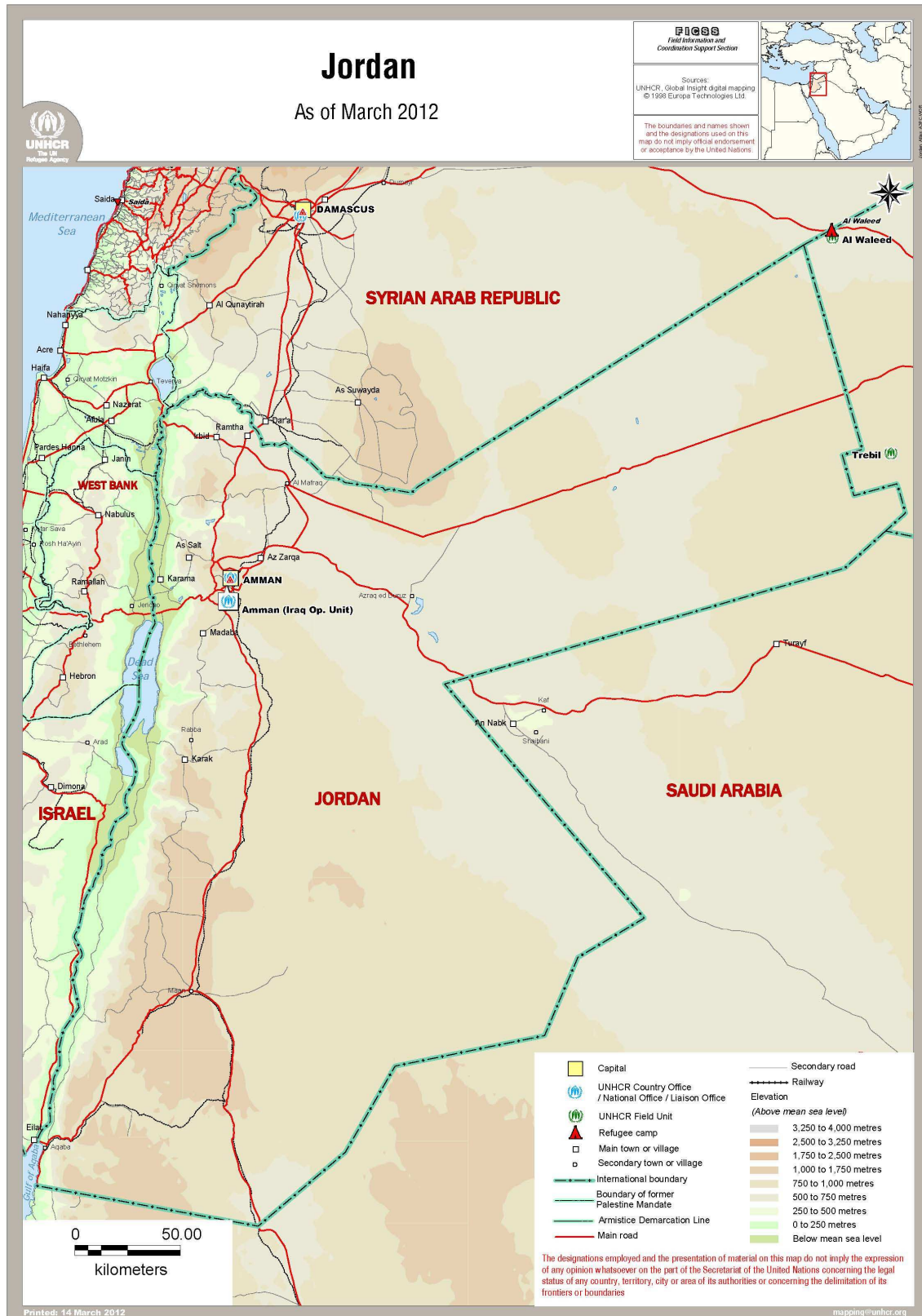
* in USD.

** includes USD 1,128,889 for regional coordination and management.

*** includes USD 400,000 for regional coordination and management.

3. COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Jordan



3.1.1 Executive Summary

Jordan has hosted refugees from time immemorial. Given its geographical location, it has earned a reputation of being a neutral, safe haven. Though it is 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.

Since March 2011, over 5,000 Syrians have registered with UNHCR in Jordan, most of them originating from Dara'a, Homs, Damascus and Hama. Jordan has a favourable protection climate, along with a commitment from the Government to maintain open borders for Syrians, and a policy of *non-refoulement*. Syrians also have access to the labour market, although not all can afford the yearly work-permit fee. At the same time, families and communities hosting vulnerable Syrians are facing increasing challenges as the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic becomes more protracted. With no improvement of the situation in sight, the need for a common needs assessment, implementation strategy and coordination mechanism for the humanitarian response towards Syrian people of concern in Jordan is key to planning an adequate and coordinated response.

3.1.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

As of early March 2012, the number of Syrians who registered with UNHCR since the unrest began a year ago stands at 5,062 individuals, with an additional 2,000 currently scheduled for registration appointments. The majority of Syrians displaced entered Jordan through official border points, and are residing in urban areas, either with host families, or in rental units. Syrians who have entered the country through unofficial border crossings, are

currently hosted in facilities in Ramtha and Mafraq. The majority (over 40%) of those registered are residing in Amman; the rest are mainly in Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa, i.e. in the northern region, not far from the Syrian border.



Weekly food distribution in Ramtha Transit Facility Jordan, March 2012

Cross-border movements are difficult to monitor, and estimates vary as to how many Syrians have crossed into, exited, or remained in Jordan. For planning purposes, UNHCR and partners are relying on the number of Syrians with active UNHCR registration, as well as on an estimate by local community-based

organizations, notably the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), that some 15,000 to 20,000 Syrians are now in Jordan and potentially require assistance. UNHCR has not yet received official authorization to undertake off-site registration, but it is currently able to collect basic data and conduct assessments across the country. Current needs are related to rent, livelihoods, access to health care, food and education. Host communities and families are also facing pressure to support and absorb the new arrivals. Furthermore, new arrivals are visibly straining education and health services and affecting the rental market.

UNHCR's implementing partner, the Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS), is providing primary health care to Syrians through its established clinics, especially those in Mafraq and Ramtha,

as well as through mobile medical units, and Syrians can also access JHAS and Caritas-operated clinics in Amman. Support will also be available to meet secondary and tertiary health care needs, including emergency procedures. Those in need of psychiatric care and rehabilitation will receive mental health services attention. Training for service providers will also be provided. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is also providing reproductive health care through JHAS mobile medical units especially in the northern governorates. UNFPA has also prepositioned reproductive health kits and dignity kits to meet the immediate reproductive health (RH) needs.

According to the Government of Jordan, Syrians are requested to pay foreigner rates at public hospitals and health care centres. However, this policy is not yet fully implemented and UNHCR appreciates the positive steps announced by the Ministry of Health (MOH), such as free access to health care in government-operated hospitals in the Mafraq governorate in the north and the establishment of a primary health care clinic in the Ramtha transit centre. Access to public services, reproductive health and availability of vaccines for children is of critical concern. UNHCR, jointly with WHO, UNFPA and other partners involved in the health sector, will coordinate the response with Ministry of Health, and will aim to support and expand their capacity in order to enhance the quality of health care services for Syrians.



Syrian children in their rented accommodation in Ma'an, Jordan, February 2012

UNICEF, as the lead agency for education, has advocated with the Government to allow Syrian children to access the public education system. The Cabinet in late December 2011 agreed that Syrian children can register in public schools free of charge, regardless of their status in the country. As of December 2011, the Ministry of Education estimated that approximately 4,000 Syrian children were already in public schools across 39 directorates. With the increasing number of displaced Syrians arriving in Jordan, this number is expected to rise in the course of 2012.

In the weeks ahead, a joint needs assessment for all sectors, also covering the educational status of vulnerable Syrian children, will be conducted with the Government of Jordan to better inform programmatic responses for these children. For the purposes of this SRRP, information gathered from field visits conducted by UNICEF and its partners was used to plan key education intervention including formal, informal, and non-formal education support. The community-based services will target the governorates of Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an, which host high numbers of Syrian children.

Initial assessments and reports suggest that child labour, early marriage, and gender-based violence are issues of concern. UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Programme (UNICEF), UNFPA and other relevant partners are working to increase awareness and capacity to address these challenges, as well as to design appropriate response mechanisms, possibly making use of existing national frameworks.

Given the high cost of living in Jordan and continuing price increases of food items and fuel, WFP's food assistance will be an important safety net to maintain food security and the

nutritional status of Syrians in Jordan. WFP is planning its current operation based on a breakdown of 5,000 Syrians hosted in guesthouses or other community facilities, and some 15,000 hosted in urban settings. The proposed assistance will vary depending on the hosting situation of the Syrians in Jordan. Urban populations will receive food assistance by cash and/ food vouchers modality, which will help to prevent the depletion of vulnerable Syrian household resources. In the case of populations accommodated in community facilities, WFP, together with its partner, the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), will provide dry food rations and ensure that cooking facilities are available and accessible. A monitoring system will be established to review and adjust the assistance programme, as needed.

UNHCR will implement quick impact projects (QIPs) in host community areas, such as construction of road bumps, rehabilitation of playgrounds, and refurbishment of municipal buildings. These QIPs will benefit both host and displaced communities. Other activities by humanitarian agencies will also include selected host families and other vulnerable Jordanian communities in order to promote peaceful co-existence between host and refugee communities.

3.1.3 Coordination

Close cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Planning and International Coordination, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, as well as the Ministry of Education is ongoing. UNHCR chairs an inter-agency task force consisting primarily of UN partners (in addition to UNHCR: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), IOM, and JHCO). In addition, non-governmental organizations are included in the process as both implementing and operational partners. UNHCR is using the existing coordination mechanisms established through the RRP for Iraqis as well as new sectors and sub-sectors to ensure proper coordination and information flow among all actors. Regular meetings of the sector groups (Health, including a Reproductive Health sub-group, Community-Based Protection, Protection of Women and Children in Emergencies, Food Security and Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support) take place in Amman. UNICEF continues to lead the existing Education Sector Working Group together with Save the Children International. The Education Sector Working Group was established to ensure emergency assistance to Iraqis in the country and has recently expanded its scope of work to facilitate information sharing and effective coordination for vulnerable Syrian children. The respective objectives, activities and financial requirements of each sector have been established in a consultative and coordinated process. Please note that activities of the Working Group “Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support” are integrated into the sectors “Health” and “Community-Based Protection”, while the “Reproductive Health” sub-group is a spin-off of the “Health” Working Group. Coordination of the food sector will be managed by WFP, in close cooperation with the Government and JHCO to provide food assistance to the Syrians in Jordan. In addition, a new group for the protection of women and children in emergencies has also been recently formed.

A joint needs assessment for all sectors together with the Jordanian Government will be conducted shortly.

3.1.4 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by sector

Protection

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from *refoulement*
- **Objective 2:** Ensure that the basic needs of Syrians are met with special attention to the most vulnerable (especially women, children, people with disabilities (PWD) and elderly)
- **Objective 3:** Ensure that communities are mobilized and supported in the response to Syrians' needs and self-reliance opportunities explored

Sub-sector : Protection of children and women in emergencies

- **Objective 1:** Affected communities are mobilized to better protect children and women
- **Objective 2:** Women and children receive protection services
- **Objective 3:** Psychosocial support is provided to vulnerable persons, with a focus on women and children

Objective 1: Ensure that Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from <i>refoulement</i>			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrians entering the country through unofficial border crossings identified	All Syrians seeking access to the Jordanian territory, whether through official border crossing or outside of official border crossing, are admitted to the territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Jordan's commitment to open border, advocate for freedom of movement in Jordan even for those who did not enter the country through official border points • Support the GoJ with the provision of food and non-food item to Syrians who entered Jordan unofficially and are temporarily hosted in transit facilities in the north 	UNHCR
Number of Syrians registered with UNHCR	1800 new arrivals register with UNHCR every month on an average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of all Syrians who approach the office in Amman • Transportation of Syrians residing outside of Amman who are to destitute to come to UNHCR to register • Advocacy with the GoJ to obtain permission to carry out off site registration • Increase of registration 	UNHCR

		staff capacity to be able to register all Syrians in a timely manner	
Number of government official trained or sensitized on basic refugee protection principles Number of reported cases of <i>refoulement</i>	125 government officials sensitized and trained No <i>refoulement</i> takes places and all Syrians in Jordan are protected from being forcefully returned to the Syrian Arab Republic. No case of <i>refoulement</i> at the border (refusal of access to the territory) take place 0% <i>refoulement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 5 additional training to government entities (residency and border directorate, governor and sub governor, military and law enforcement officials) to sensitize officials in the northern part of the country on refugee protection principles, especially on non <i>refoulement</i> obligations Prompt intervention in every reported case through established channels and procedure with the Ministry of the Interior, to prevent deportations/ <i>refoulement</i> 	UNHCR
Extend of access to persons in detention	100% access to detention facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek access to all Syrians in detention and intervene promptly to ensure their protection needs are met 	UNHCR
Access to legal services	Two legal aid lawyers provide Syrians with legal counseling as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Services (counseling) and awareness raising workshops for Syrians registered with UNHCR 	Legal Aid
Persons of concern to UNHCR assisted with transportation	20,000 persons of concern to UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bus/mini-van transportation with medical escorts are organized 	IOM and partners

Objective 2: : Ensure that the basic needs of Syrians are met with special attention to the most vulnerable			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of identified vulnerable Syrians receiving an urgent cash assistance and	Vulnerable cases receive a one-time urgent cash assistance upon registration with UNHCR 1,400 families receive financial assistance All vulnerable people of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR will assess the vulnerability and urgent needs of Syrians who register with UNHCR and provide those in need with a one- time cash grant. 	UNHCR/IRD, WFP

<p>/or other types of assistance</p>	<p>will be provided with basic items, such as kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets, pillows, hygiene kits and other food and non-food items. Other types of assistance provided are winter clothing vouchers, kerosene for stoves, hygiene kits etc. Selected host families will also benefit from this assistance.</p> <p>Rental assistance to 35 vulnerable Syrian families.</p> <p>Outreach to 150 families and rental assistance to 35 families</p> <p>Rental assistance to 25 vulnerable Syrian families.</p> <p>150 persons with disability (including children) will be supported through the provision of equipment, rehabilitation services and counseling.</p> <p>700 Syrian beneficiaries provided with emergency cash assistance</p> <p>4,500 Syrian families receive cash subsidy for rent</p> <p>4,500 Syrian families receive Cash subsidy for Electricity and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR will assess vulnerabilities through its outreach and field activities and distribute assistance according to identified needs and vulnerabilities • Mapping of the humanitarian needs and assistance gaps in the target areas for improved emergency response and coordination. • Provision of one-month rental subsidies to 35 vulnerable Syrian families (23 in Al-Mafraq and 12 in Ramtha) • Provision of one-month rental subsidies to 25 vulnerable Syrian families in East Amman (Mohayem al Hussein, Jabel al Nuzha, Jabel Hussein. • Identification of host families in need of support and will provide such support. • Children with disabilities will receive rehabilitation services and counseling • Provision of cash assistance and coordination of referred cases between UNHCR and CARE International 	<p>ICMC</p> <p>Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS)</p> <p>UNHCR, NHF</p> <p>CARE International in Jordan</p>
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	<p>Water utilities and other expenses</p> <p>4,500 Syrian families receive cash subsidy for hygiene</p> <p>Cash assistance for single mothers and pregnant women</p> <p>Cash assistance to vulnerable families</p> <p>600 newly arrived families will be provided with a 'package' of basic non-food items including mattresses, pillows, blankets, kitchenware, as well as a gas cylinder and basic cooking stove.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of cash assistance through its networks of local community based organizations (CBOs) • Provision of cash assistance to identified single mothers and pregnant or lactating women • Cash disbursement through mobile cash transfer • NFI distribution through local partners • Support to persons with disabilities 	<p>JHCO (Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief)</p> <p>Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)</p> <p>Mercy Corps</p>
Distribution of non-food items for vulnerable Syrian families	<p>Around 1,400 vulnerable cases identified during active outreach as well as through CACs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of essential non-food items distributed through the volunteers and CAC members 	IRD
At least 200 vulnerable families receive one emergency FI/NFI kit, according to identified needs	<p>Basic emergency gaps are identified and most urgent needs of Syrian refugees and host communities are met through distribution of food and non-food items and basic WASH support</p> <p>Identification of 200 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families and host families in need of assistance through individual assessments</p> <p>Upon evaluation, 100 particularly vulnerable families benefiting from cash assistance for rent and 20 families benefiting from exceptional cash assistance for urgent issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets both vulnerable Syrians who have entered Jordan since March 2011 and their host families. 200 families (about 1,250 individuals) residing in Amman and in Mafraq, selected on the basis of their vulnerability. • Distribution of emergency food and non-food items through a voucher system, including food, house and personal hygiene kits, cooking utensils, baby clothes and play kits for children • Provision of emergency cash assistance to most needy families to cover most urgent needs in terms 	ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)

		of rental of accommodation and response to ad-hoc emergency cases	
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Objective 3: Ensure that communities are mobilized and supported in the response to Syrians' needs and self-reliance opportunities explored			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of support to host communities projects implemented	Host and displaced communities benefit from quick impact projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of quick impact projects (QIPs) in host community areas, such as construction of road bumps, rehabilitation of playgrounds, and refurbishment of municipal buildings Establishment of a network of CBOs and local action committees to undertake community mobilization and implementation of quick impact projects 	UNHCR/IRD
Number of CBOs who received support to enhance their capacity	<p>Local CBOs see their capacity to respond to the needs of the Syrians improved</p> <p>Two local partners with strengthened management capacity for humanitarian action.</p> <p>Trained CBOs are available to demonstrate better understanding of complex emergency environment and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, technical assistance and mentoring of local CBOs is provided Provision of training for CBO members in Mafraq, Ramtha and Amman to build their capacities to respond to the needs of Syrians Provision of awareness sessions for community members on human rights, refugee rights, GBV, etc. Provision of technical expertise and trainings of CBOs to enhance their emergency response systems. Assistance will incorporate training in humanitarian principles, emergency health care, 	<p>IRD</p> <p>UNHCR/ NHF</p> <p>UNHCR/ NHF</p> <p>IRC</p>

	<p>are able to exercise sound management skills in responding to the crisis.</p> <p>Vulnerable Syrians participate in activities planned by the national users association for mental health</p>	<p>management, monitoring and reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to national users association (Our Step) will include Syrians with mental health and psychosocial problems in their educational, rehabilitation, social and recreational activities. 	<p>WHO</p>
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Sub sector: Protection of children and women in emergencies			
Objective 1: Affected communities are mobilized to better protect children and women			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of community members reached with awareness raising activities	<p>4,000 community members (Syrians and host population) participate in community awareness raising sessions, including on GBV and stress management</p> <p>15 imams in 5 governorates are trained on Community Protection issues</p> <p>10,000 tip sheets distributed on Community Protection and psycho-social support</p> <p>30,000 Syrians and host population receive information on prevention and response to violence and psychosocial support</p> <p>All vulnerable people of concern provided with essential information and counselling opportunities through radio programmes and SMS services</p> <p>Illiterate women are provided with literacy campaign programmes via radio</p> <p>3500 families receive portable radios</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs on community outreach and awareness-raising • Awareness-raising conducted with community on prevention and response to violence and psychosocial issues including through imams • Awareness-raising sessions with parents on prevention and response to violence and psycho-social support • Media messages on prevention and response to violence and psycho-social support disseminated • Set-up of dedicated radio programmes in partnership with community radios in Maan, Irbid, Amman to addressing basic information needs of all vulnerable people of concern. Use of SMS as a medium and distribution of radios to concerned households 	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, Save the Children International, UNHCR, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation</p> <p>UNESCO</p>
Number of children who benefit from community based child protection and psychosocial activities	<p>4,000 Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian children participate in psycho-social and community based child protection</p> <p>30 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)/ or youth clubs established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs on psychosocial support and child protection • Establishment of CFS/youth clubs • Community members and CBOs conduct recreational and life skills activities with children 	<p>UNICEF, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, Zenid, JRC, Save the Children International, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, Mercy Corps</p>

Objective 2: Women and children receive protection services			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) cases identified and referred	<p>100 % of GBV identified or reported cases are responded to</p> <p>100% of GBV cases are screened and received counseling sessions</p> <p>100 % of GBV cases referred to the Family Protection Department receive proper medical, forensic, police, legal, psychological and shelter support as needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard procedure in place for the response and referral (internal and external) of identified or reported GBV cases Screening and identification of GBV survivors Provision of multi-sectoral (legal, health, social and psychosocial) services for victims of GBV, including through hotlines Shelter and anti-trafficking programmes 	<p>UNHCR, IMC, IRD, UNFPA, JHAS</p> <p>Noor Al-Hussein Foundation</p> <p>JWU-UPP</p>
Number of reported child protection cases registered and responded to	<p>100 % of unaccompanied minors and separated children (UAM/SC) and children at risk are responded to including through assessment, foster care and psychosocial support</p> <p>800 child protection cases including early marriage identified and referred to services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of UAM/SC, conduct best interest determination and where appropriate place in foster care. Child protection cases identified and receive services including educational services and life skills training 	<p>UNHCR, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation</p> <p>Save the Children International, UNICEF, Terre des Hommes Lausanne</p>
Number of child labourer cases identified and receive services	<p>2,300 cases of child labour among vulnerable Syrians and host population identified</p> <p>150 CBO staff trained on age appropriate protection and developmental needs and psychosocial interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases identified and receive educational services and reintegrated into formal-non-formal education systems Training of schools teachers and CBO staff on child friendly services, child labour, monitoring schools drop-outs and identifying children at risk Support to CBOs on providing vocational 	<p>Save the Children International</p>

		training services to child labourers and provide training on age appropriate protection issues and child development	
Number of health staff trained in detection and response to GBV, child abuse and psychosocial support	250 staff trained and able to identify and respond to SGBV, child abuse and/or psychosocial issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of health staff in detection and response to GBV, child abuse and psychosocial support 	UNFPA, UNICEF
Number of governorates with functioning referral system for vulnerable Syrian and host population families and victims of violence and communities receiving information about these basic services	<p>Referral system established and functioning in 5 governorates</p> <p>Information provided to 4000 vulnerable families regarding available basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of mapping and referral system for services for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian host families and victims of violence in specific geographical locations • Provision of information to community about available basic services including through production of brochures on basic services, radio programmes and SMS 	UNICEF, IMC, UNFPA, UNHCR, Save the Children International, ACTED, UNESCO
Number of vulnerable individuals and families assisted by case managers	900 individuals and families provided with case management, and where appropriate referral to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and training of case managers to prevent and respond to vulnerable families, particularly victims of violence 	UNICEF, IMC, ACTED
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken and systematically triggers	<p>100% of cases of children and adults with serious protection concerns that are identified are reported and referred to appropriate services</p> <p>Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted</p>	<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 	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA

response		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims referred to services • Advocacy with duty bearers conducted to prevent future violations were possible 	
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Objective 3: Psychosocial support provided to vulnerable persons, with a focus on women and children			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of community members trained on psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	100 CBOs and other humanitarian workers trained in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs and other humanitarian workers in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support 	UNICEF, IMC, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, UNFPA
Number of people provided with psychosocial support	<p>1,000 women and 1,000 men benefit from psychosocial support services</p> <p>300 children and women receive focused non-specialized support</p> <p>1,000 persons will be supported through the provision of psychosocial and rehabilitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psycho-social activities including counseling, support groups to women and men • Provision of support groups for more severely affected children and women • Support to community mental health centers (3 MoH clinics) provision of counseling and psychological support, psycho-education, family support, support groups and rehabilitation services to vulnerable Syrians 	<p>UNFPA, IMC, UNICEF, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, IMC, Mercy Corps</p> <p>WHO</p>

Financial requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of particularly vulnerable Syrian refugee families • Distribution of food and non-food items and provision of cash assistance • Referral and follow-up of vulnerable individuals to other service providers and creation of information brochures on available services 	272,600
Care International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance to vulnerable Syrians 	280,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and financial assistance to vulnerable families 	250,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of CBOs 	40,355
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation 	250,000
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of non-food items 	75,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance to Syrian families 	7,222,500
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance to pregnant and single mothers 	360,000
Legal Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal services and legal awareness 	30,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash disbursement • Distribution of non-food items • Sports for Youth • Psycho-social activities • Support to persons with disabilities 	644,500
Save the children International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up 15 CFS and 15 Youth Friendly Spaces • Conduct Community Protection trainings and capacity building for CBOs and caregivers • Conduct awareness sessions and set up a referral system 	810,000
Un Ponte Per/ Jordanian Women Union (UPP/JWU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter, legal and psycho-social support 	220,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the capacity of health care workers in the area of detection, care, counseling and assistance to victims of SGBV 	300,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative institutions and practices developed • Protection of children and gender based violence • Services for specific groups with specific needs • Community mobilization strengthened and expanded • Shelter and infrastructure 	6,312,356
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection activities 	800,000

UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination through radio programs and provision of radios to selected vulnerable Syrians. 	703,458
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO training and psycho social support and counselling 	100,000
TOTAL		18,670,769

Health

- **Objective 1:** To improve the health status of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan through granting access to the needed health services
- **Objective 2:** To grant vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan optimal access to reproductive health care services and HIV services
- **Objective 3:** To provide displaced Syrians with access to safe water and improve sanitary and hygiene conditions

Objective 1: To improve the health status of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan through granting access to the needed health services			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people of concern (PoCs) having access to primary and secondary health care Number of PoCs having access to tertiary health care Number of PoCs having access to mental health services	Potentially all displaced Syrians in need of health care (20,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support/provision of primary and secondary health care services; Support/provision of emergency / life-saving health care services; Support/provision of mental health services Building system and health workers capacity; Support/provision of training programs for outreach health workers and volunteers; Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics and case management Strengthening the networks and referral mechanisms; Raising awareness on basic health and nutrition care for children Raising awareness of the target population through dissemination of information and health 	Caritas, CVT, IMC, IOM, IRD, JHAS, JWU-UPP, NHF, Save the Children Jordan, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO

		education; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and information sharing; • Provision of hygiene kits to the Syrian PoCs 	
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Objective 2: To grant vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan optimal access to reproductive health care services			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian child bearing age women (CBAW) having access to comprehensive reproductive health services Number of Syrian men receiving counseling sessions on reproductive health (RH) Number of Syrian youth receiving awareness-raising on RH	9,000 potentially displaced Syrians of reproductive age group (12-49 years old)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/provision of comprehensive reproductive health services including preventative services; • Establishing referral mechanisms; • Building system and health workers capacity; • Provision of information and health education awareness; • Coordination and information sharing. 	Caritas, IOM, IRD, JHAS, NHF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO

Objective 3: To provide access to safe water and improve sanitary and hygiene conditions			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of PoCs having access to safe water and sanitation Number of PoCs receiving hygiene	Potentially all displaced Syrians in need of improved sanitary and hygiene conditions and access to safe water (20,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/provision of access to safe water; • Support/provision of sanitary and hygiene items; • Increasing awareness on hygiene practices; • Provision of neonatal hygiene kits; • Provision of sanitation and hygiene related services in camp-like settings in targeted areas • Coordination and information sharing; • Provision of hygiene kits to the Syrian POCs 	ACTED, IRC, JHAS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO

Financial requirements: Health

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic WASH support to refugee and host families in order to facilitate and improve their access to safe water and sanitation 	27,200
Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of primary and secondary health services to the Syrians Supporting the dissemination of health information and reproductive health (RH) services to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan 	500,000
The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mental health counselling (in groups, individual and/or family counselling, physical therapy services (combined with psychosocial counselling), and social services referrals to 150 vulnerable Syrian torture survivors and victims of violence 	250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting information generation on the health needs and priorities of vulnerable Syrians in Jordan especially women and infant health and nutrition Support the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary level services and capacity building to service providers Provision of emergency/life-saving health care services 	515,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide TB detection services including diagnostics and TB case management for PoCs Provision of health care and referral services at borders and transit centers for PoCs 	250,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support intensive health education activities among Syrian PoC families, specifically focused on RH/ FP, and Child health issues (vaccination requirement, pre-post natal care) by using peer-to-peer education methodology Introduction of Non-Violence messages to Syrian PoCs and provision of violence and conflict mitigation (VCM) sessions with specific focus on youth Coordination with the MOH on health services available for Syrians in northern governorates, and Health outreach & referrals to the health clinics (Government or NGOs) 	500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial assessment on the numbers and location of refugees within the set area of operation Distribute hygiene/medical supply kits 	228,680
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency/life-saving health care services for injured Syrians Support the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary 	540,000

	<p>level services for vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of comprehensive reproductive health services including preventative services; • Water supply, sanitation and provision of hygiene items. 	
Jordan Women Union in partnership with Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary (to psycho-social, shelter and legal services) primary health services through 3 active clinics (Zarqa, Erbid, Amman) and 1 mobile clinic with special focus on women and GBV victims 	65,000
Noor Hussein Foundation (NHF) / Institute for Family Health (IFH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting screening for Syrian families for Bio-psychosocial disorders. • Providing interdisciplinary services (basic and advanced counseling sessions) for Syrians who are in need for specialized care and support • Providing interdisciplinary services for torture cases which include (psychosocial, physiotherapy and medical) • Provision of comprehensive reproductive health services • Conducting awareness sessions on RH topics 	already funded
Save the Children Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote health and nutritional status of mothers and children and provide nutritional treatment for the severely malnourished children and mothers • Carry out nutritional assessments to identify the severely malnourished children and mothers • Carry out outreach and awareness campaigns to increase the community's knowledge about the signs and symptoms of major childhood illnesses and ways of preventions and hygiene practices associated with child care and feeding 	1,000,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) • Establishing /confirming coordination and information sharing • Establishing referral mechanisms • Building capacity of health workers • Provision of information and RH education. Raising awareness on RH issues • Provision of RH commodities based on gaps • Support provision of comprehensive reproductive health services including preventative services preventative services 	420,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary level services for vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan • Support the provision of adequate mental health services 	1,512,023

	<p>to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians through the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the dissemination of health information and RH to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan • Supporting the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners • Capacity building and facilities equipped/ rehabilitated 	
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on basic health and nutrition care for children (better parenting programme) • Provision of neonatal hygiene kits • Provision of sanitation and hygiene related services in camp-like settings in targeted areas 	531,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary level services for vulnerable population • Support the provision of quality MH services to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians through the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach • Supporting the dissemination of health information to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan • Supporting the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners 	700,000
Total		7,038,903

Food

- **Objective 1:** Ensure food security of Syrians in need
- **Objective 2:** Maintain the nutritional status
- **Objective 3:** Prevent depletion of limited resources of vulnerable Syrians

Objective 1 : Ensure food security of refugees			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Acceptable food consumption score	100% of the family's score exceeds the threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing regular food assistance • Leading and manage food security sectoral coordination 	<p>WFP, JHCO</p> <p>WFP</p>

Objective 2: Maintain the nutritional status of the refugees and contribute to a well-balanced diet			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Percentage of actual beneficiaries receiving food assistance against planned beneficiaries	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing sufficient/well balanced food assistance to beneficiaries • Monitoring, outreach and awareness 	WFP, JHCO

Financial requirements: Food

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution • Cash and voucher assistance • Monitoring • Food procurement and delivery • Warehousing and distribution 	8,000,000
TOTAL		8,000,000

Education

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children have sustainable access to formal and remedial education
- **Objective 2:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children benefit from informal and non-formal education services at community level
- **Objective 3:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children, including pre-school-age children, 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: Displaced Syrian children are provided with access to formal and remedial education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of school aged children including adolescents benefitting from formal education Number of schools rented	Up to 7,000 school aged Syrian vulnerable children benefitting from formal education Five schools rented in the directorates with high number of vulnerable Syrian students registered at public schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian children in cooperation with the Ministry of Education (MoE) • Support renting of schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians in cooperation with MoE 	UNICEF

Number of school aged children who attend remedial education	4,000 vulnerable Syrians attend remedial education classes combined with psychosocial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide remedial education including catch-up classes at public schools in cooperation with MoE 	UNICEF
<p>Number of officials and stakeholders trained for education planning in emergency context and aware of INEE minimum standards</p> <p>Number of school supervisors, teacher trainers and teachers trained in monitoring or implementing INEE minimum standards on quality teaching</p>	<p>150 MoE and other line ministries key staff including JHCO staff and selected CBOs trained to ensure evidence-based education planning capacity in emergency context and aware of INEE minimum standards</p> <p>250 teaching related education personnel trained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to key personnel on education planning methods in emergency situation and raise their awareness on INEE standards in cooperation with MoE Training of supervisors on coaching strategies, of teacher trainers and teachers (including on psycho-social support, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children) in emergency situation in compliance with the INEE minimum standards to ensure learners' right to inclusive and good quality education 	UNESCO, QRTA
Number of children who have received education kits	9,000 vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community receive education kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community 	UNICEF, UNHCR, Mercy Corp
Number of schools provided with small scale	60 schools undergone small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment 60 Child Friendly Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing 	UNICEF, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan

renovation, furbishing and equipment Number of children benefiting from psychosocial activities in public schools	(within schools) operational 100% of protection cases identified through child led initiatives addressed 60 child-to-child kits distributed 120 MoE teachers trained 1,600 children benefiting from child-to-child methodology activities at public schools	and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child friendly spaces refurbished within these 60 schools • Provide child to child kits to schools supporting psychosocial activities conducted with children • MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, child to child methodology, classroom management and inclusion 	
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Objective 2: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services at community level.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of children benefit from informal and non-formal education services	3,000 children and adolescents benefit from community level informal and non-formal education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an 	UNICEF, Questscope AVSI, Caritas, Youth of Mafraq Association, UNHCR
Number of adolescents and inactive youth (18-24) with no chances for schooling having access to opportunities for basic life skills and recreational activities	2,000 adolescents(18-24) benefit from basic life skills and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centres 	UNESCO, AVSI, Youth Work Jordan, SSC AVSI, Caritas, Youth of Mafraq association
	2,282 youth accessing youth friendly spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth friendly spaces established and 	Save the Children International

	<p>25 youth led initiatives conducted</p> <p>15 youth friendly spaces established and equipped</p> <p>45 CBO staff trained</p>	<p>equipped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBO staff trained on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria, protection age appropriate issues, civic engagement, life skills and peer to peer methodology 	
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Objective 3: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including pre-school-age children benefit from specialized education services.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Parent Child Centres (PCCs) established/renovated and or refurbished	15 PCCs established/renovated and or refurbished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCs established and renovated (funding under Iraqi humanitarian funding) • 20 CBO staff trained on PCC approaches and age-appropriate developmental needs 	Save the Children International
Number of caregivers receive training on Early Childhood Development	<p>1,880 mother and fathers trained</p> <p>600 parents received home packages</p> <p>3,000 community members benefiting from awareness campaigns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mothers and fathers trained on child protection, developmental needs of Early Childhood 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 early education investment in young children 	Save the Children international
Number of children accessing pre-	30 MoE Kindergardens (KGs) renovated/established in MoE public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGs in public schools renovated and 	Save the Children International, UNICEF, Save the

primary educational services	<p>schools</p> <p>90 KG MoE teachers trained</p> <p>860 children registered and enrolled in public KGs</p> <p>860 school kits distributed to children enrolled in KGs</p>	<p>established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KG teachers trained on protection and participation approaches in formal and informal setting • Outreach campaigns conducted to identify children of KG-school age and register them in KGs (through Help Desk) • Provision of pre-primary school kits 	Children Jordan
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Objective 4: Ensure that effective referral mechanism is in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services.			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of cases referred and followed up</p> <p>Number of community member reached with awareness raising activities</p>	<p>2,000 identified cases are referred and followed up</p> <p>500 cases referred to education partners and followed up</p> <p>30 CBO staff trained</p> <p>10,000 tip-sheets distributed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the 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. • CBO staff trained on community outreach, awareness campaign approaches, importance and impact of education on children. • Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy. 	<p>UNICEF, Save the Children Jordan, Save the Children International, UNHCR, UNESCO</p>

Financial requirements: Education

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informal and non-formal education • Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in CBCs 	240,000
Mercy Corps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community 	60,000
Save the Children International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment; Child friendly spaces refurbished; Provide child to child kits to schools • MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, and child to child methodology • Youth friendly spaces established and equipped; CBO staff trained on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria • Parent Child Centres established and renovated; 20 CBO staff trained on PCC approaches and age-appropriate developmental need • Mothers and fathers trained on child protection; Provision of home packages; Awareness campaigns on the importance of early education • KGs in public schools renovated and established; KG teachers trained; Outreach campaigns for KG children registration; Provision of pre-primary school kits • CBO staff trained on community outreach, awareness campaign approaches, importance and impact of education on children. • Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy 	1,490,000
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to key personnel on education planning methods in emergency situation and raise their awareness on INEE standards in cooperation with MoE • Training of supervisors on coaching strategies, of teacher trainers and teachers (including on psychosocial support, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children) • Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centers 	1,222,475
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community • Support informal and non-formal education activities 	138,602
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian 	2,785,000

	<p>children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support renting of schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians • Provide remedial education • Provide informal and non-formal education • Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community • Schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment; MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, and child to child methodology • Support the 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 	
TOTAL		5,936,077

3.1.5 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	299,800
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	240,000
Care International	280,000
Caritas	500,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	250,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	515,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	500,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	575,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	269,035
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO)	7,222,500
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	900,000
Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)	285,000
Legal Aid	30,000
Mercy Corps	704,500
Save the Children International	2,300,000
Save the Children Jordan	1,000,000
UNESCO	1,925,933
UNFPA	720,000
UNHCR	7,962,981
UNICEF	4,116,000
WFP	8,000,000
WHO	800,000
Total	39,645,749

3.2 Lebanon



3.2.1 Executive Summary

Beginning in April 2011, Lebanon witnessed an influx of some 6,000 Syrians into the governorate of north Lebanon, initially centered in the Akkar region and then in other areas.

Cumulatively, UNHCR and the Lebanese Government's High Relief Committee (HRC) have jointly registered and assisted more than 12,000 Syrian refugees in northern Lebanon. Of these, approximately 4,500 have since returned to the Syrian Arab Republic or moved elsewhere.

Currently, there are some 7,913 Syrian refugees registered in the north. They continue to rely on assistance provided principally by the HRC, UNHCR and other UN agencies and partners. Most are staying with host families and about 200 are residing in four collective shelters refurbished by UNHCR and partners. Two-thirds of the registered Syrians are women and children, with just over 50 per cent under 18 years of age. Joint registration in Tripoli, which was suspended for several weeks, resumed in March 2012. It is estimated that there may be up to 3,000 unregistered Syrian refugees in Tripoli.

In March 2012, a large number of Syrians arrived in the Bekaa valley, where it is now estimated that there are 5,000 Syrian refugees, living in Chtaura, Majdel Aanjar, Saadnayel, Baalbek, Aarsal and Macharih el Qaa. The majority are residing with host families. The HRC currently does not have a mandate to provide humanitarian assistance outside the northern governorate. Humanitarian assistance is therefore being provided by local municipalities and communities, non-governmental organizations, UNHCR and other UN agencies. Additional shelter locations are being identified, as capacity with host families is limited.

In the southern suburbs of Beirut, 250 Syrian refugee families (approx. 1,500 people) have been received and assisted by Social Development Centres (SDC) of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). UNHCR is discussing with MoSA modalities of supporting the SDCs in delivering assistance and services to these destitute persons. Also, 406 Syrians have been registered by UNHCR in Beirut since April 2011 and are being assisted by UNHCR and its partners.

3.2.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

Many Syrian refugees are unwilling to return until stability and security is restored. Current indications are that this population will remain in Lebanon throughout 2012 and that the numbers will likely grow in the absence of a more stable situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

It is important to note that the places with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees, northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley, are among the poorest and most underserved regions in the country, characterized by a lack of sufficient social services, weak infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities. Winters can be extremely harsh, with heavy snow falls and frequent road blocks hampering access to the beneficiaries.

The needs of refugees are considerable and the impact on their hosting communities substantial. This strategy reflects what would be required to provide protection and

assistance to ensure security, meet basic needs (food, non-food items, shelter) and to ensure access to essential services (education, health) in a manner that benefits refugees, hosting communities and strengthens government capacities.

Strategy and activities:

In northern Lebanon, the Government's High Relief Commission is providing for food and secondary health care. It is not mandated to assist Syrian refugees in other areas of Lebanon. In coordination with the Government's High Relief Commission, humanitarian agencies will undertake the following activities:

- **The registration of all new arrivals** will be carried-out by UNHCR (jointly with the HRC in northern Lebanon), for the purposes of providing documentation and access to assistance and services, and identifying persons with specific needs.

- **Protection concerns will be adequately addressed.** UNHCR and partners will respond to protection concerns and will follow up on cases with specific needs, including separated children, isolated elderly and victims of violence, notably gender-based violence, and ensure that those needing specialized care are being referred. Psychosocial capacity building will be offered for teachers, caregivers, parents and community workers. Children and families will also have access to psychosocial support. Child rights violations of children in situations of conflict will also be monitored and responded to. Registration certificates will be issued by UNHCR to facilitate access to services and prevent fraud.



Syrian Refugee child in northern Lebanon (D.Khamissy), January 2012

teachers, caregivers, parents and community workers. Children and families will also have access to psychosocial support. Child rights violations of children in situations of conflict will also be monitored and responded to. Registration certificates will be issued by UNHCR to facilitate access to services and prevent fraud.

- **New arrivals will be provided with basic food and non-food items** such as mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, heating fuel and winter clothes. Humanitarian agencies will, when requested by the Government, complement the food assistance provided by the HRC in northern Lebanon. The most vulnerable Lebanese host families will also benefit from this assistance. Food kits in northern Lebanon are provided by the HRC and were designed in consultation with WFP to meet nutrition standards.

- **Children will have access to quality and protective education**, support will be provided for the payment of tuition fees as well as for costs related to uniforms, school bags, books and stationary for all Syrian children of school age. Some of the most vulnerable Lebanese children in host communities will also benefit from this assistance. An Education Rapid Assessment will be conducted to provide all humanitarian actors with an immediate overview of the educational conditions and needs of the displaced Syrian children in the Bekaa (Hermel and Baalbek) and the North (Akkar), where the influx of the Syrian refugees is highest. Support to the

public schools will ensure quality education and remedial classes will be given to Syrian children in order to catch up with the Lebanese system provided by Save the Children. These include accelerated learning classes in a variety of locations starting immediately and throughout the summer period to prepare out-of-school children and those at risk for possible entry into Lebanese schools in the next school year. These classes will also be made available to Lebanese children. Social workers will work with parents, school directors and teachers to ensure that all children are enrolled in the schools and that psychosocial support is integrated in the educational response. Recreational activities will also be provided. UNICEF and partners will be providing much needed child-friendly spaces in northern Lebanon and in the Bekaa. UNESCO and partners will be providing training to school directors in the affected regions on how to address education needs in emergencies (INEE). Special attention will be given to the 12-17 year olds who are not accessing schools.

- **Ensuring appropriate and prompt access to health care**, with focus placed on:
 - Identifying and supporting selected primary health care (PHC) centres that have comprehensive health services and have adopted the Health Information System (HIS) of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The fees for consultation, diagnosis and lab tests will be covered. Improvements to be made to PHC centres include: providing essential medication and medical equipment/supplies; ensuring that mental health and reproductive health services are provided; conducting health awareness sessions for the displaced and hosting communities; and building capacities of health workers in case management and in health information systems.
 - Providing support to meet those secondary and tertiary health care needs that are not covered by the Lebanese HRC, particularly outside northern Lebanon. This includes covering hospitalization costs (war injuries, lifesaving interventions including obstetric care), the costs of referral for post-operative care, cost of catastrophic illnesses and inpatient mental health (psychiatric) care.
- **Identifying or providing adequate shelter**: There is a need for maintenance of existing, and rehabilitation of additional, collective shelters. Rehabilitation of abandoned schools or public buildings, identified in consultation with the HRC and the municipalities, will be carried out, to be used as collective shelters. The need currently exists for more collective shelters as the host family capacity is reaching a saturation point and more vulnerable Syrian refugees are being identified all over Lebanon. Support to vulnerable host families will continue to be undertaken through renovation to housing units, including rehabilitation inside shelters, bathroom upgrades, water tank cleaning and replacement; and delivery of heating fuel during the winter season.
- **Supporting community-development activities** is key to protection and assistance activities for Syrian refugees, who are scattered in urban and rural settings. Humanitarian agencies will work with MoSA social workers and others to strengthen the identification and referral of refugees with specific needs. MoSA outreach workers operate out of community development centres. The centres will provide the venue for in-depth social counselling and follow-up, psycho-social support (cultural/recreational activities, support groups, youth clubs, etc.), vocational and

life-skill trainings, as well as distribution of assistance (in northern Lebanon). Registration can also be conducted at these centres. The community centres will benefit both Syrians and Lebanese.

- **Promoting quick impact projects** (QIPs) in host community areas, in an attempt to decrease the pressure on these hosting communities and create much needed job opportunities. QIPs will include: the provision of agricultural tools, wells drilling, construction of road bumps, rehabilitation of children playgrounds, renovation of public gardens, refurbishment of municipal libraries, cine-clubs, etc.

3.2.3 Coordination

A coordinated response and positive working relations with the Government's High Relief Commission (HRC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) were established at the outset to the benefit of the refugees and hosting communities in the northern governorate. Similarly communication and cooperation was secured with the Lebanese Army and the Ministry of the Interior. These partnerships are continuing and together with UN and NGO partners, the needs of refugees and affected communities are being addressed. A common database is in use by the HRC and UNHCR, and referral mechanisms have been established to enable refugees to access assistance through specialized partners. Regular inter-agency meetings help to ensure a coordinated response.

In other parts of Lebanon, where the HRC has not been mandated to intervene, close coordination with the local municipalities is underway. With the recent influx in the Bekaa valley, weekly inter-agency meetings as well as sectorial working groups are scheduled at the field level to exchange information, design responses and coordinate humanitarian relief.

In Beirut, UNHCR-chaired inter-agency meetings are being held on a bi-weekly basis. These meetings are a platform for information-sharing and for programme coordination and planning at the country level. Sectoral working groups, such as Health Working Group chaired by WHO, Protection Working Group chaired by UNHCR, UNICEF chairing Child Protection and Education, etc. are already established and meet periodically. IOM is ready to complement the action of humanitarian partners by means of filling gaps in the ongoing distribution of NFIs to displaced population in need.

3.2.4 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by sector

PROTECTION

- **Objective 1:** Access to territory
- **Objective 2:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
- **Objective 3:** Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed
- **Objective 4:** Protection from effects of armed conflict
- **Objective 5:** Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved
- **Objective 6:** Protection of children
- **Objective 7:** Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased
- **Objective 8:** Community self-management and participation
- **Objective 9:** Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Objective 1 : Access to territory			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons cases of known refoulement	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic and independent border monitoring • Interviews with refugees • Situation of persons of concern (PoCs) monitored 	UNHCR
Number of Govt Officials trained undertaken	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the Government agencies (MOSA/SDC and HRC) including programme support, emergency response, preparedness, coordination and data management 	UNHCR with DRC
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, Registration data updated on a continuous basis • Standard operating procedures established • Profiling populations of concern through the Refugee Assistance Information System with particular focus on persons with specific needs especially women and children at risk 	UNHCR with DRC
% of TCNs who received assistance	100%	<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 including clearance 	IOM and its partners

		from host Government, flight booking using commercial or charter flights, transportation from transit center to the airport, provision of operational and medical escorts as required	
% of Victims of trafficking (VoTs) among TCNs identified and assisted	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of screening for Victims of Trafficking in Persons 	IOM and its partners

Objective 3 : Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent persons of concern have access to refugee status determination procedures	Access to all those who need RSD to ensure protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSD conducted • Special procedures for those with specific needs and for sensitive cases whose safety is at risk in Lebanon 	UNHCR

Objective 4: Protection from effects of armed conflict

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of persons of concern accessible to humanitarian workers	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure government permission and access to affected communities • Situation of persons of concern monitored 	UNHCR
Number of persons participating in mine / UXO awareness sessions	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising campaigns on the UXO/mines risks to PoCs residing in the border area 	DRC Save the Children UNICEF

Objective 5 : Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent that known survivors receive support	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of scope of the problem • Participatory assessments • Measures to prevent and respond to SGBV established through establishment of referral mechanisms • Special procedures for child victim/survivors established and sustained • Secure and confidential reporting systems established 	UNHCR with DRC Save the Children UNFPA with partners (i.e. KAFA, LECORVAW, ABAAD) UNICEF

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures established • Awareness sessions organised at community level (centres) • Counseling by DRC social workers and/or referral to special partners for support • Training of social workers, PHC doctors, nurses and UNHCR to identify, manage and refer SGBV cases 	
# of known survivors receive support	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of humanitarian, medical and legal assistance, counseling and psycho-social activities 	CLMC

Objective 6 : 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"> • Conducting best interest determinations • Core child protection mechanisms established (including systematic assessments and referrals to specialized services) • Targeted activities provided for adolescents • Measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities established • Special measures taken for protection and care of unaccompanied/separated children • Psychosocial support is provided to children and their caregivers 	UNHCR with DRC and Save the Children UNICEF IOM for TCNs Mercy Corps IMC
Periodic reports on grave child rights violations and other serious protection concerns are available	All areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and reporting of grave violations and other serious concerns are undertaken • Building local capacities of community members and youth volunteer to increase engagement to prevent children from violence and monitor the violations. 	UNICEF Child Protection in Emergency Working Group (CPIEWG)
% of children at risk are protected against violence, neglect and exploitation	50% of the displaced Syrians from age 6 to 14 in North Lebanon, Bekaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement CP Rapid Assessment to refer cases of violence against children • Establish and support Child Friendly Spaces • Establish a monitoring mechanism of CP issues • Establish a referral mechanism identifying service providers 	Save the Children UNICEF UNHCR with Save the Children

% of children committees established and sustained	20% of the displaced Syrians from age 6 to 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving the children a chance to express their needs through Child participation Forums • Advocacy messages developed by children 	Save the Children
Resiliency of children and adolescents and their caregivers strengthened	Children and adolescents in Aarsal area and surrounding villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured activities for children aimed at strengthening their resilience skills. • Networking with local stakeholders and institution • Rehabilitation of the facilities which host the children in order to create a safe and welcoming environment. 	TDH Italia
Number of caregivers, community facilitators, teachers capable of offering primary psychosocial support.	160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on psychosocial support to caregivers, community facilitators and teachers to identify, address and refer children with psychosocial needs. 	UNICEF IMC
Number of children provided with psychosocial support	500 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the situation and needs • Community mobilization activities • Empowerment and extracurricular activities provided to youth and children 	Mercy Corps UNHCR with Save the Children
Number of projects benefiting host and displaced communities implemented	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and management of four Child Friendly Spaces including recreational activities for children and adolescents. • Outreach activities and monitoring of protection gaps • Implementation of four Quick Impact Projects within the areas of Child Friendly Spaces 	World Vision Lebanon

Objective 7: Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of instances of detention due to status or displacement	None	<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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring • Following-up on cases with specific needs, including survivors of gender based violence, separated children, persons in need of emergency healthcare 	
Number of detainees identified, monitored and assisted	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of arrests, visit refugees in detention • Provision of social counselling and legal assistance and administrative follow-up 	CLMC

Objective 8 : Community self-management and participation			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent persons of concern participate in needs identification and service delivery	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with women, men , boys and girls of diverse backgrounds • Training and use of community outreach workers • Meetings and joint planning with all stake holders 	UNHCR IOM for TCNs NRC World Vision Lebanon
Extent projects benefiting host and displaced communities implemented	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick impact projects to benefit refugees and hosting communities • Set up and manage one community centre for life skills training, information counseling, outreach, recreational activities, protection gaps assessment 	UNHCR with DRC IOM for TCNs NRC
Extent PoC represented in leadership management structures	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, awareness raising and counseling activities, referral system • Social and recreational activities in two community centres • Livelihood support activities such as skills development 	UNHCR with DRC
Extent community based child protection mechanisms are established and functioning	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on Child Protection including psychosocial distress, SGBV, involvement into armed forces, alternative discipline • Detection, family mediation or conflict resolution and referrals of children victims and at risk of physical harm, SGBV, exploitation, psychosocial distress, mine risks • Monitoring of CP issues • Train social workers from schools, local NGOs and others on case management 	Save the Children UNHCR with Save the Children
Local authorities	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on efficiently managing resource 	CISP/RI

coordinate and lead participatory engagement for planning related to absorbing Syrians		allocation, design local initiatives aimed at supporting disadvantaged communities within the municipality, and mechanisms for advocacy, coordination and fundraising as appropriate • Community-based projects resulting from participatory planning at the municipal level	
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Objective 9 : Self-reliance and livelihood improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% persons of concern have access to work opportunities	50%	• Provision of vocational training and psycho-social support especially for women	UNHCR with DRC
% of displaced and host families create and sustain livelihoods	25%	• Establishment of two vocational and entrepreneurial training centers, particularly targeting young people aged 18-30 • Awareness training for women on social and economic rights aimed at empowerment	CISP/RI

Financial requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for potential victims of trafficking and assistance • Psychosocial support for refugees • Follow up on cases of refugees in detention and social and legal assistance 	79,500
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the local authorities to better manage influx of displaced Syrians • Improving livelihoods through vocational and awareness training 	500,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the HRC, MoSA and SDCs and provision of livelihood support to the most vulnerable cases • Mine/UXO awareness sessions 	385,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of social workers to identify, manage and refer SGBV cases through listening and counselling 	35,000
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to migrants and TCNs to respond to emerging migration crisis management needs 	1,200,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and direct assistance for potential victims of trafficking • Psycho-social support for vulnerable individuals 	
Mercy Corps (MC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-social activities provided to youth and children 	300,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing of Community Center • Provision of learning activities in the Community Center • Life skills trainings to participating refugee youth • Information desk providing orientation to new comers and registering needs expressed by Syrian refugees in the area • Outreach activities, sport activities organized on a weekly basis, library (books, magazines, games) operating for youth and children • Identification of 15 refugees' representatives and volunteers in each location 	350,000
Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP rapid assessment, response and referral mechanism • Child Friendly Spaces • IEC material 	450,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured activities for children aimed at strengthening their resilience skills • Networking with local stakeholders for the establishment of an efficient referral system • Psycho-social follow up for children and their families • Rehabilitation of the facilities which host the children 	60,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of MOSA social workers on SGBV prevention, protection and response • Support to establishment of SGBV crisis center/hotline • Community outreach on engaging men and boys in SGBV prevention 	150,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of presence of UNHCR and its partners in the North and establishing UNHCR presence in the Bekaa • Registration, profiling and documentation of PoC • Support municipalities and hosting communities with QIPs • Provision of vocational training and psycho-social support especially for women and youth • Provision of livelihoods activities to selected 	1,071,842

	households	
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the presence of UNICEF and partners in the North and in the Bekaa • Capacity building and Provision of psycho-social support for children to caregivers, CBOs/NGOs and families to be provided out of the MoSA Social Development Centres (SDC) and/or of NGOs (Akkar and Bekaa) • Referrals mechanisms for child protection • Monitoring and reporting child rights violations 	800,000
War Child Holland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skills and psychosocial support activities to children, youth and caregivers • Safe spaces for children and youth in Akkar 	125,000
World Vision Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and equipment for establishing Child Friendly Spaces • Provision of activities to children and adolescents • Outreach educational activities for children and youths • Quick Impact Projects 	210,000
TOTAL		5,716,342

FOOD

- **Objective 1:** Food security of Syrians in need ensured

Objective 1: Food security ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Food assistance provided in adequate amounts to those in need	Up to 10,000 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct joint assessments to understand the food requirements • Adequate quantity and quality of food and water provided • Provide food assistance to meet nutritional gaps • Provide milk for babies as recommended • Purchase food parcels, packaging, transportation and distribution 	WFP ACF CLMC IR UNHCR
Extent food aid is appropriately distributed	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint assessments, plans and strategies • Adequacy of food distribution monitored • Protection safeguards implemented 	UNHCR with DRC ACF CLMC IR

			AMEL IR
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Financial requirements: Food

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Action contre la faim (ACF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food for 5,000 refugees 	200,000
AMEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 2400 food kits and drinking water for 400 families 	162,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 1,750 food parcels to 1,750 families 	322,500
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of Food items 	60,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement, storage, and distribution of food kits for the Bekaa 	667,800
Islamic Relief (IR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 5,500 food parcels and water trucking to a central reservoir when needed 	190,000
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide food assistance to meet nutritional gaps 	2,000,000
TOTAL		3,602,300

BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

- **Objective 1:** Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and have access to sufficient drinking and domestic water
- **Objective 2:** Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene 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 domestic and drinking water			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of affected population with access to basic wat/san services	Refugees and host families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase storage capacity at household and collective shelter levels (collective tanks and house containers) Support water trucking and septic tank disludging service when needed 	UNICEF and local authorities and partners

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency transportable toilets and showers timely installed in collective shelters until built facilities are in service • Hygiene promotion in collaboration with the WASH working-group 	
% of persons living in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary facilities renovated/constructed at homes and communal shelters • Hygienic supplies provided • Sanitary materials provided • Sanitization and hygiene awareness raising 	UNHCR CISP/RI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tanks and securing 45,000m3 water storage system in coordination with stakeholders 	IR
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary facilities renovated/constructed • Sanitization and hygiene awareness raising • Garbage system disposal put in place 	ACF

Objective 2: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items:			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of household whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic items such as mattresses, blankets, baby kits and sanitary material for females, new born baby kits, • Transportation and distribution of NFI • Provision of fuel • Prepositioning of tents • Procurement of family dignity kits which include 18 hygienic and essential personal items , with items specific for women and girls, for distribution among refugees in the North and Bekaa • Monitoring of distribution 	UNHCR with DRC UNICEF IOM NRC Save the Children AMEL CISP RI Première urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) UNFPA World Vision Lebanon IR CLMC

Number of women's specific needs for basic and domestic items are met	2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase, transportation and distribution of 2,000 underwear and 1,500 tracksuits to women, • Monitoring of distribution 	CLMC
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Objective 3: Services for groups with specific needs strengthened			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% PoC with specific needs who have access to appropriate services	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and analysis • Referral mechanisms established • Specific services provided • Capacities of Social Development Centres strengthened. • Refugee Assistance Information Service (RAIS) implemented 	UNHCR IOM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment • Counselling and referral • Direct assistance 	DRC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most vulnerable, referral or direct services as needed • Distribution of items related to specific vulnerabilities • Sensitization of community on specific needs 	Handicap International

Objective 4: Shelter and infrastructure improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of households households living in adequate dwellings	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing shelters • Refurbishment of abandoned schools • Emergency shelter provided • Assessments for alternative shelter arrangements conducted 	UNHCR with DRC IOM PU-AMI RI/CISP NRC IR IRD
Number of TCNs provided with temporary shelter	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide reception and transit assistance as required 	IOM
Number of victims of trafficking and SGVB survivors living in adequate dwellings	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental of shelter, rehabilitation of shelter when needed 	CLMC

Number of families assisted with temporary (transitional) shelter	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelters to Syrian refugees families with no other accommodation 	NRC
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Financial requirements: Basic Needs and essential services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
AMEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 2,400 hygiene kits and 400 house supplies kits 	90,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center) CLMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of underwear, track suits, blankets, mattresses and heating • Provision of shelters, social and medical assistance for victims of trafficking and SGVB survivors 	284,850
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (RI/CISP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving WASH facilities and practices through renovation or construction of sanitary facilities at homes and communal shelters; provision of hygienic supplies • Provision of fuel • Upgrading host families shelters in Bekaa • Rehabilitation of 1 collective shelter 	1,300,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, distribution, monitoring of NFIs (North and Bekaa), • Shelter assessment, collective shelters' refurbishment and equipping (North and Bekaa) 	200,000
Handicap International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most vulnerable, referral or direct services as needed • Distribution of items related to specific vulnerabilities 	120,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of houses hosting Syrian Refugees 	350,000
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of reception and transit assistance as required • Provision of NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, baby kits and dignity kits for women 	250,000
Islamic Relief (IR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of NFI • Rehabilitation of shelter, abandoned buildings • Establishing and managing collective shelters for the displaced Syrians 	600,000
NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of 200 host families shelters (Wadi Khalid and Bekaa) • Rehabilitation of 2 collective shelters 	2,200,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning of 1,500 NFIs and 1,000 tents 	
PU-AMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of 100 host families shelters in Bekaa • Rehabilitation of one collective shelter for 50 families in Bekaa • Distribution of 500 NFIs in Bekaa 	516,000
Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of hygiene kits and kits for the newly born 	200,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and provision of dignity kits for displaced families 	500,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing 25,000 displaced Syrians with basic items such as mattresses, blankets, baby kits and sanitary material for females • Provision of winter fuel through Fuel Voucher System • Strengthening the capacities of 20 Social Development Centres • Providing adequate shelters to 25,000 Syrians refurbishing of public facilities, abandoned schools or assistance to hosting families 	5,611,258
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water and sanitation to refugees and host families 	550,000
World Vision Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of NFIs for 25,000 Syrian refugees 	700,000
TOTAL		13,472,108

EDUCATION

- **Objective 1:** Children have access to quality and protective

Objective 1: Children have access to quality and protective education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of children (6-11) enrolled in primary education	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and analysis of education challenges • Advocacy to ensure access to public schools for all Syrian refugees • Payment of tuition fees as well as for costs related to school bags and stationery for displaced and host families • Education grants are to cover for school books and school uniforms • Remedial classes 	UNHCR with Save the Children UNICEF UNESCO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accelerated learning opportunities for out of school children to prepare for entry in next school year 	
% of children (12-17) enrolled in secondary education	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and analysis of education challenges • Advocacy to ensure access to public schools for all Syrian refugees in northern Lebanon • Payment of tuition fees as well as for costs related to school bags and stationery for displaced and host families • Education grants are to cover for school books and school uniforms • Remedial classes • Provision of accelerated learning opportunities for out of school youth to prepare for entry in next school year 	<p>UNHCR with Save the Children</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNESCO</p>
% of children (7-17) have access to quality of education for children and youth	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of all school directors in 3 regions • Psycho-social activities (extracurricular) • Training primary school teachers on active learning and positive discipline 	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Save the Children</p>
% of children (2-17) have access to alternative learning environments accessible for all children including pre-school age children and adolescents	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe spaces for all age group of children for recreational and alternative educational opportunities 	<p>UNICEF with Save the Children</p>
Number of children (7-11) enrolled successfully in the schools of Arsal municipality	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes inside and outside the schools for children from 7 to 11 • Accelerated remedial classes out to facilitate the enrolment in the new academic year • Home visits to encourage the school attendance • Structured recreational activities 	<p>TDH Italia</p>
Number of children in Akkar enrolled in remedial classes and provided with accelerated learning opportunities	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes • Provision of accelerated learning opportunities for out of school youth to prepare for entry in next school year 	<p>War Child Holland</p>

Financial requirements: Education

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in US\$
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolment of children in the schools Activation of socio-educational and psycho-social support 	150,000
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International emergency education training 	200,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profiling all school age children Granting access to public schools for all Syrian refugees in northern Lebanon and in the Bekaa through the payment of tuition fees and distribution of school materials 	1,021,850
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing 30 Safe spaces for all age group of children (3-17) for recreational and alternative educational opportunities in Northern Lebanon and Bekaa Provision of recreational kits and Early Childhood Development kits Assessments and analysis of education challenges for the 6-17 in Akkar and Bekaa Capacity building of teachers and social workers on psychosocial support in the education environment in North Lebanon and Bekaa Learning and recreational opportunities for the 12-17 in North Lebanon and Bekaa 	825,000
War Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial classes and accelerated learning for children in Akkar 	70,000
TOTAL		2,266,850

HEALTH

- **Objective 1:** Displaced population has optimal access to health services

Objective 1: Displaced population has optimal access to health services			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of PoC have access to primary health care services provided or supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to primary health care services provided or supported Referral mechanisms established Preventative and community based health care services provided Access to essential drugs provided Provision of health kits which include essential medication and medical supplies 	UNHCR with IMC AMEL WHO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health awareness sessions for displaced and hosting communities • Training on more regular data entry in the Health Information Service 	
% of PoC have access to basic health system	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing three mobile clinics and securing their running costs and medicine • Provide medical support at borders • Equipping local clinics • Provide medical assistance (pediatric, gynecologist consultations, diagnostic tests and medications) through three Caritas medical mobile clinics 	IR CLMC
% PoC referred for hospital care	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary and tertiary care coverage to assist cases not covered by the HRC • Covering selected mental health cases in need of psychiatric care and rehabilitation • Covering care of catastrophic illnesses 	UNHCR with IMC AMEL
% PoC having access to reproductive health and HIV services	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care and treatment for those living with HIV/AIDS • Preventative reproductive health services • Safe motherhood services provided • Distribution of Emergency RH delivery kits, essential drugs and contraceptives • Purchasing and installment of Antenatal and post natal care unit in Aarsal, Bekaa • Deployment of Ob/Gyn to Aarsal • Training on MISP • Training of young people on RH issues in the North and Bekaa • Health education/awareness raising in RH • Family planning and healthy pregnancies 	UNHCR with IMC UNFPA, Save the Children
% of TCNs having access to medical support	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide medical support at borders, transit centers and airports 	IOM
% of frontline workers receiving training in topics that are in line with IASC MHPSS guidelines' recommendations and best practices	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on use of Interagency Standing Committee guidelines on MHPSS in emergencies • Organize trainings for social and outreach workers on community-based mental health care in line with the IASC guidelines • Conduct 10 community-based awareness sessions targeting 300 persons 	UNHCR with IMC WHO
% of trained primary	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two trainings and minimum three on the job 	UNHCR with IMC

health care providers to identify, manage and refer cases requiring mental health services.		<p>coaching sessions for PHC center staff on identification, management and referral of mental health cases seen at PHC level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a referral mechanism for cases in need of a secondary level case management (provided by MSF in the North) • Mapping of mental health facilities and services with the aim to set up referral system 	MSF
Number of mothers aware of feeding practices	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on breast feeding 	Save the Children
Number of health workers trained on case management and PH measures	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training on medical staff • Monitoring and containing of epidemics • Development of adapted guidebooks 	WHO
% of children (less than 15) receiving vaccination	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local vaccination campaigns 	WHO UNICEF
% of Primary Health Care workers and SDC's social workers trained	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers for SDC's social workers and PHC workers on Facts for Life (e.g. vaccination, safe motherhood, chronic disease, hygiene) 	UNICEF YMCA WHO UNFPA
Extent persons of concern have access to reproductive health services and information	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of Emergency RH delivery kits • Procurement of RH essential drugs and contraceptives • Purchasing and installment of Antenatal and post natal care unit in Aarsal, Bekaa • Deployment of Ob/Gyn to Aarsal • Training on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) on RH in crisis situations • Training of Trainers (TOT) for young people on RH in crisis situations through peer to peer approach • Outreach to young people on RH issues in the North & Bekaa • Deployment of young y-peer for health education/awareness raising in RH • Family planning and healthy pregnancies. 	UNFPA Save the Children
% of PoC visited and informed about health services	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach: dissemination of information on health and available health services 	UNICEF with Save the Children MOSA WHO IRD
Number of most vulnerable persons having access to	All (Bekaa and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support • Emergency rehabilitation 	Handicap International

specific services	North) in need of specific services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of specific devices 	
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Financial requirements: Health

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
AMEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering primary, secondary health care in the surroundings areas of AMEL Bekaa Centers (Arsal, Kamed el Loz, Al Ain, Shmostar, Machghara) • Covering selected mental health cases in need of psychological care 	550,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical assistance through three Caritas medical mobile clinics 	59,700
International Medical Corps (IMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capacity of frontline workers and primary health care providers to identify, manage and refer cases requiring mental health services. 	50,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach visits conducted by field mobilizers • Distribution of health awareness leaflets and booklets • Distribution of health centers addresses and related services 	150,000
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical support for TCNs at borders and transit centers 	75,000
Islamic Relief (IR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical support at borders 	300,000
Handicap International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to vulnerable people in need of specific services 	130,000
Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and health care 	55,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach, awareness-raising, training 	600,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering secondary health and tertiary care coverage to assist cases who are not covered by the HRC • Covering selected mental health cases in need of psychiatric care and rehabilitation 	1,578,250
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health awareness campaigns in Akkar and Bekaa 	75,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training HCW • Community outreach activities • Local Vaccination campaigns • Gap filling for EDL 	317,000
Total		3,989,950

3.2.5 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	200,000
AMEL	802,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)	746,550
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)	1,800,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	645,000
Handicap international	250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	85,000
IOM	1,525,000
Islamic Relief (IR)	1,090,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	500,000
Mercy Corps	300,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,550,000
Première Urgence (PU)	516,000
Save the Children	705,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	210,000
UNESCO	200,000
UNFPA	1,250,000
UNHCR	9,951,000
UNICEF	2,250,000
War Child Holland	195,000
WFP	2,000,000
WHO	317,000
World Vision	910,000
Total	28,997,551

3.3 Turkey



3.3.1 Executive Summary

Since the start of the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic and the influx of Syrians into Turkey, the Government has formally declared and maintained an open border policy. The emergency response of the Turkish authorities has been commendable, and authorities have indicated that in the current situation they have sufficient capacity to deal with the influx. Turkey has not made an international appeal at this stage. However, given the increasing number of arrivals and the overall situation, the UN Country Team in Turkey believes that it is important that Turkey be appropriately represented for the purposes of any potential future appeals the Government of Turkey may wish to make.

Arrivals of Syrians in considerable numbers started in June 2011. While many returned during the summer and autumn, in recent weeks there has again been a further sharp increase in arrivals. There are currently over 16,500 Syrian refugees being hosted at nine sites including eight tented sites in Hatay and Gaziantep, and one container city in Kilis. New arrivals are rapidly settled at the newly established tent sites, prepared by the Turkish authorities and set up by the Turkish Red Crescent. Food, accommodation and medical assistance have been provided to the camp populations without interruption.

The Turkish Government has informed UNHCR, the Ministries, public institutions and Governorates of the temporary protection regime for Syrians in Hatay, and has underlined the core issues underpinning temporary protection, including ensuring: i) admission to the territory of the country of asylum; ii) protection against forcible returns (*non-refoulement*); and iii) access to basic reception arrangements, where immediate needs are addressed.



Syrian refugees in Hatay camp, 2011

Along with the arrivals of Syrians into Turkey, UNHCR faced an unprecedented increase in asylum applications during the second half of 2011. The total caseload increased by 74% and reached 25,429 persons (not including Syrian arrivals, which would bring the figure to more than 50,000). This includes an increase of 116% of Iraqi nationals, which is both directly and indirectly attributable to the worsening situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Such numbers were not anticipated and are well beyond the operation's current capacity.

Such an unexpected rise in the number of asylum applications has increased the overall needs of the operation, especially those related to reception, registration, and refugee status determination, as well as monitoring and advocacy to ensure minimum protection conditions in satellite cities.

3.3.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs



Syrian refugees children in Hatay camp, 2011

Currently, Syrians in need of international protection are accommodated at nine different locations in three separate provinces, including: seven tented sites in Hatay; Altinozu, Kuyubasi, Yayladagi I and II, Boynuyogun, Reyhanli, Apaydin; one tent site in Islahiye in Gaziantep; and one temporary shelter site in Kilis. The Government undertakes registration and extends temporary protection to all new Syrian arrivals. Although for over 20 years, Turkey has had a system

of placing asylum-seekers and refugees in urban centres, called satellite cities, this system presumes that formal refugee status determination will take place, and that durable solutions including resettlement will be prioritized. Turkey has taken a different approach

for Syrians, owing to the mass influx, the homogenous nature of arrivals, the challenges which might arise in dispersing the population either locally or throughout the country, and the desire expressed by the population to return home when conditions allow.

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 into the individual refugee protection system under the auspices of UNHCR and of the Government of Turkey. This category of people is therefore registered by UNHCR and the Aliens Police, and assigned to one of the 51 satellite cities spread throughout Turkey. They are individually processed for refugee status determination.

In the case of Turkey, the needs are twofold: In line with the invitation of the Government of Turkey, UNHCR has deployed a team to Hatay Province in order to provide advice to the Turkish Government on the implementation of temporary protection for Syrian refugees. UNHCR's presence through technical support teams is likely to be needed and deployed to the three or four provinces where persons under temporary protection will be hosted, including Kilis, Gaziantep and Sanliurfa, when these settlements are operational. Secondly, UNHCR needs to continue its operation in urban settings, including reception, registration, refugee status determination, outreach and assistance. These activities will now need to be provided for a larger caseload due to the increase of new arrivals in Turkey, deriving from the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

3.3.3 Coordination

The UN Country Team is closely following the humanitarian situation in Hatay province. It has been unanimous in acknowledging and commending the professional emergency response of the Turkish Government and it stands ready to provide further support to the Government in case the humanitarian operation becomes protracted or if the number of arrivals increases.

Given the international protection needs of people entering Hatay, the UN Country Team requested UNHCR early on to take a lead role, and, since May 2011, UNHCR has led the preparations and regularly updated a contingency plan. Following a joint UN Humanitarian Support Mission to Hatay with 10 UN agencies in June 2011, it was agreed that the draft contingency plan should be kept updated to ensure UN preparedness should the Government of Turkey seek engagement. Key agencies concerned are UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM. The draft contingency plan seeks to outline a sector approach of support to the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Red Crescent Society. The draft operational plan seeks to outline a sector approach of support to the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Red Crescent Society. UNHCR, as lead agency, and the UN Country Team as a whole, with specifically assigned sectors for UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM as needed, remain prepared and ready to assist. WFP stands ready to provide and coordinate technical support for food assistance if requested by the Government. UNFPA, in coordination with UNHCR and the Government of Turkey, is ready to provide the reproductive health services in the camps, monitor SGBV and coordinate medical services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence. WHO will support the Ministry of Health to coordinate health humanitarian assistance and provide basic health care services to the affected population. IOM is preparing to assist displaced populations and TCNs through the establishment of procedures, monitoring of cross-border movements, registration,

accommodation, transportation, repatriation and health services of foreign migrants as needs arise.

3.3.4 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by sector

PROTECTION

- **Objective 1:** Reception conditions improved
- **Objective 2:** Registration and profiling supported
- **Objective 3:** Refugee status determination conducted
- **Objective 4:** Protection of children

Objective 1: Reception conditions improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of monitoring visits conducted and recorded	Persons of concern 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 to the authorities providing assistance and protection in the camps is provided	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical expertise and advisory support on camp management in Hatay and elsewhere as requested • Assist the Government to ensure the continued civilian character of protection in Hatay and elsewhere as requested 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Registration and profiling supported			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of eligible cases registered	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support on identification and registration of persons in Hatay and elsewhere as requested 	UNHCR
	Persons of concern 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	All TCNs fleeing Syrian crisis and entering Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the situation of TCN at the border in close coordination with local authorities and partner agencies 	IOM and partners

Objective 3: Refugee status determination conducted			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
UNHCR status determination procedure implemented. (yes/no)	People of concern 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			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of children provided with psychosocial support Number of children accessing education services	All children from age 0-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with local authorities and trained psycho social counselors to assess and provide psychosocial support for children Work with MoE to provide access to children to recreation and education services 	UNICEF

Financial Requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of reception and transit assistance as required 	60,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair protection processes and documentation 	3,650,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of protection for children 	650,000
TOTAL		4,360,000

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 1: Services for groups with specific needs			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons with specific needs receiving cash grants Number of persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	People of concern in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the financial, education, medical, psychosocial assistance needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern in satellite cities 	UNHCR
Number of SGBV survivors having access to psycho-social and medical services	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	TCNs requesting assistance to be repatriated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing the land and air transport for TCN 	IOM
Technical assistance provided as needed	Governmental authorities and other stakeholders providing food in the camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance on food interventions as required 	WFP

Objective 2: Basic health for people of concern ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of women and men with specific needs receiving RH services</p> <p>Number of women and men aged 15-24 with specific needs receiving RH services</p>	<p>Women and men aged 15-49 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet RH needs of the women and men through provision of services and counseling 	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Number of persons with specific needs receiving health care services</p> <p>Number of local health institutions with specific needs receiving technical and logistic support</p>	<p>Whole population</p>	<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 • Procurement of WHO emergency medical kits • Support MoH community mental health centers in provision of counseling and psychological support for PTSD • Support MoH in monitoring and containing of potential epidemics and activate a 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 	<p>WHO</p>

Number of TCNs having access to health care	Potential TCNs and vulnerable cases arriving to Turkey through the border	Provision of health care, referral and psychosocial support	IOM
Number of TCNs referred to specialized health services			
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 Number of persons receiving emergency shelter	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NFIs to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government 	UNHCR
Number of TCNs provided with NFI	1,000 TCN and additional vulnerable families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of NFI for TCNs and vulnerable cases 	IOM

Financial Requirements: Basic Needs and Services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of assistance to TCNs 	795,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of RH services Support to victims of SGBV 	1,100,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the most vulnerable of people of concern in satellite cities and camps 	3,501,800
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance 	500,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building to governmental health facilities 	800,000
TOTAL		6,696,800

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 Number of verifications of voluntary return	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor voluntary repatriation interviews and counseling, and provide technical support and advice locally and to policy-makers in Ankara to safeguard the voluntary nature of return 	UNHCR

Financial requirements: Voluntary Repatriation

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Return 	1,100,000
TOTAL		1,100,000

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

- **Objective 1:** Coordination and partnerships

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

Financial requirements: Coordination and Partnerships

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of response with the Government authorities, UNCT and other stakeholders 	220,000
TOTAL		220,000

3.3.5 Financial Requirements

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	855,000
UNFPA	1,100,000
UNHCR	8,451,800
UNICEF	650,000
WFP	500,000
WHO	800,000
TOTAL	12,356,800

3.4 Iraq



3.4.1 Executive Summary

Owing to the security, political, economic, and public service challenges which Iraq has faced since 2003, it is considered that many Syrians, who are fleeing from current events in the Syrian Arab Republic, would likely cross into other neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey). With regard to Iraqi returnees, the activities in their support are being addressed in UNHCR's regular programme. In the unlikely event of the arrival of TCNs, UNHCR will coordinate with IOM on respective roles. UNHCR activities in support of the latter two groups are not included in this document.

Unless there were no other displacement options either within the Syrian Arab Republic or externally (Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey), displacement into Iraq of Syrian nationals from the major population centres in the west of the country (Damascus, Aleppo, Homs) would not be expected to take place. The exception is the Iraqi governorate of Dohuk, which is in the Kurdish-administered part of Iraq. Since February 2012, Syrians of Kurdish origin have been entering Dohuk in small numbers. As of 11 March 2012, the total number of Syrians who have entered this region reached some 500 people. Non-Kurdish Syrians who may flee as a result of increased violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, would be expected to travel to Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey. However, the possibility of an influx into Iraq cannot be excluded.

Operationally, UNHCR Iraq will, in support of the Government of Iraq (GoI), be able to provide a meaningful response to Syrians who cross into Iraq seeking international

protection, through the delivery of a timely and robust protection assistance package, in conjunction with other humanitarian stakeholders.

3.4.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

In the eventuality of an influx from the Syrian Arab Republic into Iraq, UNHCR would support, wherever possible, access to safety, the reception and hosting of Syrians within local communities, particularly in Dohuk, Erbil, Ninewa and Al Anbar, where cross-border tribal linkages may be strong. For Syrian persons of concern (PoCs) choosing to reside in other urban locations, UNHCR will work with the Government to meet the basic needs of vulnerable individuals, including the provision of adequate basic food, water, sanitation and health care. Discussions are ongoing between UNHCR and the GoI regarding the possible reception of Syrian PoCs.

Local authorities would be expected to continue to receive Syrians who may enter Dohuk via Ninewa.

In case of an influx into the Al Qa'im area, UNHCR would work with the authorities on appropriate reception arrangements.

If needed, reception and registration activities could be established near the border crossings (subject to GoI agreement) and/or through mobile teams in non-camp settings that are reporting arrivals of Syrians fleeing the events. UNHCR will support GoI responsibilities in ensuring access to safety, *non-refoulement*, and that the reception and treatment of Syrians are in accordance with basic human rights standards and immediate needs are met. UNHCR is advocating for Syrian PoCs to be hosted within the local host communities, where appropriate.

3.4.3 Coordination

UNHCR Iraq would lead the UN Country Team response in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) in establishing and managing, through national staff and implementing partners (due to restricted access to locations), camps at a safe distance from the border in Al Rabiyya, Al Qa'im, and possibly Al Waleed locations and/or activities in non-camp settings.

The UN Country Team and other partners, if the need arises, would also provide protection, registration, specific needs identification and shelter, food and non-food assistance. Furthermore, in the event of camps being established, the implementation of camp management-related activities will be conducted by the UNHCR Implementing Partner(s) (IP) working in that area.

3.4.4 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by sector

Protection

- **Objective 1:** Access to the territory and to safety
- **Objective 2:** Identified basic needs met (special attention to the most vulnerable)

Objective 1: Access to the territory and to safety			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Numbers of Syrian PoCs accessing safety	All Syrians seeking access to the Iraqi territory are admitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing border crossing monitoring in Al Waleed, Al Rabia and Al Qaim. • Regular protection monitoring in locations reporting PoCs. • Safe and organized travel from border crossing points to the reception center or camp. 	UNHCR
Numbers of Syrian families/individuals of concern registered	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and efficient registration in place. • Issuance of the required documents by government authorities according to the established procedures. • Profiling and identification of the vulnerable individuals. 	UNHCR
Number of reported cases of Syrian PoCs <i>refouled</i>	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt intervention on reported cases or cases at threats. 	UNHCR
Number of reported protection and related incidents addressed.	All reported instances are addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of legal services and access to those in detention. 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Identified basic needs met (special attention to the most vulnerable)			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Numbers of unaccompanied and separated minors identified	All cases are identified and assisted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure family unity and child friendly measures upon arrival, during movement and while in settlements. 	UNHCR
Number of reported GBV instances.	All reported cases are addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence 	UNHCR

		response and preventive measures in place.	
Wounded and critically ill as well as victims of trauma.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing identification of cases requiring a medical and/or psychosocial response. 	UNHCR

Financial Requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Protection	481,500
TOTAL		481,500

Basic needs and essential services

- **Objective 1:** Shelter and infrastructures improved
- **Objective 2:** Population live in satisfactory sanitary conditions
- **Objective 3:** Population has sufficient basic and hygiene items

Objective 1: Shelter and infrastructures improved.			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Access to adequate shelter.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for local host community absorption of urban Syrian PoCs. Negotiate with GoI for a camp at safe and accessible location. Provision of tents for emergency shelter. 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Population live in satisfactory sanitary conditions			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of individuals with adequate water and sanitation.	All	Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient quantities and adequate quality of drinking water according to UNHCR standards (in the emergency stage - 20 liters per person per day). Water and sanitation facilities in the camps. Required items for emergency shelter (if 	UNHCR

		<p>decided positively on distribution of tents).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means for storage of water during the first days of arrival. 	
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Objective 3 Population has sufficient basic and hygiene items			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Numbers of families provided with emergency domestic and hygiene items.	All families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic domestic (6 mattresses; 6 quilts; one stove; one rechargeable fan; one jerry can etc) and hygiene items. Other humanitarian actors/donors solicit donations of additional non-food items agreed upon during the coordination meetings. 	UNHCR

Financial Requirements: Basic Needs and Essential Services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Basic Needs and Services	1,070,000
TOTAL		1,070,000

Food

- Objective 1:** Food security of all Syrians in need is ensured

Objective 1: Food security			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of individuals receiving adequate food assistance.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of appropriate food packages to be distributed to all registered families. In the event of a large influx, to organize distribution of food at the receptions centers or closest point to local host communities. 	UNHCR

Health

- **Objective 1:** Basic health of population maintained

Objective 1: Health of population improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Access to primary health services provided or supported.	Individuals with health problems are detected. All have access to health care services to meet minimum standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services provided through available medical structures. • Should the need exceed the availability then additional medical support will be provided. 	UNHCR

Financial Requirements: Health

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Health	214,000
TOTAL		214,000

Education

- **Objective 1:** Children benefit from informal and formal education

Objective 1: Children benefit from informal and formal education services			
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, advocating for children to access local school and recreational opportunities. • Negotiating with authorities and/or partners to provide school supplies and free tuition. 	

Financial Requirements: Education

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Protection	117,700
TOTAL		117,000

Community Mobilization

- **Objective 1:** Local host communities are mobilized and supported in the response to Syrian PoCs' needs

Objective 1: Local host communities are mobilized and supported in the response to Syrian POCs' needs and self-reliance opportunities explored			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of local host community support projects implemented.	All hosting families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QIPs for local host communities to encourage community support. 	UNHCR

Financial Requirements: Community Mobilization

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Community Services	107,000
TOTAL		107,000

3.3.5 Financial Requirements

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	1,990,200
TOTAL	1,990,200

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
ASAM	Association for solidarity with asylum-seekers and refugees
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
CAC	Community Action Committee
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
CP	child protection
CPiEWG	child protection in emergency working group
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
GBV	gender-based violence
GoJ	Government of Jordan
HCW	Health Care Worker
HIV and AIDS	human immuno-deficiency virus and acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
HWG	Health Working Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JRS	Jesuite Refugee Service
JWU	Jordanian Women Union
KG	Kindergarden
MC	Mercy Corps
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
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
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary healthcare
PoC	person of concern
PU	Première Urgence (First Aid)
PWD	person with disabilities
QIP	quick impact project
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RH	reproductive health
RI	Relief International
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SC JO	Save the Children Jordan
SDC	Social Development Centre
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
TCN	third country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes (Land of People)
UAM/SC	unaccompanied minors and separated children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UPP	Un Ponte Per
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VoT	victim of trafficking
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés