

Syria Regional Response Plan



January to June 2013

Priority projects under the revised Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan

This project overview document presents the most pressing areas of need including: basic needs, food/nutrition, shelter, health, protection (in particular registration), water/sanitation and education.

These priority projects have been compiled through close consultation amongst all agencies in order to ensure that the most urgent needs can be addressed.



UNITED NATIONS



UNHCR

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

Priority projects under the revised Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (January to June 2013)

Aide-memoire

Context: The dramatic increase in the number of refugees fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic into Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey continues to require the stepping up of the international humanitarian response. The needs are urgent, both for the almost 1 million refugees already in host countries and also for the new arrivals who continue to pour into Egypt and the neighbouring countries. While Syrian refugees have been welcomed by host Governments and local communities continue to extend hospitality this generosity has undeniably come at a heavy price for the communities receiving the refugees.

Amongst the efforts to mobilize urgently needed financial resources to meet these massive humanitarian needs during the International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, held in Kuwait at the end of January, strong solidarity from the international community resulted in recorded pledges exceeding US\$ 1.5 billion. As follow-up, UNHCR, OCHA and all humanitarian partner agencies in the Syria Regional Response Plan have prioritized the most pressing unmet needs.

Figures: As of 28 February, humanitarian agencies have been able to reach over 940,000 Syrian refugees. Many have few resources to survive on, having already experienced displacement and growing impoverishment in their own country.

It is now clear that the originally anticipated refugee population figure of 1.1 million by June 2013 – as planned for in the Regional Response Plan (RRP) - will already be reached within the coming week. Close coordination among humanitarian agencies is essential in order to respond to the needs effectively and in a timely manner, regardless of the many challenges on the ground.

Planned response: The Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan is the result of an inclusive process bringing together the coordinated efforts of 55 international and national humanitarian agencies, including 34 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 12 United Nations agencies and 9 local partners. Together with these partners, UNHCR has worked in close consultation with the host Governments to ensure a strategic and coordinated inter-agency response in support of the humanitarian needs of refugees fleeing Syria in the region and in order to bolster national capacities in each of the countries concerned.

The current Plan is appealing for US\$ 1 billion to cover the needs of 1.1 million Syrian refugees in the region from 1 January to 30 June 2013. Its overall aim is to provide lifesaving assistance to refugees while ensuring that the cost of their welcome is not solely borne by the countries of asylum and local communities.

Refugee-hosting countries: Host countries themselves face their own domestic challenges which may range from political and social unrest to serious economic decline. Thus, the context of the humanitarian response is extremely complex, exacerbated by the fear that the Syrian conflict may spill over into neighbouring countries. This makes it all the more vital and urgent for the response to be well supported by the international community, demonstrating willingness to share the heavy burden borne by host Governments and their populations.

Hosting arrangements differ from one country to another. Refugees in Lebanon and in Egypt are scattered across the country (in over 700 municipalities of varying sizes in the case of Lebanon). Refugees in Iraq are roughly divided between camps and host communities; and over 70 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan live amongst host communities, with the rest accommodated in three camps. Finally, Turkey is providing assistance to refugees in 17 camps across eight provinces close to the border, while tens of thousands of Syrians have sought refuge in various cities.

Notwithstanding these differences, country teams are adapting their responses as they learn from each other's good practices and previous experiences, in an effort to ensure some harmonization of standards across the region and to facilitate the establishment of successful programmes, particularly in areas which will require more focus in the months to come.

Priority projects: The attached list of priority projects is designed to help guide donors to give consideration to the priority requirements and to demonstrate their solidarity and commitment to sharing the costs of assuring the protection and well-being of the refugees with the countries and hosting populations. The significant size of the influx and the lack of a foreseeable political resolution to the crisis in Syria mean that considerable resources, both human and financial, are required to meet the needs on the ground. With the alarming increase of refugees the relief effort remains challenged and while assistance capacity has increased resources are stretched. In this environment it is important that financial support not becomes an impediment to respond.

Priorities and unmet needs: The attached project overview document presents the most pressing areas of need including Basic Needs, Food/Nutrition, Shelter, Health, Protection, including registration, Water/Sanitation and Education. To respond successfully all these sectors must be reinforced and supported.

The submission: The attached 85 priority projects amount to some USD 523.8 million, these projects have been compiled through a coordinated effort whereby all agencies have been consulted in order to ensure the most pressing needs are addressed.

FUNDING GAPS AND PRIORITIZED REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY
as of March 1, 2013

Agency	Total Requirement	Funding Gap	Total Prioritized Requirements
ACTED	\$18,287,500	\$16,387,500	\$7,700,000
CARE	\$4,955,000	\$4,955,000	\$3,257,726
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	\$5,032,290	\$5,032,290	\$2,251,805
IMC	\$1,790,000	\$1,790,000	\$691,543
INTERSOS	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
IOM	\$21,978,115	\$18,676,551	\$9,240,551
JHAS and MEDAIR	\$4,850,000	\$3,270,000	\$150,000
Mercy Corps	\$8,739,000	\$8,739,000	\$838,876
MPDL	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$32,372
Multiple Agencies	\$17,958,170	\$13,990,977	\$12,975,273
Relief International	\$1,668,000	\$1,668,000	\$1,574,884
Save the Children International	\$6,665,000	\$6,665,000	\$843,106
UNESCO	\$4,385,919	\$3,012,301	\$2,710,066
UNFPA	\$6,967,476	\$3,957,283	\$4,285,582
UNHABITAT	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$80,000
UNHCR	\$472,768,013	\$356,491,169	\$274,267,203
UNICEF	\$125,332,880	\$117,224,914	\$83,563,453
UNRWA	\$13,293,529	\$5,993,665	\$4,635,688
WFP	\$143,251,804	\$135,309,526	\$109,778,328
WHO	\$6,976,000	\$6,228,799	\$4,754,307
Total	\$865,408,696	\$709,901,975	\$523,790,763

PRIORITIZED REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR

Sector	Number of Projects	Prioritized Requirements
Protection	21	\$50,626,195
Food	8	\$104,799,444
Basic Needs	23	\$151,090,978
Cash and NFIs	4	\$14,848,526
WASH	3	\$24,636,337
Shelter	3	\$121,085,479
Education	9	\$29,903,114
Health and Nutrition	14	\$26,800,690
Operat. Managment/Support	0	\$0
Leadership/Coordination	0	\$0
Total	85	\$523,790,763

Please click on the country/project code links below to be directed to project sheets of the selected country.

LEBANON

1. PROTECTION: \$ 15,147,560

UNHCR-LBN-1-PROT	UNHCR	Registration of Syrian refugees in Lebanon	\$2,214,749	Shahin Salam, Associate Registration Officer +961 1 849201 Ext. 1281, shahin@unhcr.org
INGOS-LBN-1-PROT	Danish Refugee Council, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center, War Child Holland, Save the Children, Shield, Amel, NRC	Integrated community centres and safe spaces to start healing	\$2,806,689	Anna Leer, Protection Coordinator, leer@unhcr.org
INGOS-LBN-2-PROT	DRC, UNDP and IRD	Peace building for refugees and host communities	\$3,631,580	Anna Leer, Protection Coordinator leer@unhcr.org
IOM-LBN-1-PROT	IOM	Protection and Livelihood Support	\$321,000	Othman Belbeisi obelbeisi@iom.int, 00961 70 664611
SCI-LBN-2-PROT	Save the Children International	Emergency Child Protection and Psychosocial Support for children in Akkar, Bekka and Tripoli	\$380,866	Ruba Khoury +961 (0)1 738654, Ruba.Khoury@savethechildren.org
UNICEF-LBN-1-PROT	UNICEF	Strengthening Resilience and Restoring Normalcy among Refugee and Other Vulnerable Children affected by the Syria Crisis	\$5,792,676	Luciano Calestini - calestini@unicef.org lcalestini@unicef.org

2. FOOD: \$ 33,758,233

WFP-LBN-1-FOOD	WFP	Provision of Food Assistance	\$32,481,423	Mr. Etienne Labande, Office: +961 (0) 1978775, Mobile: +961 76 320640
CARITAS-LBN-1-FOOD	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Provision of Food Items for Unregistered, Afraid Minorities and Cases Pending Registration	\$1,276,810	Najla Chahda, nchahda@clmc.org; +961-1-502550

3. BASIC NEEDS: \$ 65,358,498

CARITAS-LBN-2-BASIC	Caritas	Provision of Hygiene Kits	\$875,132	Najla Chahda, nchahda@clmc.org; +961-1-502550
UNFPA-LBN-1-BASIC	UNFPA	Distribution of Dignity Kits for Women and Girls Affected by Conflict	\$340,367	Ms. Asma Kurdahi Tel: +961 1 962575, Kurdahi@unfpa.org
INGOS-LBN-3-BASIC	WVI, Mercy Corps, Medair, GVC, CLMC, CISP	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	\$3,060,140	contact UNHCR: Mildred Watchipa, watchipa@unhcr.org, +961 765 00 292
UNICEF-LBN-2-BASIC	UNICEF	WASH Response Bekaa and North Lebanon, Mt Lebanon/Beirut & South Lebanon	\$10,028,040	Luciano Calestini lcalestini@unicef.org
UNHCR-LBN-3-BASIC	UNHCR	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in communities hosting Syrian refugees	\$1,872,500	Pankaj Singh, Senior WASH Coordinator, singhpa@unhcr.org
UNHCR-LBN-2-BASIC	UNHCR	Provision of Urgent Non-Food Items for Syrian Refugees Registered in Lebanon	\$20,416,081	Mesfin Degefu, Senior Programme Officer, +961 1849 2101, degefum@unhcr.org
INGOS-LBN-4-BASIC	INGOs	Provision of NFI Assistance in Lebanon to unregistered refugees	\$3,476,864	Mildred Watchipa, watchipa@unhcr.org, +961 765 00 292
UNHCR-LBN-5-BASIC	UNHCR	Provision of Urgent Shelter Assistance for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	\$15,857,686	Marcel Van Maastrigt, Senior Field Coordinator (Shelter), +961 76 421614 and maastrig@unhcr.org
IOM-LBN-2-BASIC	IOM	Emergency Relief Non-Food Items	\$650,000	Othman Belbeisi, obelbeisi@iom.int, 00961 70 664611
UNHCR-LBN-4-BASIC	UNHCR	Cash Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	\$4,173,000	Mildred Watchipa, watchipa@unhcr.org, +961 765 00 292
UNRWA-LBN-1-BASIC	UNRWA	Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon	\$4,635,688	Ms. Ann Dismorr, Office: +961 (0)1 822415

4. EDUCATION: \$ 9,612,514

UNICEF-LBN-3-EDU	UNICEF	Education assistance in Lebanon	7,150,274	Luciano Calestini Emergency Coordinator UNICEF Lebanon lcalestini@unicef.org
SCI-LBN-1-EDU	Save the Children International	Emergency Education in Akkar, Bekka and Tripoli	\$462,240	Rouba Khoury, Country Director, +961(0)1738654, ruba.khoury@savethechildren.org
UNESCO-LBN-1-EDU	UNESCO	Technical & Vocation Education and Training of Youth (TVET) with employment opportunities for trainees through development	2,000,000	Seiko Sugita, Tel: 961-1-850013/4/5 (ext 130), s.sugita@unesco.org

5. HEALTH: \$ 12,630,140

UNHCR-LBN-6-HEALTH	UNHCR	Provision of Health Assistance for Syrians in Lebanon	\$10,094,889	Alice Wimmer, +96176500274; wimmer@unhcr.org
CARITAS-LBN-3-HEALTH	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Provision of PHC Services for Syrian Refugees	\$99,863	Najla Chahda, nchahda@clmc.org; +961-1-502550
WHO-LBN-1-HEALTH	WHO	Improving the Access of Displaced Syrians in Lebanon to Quality Health Services	\$680,520	Dr. Hassan El Bushra Tel: 01-612970 ext: 61801 wroleb@leb.emro.who.int
UNICEF-LBN-2-HEALTH	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Intervention	\$1,165,218	Luciano Calestini lcalestini@unicef.org
UNFPA-LBN-2-HEALTH	UNFPA	Distribution of Reproductive Health Kits to Health Service Providers	\$589,650	Ms. Asma Kurdahi Tel: +961 1 962575 Kurdahi@unfpa.org

JORDAN

1. PROTECTION: \$ 12,985,512

UNESCO-JOR-1-PROT	UNESCO	Syrian Hour Radio programme: Sa'a Suriya, to provide life-saving information and counselling to vulnerable Syrian refugees in Irbid and surrounding areas	\$128,170	Ma'aly Hazzaz, m.hazzaz@unesco.org
MERCY CORPS-JOR-1-PROT	Mercy Corps	Extremely Vulnerable Syrian Refugees in Central and Southern Jordan Assistance to Persons with Disability and Vulnerable Syrians in Host Communities	\$334,913	Read Nimri, rnimri@jo.mercycorps.org Elena Buryan, eburyan@jo.mercycorps.org
UNFPA-JOR-2-PROT	UNFPA	Protection of Women and Girls Refugees	\$719,620	Muna Idris idris@unfpa.org
UNICEF-JOR-2-PROT	UNICEF	Protection Activities for Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan	\$6,713,056	Lucio Melandri lmelandri@unicef.org
INTERSOS-JOR-1-PROT	INTERSOS	Child Protection for Syrian Refugees in Southern Jordan	\$160,000	Davide Berruti, jordan@intersos.org
IOM-JOR-2-PROT	IOM	Transportation of Syrian Refugees from border to the camps in Jordan	\$535,000	Davide Terzi Dterzi@iom.int
UNHCR-JOR-5-PROT	UNHCR	Support to communities hosting Syrian refugees	\$995,100	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org
CARE-JOR-3-PROT	CARE	Community-Awareness Raising for Syrians in Jordan	\$350,153	Kevin Fitzcharles +962 6 552 7921, Kevin.fitzcharles@jo.care.org
UNHCR-JOR-6-PROT	UNHCR	Protection assistance and Registration of Syrian refugees in Jordan	\$3,049,500	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org

2. FOOD: \$ 57,685,996

WFP-JOR-1-FOOD	WFP	Food Assistance	\$46,407,904	Jonathan Campbell, Emergency Coordinator WFP Jordan, Mobile: +962 (0)79 983 49 40
CARE-JOR-1-BASIC	CARE	Provision of Food Vouchers for Syrians in Jordan	\$927,478	Kevin Fitzcharles, +962 6 552 7921, Kevin.fitzcharles@jo.care.org
UNHCR-JOR-4-FOOD	UNHCR	Provision of Food and Nutritional Assistance for Syrian Refugees	\$10,350,614	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org

3. CASH and NFIs: \$ 14,848,526

ACTED-JOR-1-CASH	ACTED	Provision of immediate life-saving income assistance to vulnerable crisis-affected refugee and host communities	\$2,100,000	Gaia van der Esch gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org
UNHCR-JOR-3-CASH	UNHCR	Cash Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan	\$6,026,240	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org
CARE-JOR-1-CASH	CARE	Provision of Emergency Cash Assistance to Syrians in Jordan	\$1,980,095	Kevin Fitzcharles +962 6 552 7921, Kevin.fitzcharles@jo.care.org
UNHCR-JOR-7-NFI	UNHCR	Provision of Basic Non-Food Items for Syrian Refugees	\$4,742,191	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org

4. WASH: \$ 24,636,337

UNESCO-JOR-2-WASH	UNESCO	Water education campaign in Za'atari Camp and hosting communities	\$196,465	Sawsan Batarseh; s.batarseh@unesco.org
ACTED-JOR-2-WASH	ACTED	Improving access to WASH services for the most vulnerable Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian families in host communities	\$3,800,000	Gaia van der Esch gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org
UNICEF-JOR-1-WASH	UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Syrian refugees in Jordan	\$20,639,872	Lucio Melandri lmelandri@unicef.org

5. SHELTER, SITE DEVELOPMENT, and CAMP MANAGEMENT: \$ 121,085,479

MERCY CORPS-JOR-2-SHELTER	Mercy Corps	Shelter for Syrian Refugees in Northern Jordan Upgrade of Sub-standard Urban Dwellings of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities	\$503,963	Read Nimri, rnimri@jo.mercycorps.org Elena Buryan, eburyan@jo.mercycorps.org
ACTED-JOR-3-SHELTER	ACTED	Improving shelter conditions and enhancing community involvement for Syrian refugees in host communities and camps	\$1,800,000	Gaia van der Esch gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org
UNHCR-JOR-2-SHELTER	UNHCR	Provision of Shelter to Syrian Refugees	\$118,781,516	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org

6. EDUCATION: \$ 15,090,973

UNICEF-JOR-1-EDU	UNICEF	Education for Syrian children in Refugee Camps in Jordan	\$14,705,542	Lucio Melandri lmelandri@unicef.org
UNESCO-JOR-3-EDU	UNESCO	Sustaining Quality Education and Promoting Vocational Skills Development Opportunities for Young and Adult Female Syrian Refugees in Jordan	\$385,431	Claude Akpabie, Education Programme Specialist, c.akpabie@unesco.org, +962 (6) 53 40 891 ext 1-132

7. HEALTH and NUTRITION: \$ 11,525,666

WHO-JOR-1-HEALTH	WHO	Strengthening health sector responses to Syrian refugee influx in Jordan	\$3,500,000	Dr Akram Ali Eltom eltoma@jor.emro.who.int
UNFPA-JOR-1-HEALTH	UNFPA	Provision of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) for Syrians in Jordan	\$1,057,160	Muna Idris, idris@unfpa.org
IOM-JOR-1-HEALTH	IOM	Form of Assistance for Consideration: Early TB detection, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention Services for Syrian Refugees in Jordan	\$106,521	Dr. Marwan Naoum 0775700730 Nmarwan2@iom.int
JHAS-MEDAIR-JOR-1-HEALTH	JHAS and MEDAIR	Provision of Health and Nutrition Assistance for Syrians in Jordan	\$150,000	Alycke Slomp; cd-syr@medair.org

IMC-JOR-1-HEALTH	IMC	Provision of essential health, mental health and psychosocial support services for displaced Syrians in Jordan	\$691,543	Julie Steiger, Country Director, IMC Jordan, jsteiger@internationalmedicalcorps.org
UNHCR-JOR-1-HEALTH	UNHCR	Provision of Health Assistance for Syrian refugees	\$5,988,070	Amra Nuhbegovic, Snr Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org
MPDL-JOR-1-HEALTH	MPDL	Improve physical conditions of the most vulnerable Syrian population living in Zarqa Municipality and surrounding areas.	\$32,372	Elena Vicario; jordania@mpdl.org

TURKEY

1. PROTECTION: 4 18,882,825

UNHCR-TUR-3-PROT	UNHCR	Support to the Government of Turkey's Registration of Non-Camp Syrian Refugees in Turkey	\$13,910,000	Felicia Mandy Owusu Email: owusu@unhcr.org Phone : +90 312 409 7020 Mobile +90 533 738 0435
UNICEF-TUR-1-PROT	UNICEF	Increasing the Resilience of Syrian Children kept under temporary protection in camps in Turkey	\$4,972,825	Anne Kindrachuk Emergency Coordinator akindrachuk@unicef.org

2. BASIC NEEDS: \$ 66,368,821

UNHCR-TUR-1-BASIC	UNHCR	Basic and Domestic Items Provided to Syrians in Turkey	\$33,287,165	Felicia Mandy Owusu Email: owusu@unhcr.org Phone : +90 312 409 7020 Mobile +90 533 738 0435
UNHCR-TUR-2-BASIC	UNHCR	Shelter and Infrastructure Provided to Syrians in Turkey	\$8,346,000	Felicia Mandy Owusu Email: owusu@unhcr.org Phone : +90 312 409 7020 Mobile +90 533 738 0435
IOM-TUR-1-BASIC	IOM	Humanitarian Assistance for Syrians who fled to camps in Turkey through NFI distribution and provision of assistance for Third Country Nationals TCNs	\$4,503,084	Meera Sethi, Email : msethi@iom.int Phone: +90 312 454-1136
WHO-TUR-1-BASIC	WHO	Health Support to Turkish Public Health System	\$573,787	Dr Maria Cristina Profili Email: mcp@euro.who.int Mobile: +905305485038
UNFPA-TUR-1-BASIC	UNFPA	Essential Health and Psychosocial Support to Syrian Refugees in and Outside the Camps in Turkey	\$1,578,785	Dr. Zahidul A. Huque, huque@unfpa.org Telephone: +90 312 454 1074
WFP-TUR-1-BASIC	WFP	Food Assistance for Syrians in Turkey	\$18,080,000	Jean-Yves Lequime, +905 309 561 075, jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org

IRAQ

1. PROTECTION : \$ 1,791,298

IOM-IRQ-2-PROT	IOM	Enhancing the livelihoods coping mechanisms of Syrian refugees in Anbar, Iraq	\$597,178	Sanja Celebic Lukovac, Phone: +962(0)79.889.23.65, Email: scelebic@iom
UNICEF-IRQ-1-PROT	UNICEF	Psychosocial Support and Child Protection in Domiz and Al'Qaim	\$1,194,120	Osama Makkawi omakkawi@unicef.org

2. FOOD: \$ 10,545,074

UNHCR-IRQ-5-FOOD	UNHCR	Provision of Complementary Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Al-Qaim Camps, Iraq	\$546,214	Murod Niyazov, Programme Officer, UNHCR Baghdad, niyazov@unhcr.org
WFP-IRQ-1-FOOD	WFP	Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$9,998,860	Taban Lokonga Emergency Coordinator WFP Iraq, Mobile: +964 7706410930 or + 962 797311142

3. BASIC NEEDS: \$ 18,701,424

IOM-IRQ-1-BASIC	IOM	Provision of family emergency kits for Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$2,527,768	Sanja Celebic Lukovac Phone: +962(0)79.889.23.65, Email: scelebic@iom.int
UNHABITAT-IRQ-1-BASIC	UNHABITAT	Planning for improved and longer term infrastructure for Domis Camp	\$80,000	Fiona McCluney 112 Iraq +964 781 292 75523 fiona.mccluney@unhabitat.org
UNICEF-IRQ-3-BASIC	UNICEF	WASH Response in Iraq Syrian Refugee Camps	\$8,051,750	Osama Makkawi omakkawi@unicef.org
UNHCR-IRQ-1-BASIC	UNHCR	Provision of Basic Needs Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$7,308,100	Murod Niyazov, Programme Officer, UNHCR Baghdad, niyazov@unhcr.org
UNHCR-IRQ-4-BASIC	UNHCR	Provision of Self-Reliance Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$733,806	Murod Niyazov, Programme Officer, UNHCR Baghdad, niyazov@unhcr.org

3. EDUCATION: \$ 4,289,630

UNICEF-IRQ-2-EDU	UNICEF	UNICEF Education Response in Iraq	\$2,684,630	Osama Makkawi omakkawi@unicef.org
UNHCR-IRQ-2-EDU	UNHCR	Provision of Education for Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$1,605,000	Murod Niyazov, Programme Officer, UNHCR Baghdad, niyazov@unhcr.org

5. HEALTH AND NUTRITION: \$ 2,644,884

RELIEF INTERNATIONAL-IRQ-1-HEALTH	Relief International	Hygiene Promotion for Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$1,574,884	Saman Hamma Ali, saman@ri.org
UNHCR-IRQ-3-HEALTH	UNHCR	Provision of Health Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq	\$1,070,000	Murod Niyazov, Programme Officer, UNHCR Baghdad, niyazov@unhcr.org

EGYPT

1. PROTECTION : \$ 1,819,000

UNHCR-EGY-2-PROT	UNHCR	Financial Assistance for Syrians in Egypt	\$1,540,800	Elizabeth Tan, tan@unhcr.org, Deputy Regional Representative
UNICEF-EGY-2-PROT	UNICEF	Establishment of Safe Spaces and Psychological Support for Adolescents	\$278,200	Gillian Wilcox, Deputy Representative, UNICEF Egypt, gwilcox@unicef.org

2. FOOD: \$ 2,810,141

WFP-EGY-1-FOOD	WFP	Food Assistance - Syrian Refugees in Egypt	\$2,810,141	Mr. GianPietro Bordignon, Country Director WFP Egypt, Mobile: +20172661416, and gianpietro.bordignon@wfp.org
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3. BASIC NEEDS: \$ 635,235

UNHCR-EGY-3-BASIC	UNHCR	Provision of Non-Food Items for Syrians in Egypt	\$635,235	Elisabeth Tan tan@unhcr.org
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4. EDUCATION: \$ 909,997

UNHCR-EGY-1-EDU	UNHCR	Access to Education for Syrians in Egypt	\$722,747	Elizabeth Tan tan@unhcr.org
UNICEF-EGY-1-EDU	UNICEF	Education for Syrian Refugees in Egypt	\$187,250	Gillian Wilcox, Deputy Representative, UNICEF Egypt, gwilcox@unicef.org

Priority Projects for Funding
Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP 2013)

LEBANON

Summary of Requirements per Sector		
Sector	Requirements in RRP	Prioritized Requirements
Protection	\$30,336,310	\$15,147,560
Food	\$53,207,899	\$33,758,233
Basic Needs	\$115,940,090	\$65,385,498
Education	\$36,140,920	\$9,612,514
Health	\$18,492,775	\$12,630,140
Operations Management	\$12,969,542	\$0
Total	\$267,087,536	\$136,533,945

Summary of All Requirements		
Organization	Sector	Prioritized Requirements
UNHCR	Protection	\$2,214,749
Danish Refugee Council, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center, War Child Holland, Save the Children, Shield, Amel, NRC	Protection	\$2,806,689
DRC, UNDP and IRD	Protection	\$3,631,580
UNICEF	Protection	\$5,792,676
WFP	Food	\$32,481,423
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Food	\$1,276,810
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Basic Needs	\$875,132
UNFPA	Basic Needs	\$340,367
WVI, Mercy Corps, Medair, GVC, CLMC, CISP	Basic Needs	\$3,060,140
UNICEF	Basic Needs	\$10,028,040
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$1,872,500
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$20,416,081
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$15,857,686
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$4,173,000
INGO (DRC, Medair, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center)	Basic Needs	\$3,476,864
Save the Children	Education	\$462,240
Save the Children	Protection	\$380,866
UNICEF	Education	7,150,274
UNESCO	Education	2,000,000
UNHCR	Health	\$10,094,889
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Health	\$99,863
WHO	Health	\$680,520
UNICEF	Health	\$1,165,218
UNFPA	Health	\$589,650
UNRWA	Basic Needs	\$4,635,688
IOM	Protection	\$321,000
IOM	Basic Needs	
Total Requirements		\$136,533,945

Summary of Organizations' Requirements		
Organization	Initial RRP Requirements	Prioritized Requirements
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	\$5,032,290	\$2,251,805
Danish Refugee Council	\$10,507,050	see multiple agencies
International Relief and Development	\$598,000	see multiple agencies
Medair	\$2,445,000	see multiple agencies
Mercy Corps	\$2,873,000	see multiple agencies
Save the Children International	\$6,665,000	\$843,106
UNDP	\$975,000	see multiple agencies
UNESCO	\$2,220,000	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	\$1,330,000	\$930,017
UNHCR	\$103,060,352	\$54,628,905
UNICEF	\$35,137,880	\$24,136,208
War Child Holland	\$560,120	see multiple agencies
WFP	\$46,759,753	\$32,481,423
WHO	\$576,000	\$680,520
UNRWA	\$13,293,529	\$4,635,688
IOM	\$1,790,000	\$971,000
Multiple Agencies		\$12,975,273
Total Requirements	\$218,739,445	\$136,533,945

**Project Sheet – Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)
Syrian refugees in Lebanon**

**Provision of Food Items for Unregistered, Afraid Minorities and Cases Pending Registration
Sector: Food**

Context

Since the unrest in Syria began in March 2011, thousands of Syrians have fled their homes and sought refuge in Lebanon, predominantly in the north and in the Bekaa region. The flow of refugees continues to increase and population movements remain fluid with daily border crossings.

Having fled hurriedly and left most personal assets behind, refugees face uncertainty and insecurity in Lebanon. Dwindling cash reserves and high rental prices force families to stay with host families, rent spaces with other families, or live in informal camps. All of these scenarios result in cramped or substandard living conditions. Refugees also struggle to purchase food and essential household items, take care of health needs, and adequately prepare for winter. Most families are comprised only of women and children, and there are many vulnerable individuals among refugee families, including unaccompanied minors, pregnant and lactating women, handicapped individuals, widows, and the elderly. Finally, there is evidence of significant psychological trauma among the refugee community. Many tell stories of fleeing for fear of abuse or torture and they talk of lost relatives, destroyed homes, and little or nothing to which to return.

Although the percentage of Syrian male and female refugees in Lebanon are slightly different (48% males, 52% females), women and children remain more vulnerable. Men are meeting difficulties finding a job in this difficult economical situation in the country, but women rarely work and do not get any income, making it all the more difficult to survive, especially for those who came to Lebanon without their husband. Most of the Syrian families are in need of food and NFI assistance, including mattresses, blankets, clothes, towels, kitchen utensils, etc. to help them cope with the reality of their daily life.

Thus far, agencies have been coordinated to assist both families registered with UNHCR and unregistered with UNHCR (afraid minorities and new arrivals willing to register with UNHCR but pending for registration). To help the Syrian displaced to Lebanon face winter, winter blankets, heaters, fuel vouchers, plastic sheeting to weatherproof tents, etc. were provided to the families, as well as food kits and food vouchers.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Bekaa	5,939	29,693
Mount Lebanon / Beirut	880	4,400
North	954	4,766
South	4,840	24,200
Total	12,613	63,059

NB: the number includes afraid minorities and new arrivals

Assessment of Needs

Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) social workers are working on the field and are the direct contact with the beneficiaries. Thus, families' needs are assessed during home visits by social workers on the field.

Generally, families come to the centre to register with CLMC as a first step. Social workers get general information (name, address and phone number) and conduct later on a home visit to assess the family's vulnerability and to fill in the social file. According to the needs, social workers provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Activities

- Distribution of family food kits to 12,613 newly arriving Syrians
- Distribution of family food kits for 11,253 afraid minorities for three months
- Distribution of family food kit for 679 of those pending registration.

Desired Impact

It's been noticed from the field staff that the population's vulnerability increased because of the long lasting situation. Many families left Syria empty-handed, without savings. Those who came to Lebanon with savings are dwindling. Due to their limited financial means, many families are starting leaving their rented apartment to live in tented settlements.

However, some landowners who let families live in tents on their private lands for free are starting asking for a "rent", and even sometimes retroactively. The aim for the FI and NFI distributions is to alleviate their needs in this field.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Family food kit (new arrivals)	12,613	40	504,520
Family food kit for afraid minorities (3 months)	11,253	20	675,180
Family food kit for pending registration (1 time)	679	20	13,580
Sub total			1,193,280
7% Support Costs			83,530
Total			1,276,810

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet – Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Provision of Hygiene Kits
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Since the unrest in Syria began in March 2011, thousands of Syrians have fled their homes and sought refuge in Lebanon, predominantly in the north and in the Bekaa region. The flow of refugees continues to increase and population movements remain fluid with daily border crossings.

Having fled hurriedly and left most personal assets behind, refugees face uncertainty and insecurity in Lebanon. Dwindling cash reserves and high rental prices force families to stay with host families, rent spaces with other families, or live in informal camps. All of these scenarios result in cramped or substandard living conditions. Refugees also struggle to purchase food and essential household items, take care of health needs, and adequately prepare for winter. Most families are comprised only of women and children, and there are many vulnerable individuals among refugee families, including unaccompanied minors, pregnant and lactating women, handicapped individuals, widows, and the elderly. Finally, there is evidence of significant psychological trauma among the refugee community. Many tell stories of fleeing for fear of abuse or torture and they talk of lost relatives, destroyed homes, and little or nothing to which to return.

Although the percentage of Syrian male and female refugees in Lebanon are slightly different (48% males, 52% females), women and children remain more vulnerable. Men are meeting difficulties finding a job in this difficult economical situation in the country, but women rarely work and do not get any income, making it all the more difficult to survive, especially for those who came to Lebanon without their husband.

To help the Syrian displaced to Lebanon face winter, winter blankets, heaters, fuel vouchers, plastic sheeting to weatherproof tents, etc. were provided to the families, as well as food kits and food vouchers. Most of the Syrian families are in need of food and NFI assistance, including hygiene items. Thus far, agencies have been coordinated to assist both families registered with UNHCR and unregistered with UNHCR (afraid minorities and new arrivals willing to register with UNHCR but pending for registration).

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Bekaa	8,538	42,690
Mount Lebanon / Beirut	880	4,400
North	1,320	6,600
South	4,840	24,200
Total	15,579	77,890

Assessment of Needs

Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) social workers are working on the field and are the direct contact with the beneficiaries. Thus, families' needs are assessed during home visits by social workers on the field.

Generally, families come to the centre to register with CLMC as a first step. Social workers get general information (name, address and phone number) and conduct later on a home visit to assess the family's vulnerability and to fill in the social file. According to the needs, social workers provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Activities

- Distribution of family hygiene kits for 23,368 new arrivals (1 per family every 2 months)

Desired Impact

It's been noticed from the field staff that the population's vulnerability increased because of the long lasting situation. Many families left Syria empty-handed, without savings. Those who came to Lebanon with savings are dwindling. Due to their limited financial means, many families are starting leaving their rented apartment to live in tented settlements.

However, some landowners who let families live in tents on their private lands for free are starting asking for a "rent", and even sometimes retroactively.

i. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Family hygiene kits for new arrivals (1 per family) (one every 2 months)	23,368	35	817,880
Sub total			
7% Support Costs			57,252
Total			875,132

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)
Health assistance to Syrian refugees
Provision of PHC services for Syrian refugees
Sector: Health

Context

Since the unrest in Syria began in March 2011, thousands of Syrians have fled their homes and sought refuge in Lebanon, predominantly in the north and in the Bekaa region. The flow of refugees continues to increase and population movements remain fluid with daily border crossings.

Having fled hurriedly and left most personal assets behind, refugees face uncertainty and insecurity in Lebanon. Dwindling cash reserves and high rental prices force families to stay with host families, rent spaces with other families, or live in informal camps. All of these scenarios result in cramped or substandard living conditions. Refugees also struggle to purchase food and essential household items, take care of health needs, and adequately prepare for winter. Most families are comprised only of women and children, and there are many vulnerable individuals among refugee families, including unaccompanied minors, pregnant and lactating women, handicapped individuals, widows, and the elderly. Finally, there is evidence of significant psychological trauma among the refugee community. Many tell stories of fleeing for fear of abuse or torture and they talk of lost relatives, destroyed homes, and little or nothing to which to return.

Although the percentage of Syrian male and female refugees in Lebanon are slightly different (48% males, 52% females), women and children remain more vulnerable. Men are finding difficulties to find a job in this complicated economical situation in the country, but women rarely work and do not get any income, making it all the more difficult to survive, especially for those who came to Lebanon without their husband.

Most of the Syrian families are in need of food and NFI assistance, including mattresses, blankets, clothes, towels, kitchen utensils, etc. to help them cope with the reality of their daily life. However the biggest need remain health. CLMC started to provide health assistance for Syrian refugees in September 2012 in the south. It includes outpatient medical care (chronic medications, lab tests...) and inpatient assistance that includes deliveries and emergencies. A mobile clinic for Caritas Lebanon is also conducting visits mainly in the Bekaa areas to provide free consultations and medications.

There is a major gap in the south since CLMC's areas of coverage are Saida, Jezzine and Sarafand. A main gap is already identified in Nabatieh since no implementing partners are available.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
South	1901	9560
South Specifically Nabatieh where the gap is	275	1375
Bekaa	8,538*	42,690
North	1,320*	6,600

* the number includes afraid minorities and new arrivals

Assessment of Needs

Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) social workers are working on the field and are the direct contact with the beneficiaries. A medical focal point is also following the individual cases who are admitted in hospitals. She is in direct contact with the medical consultant and the hospitals for a better monitoring process.

Social workers get general information (name, address and phone number) and conduct later on a home visit to assess the family's vulnerability and to fill in the social file. According to the needs, social workers provide them with humanitarian assistance. In case of medical need, they are referred to adequate service providers. If Syrian are not registered and are in need of urgent medical care, they also coordinate with UNHCR registration team to speed up the process

Activities

- 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC in central Bekaa for 9,333 beneficiaries
- 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC in northern Bekaa for 1,333 beneficiaries
- Provision of PHC in CLMC clinic in Saidi in addition to provision of medications for 200 beneficiaries

Desired Impact

It's been noticed from the field staff that the population's vulnerability increased because of the long lasting situation. Many families left Syria empty-handed without savings. Those who came to Lebanon with savings are dwindling. Due to their limited financial means, many families are starting leaving their rented apartment to live in tented settlements.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Bekaa: 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC in central Bekaa	9,333	5	46,665
Bekaa : 1 mobile clinic to provide PHC in north	1,333	5	6,665
To provide PHC in CLMC clinic in Saida and provide chronic medications	200	200	40,000
Sub-total			93,330
7% Support Costs			6,533
Total			99,863

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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**Project Sheet – INGOs (Danish Refugee Council, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center, War Child Holland, Save the Children, AMEL, NRC)
Syrian Refugee/Lebanon
Integrated Community Centers and Safe Spaces to Start Healing
Sector: Protection**

Context

Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria, nearly 300,000 people have fled their homes in Syria to reach safety in Lebanon and are now living in host communities across the country. Healing the trauma is a long process and it cannot start soon enough. Access to safe spaces, offering recreational activities, psychosocial services and simply a protective environment of normalcy is a proven tool to start the healing process. It is thus a critical element in the response to make such spaces available to the refugee population at large throughout the country. Currently, such spaces in the shape of community centres are too few considering the size of the refugee population. This submission is a first step towards addressing this urgent gap

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Projects	Number of individuals
North	12	40,000
Bekaa	11	40,000
Mount Lebanon/ Beirut	4	20,000
South	4	20,000

Assessment of Needs

Currently in Lebanon, UNHCR and partner organizations are working through 20 community centres around Lebanon, which promote both refugee healing and local empowerment. With 300,000 refugees known to be in the country, the need is twice this big. With a standard of an average of 5,000 refugees per centre, an estimated 60 centres should be established in the country to ensure access and this is what UNHCR and partners will be working towards creating in Lebanon. Refugees themselves identified this model during the participatory assessment conducted in 2012 and called for additional safe spaces to better access information, develop further their capacities and self-reliance and share quality time with host communities. In community centres, refugees and local communities have access to a wide range of services including vocational training, life skills training, psychosocial activities, awareness sessions, remedial classes, child friendly spaces, etc. Refugees take active part in the running of the community centers’ activities as teachers, assistants and volunteers.

The scaling up will be done through the strengthening of pre-existing community centres and the building of new spaces to provide the much needed learning and community emergency services, and to promote a protective and stimulating environment for the affected population. This includes rehabilitation and improvement of physical structures as well as strategies to enhance the influence and visibility of the community centers and safe spaces with a mobile approach which will use caravan-trucks to reach the most vulnerable and remote communities.

Activities

- **Danish Refugee Council:** Establishment of 3 Community Centers
- **CLMC:** 6 community centers and 1 shelter (South, North, Bekka, Beirut)
- **War Child Holland:** 11 Community Centres at local NGOs and municipalities level including psychosocial /recreational, awareness raising for children/youth, supportive education (North, Mount Lebanon)
- **Save the Children:** 9 Child Friendly Spaces (running cost, staffing and physical structure)
- **UNHCR and partner (AMEL):** renovation and expansion of community centers in government run Social Development Centers, accelerated learning programmes, psycho-social activities, social counselling (Beirut and Mount Lebanon)
- **UNHCR and Partner (Shield):** community centres with mobile outreach team, rehabilitation of physical structure, psycho-social support (South)

Desired Impact: This joint project aims at significantly increasing the number of community-centers across Lebanon with 30 new established centers or rehabilitated, and to equip them with additional mobile capacity to expand their coverage. Multiplying the community-centres' model will enable a much stronger access to lifesaving, community-organized, structured, age and gender-appropriate services all in one location for refugees and host communities. The co-location of private spaces for women and girls and safe spaces for adolescents and children with key activities, including learning and psycho-social and emotional support for all vulnerable refugees, combined with an increased community mobilization through mobiles spaces in the form of caravans will contribute to the building of a safer environment for Syrian refugees and host communities.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Danish Refugee Council: Establishment of Community Centers	3	80,000	240,000
7% Support Costs			16,800
DRC Total			256,800
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center: 6 community centers and 1 shelter (South, North, Bekka, Beirut)	7	66,143	463,000
7% Support Cost			32,410
Caritas Total			495,410
War Child Holland: Community Centres at local NGOs and municipalities level (North, Mount Lebanon)	11	40,910	450,000
7% Support Costs			31,500
War Child Holland Total			481,500
Save the Children: Child Friendly Spaces	9		355,950
7% Support Costs			24,916

Save the Children Total			380,866
UNHCR and partner (AMEL): renovation and expansion of community centers in government run SDCs	2	238,000	476,000
7% Support Costs			33,320
UNHR and partner (AMEL) TOTAL			509,320
UNHCR and partners (NRC): Running activities in 10 community centres. Two new CCs under construction			296,451
7% Support Costs			20,752
UNHCR and partner (NRC) TOTAL			317,203
UNHCR and Partner (Shield): 3 community centres	3	114,000	342,000
7% Support Costs			23,940
UNHCR and partner (Shield) TOTAL			365,940
Total, including support costs (7%)			2,806,689

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, and the increase number of refugees, including in new geographical areas, the concept note may require after one month from date of submission. Based on donor interest, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information: *For additional information, please contact:* Anna Leer, Protection Coordinator, leer@unhcr.org,

Project Sheet – INGOs (DRC, UNDP, IRD, Mercy Corps)
Syrian Refugee/Lebanon
Peacebuilding for refugees and host communities
Sector: Protection

Context

In Lebanon, Syrian refugees are living within the Lebanese society and most have settled in deprived cities and villages already housing large poor populations. From the outset of the crisis, host communities have played a critical role in responding to the needs of the refugees, generously sharing their scarce resources and homes with the Syrians. Almost two years into the conflict and with more than 300,000 Syrian refugees, the pressure on the limited resources and services in communities already unable to meet the needs of the poor Lebanese is considerable. Meanwhile, stark competition over the scarce job opportunities has brought salaries down and prices in rent costs have increased significantly (50%), impacting severely on the living situation of host and refugee populations alike. These factors, combined with the fatigue of long time-sharing of meager resources, have led to tensions between refugees and the resident population. Recently, several violent incidents targeting refugees strongly indicate the urgent need to address the root causes of the tensions.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of projects	Number of individuals
North, Bekaa, Mt Lebanon and the South	-	62,950
Refugee profiling	1	300,000
Host community profiling	1	N/A

Assessment of Needs

A viable and coordinated strategy to ensure sustainable and peaceful refugee-living and hosting in Lebanon is necessary. Such will focus on promoting economic and social development, which targets both refugees and the neediest section within the host communities. The strategy’s main focus will be on livelihoods, reinforcing national services and resources, as well as instituting community dialogue. Whereas host communities will benefit, refugees remain the main target group for livelihood interventions as they do not have the support structures and network of the local populace. With the upcoming shift from blanket to targeted assistance to the refugees, an effective wide-ranging strategy on livelihoods becomes more important than ever. The submission includes livelihood activities (vocational, business development training, traineeship and job placement services etc), QIPs (quick impact projects) to reinforce local community services and resources as well as a comprehensive socio-economic and livelihood asset profiling of the Syrian refugee population (DRC) and host community population in refugee concentration areas (UNDP). Together with a market demand analysis, these assessments will inform the comprehensive plan on livelihood to be implemented as of mid-2013.

Activities

- **DRC:** Livelihood profiling of registered refugees in North Lebanon, South Lebanon (Tyr, Bint Jbail, Marja Youn, Nabatiye) and Beka’a

- **DRC:** Vocational trainings in three Community centres (Tripoli, Saida and Bint Jbail)
- **DRC:** 20 QIPs (Beka'a, North and South Lebanon)
- **UNDP:** Support to 7 affected host communities to enhance crisis coordination capacity and participatory conflict prevention mechanisms
- **UNDP** – Update of socio-economic and livelihood asset profiling as well as support to 7 highly affected host communities to enhance livelihoods and access to basic services.
- **IRD:** 8 Community Impact Projects (CIPs)
- **Mercy Corps:** 30 Vocational training and business development in the Bekaa, the South and the North
- **Mercy Corps:** 4 Community Development projects (CDP) and 16 QIPs in seven areas in the Bekaa

Desired Impact

The planned interventions in the submission will pave the way for the forthcoming nation-wide and extensive interventions on livelihoods with the objectives to promote self-reliance, prevent conflict and other serious protection issues associated with illicit and degrading survival strategies arising from abject poverty.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
DRC: Livelihood profiling of registered refugees in North Lebanon, South Lebanon and Beka'a	1	500,000	500,000
DRC: Vocational trainings in 3 Community centres (Tripoli, Saida and Bint Jbail)	3	40,000	120,000
DRC: 20 QIPs (Beka'a, North and South Lebanon)	20	10,000	200,000
Sub-total			820,000
7% Support Costs			57,000
DRC Total			877,400
UNDP: Support to 7 affected host communities	7	25,000	175,000
UNDP – Update of socio-economic and livelihood asset profiling as well as support to 7 highly affected host communities	7	115,000	800,000
Sub-total			975,000
7% Support Costs			68,250
UNDP Total			1,043,250
IRD: Community Impact Projects (CIPs)	8		437,500
IRD: 24 facilitators trained in Violence and Conflict Management (VCM) in North Lebanon and 50			61,500

outreach violence and conflict awareness raising sessions in North Lebanon.			
Sub-total			499,000
7% Support Costs			34,930
IRD Total			533,930
Mercy Corps: Vocational training and business development in the Bekaa, the South and the North	3	167,000	500,000
Mercy Corps: Community Development projects (CDP) and QIPs in seven areas in the Bekaa	20 (4 CDP/ 16 QIPs)		600,000
Sub-total			1,100,000
7% Support Costs			77,000
Mercy Corps Total			1,177,000
Total, including support costs (7%)			3,631,580

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Anna Leer, Protection Coordinator; leer@unhcr.org or Emmanuelle Compingt, SGBV Task Force Coordinator; Compingt@unhcr.org

Project Sheet – INGOs (ACF, CISP, CLMC, GVC, Medair, Mercy Corps and World Vision International)
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

As of 22nd February 2013, there are 196,744 registered Syrian Refugees in Lebanon with another 113,253 awaiting registration. As the number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon continues to increase, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions deteriorate. WASH assessments are continuously carried out throughout the country to identify needs. The findings show a high level of contamination of drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene conditions in areas and accommodations inhabited by Syrian refugees. Moreover, an increase in WASH-related diseases such as diarrhoeal diseases, skin diseases and Hepatitis A has been reported.

This crisis is not limited to Syrian refugees. Host communities are among the poorest in Lebanon, and their poverty is likely to exacerbate as the Syria crisis takes a toll on the Lebanese economy. The presence of more than 300,000 refugees strains public services including in the areas of water, sanitation, and hygiene and thereby adversely affects those Lebanese who depend on public services.

This consolidated appeal is based on submission from 7 NGOs namely Action contre la Faim (ACF), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), GVC, Medair, Mercy Corps and World Vision International (WVI).

The main activities that are being implemented by participating organisations for this appeal (6 NGOs) are construction/rehabilitation of latrines, repair/installation of water storage tank, distribution of filter, distribution of hygiene kit and baby kit, extension of water network, solid waste management and hygiene promotion.

The overall WASH objective is to respond to the WASH needs of refugees and affected host families in order to reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

The overall WASH needs are to ensure access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and means to maintain hygiene condition. These include the construction/rehabilitation of latrine, shower and hand washing facility, solid waste and drainage management, installation of water tank, upgrading of water supply scheme, water treatment, distribution of hygiene and baby kit and hygiene promotion.

Beneficiaries

Governorates	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Bekaa	17,267	86,335
Mt Leb/Beirut	880	4,400
North	1,970	9,850
South	6,390	31,950

Total	26,507	132,535
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Assessment of Needs

There have been 4 WASH specific and 5 multi-sectoral assessments (including WASH) since June 2012. The recently conducted assessments and on-going assessment clearly identifies the WASH needs of refugees living in different type of shelters. The high WASH needs have been identified in tented settlements, unfinished buildings and at houses where refugees are hosted. The assessment reports suggest that about 25% of refugees are in need of immediate WASH support that includes access to safe water and sanitation facilities. At least 11% families reported at least 1 incidence of diarrhoea in last 2 weeks and at least 13% families reported at least 1 incidence of skin disease in last 2 weeks. One-third of refugee population still do not WASH hands with soap at critical times and 28% refugees do not have access to proper solid waste collection and disposal system.

Activities

- Hygiene/ baby kit distribution for 19,557 families
- Improvement on access to WASH Facilities for 9,450 families

Desired Impact

At least 19,557 refugee and host families will have access to hygiene items and at least 9,450 refugee and host families will have access to improved water and/or sanitation facilities and awareness on risky hygiene behaviours.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Total
Hygiene/ baby kit distribution	19,557 fam	1,188,864
Improvement on access to WASH facilities	9,450 fam	1,671,080
Sub-total		2,859,944
7% Support Costs		200,196
Total		3,060,140

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

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Project Sheet - INGO (Danish Refugee Council, MEDAIR, and Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center)
Syrian Refugees and affected populations in Lebanon
Provision of NFI Assistance in Lebanon
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Approximately 400 families arrive into the Bekaa Valley every week and increasing numbers of refugees are reaching other areas, many without suitable housing options which forces them into tented settlements or unfinished buildings. Most newly arrived families come with nothing but a few items they can carry, and are then forced to spend significant amounts of money on rent or shelter materials (\$400-\$550), blankets (\$100+), mattresses (\$100+), and other essential items. Currently, about 245,000 Syrian refugees receive protection and assistance from the UN, NGO partners and the Lebanese Government. Of these, only 165,000 are registered with UNHCR with more than 100,000 waiting to register. Temporary hazardous settlements include a mixture of registered and unregistered refugees. Many Syrians are afraid to register, especially minorities as they do not trust how the UNHCR will use the information they provide. Both groups are in need of Core Relief Items/Non Food Items and the humanitarian response has not been able to keep up with the need.

The response to date includes a NFI distribution to registered population but limited and uncoordinated assistance on unregistered population and assistance covering winterization (blankets, mattresses, heaters, heating fuel vouchers, and clothing vouchers) and other emergency NFI needs (mattresses, kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans). The objective of this project is to ensure that the unregistered population has sufficient basic domestic items: Syrian minorities, host families, and new arrivals.

Beneficiaries

	Camp/urban areas	Households	Individuals
DRC	New arrivals (North, Bekaa, South)	7,460	37,300
	Hosting families	2,920	14,600
	Syrian minorities	1,000	5,000
	Subtotal	11,380	56,900
Medair	Bekaa Valley tented settlements-afraid to register	800	5,000
CLMC	Bekaa	7,896	39,480
	Mount Lebanon / Beirut	860	4,300
	North	1,240	6,200
	South	4,620	23,100
	Subtotal	14,616	73,080
TOTAL		26,796	134,980

Assessment of Needs

Medair's initial assessment in Lebanon was from 14 September to 15 November 2012. The emergency response team was made up of experienced relief professionals with expertise in WASH, Shelter, survey and logistical backgrounds. Methodology included extensive secondary source review of existing information available as well as first hand on-the-ground needs assessment through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and observations. Sphere checklists and the IASC IRA tool have provided some of the information framework; however, restrictions on surveys and assessments in some areas have forced more reliance upon other agencies and ministries on ground. Key sources of information included assessments and existing data from the following: UN agencies, government ministries, international and national NGOs, and local community based organizations until extensive field experience was carried out in November and December. A further assessment was carried out jointly by Medair and CLMC in the tented settlements of the Bekaa Valley, in November and December 2012, through a survey that covered 1,230 families (6,633 persons) in the Central Bekaa. The assessment and mapping team spent three weeks in the Central Bekaa Valley identifying families living in informal tented settlements. Key informant interviews and informal discussions in the communities confirmed the vulnerabilities of this growing demographic. Additionally, a 14-question shelter survey was carried out in Dalhamiyeh (128 shelters/780 people) that more adequately addressed the shelter specific needs.

In addition to large-scale assistance to registered refugee population (for food/NFI), shelter and protection intervention in the North, Bekaa and South, DRC has been providing Emergency assistance to newly coming refugee families since Sept. 2012. More than 75 community focal points report new arrivals to DRC who assesses and provides immediate food and NFI assistance (including winter items up to March 2013). Daily assessments show that refugees prioritize food, blankets and mattresses. Syrian minorities are following the same trends, while Lebanese hosting families were already vulnerable before the crisis' start.

Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) social workers are working on the field and are the direct contact with the beneficiaries. Thus, families' needs are assessed during home visits by social workers on the field. Generally, families come to the centre to register with CLMC as a first step. Social workers get general information and conduct later on a home visit to assess the family's vulnerability and to fill in the social file. According to the needs, social workers provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Activities

- Coordination and Consolidation of NFIs among all relevant NGOs and UN agencies,
- Assessment of families in need
- Prioritization of vulnerability
- NFIs to be distributed could include blankets and mattresses, clothing, cash/vouchers for NFIs.

Desired Impact

Medair, DRC, and CLMC expect to reach 124,959 Syrian refugee beneficiaries with critical NFIs.

g. Financial Breakdown

		Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Medair	NFI package for persons afraid to register			300,000

	Sub-total			300,000
DRC	NFI package for new arrivals (North, Bekaa, South)	7,460		1,610,600
	NFI package for hosting families (North, Bekaa) – clothing vouchers	14,600		365,000
	NFI package for Syrian minorities (Bekaa)	1,000		216,000
	Sub-total			2,191,600
CLMC	NFI package for new arrivals and persons afraid to register			985,264
	Sub-total			985,264
	Total			3,476,864

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

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Project Sheet - IOM

Syria Regional Response Plan in Lebanon

Protection/Livelihood support

Context

To address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Lebanese returnees who crossed into Lebanon to escape conflict and insecurity in Syria and their hosting families, IOM plans to procure and deliver essential agricultural inputs, which will immediately improve the living conditions of the Lebanese returnees and their hosting families in the overcrowded and often precarious shelter environments for vulnerable Lebanese returnee families. Since March 2012, several towns and villages in the North, the Bekaa and the South started receiving Lebanese families who fled Syria, against the backdrop of sectarian conflicts. Most of those families left their Lebanese hometown decades ago and received Syrian citizenship. Although this population is considered in and facing “refugee-like” situation, their needs were not placed on priority lists for emergency responders since they are generally subject to the legislation applicable to nationals. In response to the increased numbers of Lebanese families fleeing Syria into Lebanon, IOM started investigating this phenomenon in more details. The caseload has been included in the SRRP (Syrian Refugee Response Plan) as “Lebanese returnees” back in June 2012.

In-depth interviews and assessments, including the aforementioned Rapid Assessment conducted by IOM, demonstrate that there are urgent humanitarian needs to be immediately addressed to prevent the deteriorating of livelihood and improve the living conditions of refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and hosting communities in Lebanon. In particular, the Lebanese returnee population from Syria who returned to Lebanon after many years are especially vulnerable as they have not yet been considered as a beneficiary group for humanitarian interventions in any of the existing coordination mechanism set in the Bekaa and the North. Interviewed Lebanese families admitted that given the security situation in Syria they had no choice other than to return to Lebanon. These returnees have left everything behind and as long as conditions remain unstable or insecure, they need to seek refuge and live outside of Syria. Landless and with very little resources left, they are exposed to the same difficulties and vulnerabilities as the Syrian refugee families but are not receiving assistance from the humanitarian community.

The survey among Lebanese returnees conducted by IOM revealed that over 50% of respondent households reported that they lost their source of income in the last three years, citing war as being the main reason behind this loss. Not only were local residents affected economically, but many households received Lebanese returnees fleeing from Syria, adding pressure to their daily expenses. Moreover, the Syria crisis led to the closure of the Syrian border back in November 2011, exacerbating the difficult conditions in which Akkar residents live as it has heavily affected the cross-border trade with Syria. In line with the existing distribution coordination mechanisms, IOM’s provision of essential agricultural inputs will provide life-saving support to women, children and men, protecting them from the risks caused by exposure to hunger, dependency on external assistance, and economic vulnerability and delinquency. Since the onset of the crisis in Syria, IOM has been active in the interagency coordination mechanism for humanitarian response in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. Building on effective partnerships with UN sister agencies, local municipalities, community leaders and other actors, IOM complemented the action of humanitarian partners where feasible

and appropriate, reaching out to beneficiaries in difficult-to-access areas with the provision of 39,489NFIs to Lebanese returnees.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
North, Bekaa and South	500 Lebanese returnees and/or hosting families	3,000

Assessment of Needs

Between May-June 2012, IOM carried out a Rapid Assessment in order to identify areas where targeted interventions and policy changes may have the greatest impact. The assessment covered a sample of 536 Lebanese families who used to live in Syria and have now fled into Lebanon (traced and profiled in April 2012), settling in areas where displaced Syrians were concentrated (Wadi Khaled, Akkar, Hermel, Baalbeck, Mount Lebanon). The assessment covered the sample of 536 Lebanese families who used to live in Syria and fled into Lebanon (traced and profiled in April 2012), settling in areas where displaced Syrians were concentrated (Wadi Khaled, Akkar, Hermel, Baalbeck, Mount Lebanon). As overall living conditions continue to deteriorate and initial resources are incrementally depleted, the prevailing situation has led to the following marked results:

1. A majority of the Lebanese returnees (more than 70%) comes from Homs governorate and arrived through the Bekaa Valley
2. Majority of the caseload (75%) has been living in Syria for 10-15 years and is willing to return in Syria
3. Approximately 20% of the caseload are female-headed households
4. A majority of the caseload (75%) lives with friends and family. 11% rented houses, 8% in tents/metallic containers near house of hosting family and 5% in public buildings/unfinished or abandoned buildings
5. 75% do not have any source of income and more than 70% reported 'debts' and receive 'parents and friends support'. 80% reported a decrease of their income level (less than 5000 SL1 per month)
6. 90% reported a need for coordinated humanitarian response.
7. 75% are reported in need of humanitarian assistance mainly consisting of food and non-food items.
8. Following the afore-mentioned assessment, IOM started tracing and profiling the Lebanese returnee population. While the number of Lebanese returnees was reported at 24,000 in early December 2012, host area residents as well as returnees claim that the number is in fact much higher. Among the reported 24,000, 9,153 reside in the north; 8,180 in the Bekaa; 1,867 in Beirut and 4,800 in the south.

By reaching out to 24,705 beneficiaries in difficult-to-access areas with the provision of NFIs to 7,411 Lebanese returnees, the caseload of Lebanese returnees has been included in the RRP as "Lebanese returnees" in June 2012 as well as in the revised version in December 2012.

Activities

- Selection of 500 beneficiary households through community meetings facilitated by IOM and partners
- Depending on the specific needs of the target populations, the selected viable livelihoods intervention schemes will comprise: Improvement of access to safe water required for community orchards and livestock and other related livelihoods activities and procurement and distribution of inputs for agri-based livelihoods alternatives.

Desired Impact

The project will support emergency livelihood restoration for the most vulnerable communities and ensure food security in vulnerable/conflict-affected districts.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total
Agricultural inputs	600	\$500	\$300,000
Sub-total			\$300,000
7% Support Costs			\$21,000
Total			\$321,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information: For additional information, please contact: Mr. Othman Belbeisi, IOM Representative, obelbeisi@iom.int, 00961 70 664611; Ms. Cosette Maiky, National PD and Coordination Officer, cmaiky@iom.int, 00961 71 667479

Project Sheet - IOM

Syria Regional Response Plan in Lebanon

Emergency Relief Non-food items

Context

In April-May 2012, IOM in collaboration with local communities has identified and profiled up to 530 Lebanese returnee families who have been living in Syrian villages along the northern and north-eastern border with Lebanon for more than three generations, and recently fled Syria, crossing into Lebanon and settling in areas where Syrian refugees are concentrated.

The living conditions of Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees were critical. Syrian refugee and Lebanese returnee families settled in rural areas, which are traditionally poor and underserved in terms of public infrastructure and services, with high rates of unemployment and economic dependence. The influx of thousands destitute women and men who left everything behind to flee the conflict added pressure on impoverished receptor communities already affected by the disruption of cross-border trade and seasonal movement. Refugee and returnee families found refuge with relatives and friends who have been hosting them for over a year in their modest homes, sharing scarce spaces and livelihoods resources. Living in overcrowded spaces, families are exposed to the risks of poor hygiene conditions and high temperatures during the summer, which exacerbate the incidence of dermatological and respiratory diseases.

In coordination with other partners IOM started responding to the unmet needs of the vulnerable Syrian refugees through the distribution of essential NFIs in the North of Lebanon (Akkar governorate, 36 villages) and the Bekaa Valley (21 villages). Given the geographically dispersed character of refugee settlement and the limited mobility of refugee families, and of women in particular, the distribution methodology varied from door-to-door individual delivery mechanism in remote areas (to build confidence bridges, assess urgent needs in the vital environment of recipients and monitor the adequacy of registration lists provided by community leaders), to community-based delivery approach in a pre-defined locale (through the coordination of distribution with other UN partners and local community leaders handling registration). As per its previous experience, IOM ensured that targeted population participated in needs identification and service delivery. The special needs of women, children, the elderly and all groups particularly exposed to risks and vulnerabilities were duly addressed throughout the operations and given special priority.

Frequently, IOM sought the assistance of local community leaders in order to administer questionnaires or distribute the NFI. In most areas the affected population was very demanding. Understanding that those affected by conflict lived in desperate socio-economic conditions exaggerated reports of needs in hope of garnering assistance and financial aid, IOM had to deal carefully and sensitively with the demands. During the consultations, IOM gauged the level of exposure to abuse and isolation suffered by the Syrian refugee population, especially unregistered women and children, who were particularly consequently particularly vulnerable (Political and social issues made people suspicious in accepting help from International Organizations).

As for the Lebanese returnee population, the latter was suffering from a special vulnerability, as those were considered in a “refugee-like” situation, and hence, couldn’t have systematic access to the services provided for Syrian refugees. For these purposes, IOM arranged for the distribution of essential Non Food Relief Items (NFRI), mainly targeting power-cut alternatives and winterization needs, in cooperation with municipal, religious and community leaders in conflict-affected areas, for beneficiaries identified through the needs assessment.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
North, Bekaa and South	5,000 Lebanese returnees	30,000
	5,000 Syrian refugees	30,000

Assessment of Needs

Between May-June 2012, IOM carried out a Rapid Assessment in order to identify areas where targeted interventions and policy changes may have the greatest impact. The assessment covered a sample of 536 Lebanese families who used to live in Syria and have now fled into Lebanon (traced and profiled in April 2012), settling in areas where displaced Syrians were concentrated (Wadi Khaled, Akkar, Hermel, Baalbeck, Mount Lebanon). Consistently with our field visits observations, the results of the assessment revealed the necessity of providing assistance in securing alternatives to the absence or scarcity of power resources, mainly electricity through rechargeable lamps and heating through winterization items, particularly scored in high altitude remote regions in and the poorest suburbs of the main cities.

IOM started tracing and profiling the Lebanese returnee population. While the number of Lebanese returnees was reported at 24,000 in early December 2012, host area residents as well as returnees claim that the number is in fact much higher. Among the reported 24,000, 9,153 reside in the north; 8,180 in the Bekaa; 1,867 in Beirut and 4,800 in the south.

By reaching out to 24,705 beneficiaries in difficult-to-access areas with the provision of NFIs to 7,411 Lebanese returnees, the caseload of Lebanese returnees has been included in the SRRP (Syrian Refugee Response Plan) as “Lebanese returnees” in June 2012 as well as in the revised version in December 2012.

Moreover, in November 2012, the Higher Relief Commission (HRC), IOM and the World Food Programme (WFP) signed an agreement to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese returnees. The agreement set out areas of needed interventions, including profiling and registration of Lebanese returnees.

Activities

- 2,000 winterization kits will be purchased and distributed. The winterization kit comprises one 4x6 sq.m carpet and five blankets (or quilts).
- 2,000 shelter kits will be purchased and distributed. The shelter kit comprises tarpaulin plastic sheets, a wooden pole, ropes, sieve nets, a hammer, iron pins and iron rings.

- 2,000 hygiene kits/house cleaning kits will be purchased and distributed.

Desired Impact

The project will first contribute to the immediate response to the unmet urgent needs of Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees and second, it improved the standards of living and alleviated the strain of the host community.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Winterization kits	2,000	\$100	\$200,000
Shelter support kits	2,000	\$100	\$200,000
Hygiene kits/house cleaning kits	2,000	\$100	\$200,000
Sub-total			\$600,000
7% Support Costs			\$50,000
Total			\$650,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information: For additional information, please contact: Mr. Othman Belbeisi, IOM Representative, obelbeisi@iom.int, 00961 70 664611; Ms. Cosette Maiky, National PD and Coordination Officer, cmaiky@iom.int, 00961 71 667479

Project Sheet - Save the Children
Syrian Refugee Response in Lebanon:
Emergency Education in Akkar, Bekka and Tripoli
Sector: Education

Context

Lebanon now has more Syrian refugees than any other country, with current figures for registered refugees and refugees awaiting registration with UNHCR is 305,753. Refugees in Lebanon are often harder to reach as they are dispersed across host communities and often with impoverished Lebanese families, living in unfinished buildings, small tented settlements, collective centres and other sub-standard accommodation. In the North of Lebanon, the influx of refugees is putting additional strain on already economically weak communities. The need therefore is high for all Syrian refugees. Due to the deteriorating security situation inside Syria, refugees in host countries are likely to remain there for the foreseeable future and their needs are vast. Refugee families have a lack of access to essential basic services including protection, housing, water, food, education and healthcare as well as being at risk of depleting assets. Save the Children (SC) in Lebanon conducted a child protection and education rapid assessment on which this project is based. Additional inter-agency assessments are taking place which will further inform the implementation of this project.

Save the Children in Lebanon has been closely coordinating responses with the Lebanese government, INGOs/NGOs and UN – providing substantial input to the consolidated response planning. SC is a key organisation in the Regional Response Plan for Syria and all of the listed activities are in line with this plan.

In Lebanon SC is part of the Education and Protection working groups at the field level. SC has also been participating in advocacy and coordination meetings with concerned UN agencies, ministries and local authorities. Save the Children has previously been an active participant in coordination meetings at regional and national level in times of emergency response. During former emergencies, meetings with other INGOs, UN agencies and with respective governments have been attended on a regular basis.

SC's current interventions in the Syrian refugee emergency response have included providing school tuition fees to over 9,000 vulnerable children; providing Accelerated Learning and Remedial classes as well as teacher training; running 7 Child Friendly Spaces to provide children and their parents with psychosocial support. SC is also operational in shelter, health and nutrition, and food security and livelihoods. This proposed project continues and complements SC's existing programming.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals (children)
West and Central Bekaa	300
Akkar	300
Tripoli	300

Assessment of Needs

In SC's rapid education assessment in July 2012 in the North of Lebanon, the key issues facing refugee children and affecting their access to education were found to be transportation, financial constraints, and integration into the Lebanese education system with increasing reports of discrimination. This has manifested itself in name calling, bullying and generally a lack of integration into Lebanese society, for many of the reasons stated above. One of the barriers is also foreign language learning and instruction, as they are not used to learning in English and French which is a part of the Lebanese curriculum. In Syria, the whole curriculum is taught in Arabic. Student retention is a problem, as Syrians have a 30% higher dropout rate than the national average, as this assessment found. Furthermore, as the number of children coming in to Lebanon increases, schools are reaching limited capacity. The assessment found that non-formal education support should focus on integration between Lebanese and Syrian children, preparing children for school, helping that catch up on education they may have missed, and encouraging them to remain in school.

Save the Children is the lead agency in Lebanon in providing educational support to Syrian refugee children. However, there are many more children who require education support than we are currently able to support given financial constraints.

SCI is the lead NGO in Lebanon in providing educational support to Syrian refugee children. New arrivals will be in immediate need of education support which the Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP) Hence one of our main objectives in regards to education is to support the school-age children who require immediate educational assistance through ALP. For those children who are already at school, but at high risk of drop out - as shown in SC's Education assessment- remedial classes will be established to improve student retention. Teachers will be trained on quality education, classroom management and child protection.

Activites

- Improve school retention through providing Remedial Classes for 900 (300 in Akkar, 300, Tripoli and 300 in Bekaa) children who require extra support
- Provide the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) to 900 (300 in Akkar, 300 in Tripoli, 300 in Bekaa) out of school children to improve their eventual transition to formal education
- Train 100 teachers on Remedial Classes, ALP and positive classroom management and child protection.

Desired Impact

Through this project SC expects to provide 1,800 school age vulnerable children with access to quality, indiscriminate education through Remedial classes and Accelerated Learning program (ALP). 100 teachers will be trained on the delivery of ALP and Remedial classes, classroom management and child protection.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Duration (months)	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
ALP	900	2	70	126,000.00
Remedial Classes	900	3	70	189,000.00
Teacher Trainings	6	1	3000	18,000.00
Staffing	15	3	2200	99,000.00
Sub-total				432,000.00

7% Support Costs				30,240.00
Total				462,240.00

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - Save the Children
Syrian Refugee Response in Lebanon:
Emergency Child Protection and psychosocial support for children in Akkar, Bekka and Tripoli
Sector: Protection

Context

Save the Children in Lebanon has been closely coordinating responses with the Lebanese government, INGO's/ NGO's and UN – providing substantial input to the consolidated response planning. SC is a key organisation in the Regional Response Plan for Syria and all of the listed activities are in line with this plan. In Lebanon SC is currently part of the Protection working group. SCI also been participating in advocacy and coordination meeting with concerned UN agencies, ministries and local authorities. Save the Children has previously been an active participant in coordination meetings at regional and national level in times of emergency response. During former emergencies, meetings with other INGOs, UN agencies and with respective governments have been attended on a regular basis. SC's current interventions in the Sryan refugee emergency response has included providing school tuition fees to over 9,000 vulnerable children; providing Accelerated Learning and Remedial classes as well as teacher training; running 7 Child Friendly Spaces to provide children and their parents with psychosocial support. SC is also operational in shelter, health and nutrition, and food security and livelihoods. This proposed project continues and complements SC's exitsing programming.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
Bekaa	630 children, 30 mothers, 900 community members
Akkar	630 children, 30 mothers, 900 community members
Tripoli	630 children, 30 mothers, 900 community members

Assessment of Needs

SC conducted a child protection rapid assessment in Wadi Khaled, North Lebanon, July 2012, which highlights a number of protection issues facing children in North and East Lebanon. Both children and adults shared common concerns relating to violence against children and discrimination against Syrian children by Lebanese children and adults in the communities. It is also evident from the children's responses that their parents' fears directly impact upon their wellbeing, as many children stated that they were not allowed to play in the community and mix with other, local, children because of parents' fears that their children may be subject to violence and discrimination, or be kidnapped. Children and adults also reported increased beatings of children by parents, citing stress as the cause. Several aspects of the war in Syria weigh heavily on children's minds, particularly not being able to see their friends and families who remain inside Syria. Many children noted that they are fearful of anything that sounds like weapons, such as fireworks, or people carrying guns. The war has left children feeling generally unsafe. These findings highlight the need for psychosocial support to both parents and children. They also show

a pressing need to engage the host community and provide a safe space that allows for positive interaction between them and refugees.

In the child protection response in Lebanon, there are clear gaps in the provision of psychosocial support to a number of groups. Current psychosocial support programs for children carried out are focused on children between 5 and 12 years old. There is a lack of provision of psychosocial and protection programming for children under five and adolescents. Thus far, specific activities targeting youth and adolescents have been ad hoc. This program will provide a youth specific child protection and psychosocial support component, as well as psychosocial support activities for children under five and their mothers. Another gap has been outreach and support to parents, which has often been limited to awareness on education. Psychosocial support to parents and raising awareness on child protection have largely been neglected. This program will offer mother support groups, as well as awareness sessions to parents on child protection and parenting. This project aims to provide 1,890 children and 100 mothers with access to psychosocial support and recreational activities through 3 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Bekaa and 3 in the North and 3 in Tripoli, as well as reaching 900 community members through youth led campaigns.

Activities

Establish 9 CFS (3 in Bekaa, 3 in North and 3 in Tripoli) to provide children with safe places to play and receive age-appropriate, psychosocial support

270 under 5s are reached through mother and child play sessions. (2 groups of 15 per CFS)

90 mothers have access to psychosocial support through support groups.

720 aged children aged 5-17 have access to psychosocial activities (4 groups of 20 per CFS)

900 adolescents have access to psychosocial activities and life skills training (4 groups of 25 per CFS)

900 community members attend awareness raising campaign on child protection and other issues as identified by youth.

54 SC staff members are trained on case management, CFS management, psychosocial support and child

Desired Impact

Aim: To provide 1,890 children with access to child protection services including multi-level psychosocial support

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Duration	Cost per unit	Total
Establishment of CFS	9	1	4,000	\$36,000.00
Running Cost of CFS	9	3	5000	\$135,000.00
Materials for CFS	9	1	1000	\$9,000.00
CFS Animator allowances	27	3	750	\$60,750.00
CFS Volunteer allowances	27	3	100	\$8,100.00

Consulation for youth Activities	9	3	300	\$8,100.00
Staffing	15	3	2200	\$99,000.00
Sub-total				\$355,950.00
7% Support Costs				\$24,916.50
Total				\$380,866.50

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNESCO
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Technical & Vocation Education and Training of Youth (TVET) with Employment Opportunities for
Trainees through Development
Sector: Education

Context

There are currently almost 100,000 Syrian refugee children in need of schooling. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has taken open and active approach to the education needs of all children and granted all Syrian children the right to enroll in public schools. Emergency support of UN agencies and NGOs has explored to increase the capacity of primary public school system to absorb refugee students and filled the gaps of hosting, from additional teaching staff, daily running cost, classrooms rehabilitation to individual financial support including uniforms and textbooks.

The age group of 12-17 years (Secondary/ TVET level) constitutes 12% of the total number of refugees. The detailed demographic characteristics of young Syrian refugees (15-24 years) are not available in existing assessments. There is currently no scaled intervention targeting these young men and women. The Education Working Group with support from UNESCO is currently implementing a Joint Education Needs Assessment of refugee students and youth in and out of school to better coordinate all partners' responses including for the more protracted case scenario.

In general, both young men and women are in a vulnerable situation, often obliged to suspend their education due to the lack of adequate education system and also expected by family members to play a bread-winning role. However, in the already tense local economic situation in Lebanon, and incompatibility between skills of Syrian youth and expected skills from the employers, it is very difficult for Syrian youth to find a job. When they are out of school and any training opportunities, Syrian youth are exposed to more risks of being involved in violence and crime as the tensions are increasing between increasing flux of Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities in poor neighbour hoods. There is also a longer-term challenge of providing skills to the youth that they will be able to use in Syria when the conflict ends and reconstruction begins.

The present project aims therefore to provide a short term TVET including generic life skills to young Syrian refugees in Lebanon in close collaboration with local partners including public TVET centers throughout the country. The workshops are not a mere learning opportunity but a way to promote an open dialogue between Syrian and Lebanese youth by learning and working together. It is a way to empower the youth and to promote a culture of dialogues. In addition to this, we will work with partners to develop revenue-generating opportunities for those trained, specifically in delivering support to the populations in need (Syrian and Lebanese communities).

Beneficiaries and TVET schools

-7000 young Syrian Refugees are direct beneficiaries of the project.

-3000 Lebanese youth and up to 16 public TVET schools throughout the country will benefit indirectly from the project.

Camp/urban areas	Number of TVET schools	Number of individuals
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North	36	2000
Bekaa	26	1500
South	11	1000
Chouf & Mount Lebanon	36	1000
Beirut	22	1200
Nabatiye	17	300
Total	148	7000

Assessment of Needs

In Lebanon, 148 out of 400 TVET centers are public and in close coordination with the National Employment Agency and MEHE. Current existing assessments show poor learning conditions and no operational facilities in many of them. For such schools to be operational for 2nd shift teaching mainly targeting Syrian refugees, teaching infrastructure needs to be invested with new and updated equipments, including computers.

Activities

- 300 TVET workshops held
- Equipment and rehabilitation of 16 TVET facilities
- Establishment of a youth trainers roster with necessary training

Desired Impact

UNECO expects to have 7,000 young men and women, benefitted in TVET trainings by end June 2013, to gain updated professional and vocational skills and improved lifeskills, which help them better situate themselves in a job market. The tension between Syrian refugee community and Lebanese host community reduced.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
TVET workshops	300	3,000	900,000
Equipment and rehabilitation of TVET facility	16	50,000	800,000
Youth trainers Roster and trainings			69,911
Sub-total			1,769,911
13% Support Costs			230,089
Total			2,000,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. A more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested upon the request of funding partners.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNFPA
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Distribution of Dignity Kits for Women and Girls Affected by the Conflict
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

As of 22nd February 2013, there are 196,744 registered Syrian Refugees in Lebanon with another 113,253 awaiting registration. As the number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon continues to increase, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions deteriorate. WASH assessments are continuously carried out throughout the country to identify needs. The findings show a high level of needs of distributing dignity kit and sanitary pad to women and girls.

Targeted women and girls of menstruation age continue to receive dignity kit and sanitary pads.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
Beirut & Mount Lebanon	2,965
North	7,268
Bekaa	6,416
South	3,351
Total	20,000

Assessment of Needs

A Rapid Assessment of Reproductive Health was conducted during June-August 2012 by UNFPA due to the growing numbers of displaced Syrian women and adolescent girls in Lebanon, and the need for information in order to improve reproductive health related services offered to them. The main findings of the survey concluded that women and girls live in dire conditions and are mostly living in shared accommodation lacking privacy and basic sanitation services. It is also worth noting that many families flee Syria and arrive to Lebanon with barely any clothes or personal items, adding to their hardship in the country.

Given the need for preserving minimum dignity of Syrian women and girls under the above conditions, more than 12,000 culturally appropriate dignity kits were procured in 2012 by UNFPA and distributed through partner organizations covering all Lebanon and targeting more than 15,000 Syrian women and girls. In addition sanitary napkins were procured also targeting around 12,000 women and girls with a 2-3 months' supply. Those kits were found to be extremely useful given that half of the items (i.e. head scarf, underwear, sanitary napkins, long sleeve shirt, etc) are not present in any of the family/hygiene kits procured and distributed by other partners. Results from UNFPA assessment and monitoring visits to the different areas in Lebanon, indicate the constant need for dignity kits and sanitary pads, especially that women and girls living in remote areas have no free mobility nor available service providers for female items, thus their needs are often not met.

Similar findings highlighted below also indicated by a recent Rapid Assessment conducted by Oxfam (Feb, 2013) in some of Northern areas in Lebanon, which indicate the essential sanitation needs specific for women:

- Due to the limited assistance given in these areas and the lack of income generation opportunities, refugees identified a need for some WASH and gender-related Non Food Items (NFI) to maintain basic personal hygiene and dignity.
- Families stay in “informal collective shelters” whereby they share semi-derelict buildings that had previously been used as offices or school buildings. In addition to these, there were approximately 55 families in El Khoura district who were living in makeshift shelters (shanty tents) on municipal owned land. These families have next to no sanitary facilities.
- The most overarching needs raised by the refugee families were clothes for children, sanitary towels for women and girls and children’s nappies.

Activities

- Provision of 15,000 dignity kits for Syrian women and girls
- Provision of 14,000 sanitary packs for Syrian women and girls.
- Production of information material, warehousing and transportation

Desired Impact

- UNFPA expects to have 15,000 women and girl living with improved and dignified sanitation conditions. The kits are suggested to include (Wet wipes, head scarf, underwear, bath towel, sanitary napkins, women T-shirt long sleeve, gown, natural lofa, face and hand lotion, soap, flash light , etc..)
- 20,000 Women and girls will receive information on basic personal hygiene in humanitarian settings
- 20,000 information leaflets will be developed and distributed with the dignity kits.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Procurement of dignity kits	15,000	20	300,000
Procurement of sanitary packs	14,000	0.65	9,100
Production of information material, warehousing and transportation	20,000	Lump sum	9,000
Sub-total			318,100
7% Support Costs			22,267
Total			340,367

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should UNFPA be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNFPA
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Distribution of Reproductive Health Kits to Health Service Providers
Sector: Health

Context

As of 22nd February 2013, there are 196,744 registered Syrian Refugees in Lebanon with another 113,253 awaiting registration. As the number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon continues to increase, the need for reproductive health assistance is expanded.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
Beirut & Mount Lebanon	4,447
North	10,903
Bekaa	9,623
South	5,027
Total	30,000

Assessment of Needs

A Rapid Assessment of Reproductive Health was conducted during June-August 2012 by UNFPA due to the growing numbers of displaced Syrian women and adolescent girls in Lebanon, and the need for information in order to improve reproductive health related services offered to them. The main findings of the survey concluded that the targeted population is having difficulty accessing reproductive health services due to high cost, unavailability of specialized service providers, or simply un-awareness about the available services.

In parallel, the Rapid Assessment on the Impact of Syrian Crisis on Socio-Economic Situation in the North and the Bekaa supported by UNDP (May-June 2012) revealed among others that decreased access to health by the Lebanese communities has been highlighted as a major drawback. For instance, in the Bekaa, lack of access to health care has been majorly attributed to lack of ability to pay for health care on the Lebanese side of the borders among 94% of the respondents and absence of primary health care centres within the community as revealed by 52% of the respondents. In the North, lack of access to health care by the Lebanese host communities was majorly attributed to Syrian border hospitals (69% of respondents), lack of ability to pay for health care on the Lebanese side of the borders (90%) and absence of primary health care centres within community (54%).

Taken from the set of recommendations made during the awareness raising sessions on Reproductive Health – supported by UNFPA - for more than 3,000 participants mostly among the refugee community members from the Bekaa, North and South Lebanon areas, participants provided recommendations on needs related to SRH issues, and the majority of recommendations from local community members requested the following:

- Treatment for STIs and reproductive tract infections with focus on yeast infections
- Provision of a wider choice of family planning methods

- Provision of vitamins and folic acid specifically for pregnant and lactating women
- More awareness raising and information on women's health issues

As UNFPA has been proactively engaged in supporting vulnerable populations through the humanitarian response in Lebanon for the Syrian Refugees since early 2012, it has built tremendous experience and know-how in the field through its partners both at the governmental and the civil society fronts. UNFPA works through the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Social Affairs to ensure that appropriate and needed reproductive health commodities are available to cater for the needs of Syrian refugee women thus enabling the health sector to better respond to the increasing demands, among other assistance. Throughout 2013 and within the context of UNFPA support to the Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) and the Social Development Centers, it was obvious that the demand for reproductive health supplies has augmented as a result of the increased consumption of refugees that made it necessary to start replenishing the emergency stock which have been used as a result of the emergency context. More so, the RH related information is also becoming an emerging need in view of the lack of basic knowledge about RH such as pre-natal care, sexually transmitted infections, reproductive tract infections, healthy nutrition during pregnancy, and depression during pregnancy, among others.

Activities

- Procurement of 300 RH Kits and associated costs
- Procurement of 10,000 ante-natal and post natal drugs/pharmaceuticals with shipment costs
- Training activities for outreach workings
- Production of information raising and awareness raising activities

Desired Impact

- 40 health/social centres provided with Reproductive Health kits in North, Bekaa, and South Lebanon. (RH Kit 3, RH Kit 4, RH Kit 7, RH Kit 5)
- 30 health/social centres provided with audio visual equipment necessary for providing RH information to visiting men and women
- 6,000 woman and girls from the local community receive awareness raising sessions on sexual and reproductive health issues
- 50 social workers trained on RH
- 30,000 women benefit from RH kits through the health /social centres.
- 20,000 women benefit from Ante-natal and post natal drugs through health/social centres
- 75,000 information leaflets will be developed and distributed including with the dignity kits.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Procurement of RH Kits	300	600	180,000
Shipment cost for kits (25%)	1	Lump sum	45,000
Ante-natal and post natal drugs/pharmaceuticals	10,000	4.046	40,460
Shipment cost of drugs/pharmaceuticals (25%)	1	Lump sum	10,115
Training of outreach workers on RH	50	700	35,000

Production of information material	1	Lump sum	25,000
Awareness raising on Reproductive Health	1	Lump sum	50,000
audio visual equipment for RH outreach	30	4,000	120,000
Warehousing for commodities	3 months	1,500	4,500
Transportation for commodities	1	Lump sum	15,000
Logistical support	4 months	3,500	14,000
Coordination support	4 months	3,000	12,000
Sub-total			551,075
UNFPA 7% Support Costs			38,575
Grand Total			589,650

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information: For additional information, please contact: Ms. Asma Kurdahi; Assistant Representative; UNFPA – Lebanon; Tel: +961 1 962575; Kurdahi@unfpa.org

Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Registration of Syrian refugees in Lebanon
Sector: Protection

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

The Government of Lebanon has repeatedly reaffirmed its willingness to maintain its open borders, thus UNHCR aims at ensuring that all those wishing to register with UNHCR can do so in a timely manner. Registration is an important protection and assistance tool, enabling the identification of refugees and their specific needs. UNHCR registers newly arrived refugees through an in-depth interview upon arrival. During this process, basic bio-data, background, reason of flight and other information is collected. The individual's needs and vulnerability are assessed, such as unaccompanied minors, women, elderly people. Registered refugees gain access to shelter, health care and education in Lebanon. Projections based on recent rates of arrival suggest that 544,000 Syrian refugees will be in need of registration by end June 2013.

UNHCR is scaling up its registration system and has identified a number of centralized registration sites for in northern Lebanon, Tripoli and the Bekaa and in the south. Increasing UNHCR's registration capacity will ensure timely identification and assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon. UNHCR aims at registering an additional 260,000 Syrians through this project.

Beneficiaries

Camp/Urban Areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
All refugees in need of registration are in non-camp settings, both in rural and urban areas	52,000 households	260,000 refugees

Assessment of Needs

Registration of newly arrived refugees will allow UNHCR to collect comprehensive information about the Syrian refugees, their vulnerabilities and their subsequent needs. UNHCR in Lebanon receives more than 3,000 refugees per day however, has the capacity to only register 2,000 per day. Through UNHCR's field assessments, it was determined to establish four new registration sites in order to increase UNHCR's ability to respond to the pressing need to register newly arrived refugees.

Activities

UNHCR aims to increase its registration capacity by:

- Establishing a fixed registration centre and expand staffing and capacity in Bekaa
- Increasing processing capacity with expanded interview space in Beirut
- Increasing processing capacity with expanded staffing in North Lebanon
- Establishing a registration center in South Lebanon, including staffing and equipment

Desired Impact

This project aims at increasing the capacity of registration staff for ensuring the registration of all Syrians who approach UNHCR in a timely manner and in line with registration procedures and standards. The impact of registering Syrian refugees is that this would allow Syrians wider humanitarian access in the country including food, shelter, medical assistance and education in Lebanon. Registering the number of the Syrian refugees also helps UNHCR plan its activities to meet the needs of all Syrian refugees.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Total (USD)
Increase registration-processing capacity with expanded registration centres in Beirut, Bekaa, North and south Lebanon through additional staffing and equipment.	4 processing centres	2,069,859
Sub total		2,069,859
7% Support Cost		144,890
Total		2,214,749

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Provision of Urgent Non-Food Items for Syrian Refugees Registered in Lebanon
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

Since the onset of the crisis in Syria, UNHCR has been distributing non-food items (NFIs), including household items, to Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon. Due to the continued influx of refugees, UNHCR is scaling up its response to cover the basic needs of non- food- items for registered refugees in Lebanon. The primary objective of this project is to ensure that the Syrian registered refugee population in transit centers and urban areas are provided sufficient basic and domestic items including mattresses, blankets, stoves and jerry cans. UNHCR estimates that 239,635 registered refugees will be in need of provision of basic non- food items until the end of June 2013.

Beneficiaries

Areas	Households	Individuals
Bekaa, North Akkar and Tripoli	47,927	239,635
Total	47,927	239,635

Assessment of Needs

Having fled from their homes with few personal possessions, refugees lack even the basic everyday items. Through participatory assessments, UNHCR has identified the priority need for household items among Syrian registered refugees living in Lebanon. . UNHCR's plans 239,635 registered refugees will be in need of NFI assistance until the end of June 2013.

Activities:

NFIs include mattresses, fleece blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets and fuel vouchers of which will be purchased locally and internationally. The programme will consist of the following activities:

- Identification of registered refugees in need of NFI assistance
- Local and international procurement of NFI items
- Delivery of NFIs to UNHCR's regional warehouses
- Distribution of the NFIs to registered Syrian refugees

Desired Impact

As part of this project, more than 239,635 registered refugees will benefit from the distribution of non-food items. The programme will ensure that registered refugees have access to basic household items to add to a humane and dignified life in Lebanon. Having access to mattresses' and blankets will ensure that the

refugees can stay warm at night. The provision of kitchen stoves will ensure that the refugees have access to cooking. Fuel vouchers will ensure that the refugees can keep warm and can prepare food. The desired impact of the programme is that Syrian refugees will have their basic needs met for household items.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Bekaa: NFI Kit (blanket, mattress, fuel voucher, stoves and floor covering)	90,000 individual s	Lump sum 75.98 USD/ individual	6,838,200
North Akkar and Tripoli: NFI Kit (blanket, mattress, fuel voucher and clothes coupons)	135,000 individual s	Lump sum 57.35 USD/ individual	7,742,250
All areas: contingency planning 50.000 individuals (blanket, mattress, kitchen sets, tents and jerry cans)	50,000 individual s	Lump sum 90 USD per individual	4,500,00
Sub-total			19,080,450
7% Support Cost			1,335,631
Total			20,416,081

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Communities Hosting Syrian Refugees
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

WASH assessments are continuously carried out throughout the country to identify needs. The findings show a high level of contamination of drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene conditions in areas and accommodations inhabited by Syrian refugees. Moreover, an increase in WASH-related diseases such as intestinal diseases, skin diseases and Hepatitis A has been reported.

This crisis is not limited to Syrian refugees. Host communities are among the poorest in Lebanon, and their poverty is likely to be exacerbated as the Syrian crisis negatively affects the Lebanese economy. The presence of more than 300,000 refugees strains public services including in the areas of water, sanitation, and hygiene, thereby adversely affecting those Lebanese who depend on public services.

UNHCR implements different WASH activities, such as construction/rehabilitation of WASH facilities, distribution of hygiene and baby kits, hygiene promotion and capacity building of municipalities. UNHCR leads the interagency WASH sector and implements WASH activities through four different implementing partners. The main activities that are being implemented through UNHCR funding are construction/rehabilitation of latrines at tented settlements , repair/installation of water storage tanks, distribution of filters, distribution of hygiene kits and baby kits, extension of water networks, solid waste management, capacity building of municipalities and hygiene promotion.

UNHR is aiming to increase its activities related to water and sanitation. UNHCR's overall WASH objective is to respond to the needs of refugees and affected host families in order to reduce mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The overall WASH needs are to ensure access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities in order to maintain appropriate hygiene.

Beneficiaries

Governorates	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Bekaa	6,000	30,000
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	1,000	5,000

South	1,000	5,000
Total	8,000	40,000

Assessment of Needs

There have been four WASH-specific and five multi-sectoral assessments since June 2012. The most recent assessments clearly identified the WASH needs of refugees living in different type of shelters, such as tented settlements, unfinished buildings and houses. The assessment reports suggest that about 25% of refugees are in need of immediate WASH support for access to safe water and sanitation facilities. There are regular reports of intestinal problems, and skin disease, which are linked to improper hygiene conditions. A significant number of refugees do not use soap regularly or do not have access to proper solid waste collection and disposal systems.

Activities

- Distribution of hygiene and baby kit for 7,000 families (3 months distribution)
- Improvement on access to WASH facilities for 3,500 families

Desired Impact

At least 7,000 refugee families will have access to hygiene items and at least 3,500 refugee and host families will have access to improved water and sanitation facilities and awareness on risky hygiene behaviour.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Hygiene and baby kit (<i>3 months distribution</i>)	7,000 fam.	100	700,000
Improvement on access to WASH facilities	3,500 fam.	300	1,050,000
Sub-total			1,750,000
7% Support Costs			122,500
Total			1,872,500

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Cash Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

Lebanese families continue to host large numbers of Syrians in Lebanon and, in doing so, their financial resources are becoming increasingly overstretched. Many refugees have depleted their limited financial means to help cover basic needs including rent, fuel and food. In January 2013, UNHCR introduced cash assistance for Syrian refugees. By February 2013, UNHCR had 197 beneficiary families on its regular cash assistance list. This process includes identification and assessment of vulnerability of each family at risk of falling destitute. Once approved and included, beneficiary families withdraw their cash through an ATM machine in Lebanon through *Banque Libano Francaise*.

UNHCR aims to expand its cash support programme to Syrian refugees in the urban areas in Lebanon in order to prevent refugees from slipping into destitution, which might force families to the streets or to return to Syria. The cash assistance programme, which targets vulnerable families faced with extreme poverty, will help Syrian refugees pay rent, heating, household items and fuel.

Beneficiaries

	Number of Individuals
Individuals receiving cash assistance	30,000
Total	30,000

Assessment of Needs

UNHCR's assessments and home visits have shown a growing need for cash assistance for Syrian refugees to help address needs for rent, household items and fuel. UNHCR and its implementing partners have conducted household surveys to assess the spending habits and overall incomes of Syrian refugee families in Lebanon. This survey provided a clearer understanding about the overall economic situation and additional information about coping mechanisms. The survey found that the most urgent need for Syrian refugees is cash assistance to cover rent. UNHCR determined that 30,000 individuals/6,000 households are in need of urgent cash assistance (based on an average family size of 5).

Activities

The cash assistance programme will be implemented in four stages with UNHCR and its implementing partners:

- Identification of vulnerable families in terms of poverty level (done by UNHCR during registration and counselling)
- Home visit and assessment of poverty level and vulnerability (implemented by UNHCR and its partner IRD and DRC)
- Compilation of beneficiary lists (implemented UNHCR)
- Payment of cash assistance through *Banque Libano Francaise*

The cash assistance programme is proven to be one of the most cost-efficient operations. Since the transaction costs through the ATM-based distribution are minor (less than 3% for the plastic ATM card and monthly reloading fees.) compared with other distributions, the programme will continue to excel in terms of cost-efficiency. Each beneficiary household receives an average of 300 USD monthly.

Desired Impact

UNHCR expects to provide cash assistance to 30,000 vulnerable individuals between March and June 2013, which is the equivalent to assisting 6,000 households on a monthly basis. The cash supplement assistance will help the Syrian refugees, in the absence of other available income, to cover basic needs.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Cash assistance for 6,000 households/30,000 individuals for 4 months on incremental basis depending on when they are enrolled in the cash support programme.	Month One: 1,000 households receive 300 USD per month	300 USD per household per month (made to households on an incremental basis depending at what month they the house hold is registered)	3,900,000
	Month Two: 2,000 households receive 300 USD per month		
	Month Three: 4,000 households receive 300 USD per month		
	Month Four: 6,000 households receive 300 USD per month		
7% Support Cost			273,000
Total			4,173,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Provision of Urgent Shelter Assistance for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

The availability of adequate shelter is a persistent concern especially as a large number of refugees in Lebanon are based in semi-urban locations. Many Syrian refugees suffer from poor living conditions, including overcrowded rooms, lack of heating facilities and the risk of eviction, necessitating other shelter options. At the beginning of the influx, most refugees resided with host families; however, this trend has shifted as the number of refugees increases refugee. Currently, around 65% of the registered population rent accommodation while approximately 24% live with host families. Due to economic and family ties across the border, Lebanese families in the north are hosting a higher proportion of Syrian households, while in the Bekaa, the majority of Syrian households are renting. Some 2% of Syrians are accommodated in renovated collective shelters with another 10% living in various conditions including in unfinished host community houses.

Shelter remains a constant and critical concern and requires a variety of interventions. This project aims at ensuring that Syrian refugees in Lebanon have access to adequate shelter in individual or collective shelters, transit centres and rehabilitated houses.

Beneficiaries

Area	Households	Number of individuals
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	265	1,325
North Akkar	1,573	7,865
Tripoli and Bekaa	4,121	20,605
South Lebanon	480	2,400
Total Beneficiaries	6,439	32,195

Assessment of Needs

Based on current trends, it is estimated that more than 40% of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon is in need of shelter assistance. Shelter needs have been assessed based on a continued influx of Syrians into Lebanon, already surpassing initial estimates four months ahead of projections. With the increasing cost of rent throughout the country, and with fewer work opportunities and depressed salaries, Syrians have limited capacity to cover accommodation costs and, consequently, require shelter assistance. The activities within this project have been developed in cooperation with the interagency shelter working group and in close consultation with the local authorities.

Activities

- Establishment, rehabilitation and management of collective shelters to house more than 500 families in Mount Lebanon/Beirut (265 families) and North Akkar (240 families)
- Establishment of one temporary transit site to house 1,000 households or 5,000 individuals. An extensive identification exercise has been carried out by UNHCR, in cooperation with the Lebanese government, and suitable areas have been determined in Bekaa and Tripoli. To establish the temporary transit site for 5,000 individuals, UNHCR would preposition 1,000 family tents (4x6), 10 communal (6x18) tents, 1,000 non-food item (NFI) packages (blankets, stoves, mattresses etc), 4 storage/office facilities and 2 generators. This activity also includes the initial site development. This site will be for shelter purposes only and no distribution of assistance will be conducted at that location. As the influx grows, there is a possibility that additional temporary transit sites will be built in areas of high concentration of Syrian refugees.
- Rehabilitate 4,934 homes throughout Lebanon for the benefit of more than 24,000 individuals in exchange for a free rental. This includes finishing the construction of a house with adequate internal/external walls, windows, doors, roof including adequate facilities such as kitchens and sanitation. This process can take between 2 and 4 weeks per unit.

Desired Impact

As part of this project, essential shelter assistance will be provided to more than 6,400 families, or more than 32,000 individuals, throughout Lebanon, with a particular focus in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees.

Financial Breakdown

	Target	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Establishment, rehabilitation and management of collective shelters	505 families	447,900
Activity 2: Establishment of temporary transit sites in cooperation with Lebanon authorities (<i>including 500,000 USD for site development</i>)	1,000 families	1,801,000
Activity 3: Rehabilitate 4,934 homes throughout Lebanon for the benefit of more than 24,000 individuals.	4,934 families	12,571,367
Sub-total		14,820,267
7% Support Cost		1,037,419
Total		15,857,686

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response for Lebanon
Provision of Health Assistance for Syrians in Lebanon
Sector: Health

Context

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in March 2011, Lebanon has witnessed a massive inflow of refugees fleeing the violence in their country. As of mid- February, more than 305,000 Syrians are receiving assistance from UNHCR and partners, including some 110,000 people scattered across the country in over 700 locations who are awaiting registration. The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon has far surpassed initial projections. While initial population estimates planned for a Syrian refugee population of 300,000 by the end of June 2013, this number of refugees was reached in mid-February, matched by increased needs.

With the growing number of Syrian refugees entering Lebanon due to the deteriorating situation in Syria, those in need of health care has sharply increased. Close cooperation with the GoL and integration of the response into the national health care system aims at increasing the effectiveness of the response. UNHCR, through implementing partners AMEL, Association Justice et Miséricorde (AJEM), Makhzoumi Foundation (MF), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC) and International Medical Corps (IMC), will provide primary and secondary health care to refugees, ensuring the admission of patients to Lebanese hospitals as well as providing and monitoring their treatment. UNHCR covers most medical expenses for registered refugees as well as emergency treatments for unregistered refugees.

A referral system was established with 18 primary health care (PHC) centres and hospitals offering cost effective rates (on average, 15% of the cost is covered by the individual refugee with those with special needs receiving free coverage). UNHCR will cover the cost for refugees with no financial means. Presently a secondary health care referral system involving 25 hospitals throughout Lebanon has been established. The scope of support for secondary health care is limited and most refugees have insufficient income to cover the costs for hospitalization and life-saving interventions. UNHCR will expand networks in areas of refugee concentration in order to increase access to life saving health care.

The primary objective of the project is to provide comprehensive primary and secondary health assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Beneficiaries

Area	Households	Number of individuals
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	208	1,040
North	6,740	33,700
Bekaa	9,000	45,000
South	203	1,013
Other	73	366
Total Beneficiaries	16,224	81,119

Assessment of Needs

The dramatic increase of Syrian refugees in Jordan has increased the need for emergency health care, in particular the referral system to secondary and tertiary life saving services. Noting that some 15% of the health fees is borne by the refugee, many Syrians in Lebanon find it difficult to cover this minor cost.

Through participatory assessments, UNHCR has identified access to health care as a main concern and need among the Syrian Refugee population in Lebanon.

Activities

- Provision of primary health care (PHC) in Mount Lebanon/Beirut, Bekaa and the North including access/consultations, reproductive, mental, chronic medication, diagnostic tests, and psychosocial/psychiatric services. This also includes provision of PHC services and medical counseling for Syrians held in detention who are in need of medical assistance.
- Provision of secondary health care (SHC) Mount Lebanon/Beirut, Bekaa and the North including access and coverage for emergency care hospitalization as well as provision of SHC in terms of chronic diseases, deliveries, thalassemia, cancer, haemophilia, neonatal care and renal failure as well as support for rehabilitation services.

Desired Impact

As a part of this project, more than 69,200 individuals throughout Lebanon will receive primary health care assistance as well as 339 individuals in prisons. Secondary health care assistance will be provided to 11,540 Syrians refugees. Forty individuals in need of tertiary care will be provided access to and coverage for hospital care.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Provision of primary health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHC services including RH, MH, medication, diagnostics, medical staff fees and psychosocial/psychiatric services • Medical consultations and essential drugs • PHC services/counselling in prisons 	69,539		670,000 753,162 9,664
Activity 2: Provision of secondary and tertiary health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access and coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization in Bekaa • Provision of SHC in Mount Lebanon/Beirut • SHC (chronic diseases & deliveries) in South • Access/coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization in the North • Access/ coverage for patients in need for emergency care hospitalization in South • Provision of access and coverage for hospital care 	11,580		4,160,000 227,000 297,050 2,440,000 377,600 500,000
Subtotal			9,434,476
7% Support Cost			660,413

Total			10,094,889
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Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information may be provided.

Contact information: For additional information, please contact: Alice Wimmer, Public Health Officer; +96176500274; wimmer@unhcr.org.

Project Sheet - UNICEF
Syria Refugee Response in Lebanon
UNICEF Psychosocial Support -in Bekaa and North Lebanon
Sector: Protection

“Strengthening Resilience and Restoring Normalcy among Refugee and Other Vulnerable Children affected by the Syria crisis: *The Child Friendly Spaces Initiative in Lebanon*”

Context

Scaling up access to psychosocial care and support services for refugee children and other children impacted by the crisis and their caregivers (through centre-based CFS activities, out-reach and mobile activities and community mobilization) is of critical importance in the next 4-5 months. In spite of often extreme adversity, most children show considerable resilience and ability to cope, provided their basic survival needs are met and they have sufficient security and emotional and social support.

Beneficiaries

Rural/semi-rural/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
North Lebanon	5,154	25,770
Bekaa	3,336	16,678

Assessment of Needs

Multiple Child Protection Assessments have been conducted since the start of the Syrian crisis and most recently an Inter-Agency Needs Assessment was finalized in February 2013. These assessments reveal that Syrian children and their families are continuing to struggle with fear and substantial stress as a result of the high levels of violence they witnessed back home and displacement from their homes and communities of origin. Violence in Syria has included sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual torture and rape including of children. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that access to education, basic services, and psychosocial support is still limited and difficult. This lack of access to adequate PSS and other support make Syrian refugee children in Lebanon very vulnerable to a wide range of risks, including economic exploitation, early and forced marriage, and discrimination. UNICEF supported interventions will aim to fill the needs and gaps highlighted by the various assessments undertaken in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa.

Activities

- Expand networks of Child Friendly Spaces in areas with highest concentration of refugees and vulnerable children, using Social Development Centers, Schools, Primary Health Clinics as an entry point for integrated programming (health, education, nutrition and WASH)
- Expand existing networks of PSS workers

Desired Impact

Result – Psychosocial support is provided to children and their caregivers

As at 14 February, UNHCR noted that 283,160 Syrian refugees have arrived in Lebanon, with the North and Bekaa receiving 107,120 and 88,738 respectively. Of these 115,000 are children and adolescents between the ages of 5-17. On this basis, the total target population to be reached with community and family based

PSS under RRP 4 is 80,640, which represents 70% of children in age group 5-17 years. Of these UNICEF's target is 56,448, which represents 70% of sector target. To date, UNICEF and partners have been able to reach approximately 14,000 children with community based PSS through schools, social development centres, community centres and child/adolescent friendly spaces. However, significant funding is still required if UNICEF and partners are to reach the remaining 42,448 children and adolescents by June 2013.

PSS will be implemented through safe spaces in 200 selected schools, 25 social development centres, 15 Primary health clinics and additional 35 community based mobile child/adolescent friendly spaces in locations where there are no SDC, PHC and schools (or where these are not accessible) as an entry point for integrated programming, including Education, WASH, Health, Nutrition.

The North and Bekaa being parts of Lebanon noted as being particularly impoverished and given the significant numbers of Syrian refugees being hosted in those locations, UNICEF through its existing and prospective partners will aim to provide PSS to approximately 42,448 beneficiaries.

Financial Breakdown

	Unit (child)	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
North Lebanon	25,770	91.14	2,348,678
Bekaa	16,678	91.14	1,520,033
Sub-total	42,448.00		3,868,711
7% Support Costs			270,810
Total	42,448.00		4,139,521

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interest in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Luciano Calestini - calestini@unicef.org, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF Lebanon, lcalestini@unicef.org; or Anthony MacDonald, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Lebanon, amacdonald@unicef.org.

Project Sheet - UNICEF
Syria Crisis Response – Lebanon
WASH Response Bekaa and North Lebanon, Mt Lebanon/Beirut & South Lebanon
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

With the continued and increasing influx of Syrian refugees into the most impoverished localities in Lebanon, the WASH needs of those refugees requires responses to deliver the services necessary to ensure the adequate availability of safe water and sanitation.

As at 14 February, UNHCR noted that 283,160 Syrian refugees have arrived in Lebanon, with the North and Bekaa receiving 107,120 and 88,738 respectively, and lesser numbers in Mt Lebanon and the South receiving 45,366 and 41,936 respectively.

The North and Bekaa being parts of Lebanon noted as being particularly impoverished, and given the significant numbers of Syrian refugees being hosted in those locations, UNICEF through its existing and prospective partners will aim to provide assistance to approximately 95,1300 beneficiaries. This number represents approximately 15,855 households.

As the capacity and the density of the affected population increases in the Bekaa and the North, intervention will need to expand to include Mt Lebanon/Beirut and the South where UNICEF will target intervention support for a combined number of 2,000 households serving approximately 12,000 beneficiaries

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
North Lebanon	7,000	42,000
Bekaa	8,855	53,130
Mt Lebanon/Beirut	1,000	6,000
South Lebanon	1,000	6,000

Assessment of Needs

Multiple WASH Assessments have been conducted from May 2012 to February 2013 as listed below:

- UNICEF-ACF - WASH Assessment Bekaa Valley, June 2012
- UNICEF-ACTED - WASH Assessment North Lebanon, June 2012
- PU-AMI - Rapid Assessment (Multi-Sectoral) November, 2012
- PU-AMI - Syrian Refugees in Akkar Assessment Report, August 2012
- Oxfam GB RNA report Tripoli and El Khoura February 2013

UNICEF supported interventions will aim to fill the needs and gaps highlighted by the various assessments undertaken in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa. As the needs increase, additional resources will be necessary to respond in the Mt Lebanon/Beirut and the South.

Activities

UNICEF will support interventions by implementing partners in the North of Lebanon, targeting Syrian refugees living in hosted facilities and households as well as Syrian refugees living in collective settlements in the Bekaa.

- Syrian refugees living in Hosted household in the North – approximately 7,000 households (42,000 beneficiaries);
- Syrian refugees living in collective shelters in the Bekaa – approximately 8,855 households (53,130 beneficiaries), and
- Syrian refugees living in Hosted household in the South and Mt Lebanon/Beirut – approximately 2,000 households (12,000 beneficiaries).

Desired Impact

UNICEF expects to improve the sanitation facilities, provide adequate safe water for domestic use and personal hygiene, support the provision of hygiene supplies and reinforce the hygiene education and awareness for approximately 17,855 households.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
North Lebanon	7,000 Households	550	3,850,000
Bekaa	8,855 Households	305	2,700,775
Mt Lebanon/Beirut	1,000 Households	550	550,000
South Lebanon	1,000 Households	550	550,000
Sub-total			7,650,775
7% Support Costs			535,554
Total			8,186,330

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interest in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information, For additional information, please contact: Luciano Calestini, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF Lebanon, lcalestini@unicef.org; Talal Tabikh, WASH Specialist, UNICEF Lebanon, ttabikh@unicef.org.

Project Sheet - UNICEF
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Education Assistance in Lebanon
Sector: Education

Context

Public schools are becoming overburdened by the high influx of Syrian students. Schools lack adequate learning space, learning materials and basic school supplies. These shortages and overcrowding is resulting in reduced quality of education for all children. The situation in Syria will become increasingly more complex as the number of displaced persons in Lebanon is expected to rise. This will presumably exert even more pressure on local communities in terms of the absorption capacity of schools, the sharing of resources, and the provision of both food and safety for thousands of people.

Since September 2012, UNICEF in cooperation with MEHE and partners is identifying and monitoring vulnerable families of school-aged children (4-14 years enrolled in Basic Education) for their enrolment and following up. This includes targeted outreach such as household visits with identified vulnerable families. The following activities have been achieved and are still on-going so far in Lebanese public schools:

Support and facilitate the identification and enrolment of the most vulnerable and refugee children

- Provide key basic education supplies to targeted schools
- Activate a monitoring system through health school educators in targeted schools
- Build the capacity of school staff in targeted schools on inclusive education, child-centred learning, active learning methods, and positive discipline.
- Build the capacity of school staff in 200 schools on rapid emergency response in education, with particular focus on the use of the ECD and Recreation Kits that are distributed by UNICEF.

Providing psychosocial support to children in need

- Provide opportunities for recreation and play through child-centred, interactive and inclusive extracurricular activities
- Raise awareness among parents, community members and school staff about how to identify symptoms of psychological distress in children, and about available services

Preparing children to transition to the 2013-2014 school year

- Provide remedial education classes and learning support activities to improve children's educational outcomes
- Establish an ALP for children that have missed consecutive months of school
- Support peer to peer mentoring programming, using principles from the Child to Child programme.
- Engage parents in supporting children's learning
-

UNICEF is committed to supporting the education system in responding to the needs of school children, teachers and communities in order to minimize the impact of the Syrian conflict on children's academic future.

UNICEF in close coordination with MEHE has identified the 200 primary public schools that host the highest number of Syrian students. There are around 40,000 children enrolled in these schools among them are around 12,000 Syrian students. Within the so-called *Back to School Initiative*, MEHE, UNICEF and its implementing partners will work to improve the physical learning environments in the 200 target schools.

1. Improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure

2. Improving school infrastructure

Beneficiaries

40,000 Syrian refugee and Lebanese vulnerable children	2,200 individuals among school staff
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Assessment of Needs

As clearly highlighted in the UNICEF/Save the Children Emergency Education Assessment undertaken in July 2012, some of the key factors hampering school enrolment and retention among the refugee population are the physical capacity of school to host extra children and to guarantee a safe physical environment. Initial assessments of the public schools have clearly shown that Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and WASH facilities are in need of repair and in bad condition in many Lebanese public schools. Further assessments are being conducted to further identify the infrastructural needs of the 200 schools

Activities

- 40,000 children (Syrian and Lebanese) attend school and learn in safe and healthy learning environment.

Desired Impact

UNICEF is committed to supporting the education system in responding to the needs of school children, teachers and communities in order to minimize the impact of the Syrian conflict on children's academic future. The response includes activities aimed at both getting vulnerable children in to public schools and at keeping them there through on-going support to the students of the schools during the school year. This work will be undertaken through community-based structures and aim to develop their capacity to address risk factors for school dropout.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Ensure 40,000 Syrian and vulnerable have access to quality basic education	40,000	121.50	4,860,000
Sub-total			4,860,000
7% Support Costs			340,200
Total			5,020,200

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interest in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Luciano Calestini, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF Lebanon, lcalestini@unicef.org; or Rania Zakhia, Education Officer, UNICEF Lebanon, rzakhia@unicef.org

Project Sheet – UNICEF
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Health and Nutrition intervention
Sector: Health

Context

As the crisis in Syria intensifies daily, medical assistance in Syria is not only limited but has itself become a target of the on-going conflict. Humanitarian relief and official support to Syrian refugees in Lebanon and that of their host communities has been an important factor in avoiding a major health crisis thus far, however the prospect of any reduced assistance will place them in danger and could expose them to the consequences of the Syrian crisis once more. As highlighted in the Regional Response Plan, existing primary health care centres are experiencing bottlenecks with regard to essential medicines, provision of essential routine vaccinations and increased diagnostic capacity. On the basis of UNICEF’s assessment, two areas stand out as priorities as follows:

- 1- Strengthening the existing primary health care system enabling displaced Syrians to access the Lebanese public health care system without penalty to the host community.
- 2- Setting up a monitoring / surveillance nutrition system coupled with management of identified cases of severely and moderately acute malnutrition.

UNICEF will continue to support government and partners efforts with the focus on the most vulnerable populations through the provision of immunization services (vaccines), cold chains, life-saving drugs, supporting an integrated nutrition programme and a targeted distribution of micronutrients supplementation to U5 children, pregnant and lactating women, in addition to the management of identified severely and moderately malnourished U5 Children.

So far, enhanced Immunization activity to vaccinate children U18 with measles and polio vaccines in addition to supplementation with Vitamin A has been implemented in 10 Qaza, immunizing 212,000 children of host communities and Syrian communities in Lebanon. UNICEF is now expanding coverage with MOH to the remaining 16 Qaza, targeting all Lebanese and non-Lebanese children.

UNICEF’s overall objectives in the emergency are to prevent large-scale disease outbreak and to ensure access to basic primary health care in the most affected communities.

The overall needs are as follows:

- Vaccines
- Cold chain equipment
- Essential drugs / medication
- Micronutrients for both U5 children and pregnant/lactating women
- Therapeutic and supplementary food for malnutrition cases management

Beneficiaries

Projects	Beneficiaries
Nutrition project:	
Micronutrient distribution	60,000 U5 Children

Monitoring/Nutrition Surveillance system	20,000 pregnant/lactating women Catchment population
PHC system strengthening	81,000 most vulnerable (children & women)

Assessment of Needs

The most urgent health needs are:

- Essential medicines
- Vaccines (all U5 and pregnant women - tetanus)
- Capacity building of PHC staffs on nutrition screening and nutritional status evaluation
- Screening all U5 children for malnutrition with appropriate management of the identified cases
- Anthropometric equipment

In September 2012, UNICEF has also sponsored a survey assessing the nutritional status of Syrian refugee children with a sample comprised of 500 Syrian families, including 353 children under the age of 5 and 480 children over the age of 5. The findings show that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) for children aged 6-59 months from Syrian Refugees in Lebanon was less than 5% (4.4%), which is categorized as acceptable as per WHO classification. The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) recorded was less than 1% (0.8%) for Syrian refugees. Moreover, the proportion of the "At Risk of Acute Malnutrition" category (WHZ_WHO scores between -1 SD and -2 SD) was analyzed and the findings of the assessment showed that 6.8% of Syrian refugees' children aged 6-59 months in Lebanon were at risk of acute malnutrition.

Activities

- Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies for 81,000 beneficiaries
- Provision of anthropometric equipment, etc for 80,000 beneficiaries

Desired Impact

- Reduced morbidity and mortality among children in most affected populations
- Ensure all children are screened for malnutrition and affected cases are properly managed

Financial Breakdown

	Beneficiaries	Cost per Beneficiary	Total (USD)
Provision of essential drug kits and health supplies	81,000	6.79	550,000
Provision of anthropometric equipment, etc	80,000	5.50	440,000
Sub-total			990,000
7% Support Costs			69,300
Total			1,059,300

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interest in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information:

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Project Sheet - UNRWA

Palestine refugees from Syria in Lebanon (PRS)

Provision of Assistance

Sector: Basic needs

Context

UNRWA initially launched a Regional Syria Humanitarian Response Plan in September 2012, which appealed for USD 8.2 million to meet the needs of up to 10,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon. An updated plan was launched in December 2012 with Lebanon's needs reflected in the United National Regional Response Plan, January – June 2013 (RRP4), whereby UNRWA appealed for USD 13.3 million to meet the needs of up to 20,000 PRS in Lebanon.

PRS arriving in Lebanon are highly dependent on the host community and UNRWA, and are in need of humanitarian aid in a large range of areas, including protection; emergency cash for food, housing and clothing; non-food items; health care; emergency education; psycho-social support; and environmental health. Even under normal circumstances, Palestine refugees in Lebanon struggle with limited rights and little access to public services and job opportunities. Palestine refugees normally resident in Syria who have entered Lebanon are particularly vulnerable given the limited social protection services available to Palestine refugees in Lebanon – particularly those who are not registered in the country. Given the difficult context of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, the arrival of additional refugees from Syria compounds the burden on UNRWA services, and presents a situation that is politically sensitive to the government. Due to these reasons, PRS who have fled to Lebanon are highly vulnerable.

Since the RRP4 was launched in mid-December, the situation has changed dramatically especially following the increased violence in Yarmouk area of Damascus from mid-December 2012. The number of PRS that have approached UNRWA in Lebanon has increased from 10,000 individuals at the end of November 2012 to over 31,500 individuals at the end of February 2013. The flow of PRS entering Lebanon is estimated at 200 individuals per day although there are reports that a number of PRS are also returning to Syria. Therefore, it can reasonably be expected that, during the course of this project, the overall number of PRS will continue to increase. Given the significant increase of PRS in Lebanon, UNRWA's needs have also increased and it is projected that the Agency will require an additional USD 8 million on top of the Appeal to respond to the needs of PRS in Lebanon up to June 2013.

Beneficiary figures:

UNRWA's original target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) was to provide humanitarian assistance to up to 20,000 individuals. These figures have now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and over 31,500 PRS individuals are now residing in Lebanon at the end of February 2013. It is anticipated that these

numbers will continue to increase as the Agency estimates that current flow of 200 PRS individuals a day are crossing into Lebanon from Syria, although there are reports that a number of PRS are also returning to Syria. UNRWA is currently revising the plan outlines in the RRP to account for the larger influx of PRS in Lebanon.

Assessment of Needs

The needs of PRS in Lebanon are extensive as they must rely on UNRWA for the provision of basic services such as health and education as the legal status of Palestinians in Lebanon precludes them from accessing these services through the regular Lebanese structures. The PRS population is distributed across Lebanon, with the largest concentrations sheltering in Saida, Beqaa and Beirut. The vast majority of PRS are staying in the camps and the primarily-Palestinian gatherings nearby. Many are staying with host families, while others are renting rooms. Due to the pre-existing overcrowding in the camps and gatherings, and their limited financial resources, many PRS families find themselves renting cramped, substandard shelters with little daylight or ventilation. Such accommodation heightens vulnerabilities both for host families and the displaced, leading to a rise in social tension, a fertile ground for sexual, gender-based and domestic violence and increased health risks. They are also struggling to cope with the higher cost of living in Lebanon.

PRS who have crossed into Lebanon enter a country where the existing 260,000-280,000-strong Palestinian population already face an array of discriminatory laws restricting, among others, their right to work and own property. The marginalized status of Palestinians in Lebanon exacerbates the vulnerability PRS already contend with as refugees, in some cases for the second or even third time in their lives. Even at the border, Palestine refugees face more stringent and costly visa procedures than Syrian nationals. While Syrians are provided with a six-month visa free of charge, PRS must first obtain an exit permit from the Ministry of Interior in Damascus and, upon arrival in Lebanon, purchase a 7-day transit visa for 25,000 Lebanese Pounds (\$17) per person.

At the last distribution of cash assistance to PRS in February 2012, UNRWA undertook a needs assessment to better understand the specific situation facing PRS in Lebanon. The results of this needs assessment are currently being finalized and will help revise the implementation of assistance for the rest of the year.

Overall Needs

Programme Intervention	Proposal	Received funding	Remaining needs as per Appeal
Cash assistance provided for families to purchase	\$7,801,524	\$7,819,612*	\$18,088
Protection	\$415,446	\$817,719	\$402,273
NFIs	\$1,494,122	\$575,741	-\$918,381
Emergency Environmental Health/Water	\$666,000	\$99,900	-\$566,100

Emergency Health	\$1,850,836	\$705,327	-\$1,145,509
Emergency Education	\$1,065,600	\$387,628	-\$677,972
Emergency shelter rehabilitation	\$0	\$77,750***	\$77,750
Total Cost corresponding to Appeal Period (Jan –June 2013)	\$13,293,528	\$8,657,840	- \$4,635,688†

* Apparent over-funding does not reflect actual situation as number of beneficiaries have increased by 58%. Therefore, current needs can only be covered for two more distributions of both housing and food assistance.

** Food assistance is included under cash assistance component *** This component was not originally included in appeal but has now been included due to urgent need to address housing needs and overcrowding within the Palestine refugee camps. † Some received contributions go beyond the appeal period until end of December 2013

Desired Impact

Within the framework of UNRWA's overall objective to assist Palestine refugees to assist refugees to maintain productive and safe lives through its regular services, UNRWA will work to:

- a) Ensure all PRS record their details with UNRWA and are informed of their rights and entitlements in Lebanon
- b) Ensure all PRS receive the same assistance provided to the regular Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon in terms of access to education, health, protection and relief and social services
- c) Provide emergency relief assistance to PRS through intermittent distributions of cash assistance for housing, food and clothing based on the availability of funding
- d) Ensure all new PRS arrivals have basic non-food items upon arrival in Lebanon

UNRWA will continue to monitor the influx of PRS into Lebanon and work closely with all partners to ensure there is appropriate coordination between all actors providing assistance to PRS and will continue to work on a contingency plan taking into account the various scenarios.

Validity

The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4 which, with the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, accounts for needs that have now greatly increased and been surpassed the needs to the extent that it is projected that an USD 8 million is needed to meet the needs of the current PRS population of 31,500 individuals up to end of June 2013.

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Project Sheet - WFP
Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Provision of Food Assistance
Sector: Food

Context

WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in July 2012 to assist Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP),² which is led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). In Lebanon, WFP has been providing food assistance primarily through food vouchers, currently valued at USD 31 per monthly individual ration, mainly to UNHCR-registered refugees. Families may then redeem this voucher to purchase food of their choice from selected shops. WFP has been increasing the amount of assistance provided, number of refugees reached and geographical coverage progressively through investing in local and international partners. The capacity for WFP to expand programmes rapidly (funding permitting) is proven by the scale-up from 65,000 Syrian refugees reached in Lebanon in November, up to more than 165,000 beneficiaries in February (planning figures, distributions on-going).

WFP's objective is to ensure the food security of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks. Specifically, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies by: (1) Saving lives and maintaining the food security of the targeted population of refugees; and (2) Protecting livelihoods and helping to prevent the depletion of refugees' assets.

Beneficiary figures:

WFP's original target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) is to assist 275,000 of the 300,000 registered refugees by June 2013. These numbers have now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and WFP is revising the plan outlined in the RRP to account for the larger influx of refugees into Lebanon. WFP has also expanded its geographic coverage, and will continue to do so to reach additional households in February - June 2013.

Assessment of Needs

Interagency assessments in 2012 have shown 85 percent of Syrian refugees are food insecure and in need of regular and continued support until the crisis ends. A SMART nutrition and food security survey in Lebanon (September 2012) showed that almost 7 percent of children are "at risk" of acute malnutrition.³ The survey also revealed that 7 percent of women 15-49 years old are malnourished (mid-upper arm circumference less than 23.5 cm). Food voucher feasibility assessment was in Lebanon before initiating voucher assistance to reaffirm that markets and infrastructure could support the modalities. Assessments and in-country consultations confirm the need to increase the voucher value/ration during the winter season to meet higher (2,400 kcal) energy requirements. UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) are planned for March 2013 and will revise the implementation approach for the second half of the year. It is likely that for those living in communities, food assistance based on refugee status alone will be phased out and beneficiary targeting based on vulnerability criteria will be introduced.

Activities

² The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

³ Measured by the weight-for-height Z-scores between <-1 and >= -2

- Distribution of food parcels to Syrian refugees from March to June 2013: Vulnerable refugee families who will receive a one-off food parcel for one month to cover their household food needs until they can be registered by UNHCR and hence integrated into the regular voucher assistance.
- Distribution of food vouchers for Syrian Refugees: During winter months the ration for the voucher is increased from 2,100 to 2,400 kcal/person/day, US\$31/person/month. In April 2013, the winterization portion of the value will be deducted, assuming market price monitoring shows that retail prices and exchange rates remain stable.
- Distribution of food vouchers for Lebanese Returnees: Of the 21,000 Lebanese returnees that have been identified, WFP will assist a maximum of 7,500 vulnerable individuals (1,500 families) through food vouchers, following the same modality used to assist Syrian refugees.

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Lebanon	Food parcels	Syrian Refugees	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	75,000
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	225,000	212,500	233,750	255,000	255,000
	Food vouchers	Lebanese Returnees	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Sub-Total			232,500	245,000	253,750	275,000	275,000

Desired Impact

Within the framework of the above-mentioned overall objective, WFP will work to:

- Target: Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years of age. Without proper nutrients, children under five will be negatively affected for the rest of their lives. Indicator: Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 reduced.
- Target: Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Lebanon as well as of Lebanese returnees and host communities. Indicators: Percentage of households with poor food consumption score reduced.

WFP will monitor the food security situation through a JAM, joint nutrition monitoring and food price monitoring to ensure the desired impact is achieved. WFP will also carry out independent monitoring as well as through its cooperating partners to measure these indicators.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
March Food Vouchers	225,000	31	6,975,000
April to June Food Vouchers	800,000	27	21,600,000

Food Parcels (monthly)	10,000	2.078.95	20,790
Operational Costs (Implementing Partner)	(3%)		859,145
Direct Support Costs (Staffing etc...)	(3%)		859,145
Sub-total			30,356,470
7% Support Costs			2,124,953
Total			32,481,423

Note: During the winter months, the voucher kcal intake is 'winterized' (increased from 2,100kcal to 2,400kcal). As of April, the voucher will be de-winterized, thus reducing the cost from USD 31 to 27 USD per monthly individual ration.

Validity

The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4, which, with the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, accounts for needs that have now greatly increased, reflecting the urgent funding situation.

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Project Sheet – World Health Organization (WHO)
Syrian Refugee Regional Response - Lebanon
Improving the Access of Displaced Syrians in Lebanon to Quality Health Services
Sector: Health

Context

It is estimated that 70% of Syrians in Lebanon will need medical services at least twice per year. Data available from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) primary health care centres (PHCs) and from IMC/UNHCR indicates an increase of about 30% of caseload on PHCs. This is draining the resources of the government of Lebanon (GoL) and particularly in areas of medication (acute/chronic) and vaccines. Moreover, an increase in the number of cases of selected diseases, some being endemic such as tuberculosis (TB), Hepatitis A, and typhoid fever, and some non-endemic such as Leishmania is increasingly reported. Furthermore there is need to reinforce the capacity of the MoPH for early detection and response to outbreaks such as diarrhoea, measles, Leishmania, and other conditions. The displaced Syrians, not being in camps make the need to activate and rapidly reinforce the Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS) at national level and imperative action. On another note, gender-based violence (GBV), and mental health conditions are increasingly observed, thus capacity building in this area is highly needed for PHC workers. The response to date has been as follows:

- Joint vaccination outreach/routine reinforcement, procurement, promotion, and monitoring
- Provision of medications (essential and chronic) to fill in reported gaps
- Provision of vaccines to replenish shortages of MoPH stocks (for DTP, and MMR)
- Community based awareness sessions on selected health topics reaching out for around 6,000 displaced Syrians
- Training on hazards case management, communication skills and clinical case management targeting around 750 participants from health sector
- Joint nutrition assessment survey for the displaced Syrians in the North and Bekaa

Objectives are as follows: Preventing avoidable morbidities and mortalities among vulnerable displaced Syrians in Lebanon and host populations; building the capacity of health care providers to ensure that the displaced and their respective host communities receive tailored, effective, and efficient health services; improving national response to outbreaks; and filling in the gaps in terms of medications.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
North	20,000	100,000
Bekaa	18,000	89,000
South	8,000	42,000
Beirut	10,000	50,000
Mount Lebanon	5,000	25,000

Assessment of Needs

- Utilization review of IMC data and MoPH data taken from PHCs, indicates 30% increase of case load
- Based on existing MoPH reports, the cost of procuring medications for 1.2million individual is US\$ 3.5 million per year, implying that an additional 600,000 displaced individuals would cost around an additional US\$ 1.5 million per year.
- Based on UNHCR data 52% of the displaced population is less than 17 years of age, such a population will be in need of immunization coverage; therefore around 300,000 individuals will be in need of vaccinations in the coming year.

Activities

- Procurement of essential/chronic medication
- Provision of equipments for reinforcement of the existing EWARS
- Capacity building and dissemination of SOPs for surveillance
- Leishmania containment and control
- Procurement of vaccination stocks (DTP)
- Training health professionals on clinical case management
- Conduct mental health needs assessment
- Community based health awareness sessions targeting displaced Syrians and host communities

Desired Impact

- Displaced Syrians (DS) will have access to essential medications, and chronic medication to manage and control chronic diseases
- Information on DSs and host community health status and needs is periodically updated and disseminated
- The national capacity for preparedness and response to humanitarian health emergencies is reinforced
- The DS and their host communities are immunized against communicable diseases such as polio, measles, rubella, and mumps
- DSs are provided with adequate mental health services, and proper medical and psychosocial management of GBV/rape
- DSs are aware of the health risks that they face, and know where and how to seek health care in their particular regions

Financial Breakdown

Activities	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Procurement of essential/chronic medication	Medication	14,400/medication batch	300,000
Provision of equipments for reinforcement of the existing EWARS	PHC center	2,000/PHC	70,000
Capacity building and dissemination of SOPs for surveillance			

Leishmania containment and control	Awareness sessions	5,000/session	20,000
	Antimonite batches	5,000/batch	30,000
	Anti-vector sprays	5,000/batch of sprays	70,000
Procurement of vaccination stocks (DTP)	Vaccine	3/vaccine	70,000
Training health professionals on clinical case management	Workshop	1,500/workshop	37,250
Conduct mental health needs assessment	Contract with academics	20,000/contract	20,000
Community based health awareness sessions targeting displaced Syrians and host communities	Session	250/session	18,750
Sub-total			636,000
7% Support Costs			44,520
Total			680,520

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Lebanon, the elements of the concept note are put in place considering that the present figures remain as such, and thus the elements may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. A more comprehensive proposal can be produced by the World Health Organization, which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information: Dr. Hassan El Bushra; WHO Representative; Tel: 01-612970 ext: 61801; wroleb@leb.emro.who.int

Priority Projects for Funding
Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP 2013)

JORDAN

Summary of Requirements per Sector		
Sector	Requirements in RRP	Prioritized Requirements
Protection	\$38,641,789	\$12,985,512
Food	\$61,823,726	\$57,685,996
Cash and NFIs	\$93,154,467	\$14,848,526
WASH	\$83,536,542	\$24,636,337
Shelter, Site Development, and Camp Management	\$155,835,550	\$121,085,479
Education	\$31,635,021	\$15,090,973
Health and Nutrition	\$30,403,752	\$11,525,666
Total	\$495,030,847	\$257,858,489

Summary of All Requirements		
Organization	Sector	Prioritized Requirements
UNESCO	Education	\$385,431
UNESCO	Protection	\$128,170
UNESCO	WASH	\$196,465
MPDL	Health and Nutrition	\$32,372
Mercy Corps	Protection	\$334,913
Mercy Corps	Shelter	\$503,963
WHO	Health	\$3,500,000
UNFPA	Protection	\$719,620
UNFPA	Health	\$1,057,160
ACTED	WASH	\$3,800,000
ACTED	Shelter and Community Involvement	\$1,800,000
ACTED	Cash and NFIs	\$2,100,000
UNICEF	WASH	\$20,639,872
UNICEF	Education	\$14,705,542
UNICEF	Protection	\$6,713,056
INTERSOS	Protection	\$160,000
IOM	Protection	\$535,000
IOM	Health	\$106,521
WFP	Food	\$46,407,904
UNHCR	Protection	\$995,100
UNHCR	Protection	\$3,049,500
UNHCR	Food	\$10,350,614
UNHCR	Cash and NFIs	\$6,026,240
UNHCR	Cash and NFIs	\$4,742,191
UNHCR	Shelter	\$118,781,516
UNHCR	Health	\$5,988,070
IMC	Health	\$691,543
CARE	Food	\$927,478
CARE	Cash and NFIs	\$1,980,095
CARE	Protection	\$350,153
JHAS and MEDAIR	Health and Nutrition	\$150,000
Total Requirements		\$257,858,489

Summary of Organizations' Requirements		
Organization	Initial RRP Requirements	Prioritized Requirements
UNESCO	\$2,165,919	\$710,066
MPDL	\$250,000	\$32,372
Mercy Corps	\$8,739,000	\$838,876
WHO	\$4,000,000	\$3,500,000
UNFPA	\$2,890,000	\$1,776,780
ACTED	\$18,287,500	\$7,700,000
UNICEF	\$57,000,000	\$42,058,470
IMC	\$160,000	\$691,543
INTERSOS	\$2,261,115	\$160,000
IOM	\$51,932,026	\$641,521
UNHCR	\$4,850,000	\$149,933,231
WFP	\$1,790,000	\$46,407,904
CARE	\$4,955,000	\$3,257,726
JHAS and MEDAIR	\$218,108,091	\$150,000
Total Requirements	\$377,388,651	\$257,858,489

Project Sheet- ACTED

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Provision of immediate life-saving income assistance to vulnerable crisis-affected refugee and host communities

Sector: Cash

Context

Since March 2011, the Government of Jordan has maintained an open border policy to host Syrians seeking refuge and safety from the Syrian conflict. According to UNHCR statistics, the total number of persons of concern residing in Jordan has reached 296,967, with 242,162 refugees already registered and 54,805 awaiting registration with UNHCR (Daily Population Update, 25 February 2013). Syrian refugees in the host communities are largely settling throughout Jordan, with a concentration in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates, hosting alone more than 60,000 refugees. This puts an increased strain on existing resources and on the coping capacity both of refugees and host communities.

While the humanitarian community has been mobilising to respond to this emergency situation, interventions have remained largely set in camps, and among host communities they have focused primarily on the NFI sector and on immediate food distributions. A significant number of international and local actors (UNHCR, IRC, ICMC, Kitab U Sunna, Al takkaful and Islamic Charity) have begun addressing income needs of affected communities, but their focus has been limited to cash grants in Irbid and Mafraq governorates, with little or no assistance provided in Jarash, Ajloun, and Balqa. However needs remain largely unmet and, furthermore, no significant cash for work or sustainable income generation programmes have been launched among target communities.

In order to ensure that refugee and host communities are able to cope with the emergency and meet their basic needs during displacement, ACTED aims to ensure the access of the most vulnerable crisis-affected families to a source of income, thereby enabling them to maintain their dignity and meet immediate priorities.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Camp (Zaatari, Cyber City)	400	2,000
Off camp (Ajloun, Jarash, Irbid, Mafraq)	2,000	10,000

Assessment of Needs

Since October 2012, in partnership with IMPACT, ACTED has deployed REACH, an information management and mapping initiative aimed at collecting data in humanitarian crises in order to sharpen aid actors' understanding of needs and priorities, thereby improving the relevance and effectiveness of interventions in complex emergencies. This project has been implemented in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Jarash, and Balqa, and has involved a survey of over 12,000 Syrian refugee households. This has provided ACTED with an array of data on household vulnerability, general

trends, needs, and also sector-specific data such as WASH and shelter needs and gaps, and has highlighted areas of high refugee concentration.

Findings show that, in these governorates, 67 to 69% of Syrian refugees only have the capacity to cope with their current living conditions for a maximum of two months in their current living conditions. Refugees consistently identified cash and income as their main priority need (81% of respondents). In addition, a severe lack of income generating opportunities was reported by refugee communities (90% in Irbid Governorate were unemployed at the time of the assessment), leading to dire humanitarian consequences including secondary displacement towards rural areas or southern Governorates, and in eviction in extreme cases. Only a small proportion of refugees (4 to 17%) report having received assistance from the international community in Irbid, Mafrq and Ajloun, while even more severe gaps in terms of cash assistance have been identified in Jarash and Balqa.

Activities

In order to meet these urgent income and food security needs of conflict-affected Syrian refugees in Jordan, ACTED proposes to directly implement the following activities aimed at improving their access to income generating opportunities both on and off-camp:

- **Off camp:** ACTED proposes to provide immediate cash assistance to 1,100 vulnerable refugee and host families (5,500 individuals) through cash for work (CfW). Beneficiaries will be identified through the existing REACH database, and a more detailed verification assessment will enable the selection of households with acute needs. One beneficiary per household will be involved in two monthly 20-day CfW cycles, thereby receiving 120 JD to meet immediate basic needs. Schemes such as cleaning or maintenance of public facilities will be selected based on priorities identified through a participative process involving host communities and local authorities, to ensure the activity also benefits local populations. Extremely vulnerable households who are unable to participate in CfW activities (disabled / women / child / elderly / chronically ill-headed hhs) will be provided with a direct grant of 120 JD. All CfW activities will be implemented through ACTED emergency procedures, to ensure high levels of accountability whilst reducing security risks for participants.
- **On camp:** ACTED will identify 400 skilled community members living on camp who have no access to income-generating activities, and will provide them with basic vocational training and equipment for professions identified as useful by the local population (plumbing, baking, sewing, handicrafts using recycled materials, etc). Skills in demand and with income-generating potential will be identified through focus group discussions within the camp, and each selected vulnerable household member will benefit from a basic training, as well as the provision of tools/equipment and supplies to start up a small scale enterprise. In exchange for their selection, target beneficiaries will be required to provide goods and services to vulnerable community members on a part-time basis for the duration of the project.

N.B. ACTED will implement all activities directly. Coordination with national and local authorities and organisations, as well as with UN Agencies remains however at the core of ACTED intervention to avoid any duplication and refer additional needs to relevant actors.

Desired Impact

Through the proposed intervention, ACTED will provide 7,500 vulnerable crisis-affected individuals (1,500 HHs) with a source of income to meet immediate emergency needs for at least 2 months, and through activities that will benefit the wider refugee and host community.

Financial Breakdown

Budget Item	Cost (USD)
1. Support Staff costs	350,000
2. Admin and operational costs (including indirect costs)	350,000
3. Program costs	1,400,000
TOTAL	2,100,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from 26/02/13. Should a specific donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: **Gaia van der Esch**, Regional Program Development Manager, +962(0)796017682 and gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org

Project Sheet - ACTED

Improving access to WASH services for the most vulnerable Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian families in host communities

Sector: WASH

Context

Since March 2011, the Government of Jordan has maintained an open border policy to host Syrians seeking refuge and safety from the Syrian conflict. According to UNHCR statistics, the total number of persons of concern residing in Jordan has reached 296,967, with 242,162 refugees already registered and 54,805 awaiting registration with UNHCR (Daily Population Update, 25 February 2013). Syrian refugees in the host communities are largely settling throughout Jordan, with a concentration in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates, hosting alone more than 60,000 refugees. This puts an increased strain on existing resources and on the coping capacity both of refugees and host communities.

Despite the large need for support in the targeted governorates of this action, there still remains very few WASH actors in Mafraq and Irbid, while WASH actors in Ajloun, Jarash, and Balqa are almost non-existent – with the exception of a few local NGOs, most of which do not have the capacity to cope with the large-scale WASH needs. With the increasing number in the refugee population, correspondingly, there needs to be an increase in WASH intervention to match the growing needs. Therefore, this action aims to build-upon, and continue, ACTED's ongoing WASH intervention in **Mafraq and Irbid** Governorates, expanding the number of beneficiaries as well as its geographical scope to **Ajloun, Balqa, Jarash and Zarqa**.

In order to maintain coping strategies, avoid further deterioration of living conditions and secondary displacements, basic needs need to be urgently addressed. This includes Syrian refugees' water, sanitation and hygiene needs, including water delivery, which is commonly delivered via water trucking, both at household and public services level. Through this intervention, ACTED thereby aims *to prevent and mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases and to maintain a life of dignity for Syrian refugees residing in Northern and Central Jordan through adequate access to WASH services*.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrian households living in urban and rural areas among host communities	3,000	15,000
Syrian and Jordanian children and youth in schools with high concentration of Syrian refugees	n/a	5,000

Assessment of Needs

Since October 2012, in partnership with IMPACT, ACTED has deployed REACH, an information management and mapping initiative aimed at collecting data in humanitarian crises in order to sharpen aid actors' understanding of needs and priorities, thereby improving the relevance and effectiveness of interventions in complex emergencies. This project has been implemented in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Jarash, and Balqa, and has involved a survey of over 12,000 Syrian refugee households. On top of this, ACTED has conducted more than 4,000 WASH assessments at household level, for its on-going WASH project targeting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians living in host communities. These assessments and on-going interventions have provided ACTED with an array of data on household vulnerability, general trends, needs, and also sector-specific data such as WASH and shelter needs and gaps, and has highlighted areas of high refugee concentration and specific needs, which will allow ACTED to outreach quickly refugee pockets, on the basis of already assessed needs. Here below is a rapid overview of WASH related needs:

Water Supply : Targeted areas traditionally rely on water trucking as many households are not connected to the water network or, when connected, the supply is limited and infrequent. Lack of financial resources (89% of Syrian families in Irbid have no source of household income, for example), or storage capacities and poor maintenance of water facilities limit access to safe and sufficient water; Through assessments conducted during ACTED's ongoing WASH project in Mafraq and Irbid, it was found that 88% of persons have difficulties in paying for water.

Access to WASH Items: Many Syrian refugees settle in the host communities with little or no possessions, including essential, life-saving items to allow safe water and sanitation practices. This can lead to health issues;

Hygiene Promotion: ACTED's ongoing WASH projects show that despite acceptable levels of hygiene knowledge, practices remain poor. ACTED will focus on triggering the implementation of good hygiene practices, building on refugees existing knowledge and increased awareness on the importance of good hygiene practices.

WASH facilities Rehabilitation: A noteworthy number of Syrians live in temporary accommodation, such as tents. This is particularly notable in Balqa where 26% of Syrian refugees live in temporary shelters. Given increasing stresses on the host communities and the lack of coping capacity, the number of persons living in temporary shelters is likely to increase. Households living in temporary shelters have often poor or no access to functioning WASH facilities, which is source of potential diseases.

WASH needs in public buildings/schools: With the arrival of refugees in Jordan, considerable strain is put on public services, such as schools and hospitals. Space is often limited and access to sufficient WASH services, such as regular and sufficient water supply, is hindered by this significant influx.

Activities

- Distribution of drinkable water through water trucking during summer months for 2,000 most vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians who will receive 50 litres per person per day (as agreed by the Jordan WASH sector);
- Distribution of WASH, hygiene and baby kits to 2,000 families;
- Implementation of hygiene promotion sessions for all project beneficiaries. Distribution of 2,000 colouring books related to hygiene practices to children and good hygiene practices educational materials;

- Construction/Rehabilitation and maintenance of WASH facilities for 500 families;
 - Water supply and emergency WASH facilities/infrastructure rehabilitations for 10 selected schools in high concentration areas of Syrian refugees, outreaching 500 children/youth each (total of 5,000 children);
- N.B. ACTED will implement all activities directly. Coordination with national and local authorities and organisations, as well as with international NGOs and UN Agencies remains however at the core of ACTED intervention to avoid any duplication and refer additional needs to relevant actors.*

Desired Impact

ACTED expects to improve access to WASH services for at least 3,000 Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian households living in host communities in target areas, as well as for at least 1,500 children in primary and secondary schools in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees. This will prevent/limit the spreading of diseases and ensure dignifying living conditions for most vulnerable families.

Financial Breakdown

Budget Item	Cost (USD)
Support Staff costs	600,000
Admin and operational costs (including indirect costs)	600,000
Program costs	2,600,000
TOTAL	3,800,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from 26 February 2013.

Should a specific donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: **Gaia van der Esch**, Regional Program Development Manager, +962(0)796017682 and gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org

Project Sheet - ACTED

Improving shelter conditions and enhancing community involvement for Syrian refugees in host communities and camps

Sector: Shelter

Context

Since March 2011, the Government of Jordan has maintained an open border policy to host Syrians seeking refuge and safety from the Syrian conflict. According to UNHCR statistics, the total number of persons of concern residing in Jordan has reached 296,967, with 242,162 refugees already registered and 54,805 awaiting registration with UNHCR (Daily Population Update, 25 February 2013).

Syrian refugees in the host communities are largely settling throughout Jordan, with a concentration in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates, hosting alone more than 60,000 refugees. This puts an increased strain on existing resources and on the coping capacity both of refugees and host communities. With the increasing number in the refugee population among host communities, limited coping mechanisms and the exhaustion of resources, risks of further internal displacement and deterioration of shelter conditions are existent and require an increase in shelter intervention to match growing needs. Indeed, to maintain coping strategies, avoid further deterioration of living conditions and secondary displacements, basic needs need to be urgently addressed. Despite this increasing need there still remains very few shelter actors in Jordan. Therefore, this action aims to build-upon ACTED's ongoing emergency intervention in northern Jordan, expanding to the shelter sector as well as expanding its geographical scope to central Jordan (Ajloun, Balqa, Jarash and Zarqa Governorates).

Moreover, more than 90,000 refugees are currently hosted in Za'atari camp. Living conditions in this camp are particularly challenging, and efficient communication mechanisms with the camp population remain limited, hindering the beneficiaries' understanding of access to basic services and their involvement in camp management and site planning activities. Under the lead of UNHCR, community based activities have been set-up but, in this challenging and changing environment, an efficient communication with and involvement of beneficiaries still remains limited.

Through this intervention, ACTED thereby aims *to improve shelter living conditions and beneficiaries involvement in camp management and planning, in order to maintain a life of dignity for Syrian refugees residing in Northern and Central Jordan and in camps.*

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrian households living in urban and rural areas among host communities	4,000	20,000
Syrian refugees in Za'atari camp	18,000	90,000

Assessment of Needs

In urban settings: Since October 2012, in partnership with IMPACT, ACTED has deployed REACH, an information management and mapping initiative aimed at collecting data in humanitarian crises in order to sharpen aid actors' understanding of needs and priorities, thereby improving the relevance and effectiveness of interventions in complex emergencies. This project has been implemented in Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Jarash, and Balqa, and has involved a survey of over 12,000 Syrian refugee households. On top of this, ACTED has conducted more than 4,000 WASH and winterization assessments at household level, for its on-going WASH project targeting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians living in host communities. These assessments and on-going interventions have provided ACTED with an array of data on household vulnerability, general trends, needs, and also sector-specific data such as shelter needs and gaps, and has highlighted areas of high refugee concentration and specific needs, which will allow ACTED to outreach quickly refugee pockets, on the basis of already assessed needs.

Statistics from ACTED's REACH project show that a notable portion of Syrian refugees are residing within temporary or poor shelter conditions. While those living in poor shelter conditions may have been targeted by other means (such as winterization), little has been done to improve shelter conditions in host communities as a whole. Moreover, it needs to be stressed that with increase in arrivals and exhaustion of resources, shelter conditions are expected to deteriorate in the coming months, with refugees moving in more temporary shelters.

In camp: Adequate communication mechanisms, particularly regarding site planning, community mobilization, and key beneficiary services, have been difficult to maintain in the recent context of large scale influx into the camp and high mobility of households within the camp. This rapid camp population expansion has led to many access roads being blocked by spontaneous settlements or the set up of market stalls, which then prevents the delivery of key services such as water trucking and garbage collection. Additionally, different areas of the camp have been named using a variety of systems, meaning communication especially between agencies and refugees on camp locations is complicated. It is also essential to increase communication on ongoing camp activities, and to foster community relationships to encourage greater collaboration in service provision through the creation of community-dedicated spaces (diwans).

Activities

In urban settings – ACTED proposes to improve shelter conditions for most vulnerable refugees living in transitory shelters (tents, public buildings, etc.) through:

- Distribution of 2,000 shelter summarization kits, comprising – among other – tarpaulin, plastic sheeting, tool box, wooden frames, fans and water coolers

In camp - ACTED proposes to support in camp management efforts through:

- Demarcation and labelling of access roads – this activity will be undertaken in collaboration with our existing community mobilization teams to ensure that access pathways are clearly understood by the community and are kept clear of obstacles. Roads/landmarks will be labelled with easily identifiable/understandable signposts in order to ensure all humanitarian agencies and refugees alike are collectively able to communicate on problems in different areas of the camp.
- Construction of community spaces:
 - a. communal meeting spaces, which will be used as the community see fit
 - b. community signboards, which will be used to display key camp updates/service referrals
 - c. and community market spaces, which will be allocated to community service based businesses, creating more equitable access to market opportunities

N.B. ACTED will implement all activities directly. Coordination with national and local authorities and organisations, as well as with international NGOs and UN Agencies remains however at the core of ACTED intervention to avoid any duplication and refer additional needs to relevant actors.

Desired Impact

In **urban settings**, ACTED expects to improve access to/conditions of shelter for 2,000 Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian households living in host communities in target areas, and thereby limit further displacement. In **camp**, ACTED aims to improve the communication with the camp's population, support humanitarian organisations accountability towards beneficiaries and ensure that camp daily activities and camp planning take into account needs and concerns of beneficiaries.

Financial Breakdown

Budget Item	Cost (USD)
Support Staff costs	300,000
Admin and operational costs (including indirect costs)	300,000
Program costs	1,200,000
TOTAL	1,800,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from 26 February 2013.

Should a specific donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: **Gaia van der Esch**, Regional Program Development Manager, +962(0)796017682 and gaia.van-der-esch@acted.org

Project Sheet--CARE Jordan

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Provision of Food Vouchers for Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Basic needs

Context

Since March 2011, the conflict in Syria has created significant displacement of populations into neighboring countries. Official estimates suggest that there are now over 290,000 Syrians in Jordan, including 242,162 individuals registered with UNHCR and another 54,805 awaiting registration (as of 25/2/13).¹ With up to 3,000 Syrians seeking registration daily, UNHCR projects that 300,000 Syrians will be in country by June 2013 (UN RRP).² Most Syrians entering Jordan have limited means, having crossed the border with minimal clothing, savings and resources. An estimated 53% of refugees are female, and in urban areas up to 80% reside in rental units with limited income. Most Syrians in urban areas therefore present increasingly acute needs and high levels of dependency on humanitarian assistance. According to UNHCR cash working group's sector-wide assessment, it is assumed that 60% of refugees in Jordan are classified as vulnerable.

Additionally, UNHCR and CBO partners working with Syrian refugees have raised protection concerns relating to female-headed households and children. Child labor, early marriage, gender-based violence and transactional sex remain potential threats to Syrians' wellbeing as families become increasingly destitute.

Over the last 8 months, CARE Jordan has provided a variety of services to vulnerable Syrians, with a specific focus on female-headed households. These activities include: assessments of urban refugee families; distribution of emergency and winterization cash vouchers (funded by UNHCR and OCHA); distribution of non-food items to Syrian families (funded by German Ministry of Foreign Affairs); assessment, referral, case management and psychosocial services (funded by the Austrian Development Agency); and cash vouchers and non-food items (NFIs) for vulnerable Jordanian families.

The proposed project seeks to address the critical needs of Syrian families who are awaiting UNHCR registration residing Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba³ by enabling them to meet their basic food needs; the project's focus is on unregistered refugees not receiving World Food Programme (WFP) rations.

¹ UNHCR Syria Regional Response (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>)

² Given current arrival rates, it is expected that this number will be exceeded.

³ Includes Madaba and surrounding areas of South Amman and the Jordan Valley; CARE has chosen to work in Madaba based upon the recommendation of UNHCR.

Specifically, this project aims to provide 2,500 households with food vouchers (or similar distribution modality), case management and referral to existing CARE and other international and local assistance programming.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
City of Irbid	2,000	4,400
City of Mafraq	2,000	4,400
City of Madaba	500	2,200

Assessment of Needs

CARE Jordan has conducted comprehensive community assessments in Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba/Southern Amman and surrounding areas. On-going data from these assessments suggest that immediate needs amongst the most vulnerable families reflect extremely limited access to cash at the household level, undermining families' capacity to meet costs related to rent and to access specialized health care, food and other essential items. CARE's ongoing assessments show that on average, refugee families experience at least a 90 JD shortfall between their monthly income and expenditure and are increasingly falling in to debt. They remain extremely vulnerable to shocks (medical emergencies), loss of employment (arrest/exploitation), and reduction in assistance from CBOs. CARE and UNHCR estimate that 60% of Syrians living in Urban areas are vulnerable. While many have successfully registered with UNHCR there continues to be a considerable number of Syrian families who have not yet registered (over 50,000). Families who are awaiting UNHCR registration do not have access to state medical services, education services or WFP's food assistance program and therefore those who do not have savings or a regular income are extremely vulnerable.

Activities

1.1. CARE's assessment team will refer cases that meet established vulnerability criteria to receive food vouchers through this project.

1.2. Follow-up sessions and home visits for most vulnerable cases—especially women and other refugees with specific needs (critical medical condition, disability, etc.).

1.2.1. Case managers follow-up on individual cases and referrals to ensure vulnerable households have obtained the required support.

2.1. Distribute food vouchers (average of 140 USD/case for 4 months⁴) to 4,500 households a month for three months (2,000 in Irbid, 2,000 in Mafraq, 500 in Madaba/Southern Amman and surrounding areas).

2.1.1. Food vouchers are distributed to the most vulnerable families.

2.1.2. Follow-up with especially vulnerable cases and provide additional support as needed (e.g., case management support).

2.1.3. Distribution points are monitored; follow-up interviews with beneficiaries are conducted.

Delivery mechanism: CARE Jordan will identify three local partners to host this project and support CARE in the identification and verification of beneficiaries. While the CBOs' input will be vital throughout project implementation, they will have no day-to-day responsibilities for the running of the project; rather, CARE staff will be seconded to the CBO. In order to facilitate capacity-building and skills transfer, CBOs will be invited to propose staff and volunteers to work on the CARE project, and CBO staff will be invited to attend trainings and participate in information sessions.

Desired Impact

Provision of food vouchers will ensure 4,500 families are able to access adequate amounts of food and maintain a basic standard of family wellbeing.

Financial Breakdown (in USD)

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Relief Items	4,500	Varies	661,500
Project Support	2,517	Varies	25,470
Operations and Equipment	15	Varies	36,000
Project staff	27	Varies	149,232
<i>Sub-total direct costs</i>			866,802
Administrative costs (7%)			60,676
Total			927,478

⁴ In line with WFP standard of 24 JD (34 USD) per month, per family member.

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Contact information

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Project Sheet--CARE Jordan

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Provision of Emergency Cash Assistance for Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Cash

Context

Since March 2011, the conflict in Syria has created significant displacement of populations into neighboring countries. Official estimates suggest that there are now over 290,000 Syrians in Jordan, including 242,162 individuals registered with UNHCR and another 54,805 awaiting registration (as of 25/2/13).⁵ With up to 3,000 Syrians seeking registration daily, UNHCR projects that 300,000 Syrians will be in country by June 2013 (UN RRP).⁶ Most Syrians entering Jordan have limited means, having crossed the border with minimal clothing, savings and resources. An estimated 53% of refugees are female, and in urban areas up to 80% reside in rental units with limited income. Most Syrians in urban areas therefore present increasingly acute needs and high levels of dependency on humanitarian assistance. According to UNHCR cash working group's sector-wide assessment, it is assumed that 60% of refugees in Jordan are classified as vulnerable.

Additionally, UNHCR and CBO partners working with Syrian refugees have raised protection concerns relating to female-headed households and children. Child labor, early marriage, gender-based violence and transactional sex remain potential threats to Syrians' wellbeing as families become increasingly destitute.

Over the last 8 months, CARE Jordan has provided a variety of services to vulnerable Syrians, with a specific focus on female-headed households. These activities include: assessments of urban refugee families; distribution of emergency and winterization cash vouchers (funded by UNHCR and OCHA); distribution of non-food items to Syrian families (funded by German Ministry of Foreign Affairs); assessment, referral, case management and psychosocial services (funded by the Austrian Development Agency); and cash vouchers and non-food items (NFIs) for vulnerable Jordanian families.

The proposed project seeks to address the critical needs of Syrian families residing Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba⁷ by enabling them to meet their basic household needs; the project's focus is on unregistered refugees not receiving assistance from other agencies. Specifically, this project aims to provide 7000 households with emergency cash assistance, case management and referral to existing CARE and other international and local assistance programming.

⁵ UNHCR Syria Regional Response (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>)

⁶ Given current arrival rates, it is expected that this number will be exceeded.

⁷ Includes Madaba and surrounding areas of South Amman and the Jordan Valley; CARE has chosen to work in Madaba based upon the recommendation of UNHCR.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
City of Irbid	4,570	20,108
City of Mafraq	1,930	8,492
City of Madaba	500	990

Assessment of Needs

CARE Jordan has conducted comprehensive community assessments in Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba. Ongoing data from these assessments suggest that immediate needs amongst the most vulnerable families reflect extremely limited access to cash at the household level, undermining families' capacity to meet costs related to rent and to access specialized health care, food and other essential items. CARE's ongoing assessments show that on average, refugee families experience at least a 90 JD shortfall between their monthly income and expenditure and are increasingly falling in to debt. They remain extremely vulnerable to shocks (medical emergencies), loss of employment (arrest/exploitation), and reduction in assistance from CBOs. CARE and UNHCR estimate that 60% of Syrians living in Urban areas are vulnerable. While many have successfully registered with UNHCR there continues to be a considerable number of Syrian families who have not yet registered (over 50,000). Additionally, a shortfall in UNHCR funding means that many eligible and vulnerable families are not yet being provided with monthly cash assistance. These families face considerable difficulties in maintaining their wellbeing and are becoming increasingly destitute. Without assistance, there is a risk that extremely vulnerable individuals may exhibit negative coping mechanisms.

Activities

1.1. Assess the individual needs of 7000 households (4,750 in Irbid, 1,930 in Mafraq and 500 in Madaba/Southern Amman and surrounding areas) and determine appropriate support through appointments at CBOs' centers and home visits.

1.1.1. Case managers identify beneficiaries for support through a thorough assessment process. Cases that meet predetermined vulnerability criteria are then referred for emergency cash assistance. Referrals to other appropriate support services (both to other CARE services and to other organizations) are made for cases that fall outside that criteria. CARE's assessment process will ensure that the most vulnerable groups (including women at risk, female-head households, people with mobility issues, the elderly, etc.) have greater access to the services available. Case managers are supported by a team of trained Syrian volunteers.

1.2. Follow-up sessions and home visits for vulnerable cases—especially female headed households and other refugees with specific needs (critical medical condition, disability, etc.).

1.2.1. Case managers follow-up on individual cases and referrals to ensure vulnerable households have obtained the required support.

2.1. Distribute emergency cash assistance (average of 225 USD/case over 4 months) to 7000 households (4,570 in Irbid, 1,930 in Mafrqa, 500 in /Southern Amman and surrounding areas).

2.1.1. Emergency cash assistance is distributed to the most vulnerable families.

2.1.2. Follow-up with especially vulnerable cases from cash assistance and provide additional support as needed (e.g., case management support as above).

2.1.3. Distribution points are monitored; follow-up interviews with beneficiaries are conducted⁸.

Delivery mechanism: CARE Jordan will identify three local partners to host this project and support CARE in the identification and verification of beneficiaries. While the CBOs' input will be vital throughout project implementation, they will have no day-to-day responsibilities for the running of the project; rather, CARE staff will be seconded to the CBO. In order to facilitate capacity-building and skills transfer, CBOs will be invited to propose staff and volunteers to work on the CARE project, and CBO staff will be invited to attend trainings and participate in information sessions.

Desired Impact

Provision of emergency cash assistance will ensure 7000 families are able to absorb financial shocks and maintain a basic standard of family wellbeing.

Financial Breakdown (in USD)

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Relief Items	7000	Varies	1,624,000
Project Support	7026	Varies	32,932
Operations and Equipment	15	Varies	32,400
Project staff	27	Varies	154,224
Sub-total direct costs			1,850,556
Administrative costs (7%)			129,539
Total			1,980,095

⁸ All assessment and monitoring data will be shared with UNHCR (RAIS) and partners to improve coordination and identification of needs and gaps.

- ❖ Full budget breakdown available.

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Contact information

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Project Sheet--CARE Jordan

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Community Awareness-Raising for Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Protection

Context

Since March 2011, the conflict in Syria has created significant displacement of populations into neighboring countries. Official estimates suggest that there are now over 290,000 Syrians in Jordan, including 242,162 individuals registered with UNHCR and another 54,805 awaiting registration (as of 25/2/13).⁹ With up to 3,000 Syrians seeking registration daily, UNHCR projects that 300,000 Syrians will be in country by June 2013 (UN RRP).¹⁰ Most Syrians entering Jordan have limited means, having crossed the border with minimal clothing, savings and resources. An estimated 53% of refugees are female, and in urban areas up to 80% reside in rental units with limited income. Most Syrians in urban areas therefore present increasingly acute needs and high levels of dependency on humanitarian assistance. According to UNHCR cash working group's sector-wide assessment, it is assumed that 60% of refugees in Jordan are classified as vulnerable.

Additionally, UNHCR and CBO partners working with Syrian refugees have raised protection concerns relating to female-headed households and children. Child labor, early marriage, gender-based violence and transactional sex remain potential threats to Syrians' wellbeing as families become increasingly destitute.

Over the last 8 months, CARE Jordan has provided a variety of services to vulnerable Syrians, with a specific focus on female-headed households. These activities include: assessments of urban refugee families; distribution of emergency and winterization cash vouchers (funded by UNHCR and OCHA); distribution of non-food items to Syrian families (funded by German Ministry of Foreign Affairs); assessment, referral, case management and psychosocial services (funded by the Austrian Development Agency); and cash vouchers and non-food items (NFIs) for vulnerable Jordanian families.

The proposed project seeks to address the critical needs of 655 Syrian families residing Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba¹¹ by providing well-targeted information, knowledge and tools to address the protection concerns of each community. Specifically, the proposed project aims to raise awareness of individuals' right to protection as well as provide referrals to existing CARE and other international and local assistance programming.

⁹ UNHCR Syria Regional Response (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>)

¹⁰ Given current arrival rates, it is expected that this number will be exceeded.

¹¹ Includes Madaba and surrounding areas of South Amman and the Jordan Valley; CARE has chosen to work in Madaba based upon the recommendation of UNHCR.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
City of Irbid	250	1,100
City of Mafraq	245	1,078
City of Madaba	160	704

Assessment of Needs

CARE Jordan has conducted comprehensive community assessments in Irbid, Mafraq and Madaba/Southern Amman and surrounding areas. On-going data from these assessments suggest that immediate needs amongst the most vulnerable families reflect extremely limited access to cash at the household level, undermining families' capacity to meet costs related to rent and to access specialized health care, food and other essential items. CARE's ongoing assessments show that on average, refugee families experience at least a 90 JD shortfall between their monthly income and expenditure and are increasingly falling in to debt. They remain extremely vulnerable to shocks (medical emergencies), loss of employment (arrest/exploitation), and reduction in assistance from CBOs. CARE and UNHCR estimate that 60% of Syrians living in Urban areas are vulnerable. While many have successfully registered with UNHCR there continues to be a considerable number of Syrian families who have not yet registered (over 50,000). Families who are awaiting UNHCR registration do not have access to state medical services, education services or WFP food vouchers.

Activities

1.1. Organize and conduct community-based awareness-raising activities on topics related to women's rights, protection mechanisms, child protection, gender-based violence and psychosocial support.

1.1.1. Hold 18 awareness-raising sessions (two sessions per month, per city) for up to 720 Syrian refugees and host community members (female only, and mixed-gender sessions as appropriate) on topics related to women's rights, protection mechanisms, child protection and gender-based violence.

1.1.2. Engage up to 325 Syrian refugees and community members (at least 60% women) into peer groups (single sex and mixed-gender groups of 25 individuals as appropriate) and support them to use their own skills and resources to develop activities and networks, as well as access community support systems in order to better address risks related to protection (150 individuals in Irbid, 100 in Mafraq, 75 in Madaba). An experienced trainer will be hired to train 14 Syrian volunteers (at least 7 female) to act as community mobilizers who will support CARE staff in identifying beneficiaries and support peer group activities.

1.1.3. Conduct a series of summer camps for up to 1,200 young men and women (between the ages of 15 and 30; at least 60% female) that focus on raising awareness of international protection standards, in addition to providing psychosocial support and facilitating the strengthening of community support mechanisms (600 individuals in Irbid and Mufraq, 300 in Madaba). An experienced trainer will be hired

to train 24 Syrian volunteers (at least 12 female) to support summer camp activities and assist in recruiting participants.

1.1.4. Organise children and youth interactive community theater and art-based activities around the themes of protection, child protection and gender-based violence (390 children total; 150 in Irbid and Mafraq, 90 in Madaba). An experienced trainer will be hired to train 15 Syrian volunteers (at least 8 female) to support theater and art-based activities, as well as assist in recruiting participants.

2.1. CARE's assessment team will identify vulnerable families to whom case managers will provide informational materials and refer cases to other support services (both CARE and external) as appropriate).

2.1.1. Information materials on topics related to protection, child protection, gender-based violence and psychosocial support will be prepared and disseminated.

2.1.2. Case managers follow-up on individual cases and referrals to ensure vulnerable households have obtained the required support.

Delivery mechanism: CARE Jordan will identify three local partners to host this project and support CARE in the identification and verification of beneficiaries. While the CBOs' input will be vital throughout project implementation, they will have no day-to-day responsibilities for the running of the project; rather, CARE staff will be seconded to the CBO. In order to facilitate capacity-building and skills transfer, CBOs will be invited to propose staff and volunteers to work on the CARE project, and CBO staff will be invited to attend trainings and participate in information sessions.

Desired Impact

Syrian refugees and local host communities have increase access to and awareness of social and psychosocial support in particular for vulnerable persons, especially women and children.

Financial Breakdown (in USD)

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Activities	42	Varies	101,000
Project Support	2955	Varies	81,294
Operations and Equipment	15	Varies	31,000
Project staff	21	Varies	113,952
Sub-total direct costs			327,246
Administrative costs (7%)			22,907
Total			350,153

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Contact information

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**PROJECT SHEET – INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC)
Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Provision of essential health, mental health and psychosocial support services for displaced Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Health

CONTEXT

As of 17 February 2013, there were 264,916 displaced Syrians registered with UNHCR in Jordan, including refugees awaiting registration, in both camps and urban areas. During a conference in Kuwait on 30 January, the UN noted that if the refugee flow into Jordan continues at the same rate as had been experienced over the past few months, Syrians in Jordan will soon comprise 11% of the total population of Jordan. The RRP had outlined a figure of 300,000 Syrians in Jordan by the end of June 2013—a figure which will likely be surpassed well before that time.

While the GoJ and UNHCR are leading a coordinated response to the influx of Syrian refugees, national and international organizations are working to fill critical gaps in available services. The Jordanian Ministry of Health (MoH) issued a policy in March 2012 extending governmental health care services to all registered Syrian refugees. From observation, implementation of the policy appears to be uneven, and only covers basic secondary and tertiary level care. Nationwide, there is also an absence of mental health services in both governmental and non-governmental primary health care (PHC) systems.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide comprehensive primary health care services and build the capacity of service providers to respond to chronic health conditions.
2. To fill gaps in mental health services by expanding essential case management services to areas with numerous Syrians, focusing on home-based care.

BENEFICIARIES

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
Mafraq	10,000
Ramtha	10,000
Irbid	10,000
Amman	10,000
Zarqa	10,000
Maan	10,000
Al Karak	10,000
Jordan Valley	10,000

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS

Gaps in primary and preventive health care services

The application of the March 2012 MoH policy providing PHC services free-of-charge to registered Syrian refugees remains far from comprehensive. Reports from numerous organizations indicate that free PHC services are not being provided to registered Syrian refugees at many MoH facilities, especially those in peripheral areas, while there are barriers to access for unregistered Syrians in the form of ‘foreigner’ service fees. As a result, increasing numbers of registered and unregistered Syrians are seeking health care services from non-governmental providers. With approximately 30% of registered Syrians residing in Amman, the number of displaced Syrians in need of PHC consultations in Amman is expected to increase. In addition, the majority of registered Syrians currently reside in Irbid, and increasing numbers of families leaving the border areas of Ramtha and Mafraq are settling in and around the city.

Mental health and psychosocial needs amongst Syrian refugees

The level of violence experienced in Syria and the psychological, emotional, and physical effects associated with loss and displacement augment the need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services among displaced Syrians in Jordan. The availability of mental health care and comprehensive social and case management services is limited throughout the country, for Jordanian citizens and even more difficult to access for Syrian refugees. The past year of violence in Syria has not only interrupted vital services such as health and education for families, but also lead to the loss of family members, subjection to or witnessing of severe violence, and conflict-induced physical disabilities. These experiences can generate serious mental, emotional, and psychological distress while hampering individual, family, and community recovery, especially during periods of protracted displacement. Although not all displaced Syrians suffer serious mental illness requiring acute psychiatric care, many are experiencing less severe but nonetheless enduring problems with the potential to degenerate and cause harmful consequences in the future.

Initial findings from the UN Task Force rapid assessment indicate a range of basic protection issues among vulnerable Syrians in Jordan, including occurrences of child labor and child marriage, and the separation of children, especially adolescent boys, from their parents and/or caregivers. Field reports confirm that many Syrian children, youth, and families experienced various forms of political violence prior to arrival in Jordan. Needed psychosocial services include supportive listening, manageable coping strategies, and screening and referrals for psychological conditions requiring specialized support.

ACTIVITIES

Summary

IMC will support the provision of comprehensive PHC services by providing equipment and supplies to clinics operating in areas with high numbers of Syrians, to increase their service provision capacity. To address the chronic disease burden amongst the Syrian population, IMC will also provide medications for chronic conditions and build the capacity of healthcare providers on the treatment and management of chronic conditions. Proposed MHPSS activities will expand essential case management services to areas with numerous Syrians, focusing on home-based care. IMC will also procure and supply psychotropic medications to support mental health services for the displaced Syrian population in Jordan.

DESIRED IMPACT

The basic health needs of displaced Syrians in Jordan are met, including care for chronic conditions.

Displaced Syrians in Jordan have access to mental health and psychosocial services that are provided along a continuum of care.

FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

	Total (USD)
<i>Staff and other personnel costs</i>	\$288,000
<i>Supplies, commodities and materials</i>	\$121,173
<i>Equipment, vehicles and furniture</i>	\$42,370
<i>Contractual services</i>	\$150,000
<i>General operating and other direct costs</i>	\$90,000
Total	\$691,543

VALIDITY

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Jordan**, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the **donor** be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Project Sheet- Intersos

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Child Protection for Syrian Refugees in Southern Jordan

Sector: Protection

Context

Syrian refugees hosted in Jordan are now 300,341 (registered and awaiting registration), out of which 108,026 living in Za'atri camp (53.6%). The majority of the population living outside the camp is settled in Irbid (15.8%) and Amman (14.3), while significant presence is also in the Governorate of Mafraq. According with UNHCR data, around 2.2% of refugees are settled in the Governorate of Ma'an in the South of Jordan with a total number of refugees in the South of Jordan estimated as 6,367 individuals. Although the South of Jordan hosts a smaller percentage of the total number of refugees, compared with the Northern Governorates and Amman, the presence of six thousands of Syrians (registered and awaiting registration) urges for appropriate response and assistance. Among the vulnerable groups, we have considered children from 0 to 11 (male 0 to 4 are the 4%, male 5 to 11 are the 11%, female 0 to 4 are the 10% and female 5 to 11 are the 11%), both UASC and with parents.

According the last UNICEF bi-weekly report "*A total of 542 children and 366 parents/caregivers in Mafraq, Irbid, Amman and Ma'an have been reached*" by their child protection activities called "Safe you, safe me". According UNHCR weekly report, "*Islamic Charitable Society (ICS) continues to offer life skills training, recreational activities, psychosocial support and better parenting sessions in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq, Amman, Zarqa, Karak, Ma'an and Deir Alla. Since the beginning of January, the project has reached over 188 adolescents aged 12-18 through life skills training and 180 children between 4-9 years old through recreational and psychosocial sessions*". Therefore Intersos, who is an active member of the CP/GBV WG will coordinate with UNICEF and the above mentioned IPs.

Project objectives

- To ensure a protective environment for 1,000 conflict affected boys and girls displaced in South Jordan;
- To provide accurate life-saving information and conduct mobilization to at least 500 conflict affected HHs (70% Syrian refugees, 30% Jordanian) through outreach activities.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Governorate of Karak	100	500
Governorate of Ma'an	300	1,500
Governorate of Aqaba	100	500

Assessment of Needs

Children Syrian refugees are at risk from different aspects and a response need to be coordinated and integrated among actors. Child Protection activities should take into consideration in a single glance the fact that the Government of Jordan has accepted Syrian children refugees in the public structures of educational system, the fact that in many families the child labour is the only source of livelihood (above all the female headed HHs), the fact that not all the families are reached by the cash assistance (that allows the parents to cope with school expenses where the school is not able to provide assistance to refugees (the majority of cases). As result of these gaps in the humanitarian assistance, due to the high number of refugees, the speed of influx into Jordan and the consequent movement to the less overwhelmed South, the saturation of the public structures, children are at risk of exploitation, black labour market, lack of education, poor hygiene conditions. Establishing a child protection program, able to assist the families and the children as first step, and to refer to specialized service providers the extremely vulnerable cases, and coordinating with other working groups at Amman level is an important action that should be taken in Southern Governorates, where the presence of INGOS is less massive than in the North.

Activities

- needs/condition survey through outreach teams
- information campaign for parents about services available (enrolment in public schools, health, food, shelter) through outreach teams
- referral system implemented through participation in WGs at Amman level and through direct contacts
- recreational/psychosocial activities targeting 1,000 children through outreach teams
- non formal education activities targeting 500 children through outreach teams

Desired Impact

- Three Governorates mapped about CP issues/children conditions
- 1,000 HHs provided with life-saving information through outreach
- At least 1,000 conflict affected children are provided with psychosocial support through positive recreational activities and non formal education
- Referral system is set up for identified most at risk at vulnerable children

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Personnel 4 months	15	7,000	105,000
Supplies	1	1	10,000
Transport	5	7,000	35,000
Operational costs (lumpsum)	1	1	10,000
Total			160,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Jordan**, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the donor be interested in Intersos participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - IOM

Name of Emergency: Syrian Refugees Crisis in Jordan

Form of Assistance for Consideration: Early TB detection, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention Services for Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Sector: Health

Context

As Syrians continue to cross into Jordan in high numbers due to the civil unrest that began mid-March 2011 in Syria and the increase in demands due to the increase of the daily numbers of Syrians who are crossing the borders from an average of 500 person/day to 2,500 person/day tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the health concerns recognized by the Jordanian Ministry of Health (MOH) and health sector partners. The incidence of TB in Syria prior to the unrest was estimated to be 20/100,000 and the prevalence 23/100,000 (WHO, 2010), whereas the estimated prevalence in Jordan is 5/100,000 (WHO, 2010). In March 2012, IOM at MOH's request and in coordination with health partners started its active TB screening and TB awareness raising sessions in Ramtha and Mafraq transit facilities, later extending these activities to cover the Za'atri camp and Syrians living with host communities across Jordan using a mobile TB team. Confirmed TB cases are referred to Al Noor Sanatorium, a missionary TB facility located 10 km from Za'atri Camp to evaluate the patients' status and prescribe the appropriate treatment regimen for each patient, based on the Jordanian national tuberculosis programme (NTP). After hospital discharge the diagnosed TB cases continue on directly-observed therapy (DOT) under the follow-up of the IOM health team. Contact tracing and further investigations are also initiated by the IOM team.

As of 24 February 2013, 46 TB cases were detected, (36 pulmonary and 10 extra-pulmonary TB, of which 9 have successfully completed their treatment), out of 246 suspected cases from a screened pool of 151,388 refugees based on chest x-ray findings, signs/symptoms of TB and medical history. 4 of the diagnosed TB cases have been confirmed as multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). As of 24 February the total number of detected TB cases corresponds to TB prevalence of 30 /100,000 in the screened population.

IOM aims to improve access to active TB detection, treatment and prevention services among Syrian refugees in different locations of the Kingdom.

To continue providing TB services to the Syrian who are crossing the borders with a dramatically increase of the influx since the mid of December, 2012 as shown in the reported statistics, IOM needs for the coming four months (March- June) to recruit additional medical staff and more resources to be able to expand TB activities TB Screening, TB detection, follow up, Directly observed therapy (DOT) and awareness raising activities in different locations of the Kingdom to prevent the spread of TB.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
New Camp (Azrak)	10,000	40,000
Surrounding areas	15,000	60,000

Assessment of Needs

Since March, 2012, IOM started its active TB screening and TB awareness raising sessions in Ramtha and Mafraq transit facilities, later extending these activities to cover the Za'atri camp and Syrians living with host communities across Jordan including the scattered communities from south to north using a mobile TB team, 46 TB cases were detected from a screened pool of 151,388 Syrian refugees which reflects a prevalence of 30/100,000 population (compared to the WHO estimate (2010) from Syria prior to the crisis 20/100,000). This is considered a critical issue and requires an immediate response from health providers.

Desired Impact

IOM expects to notify Jordanian Ministry of Health of up to 30 confirmed TB cases among Syrian Refugees by screening 10,000 Syrian Refugees, which in turn is expected to lead to decrease morbidity and mortality due to TB among Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan by end of December, 2013.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	# of units	Cost per unit USD	Total
Awareness raising	Per month	4	5,200	20,800
Screening , TB detection, follow up, Treatment DOT	Per month	4	19,688	78,752
Sub-total				99,552
7% Support Costs				6,969
Total				106,521

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after two month from date of submission.

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Project sheet –IOM

Border Transit Assistance to Syrian Refugees

Transportation of Syrian Refugees from border to the camps in Jordan

Sector: Protection

Context

As result of the intensifying violence in recent months in Syria, refugees have crossed the Syrian/Jordanian border points in ever-increasing numbers, bringing the number of Syrian refugees in Jordan registered with UNHCR as of 26 February to 245,536. 48% of Syrians arriving in Jordan are women, 19% are children and 15% are elderly.

Since the opening of Za'atri camp on 29 July 2012, in coordination with UNHCR, the Jordanian Government, and the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), IOM has provided emergency transportation assistance from collection areas at the border to Za'atri refugee camp to over 184,558 persons fleeing the conflict in Syria (as of 26 February 2013). As part of its transportation assistance, IOM provides newly arriving refugees with reception services including rapid health checks and provision of basic emergency NFIs.

With the establishment of new camp(s) and transit facility, and in conjunction with the now over-stretched capacities of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) in providing transport and reception assistance to arriving Syrian refugees, IOM is currently planning to extend and replicate its fully civilian emergency transportation operations. IOM intends to collect and transport refugees from border areas and the designated transit through a fully civilian transportation shuttling system to Za'atri camp, as well as to the two new camps bound to open soon at Zarqa and Azraq. In addition, IOM plans to fully engage in the Azraq camp management and coordination and provide technical support to Emirates-Jordan Camp (EJC) in Zarqa.

This project will allow IOM to continue to provide transport and comprehensive reception services for a minimum of 4 months, assisting approximately 360,000 Syrian refugees (based on average daily arrivals of 3,000 refugees from 1 January to 26 February).

Direct Beneficiaries

From border	Camps	Number of individuals
All newly arriving refugees from Syria	Za'atri, Azrak and EJC	To date: 184,558 Expected (end June): 360,000

Indirect beneficiaries

From border	Camps	Number of individuals
JAF, Jordan Police and Jordanian Intelligence Department	JHCO, UNHCR, WFP, NRC,	NA

Assessment of Needs

Since mid-August, IOM has facilitated the transportation of over 184,558 Syrian nationals, from Mafraq Transit Facility, to Za'atri refugee camp.

For all refugees, IOM provides immediate relief assistance and pre-registration as well as an initial health assessment, including health referrals to camp-based hospitals for those in need of urgent medical or war-related surgical care. Furthermore, IOM provides water upon embarkation, and hot tea and basic hygiene items upon arrival. To address the unpredictable weather conditions IOM also has in stock blankets that can be used by the newly arriving refugees before they receive the ones distributed by NRC/UNHCR. Furthermore, relevant information and data from the pre-registration manifests activity are then shared with UNHCR, camp managers and other stakeholders.

With the rapid increase in the influx of refugees to nearing 3,000 daily as of mid-January 2013, IOM implemented 24 hours shifts. With the opening of two new camps, EJC and Azraq, IOM will expand and replicate its operations at the two new locations in order to ensure the continuity of assisting in the civilian transportation of refugees from border areas to Za'atri camp. Donor support is crucial to the continuity of this operation, especially given the even farther distance at which the new camps are located in relation to the border areas. This will require higher operation expenses, including additional buses, maintenance of buses, fuel, security and operational staff, amongst others.

Crucial donor assistance is needed in order to support the mechanisms and resources necessary for IOM to sustain its emergency transportation and health services to arriving refugees.

Desired Impact

To contribute to on-going humanitarian efforts to alleviate suffering of populations affected by the crisis in Syria and crossing into Jordan through:

- Safe transportation and efficient reception services provided to refugees from border areas to refugee camps in Jordan;
- Accurate data on arrivals of refugees available daily to camp service providers, donors and other stakeholders;
- Record-keeping of all health screenings upon arrival and an effective referral system;

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Transportation of refugees	Per month	100,000	400,000
Initial Medical Screening and Referral	Per month	25,000	100,000
Sub-total			
7% Support Costs			35,000
Total			535,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the International Organization for Migration be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - JHAS & MEDAIR

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Provision of Health and Nutrition Assistance for Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Health

Context

Previous health and nutrition indicators of Syria show that acute malnutrition has been an issue with a GAM of 12% (UNICEF, 2010). 28% of children under five were stunted and 10% of children under five were classified as underweight (UNICEF, 2010). According to FAO (2011), early initiation of breast feeding amongst mothers was very low at 32% while reports on the national level indicate 46% (UNICEF, 2010). Only 37% of the children 6-9 months of age were fed with complementary foods (International Baby Food Action Network, 2011). Early initiation of breast feeding as well as exclusive breastfeeding at the age of 6 months is significantly lower in Jordan with 39 and 22% respectively (UNICEF, 2010). These findings suggest inadequate pre-existing health and nutrition preventive behaviours, especially poor infant and young child feeding practices. In emergency situations, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are even less likely than under stable conditions. Breast feeding practices especially need to be protected during emergencies as it is well known, that infants not breast fed are at a manifold higher risk of morbidity and mortality than breastfed children (Bahi R, et al. Bull of WHO 2005;83 (6):418-426).

Medair has entered a partnership with the Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) to integrate a Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) programme into the existing JHAS health structures and outreach areas. This includes AzZarqa, Al Mafrq, Irbid, ArRamtha, and Amman (in the communities of AbuNseir and Al Medina). This project will specifically improve the survival, growth and development of infants and young children as well as set-up surveillance so the situation can be monitored and increasingly responded to if the situation deteriorates further. Children under five represent one of the largest vulnerable groups and JHAS and Medair will focus specifically on this group in the infant and young child feeding and health programme. Since children have the greatest morbidity and mortality, JHAS and Medair will focus on improving the key practices related to preventing the main causes of disease and death.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Urban areas		4,525 <i>(Including children ages 6 to 59 months, Pregnant and Lactating Women and young child-care givers).</i>

Assessment of Needs

The Medair assessment team arrived in Jordan on 12 September 2012 composed of experienced relief professionals experienced in shelter, health and nutrition. The initial team commenced a detailed mapping of humanitarian actors and gaps which led the team to focus on the needs of urban (non-camp) refugee households, and to geographically focus on the northern cities of Jordan. Additionally to secondary data analysis, community level assessments and the consultation with key informants and other relevant stakeholders occurred over a period of approximately three months.

Data collection included the following: 27 semi-structured stakeholder interviews with municipal authorities, health service providers, community leaders, and humanitarian actors; 12 semi-structured focus group discussions involving 81 participants of mixed gender and age utilizing checklists contextually adapted from the MIRA Framework; 32 household visits for direct observation of living situations and coping mechanisms, later followed by structured observation specifically in regards to potential shelter and cash assistance interventions.

Activities

Medair will support 6 JHAS Health Centers which services focus on Syrian refugees (in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Zarqa, Al Medina and AbuNseir). Especially existing outreach services will be strengthened and expanded.

JHAS and Medair in coordination with other NGOs, will continue the following activities as presented in the RRP:

- Follow up with the training provided to JHAS health providers and promoters in community mobilisation, active case findings/MUAC screening and referral, promotion of healthy nutritional behaviours.
- Support establishment of a referral network for identified cases of severe acute malnutrition in coordination with Nutrition working group/MoH.
- Management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition in supported health facilities in coordination with the nutrition working group and MoH
- Promote of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.

Desired Impact

The main objective of this project is to integrate nutrition into existing primary health care facilities which serve mainly Syrian refugees to prevent and respond to malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies and promote optimal nutritional status amongst children under five and women of reproductive age.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Project costs*	3 months	50,000	150,000**
Total			

* Beneficiary costs might be covered in GIK by other agencies (which are not included here). Most costs related to this project are costs designated to train, support and supervise medical staff and educators.

**Funding for the second quarter of 2013 for a one-year programme.

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Jordan**, the elements of the project note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should **the donor** be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet – Mercy Corps

Extremely Vulnerable Syrian Refugees in Central and Southern Jordan

Assistance to Persons with Disability and Vulnerable Syrians in Host Communities

Sector: Protection

Context

Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers began fleeing the insecurity of their home country and entering the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in March, 2011. According to UNHCR data there are over 300,000 registered and awaiting registration Syrian refugees residing in Jordan as of February 26, 2013. Most are in towns and villages in and around northern cities including Irbid, Ramtha and Mafraq. Thousands of others are in transit camps in Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and Zaatari camp. There are plans to open another two camps close to Zarqa and Azraq with initial capacity of 50,000 people. While the focus of donors and agencies has shifted to the refugee camps the majority of Syrian refugee population lives in urban communities in Jordan. They face high living and rent costs depleting their already stretched resources and poor access to services, including health, education and protection. Local, national and international organizations are providing a range of humanitarian assistance but they struggle with the lack of funding and accurate data about the numbers of unregistered refugees and their vulnerability in urban communities. Persons with special needs, including persons with disabilities, chronic diseases, injuries, and elderly, are affected most by the displacement and lack of access to the services. While the camps and northern areas are covered to a certain degree through Handicap International (HI) and health care providers, refugees in central and south Jordan remain underserved. Mercy Corps proposes **to provide critical services to persons with disabilities (PWD) and most vulnerable Syrians in urban communities through provision of complimentary non-food items and assistive and mobility equipment.** The proposed project will contribute to **Objective 2:** Mobilize communities and CBOs to respond to Syrian's needs and to support their self-reliance through provision of social support and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons with a focus on women and children under **Protection Sector of RRP4 for Jordan.**

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Amman	125	125 (100 Syrian and 25 Jordanian)
Zarqa	75	75 (50 Syrian and 25 Jordanian)
Maan	75	75 (50 Syrian and 25 Jordanian)

Assessment of Needs

Persons with special needs, including persons with disabilities, chronic diseases, persons at risk of developing definitive impairments and elderly, are affected most by the displacement and lack of access to services due to their limited mobility and exposure to the information. The assistance to these groups of population is further constrained by the lack of data on PWD and vulnerable Syrians in urban communities. Some studies conducted by local and international organizations in Amman and northern Jordan report a range of 35% to 55% of respondent households have special needs. HI, Caritas, and Nour Hussein Foundation are working with wounded and persons with special needs through referrals they receive from

Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) clinics and public hospitals. They estimate though that there are bigger numbers of “hidden” persons with disabilities and special needs who do not have access to any services. Our house-to-house visits in Mafraq confirm that that at least 25% of visited households have special needs. In spring 2012 our rapid PWD assessment of 96 cases in northern Jordan demonstrated that out of 37 disability cases under 18 years old 54% had multiple disabilities and 57% required assistive and mobility equipment; and out of 41 case above 18 years old, 78% had physical disability and 83% required assistive and mobility equipment. Central and southern Jordan areas remain largely underserved. Therefore, Mercy Corps proposes to work with local organizations and service providers to provide assistive and mobility equipment and complimentary non-food items to persons with special needs in central and southern Jordan to alleviate their suffering and improve their quality of life.

Activities

Mercy Corps will work with its local and international organizations, such as Islamic Charity Center, ACTED/REACH, CARE, and HI to identify 250 “hidden” Syrian persons with special needs in urban communities and do a needs assessment in equipment and other services through house-to-house visits and mobile teams. ACTED through its mapping exercise in urban communities and CARE through its cash assistance program in Amman has data on Syrian persons with disabilities and special needs. Mercy Corps in cooperation with local PWD organizations has been working with vulnerable Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees for over seven years in Jordan. Mercy Corps will work with the local partner organizations, such as Al Hussein Foundation, Zenid, Nour Hussein Foundation to run assessments, identify and distribute appropriate assistive and mobility equipment (including wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aid, glasses, etc.), and complimentary non-food items (including individual blanket, mattress, towels, diapers). Mercy Corps will target 50 cases of wounded Syrian with prosthetics support. Referral mechanisms will be established to address other needs of the beneficiaries, including psychosocial support and medical assistance. In addition, Mercy Corps and local partners will work with 75 Jordanian persons with special needs, prioritizing children, and provide them with assistive and mobility equipment. The project duration is three months.

Desired Impact

- 200 Syrian persons with special needs (including persons with disabilities and chronic deceases, and persons at risk of developing definitive impairments, elderly) receive assistive and mobility equipment
- 200 Syrian persons with special needs (including persons with disabilities and chronic deceases, and persons at risk of developing definitive impairments, elderly) receive complimentary non-food items.
- 75 Jordanian persons with special needs (including children with disabilities and chronic deceases, elderly) receive assistive and mobility equipment

Financial Breakdown

	Total (USD)
Personnel	53 051
Assistive and mobility equipment	122 738
Complimentary non-food items	61 045
Service contracts with PWD service providers	64 324
Running costs (office/equipment)	8 519
Communication & visibility	3 326
Total Direct Charges	313 003
Indirect Charges (7%)	21 910
Total	334 913

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should a donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - Mercy Corps

Shelter for Syrian Refugees in Northern Jordan

Upgrade of Sub-standard Urban Dwellings of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities

Sector: Shelter

Context

Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers began fleeing the insecurity of their home country and entering the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in March, 2011. According to UNHCR data there are over 300,000 registered and awaiting registration Syrian refugees residing in Jordan as of February 26, 2013. Most are in towns and villages in and around northern cities including Irbid, Ramtha and Mafraq. Thousands of others are in transit camps in Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and Zaatari camp. There are plans to open another two camps close to Zarqa and Azraq with initial capacity of 50,000 people. While the focus of donors and agencies has shifted to the refugee camps the majority of Syrian refugee population lives in urban communities in Jordan. They face high living and rent costs depleting their already stretched resources and poor access to services, including health, education and protection. Often Syrian families settle in sub-standard urban dwellings or temporary shelters and public buildings to save on rent costs and cope with the decreasing availability of suitable accommodations. Cash assistance is provided to offset the rent costs of Syrian refugees in urban dwellings which does not necessarily address the poor living conditions of these families. With the growing numbers of refugees crossing into Jordan and limited suitable accommodation this problem will only exacerbate. Mercy Corps has winterized 100 sub-standard homes and shelters in Mafraq and proposes **to upgrade 200 homes and shelters in Mafraq, Irbid and Balqa governorates to meet set standards providing Syrian refugees with dignified living conditions.** The proposed project will contribute to **Objective 3: Vulnerable Syrian refugees accommodated in sub -standard urban dwellings of host communities enjoy upgrading of their shelter to set standards under Site Development, Shelter & Camp Management Sector of RRP4 for Jordan.**

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Irbid	50	500* (250 Syrian and 250 Jordanian)
Mafraq	50	500 (250 Syrian and 250 Jordanian)
Ramtha	50	500 (250 Syrian and 250 Jordanian)
Balqa	50	500 (250 Syrian and 250 Jordanian)

Assessment of Needs

Mercy Corps conducted assessment in Mafraq city in late September 2012 neighborhood and in Irbid villages in January 2013 focused on Syrian families living in host communities in sub-standard dwellings. A significant portion of refugee housing consists of metal, plastic and sometimes wooden or cracked concrete roofs. Window openings have either no glass at all or poorly fitted frames that let in wind and rain. Most of the homes have no main door, but instead use a blanket to hang over the entry. Most of the roofs on

these temporary structures are cracked or have gaps which allow rain in during winter months. The most vulnerable refugee households are living in barely livable structures and endure incredible suffering during the winter months and rainy season. Due to limited availability of suitable accommodations and growing numbers of Syrian refugees we also witness several families moving in together and living in sub-standard homes and shelters. According to ACTED/REACH mapping exercise there are 26% of Syrian refugees in Balqa living in temporary accommodation and public buildings. With the current rates of incoming refugees, the existing and new camps will be filled in one month. If Jordan continues with the open border policy we will see more refugees settling in urban communities in abandoned and public buildings, as well as temporary shelters.

Activities

Through our shelter winterization experience in Mafraq Mercy Corps has developed a successful system of identifying, assessing, selecting and contracting out rehabilitation and upgrade works for sub-standard dwellings of Syrian refugees. The system includes assessment forms and set selection criteria based on the vulnerability. A standard rental agreement has been developed to ensure that Jordanian landlord commit to the fixed cost and duration of the rent. Mercy Corps has contracted construction companies employing 3 teams each that provide quality and timely rehabilitation works based on agreed work orders for each house and shelter. Mercy Corps proposes to build upon its experience and upgrade 200 homes of Syrian refugees residing in inadequate and unsafe housing structures in Mafraq, Irbid, and Balqa to set standards. Renovations include installing doors and windows, covering rooftops with special plastic sheets to prevent rain water from getting in, water and sanitation upgrades, and more. Landlords who will receive these property upgrades in return for a guarantee s/he will not raise the rent for 12 months. The priority will be given to public structures and other shelters that host big number of or extended Syrian refugee families.

Desired Impact

- 200 Syrian households in Irbid, Mafraq and Balqa areas receive upgrades to their dwellings to set standards, including windows, doors, waterproof roofs, and other small upgrades. With an average family size of 5 people this will benefit 1,000 Syrian refugees and 1,000 Jordanian host families in Mafraq, Irbid, and Balqa.

Financial Breakdown

	Total (USD)
Personnel	47 309
Rehabilitation works	411 840
Running costs (office/equipment)	8 519
Communication & visibility	3 326
Total Direct Charges	470 994
Indirect Charges (7%)	32 970
Total	503 963

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should a donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Read Nimri, Deputy Country Director, Mercy Corps Jordan, +962 (0) 77 2000 820, rnimri@jo.mercycorps.org, or Elena Buryan, Emergency Response Team Leader, Mercy Corps Jordan, +962 (0) 77 555 3030, eburyan@jo.mercycorps.org.

Project Sheet – Movement for Peace

Syria Response Plan in Jordan

Project Title: Improve physical conditions of the most vulnerable Syrian population living in Zarqa Municipality and surrounding areas

Sector: Health

Context

- Jordan has been receiving a large number of people fleeing from Syria since the beginning of the crisis. According to UNHCR statistics. The trend drastically changed in July '12 and August '12 when 39,037 people entered in Jordan. In monthly average, 13,114 people have fled from Syria in the last quarter of 2012. Since the beginning of 2013 (until 11th of February) there were 62,337 new arrivals. Up-to-date the number of people registered or waiting for it under UNHCR is 296,967 (53% female). According to the age-group, 18% of the total are between 0-5 years old, 38% are between 6-17 years old, 42% are between 18-59 years old, and 1% are more than 60 years old.
- Until now, UNHCR have received 19.19% of the required funds of the Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP). In the case of OCHA, 20.46% of the requested amount has been received for Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP).
- The proposed action will focus on health and will target the refugee families identified in Zarqa Municipality mainly, by offering special assistance to people with special needs and people with disabilities. This based on an in-depth identification on disability that Movement for Peace (MPDL) and its local partner Community Development Committee (CDC) have begun in February in Zarqa Municipality, finding that 29 persons (7 females and 22 males) out of 100, have any kind of disability or special need, 24 of them stated that were related to war causes.

Beneficiaries

Movement for Peace (MPDL) expects that at least 30 people with disabilities and special needs, belonging to families fleeing from Syria in Zarqa Municipality, will directly benefit from the action. Considering an average of 5 members per family, indirect beneficiaries will be 150 people.

Assessment of Needs

Despite the effort already done in Zarqa Municipality by local, national and international actors, a rapid assessment conducted in Dec.'12, revealed that many needs are not covered yet.

As for instance: i) Psychosocial support to refugees who suffered violence and trauma due to the conflict in Syria; ii) Specialized health care assistance to people with special needs and people with disabilities; iii) Financial assistance in order to enable people to cover their food needs as

well as rental costs and therefore promote refugees autonomy; iv) Support to Syrian refugees in integrating into Jordanian labor market in order to limit informal labor market and guarantee quality job placement; v) Women and young girls' protection; vi) Education support.

As abovementioned, MPDL and CDC have begun an in-depth identification on disability. In a first stage, findings show that 29 people (22 males and 7 females) have any kind of disability or special needs, 24 of them stated war causes. According to the age-group, 3.45% of the total are between 0-10 years old, 3.45% are between 11-18 years old, 20.69% are between 19-30, 20.69% are between 31-59 years old, and 51.72% of the disabilities cases are more than 60 years old.

Activities

- Summary of activities

Activity 1 – Identification, clustering and establishment of special treatment for people with special needs and with disabilities among the members of the target families: During the first weeks of the action, the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) specialists' team will identify those people among the target Syrian families that have any kind of physical special need or disability. Clustering will be done according to their disability or special need in order to establish an adequate rehabilitation treatment.

Activity 2 – Provision of at least 450 rehabilitation sessions for people with disabilities and special needs: the CBR specialists' team will provide the appropriate treatment for the most urgent cases, as identified under Activity 1. Treatments will be done at the CBR centre located in Zarqa Municipality and at beneficiaries' homes. CBR centre is fully equipped for providing high quality rehabilitation sessions.

Activity 3 – Provision of 25 assistive devices. The most urgent cases of disability or injury will received one or more assistive devices such as crutches, wheelchairs, walkers and other kind of devices.

- Delivery mechanism

MPDL will be responsible of technical and financial follow-up according to the internal and donor's regulations. MPDL will be in charge of coordination with the action monitoring team of the implementing partner (CDC) and with other key actors (UNHCR, local NGOs, INGOs, etc.).

Desired Impact

Movement for Peace – MPDL expects that at least 30 people with disabilities and special needs improve their level of functioning, such that they can be more active and independent by the end of June 2013.

According to their needs, assistive devices will be provided and they will receive rehabilitation sessions for different specialties: physical therapy (restores function for individuals who have

experienced neuromuscular or skeletal dysfunction), occupational therapy (assists individuals by helping them adapt to their social and physical environment), hearing and speech therapy (address general communication and hearing dysfunction) and special education therapy (helps learners with special needs achieve a higher level of personal self-sufficiency and success in school and community).

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total USD
1.1. Project Manager (33%)	3	484.04	1,452.12
1.2. Accountant (20%)	3	242.80	728.40
1.3. Physical therapist (70%)	3	465.68	1,397.04
1.4. Occupational therapist (70%)	3	465.68	1,397.04
1.5. Special education specialist (70%)	3	465.68	1,397.04
1.6. Hearing and speech therapist (70%)	3	465.68	1,397.04
1.7. Field Officer (33%)	3	1,386.06	4,158.18
1.8. Finance Manager MPDL (20%)	3	254.24	762.72
Sub-total 1. Human Resources			12,689.58
2.1. Local transportation	3	197.65	592.95
2.2. Hospitality for sessions	3	169.49	508.47
Sub-total 2. Local transportation and hospitality			1,101.42
3.1. Assistive devices	25	353.11	8,827.75
3.2. Medical disposable supplies (sanitary napkins. mask. gloves...) for rehabilitation sessions.	3	282.49	847.47
3.3. Tympanometry device.	1	7,062.15	7,062.15
3.4. Material, stationary and educational tools for rehabilitation sessions.	3	141.24	423.72
3.5. Equipment and assistive devices maintenance	3	35.31	105.93

3.6. Printing informative material about rehabilitation services.	1	247.18	247.18
Sub-total 3. Equipment. material and supplies			17,514.20
4.1. Translation	15	35.31	529.65
4.2. Financial services (bank commissions. chequebooks....)	3	21.74	65.22
4.3. Utilities (Electricity. Heating Fuel. Water)	3	79.71	239.13
4.4. Communication (Telephone. Internet. Mobile)	3	54.35	163.05
4.5. Office Maintenance	3	23.55	70.65
Sub-total 4. Other services			1,067.70
Total (USD)			32,372.90

Validity

Given the nature of the proposed action, this will be valid for the whole timeframe covered by RRP.

If donors are interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNESCO

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

“Syrian Hour Radio programme: Sa'aSuriya, to provide life-saving information and counselling to vulnerable Syrian refugees in Irbid and surrounding areas”

Sector: Protection

Context

A high number of the Syrian refugees in Jordan lack awareness or have difficulty in acquiring information about their protection rights and support services available for their pressing needs (shelter, food, education, health, and psychosocial counselling etc.). Furthermore, Syrian refugees are affected by anxiety and traumas and prefer to keep a low profile rather than approaching service providers. This is the case for example of women heading households who are mostly in need of special protection services but face challenging barriers in accessing the most appropriate information sources and making informed-decision especially concerning their children.

UNESCO Amman has responded with a radio project called Al Sa'aSuriya. The project uses the medium of radio to address the emergency situation of Syrian refugees in the northern, urban areas of Jordan. Together with the local implementing partner Un Ponte Per (UPP) and in cooperation with Yarmouk FM, whose coverage capacity includes the entire governorate of Irbid and part of the governorate of Mafraq, a bi-weekly radio program is produced. In each of the episode, updates about the Syrian emergency, guidance on the available assistance services for refugees and counselling is provided. Implementing Funds for the pilot project were provided by SIDA and were sufficient for 3 months only. A two-month extension, funded by UNFPA, is currently ongoing.

UNESCO seeks to build on the project further for a longer duration and to expand its outreach to more governorates in order to reach more beneficiaries. Next to Yarmouk FM, the radio program will also be broadcasted by Farah el Nas, whose coverage capacity includes the Zarqa and Amman governorate. With an active involvement of youth, a community based radio program is produced and broadcasted and will provide service information and counseling for the urban Syrian refugee community in Jordan. This group doesn't always have access to information about available services nor ways to benefit from these services provided.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Urban Syrian Refugees residing in Irbid, Mafraq, Amman and Zarqa governorate	2,000 households will receive portable radios and listen to the programme	20,000 (55% women) (based on a reach of 10ppl perradio)
	-	25,000(55% women)Syrian listeners
Hosting Community	At least 3,000 households will listen to the programme	30,000(55% women) Jordanian (based on a reach of 10 ppl per radio)

Assessment of Needs

Despite the interventions of several humanitarian organizations and of the Jordanian Government, urban Syrian refugees are extremely poor and vulnerable and not all of them have access to services. In many cases this is mainly due to a lack of awareness on their rights, guidance and orientation among the existent services in the community as well as of a weak information flow between humanitarian actors and beneficiaries. Lack of information is increasing refugees' vulnerabilities, potential exploitations and cases of violence. Adolescents being involved in child-labour activities have been reported, in addition to the existence of early and forced marriages, both factors preventing students from going to school. In spite of already existing referral services, many displaced Syrians households might not even be aware that Jordan public schools are accessible to the registered school-age Syrians free-of-charge or those protection mechanisms for women victims of violence are available in the community.

Given the critical and poor displacement living conditions and the widespread low levels of literacy revealed through various assessments, the majority of Syrians residing in the host community do not have access to media and information sources with the consequence of preventing non only their access to basic life-saving information but also their involvement and participation in the humanitarian response. Especially Syrian women and young people, who are particularly affected by the crisis, do not have a platform and/or tools to express their needs and be heard, which makes them feel isolated.

Activities

The project aims to build on its pilot by expanding the duration (six months) and the outreach (four governorates) of the radio program. The following activities will be conducted:

- In collaboration with Yarmouk Radio and Farah al Nas Radio, 10 young people within the Syrian community, male and female, are selected and trained on radio reporting, editing and

broadcasting. They develop reportages among the Syrian refugee community in Jordan that will later be broadcasted.

- A radio program consisting of a total of 48 episodes is planned, produced and broadcasted. The program is dedicated to the Syrian refugees with a special focus on women and youth
- The content of the program is constantly monitored. Moreover, the program is advertised and visibility measures are undertaken.
- Complementary, a Facebook page is created, updated and dedicated to the radio program and collects questions and concerns raised by Syrian users
- The project team participates in UN clusters, holds briefing with UN clusters' chairs, field visits to CBOs and LNGOs, and undertakes networking activities with humanitarian actors.
- A mapping of assistance and protection services available for Syrian refugees in Jordan is conducted, and a roster of experts available for broadcast is compiled.

The activities will be delivered through the local implementing partner Un Ponte Per (UPP) and in cooperation with Yarmouk FM and Farah al Nas.

Desired Impact

“UNESCO expects 10 Syrian youth actively involved in the production of the radio and to have 75,000 listeners regularly following the bi-weekly radio program Al Sa’a al Suriya that provides life-saving information and counselling to vulnerable Syrian refugees in Irbid and surrounding areas by end of June 2013.”

Financial Breakdown

Item	Unit	Number	Cost
Subtotal Personnel			\$23,310
Subtotal Activity costs			\$96,160
Subtotal Support costs			\$8700
TOTAL			\$128,170

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should you be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal is available which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNESCO

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Project Title: Water education campaign in Za'atari Camp and hosting communities

Sector: WASH

Context

In addition to Jordan's natural water scarcity, the pressure of a growing population and the significant refugee migration from the region into Jordan has placed an immense burden on the country to supply adequate amounts of water to the people. As of 21st February 2013, 231,751 Syrians have registered with UNHCR. According to Jordanian authorities, more than 200,000 Syrians entered the country since March 2011, while hundreds of people are crossing the Jordanian border weekly and seeking refuge in the Kingdom. The issue of water scarcity is further exacerbated by the fact that the Syrian population is used to having access to a large amount of water in their country and use water freely, they are not aware of and not accustomed to the differing water situation in Jordan.

Since July 2012, UNESCO's Amman Office has already undertaken a number of pilot activities focusing on changing behaviour in water usage and conservation. While these activities were carried out in all 10 governorates of Jordan, special emphasis was placed on areas in the north of the country where there is a large Syrian population. The activities conducted were as follows:

- 1) A situation analysis on the current water situation in Jordan including the impact of climate change and migrant populations on water usage patterns.
- 2) The development of a comprehensive information and communication tool-kit that features a training manual for Grades 1-10 in Arabic and English and a compact disc that contains videos on water re-cycling, conservation and management.
- 3) Piloting a series of successful trainings were conducted in Ramtha and Mafraq, Irbed, Jarash, Ajlun, Amman, Ma'daba, Zarqa, Ma'an and Aqaba where teachers as well as the Ministry of Education directorate staff were trained using the manual.
- 4) A series of successful trainings were conducted for different groups within the Jordanian community i.e. Imams at mosques, housewives, NGOs and media.

The pilot initiative was not only highly successful but also produced a comprehensive set of materials that can be readily up-scaled for a national rollout.

Project objective: Changing the water usage behavior of the migrant population in northern Jordan by providing targeted and effective guidelines.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Za'atari Camp/host communities	-	85,515*(50% girls)
Hosting communities in north Jordan	10,000	50,000 (55% women) (based on av. of 5 ppl/hh)

*Based on UNHCR figures of refugee children aged 5-17 years at the Za'atari camp/host communities as of 21 Feb 2013

Assessment of Needs

Syrian refugees escaping escalating violence in Syria are not familiar with the water conditions in Jordan. In spite of sharing borders with Jordan, the situation in terms of water availability is very different in the two countries with Syria having far more water than Jordan, unlike their Jordanian counterparts, Syrians are not used to water rationing or water conservation. Therefore educating the Syrian population residing in Jordan about the water situation and the need for conservation is a critical part of responding to this difficult situation. In keeping with Jordan's strategic priorities for 2013-2017 (as seen in the UNDAF and the national agenda), of which water management is one, UNESCO seeks to contribute to the achievement of this priority through targeting those most in need of water education – being the Syrian population – in order to ensure water does not become a source of conflict between the refugees and their host communities.

Activities

As outlined in the 4th RRP, the activities will be divided into two components: 1) pertaining to schools in Za'atari and 2) pertaining to the host communities.

1) Pertaining to schools in Za'atari

- (i) Delivery of 25 training workshops for camp teachers using the existing water education tool-kit to communicate effective messages and information on water conservation in Jordan;
- (ii) Distribution of 27 short animated informational videos on simple water saving measures (developed by Jordanian students ages 8-12 and produced under the UNESCO H2Oooh! campaign) to camp teachers for classroom use.

2) Pertaining to the host communities

(i) Delivery of 8 community awareness sessions on water education in host communities in Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid and Zarqa where there is a large Syrian population:

- Participants will include teachers (identified by the Ministry of Education), community leaders and vulnerable households (identified through partner NGOs).

Awareness raising activities

- (i) Development and distribution of a concise leaflet offering practical and easily applicable guidance on sensible water use;
- (ii) Distribution of guidance devices to assist people to follow water conservation measures. E.g. an hourglass that times an individual's time in the shower etc;
- (iii) Airing a feature on water education on the existing UNESCO radio show for Syrian refugees "The Syrian Hour";
- (iv) Broadcasting of the H2Oooh! animated videos on local TV channels.

Desired Impact

- 85,515 children in Za'atari camp/host communities and 50,000 individuals in hosting communities are fully aware of the best water conservation practices and tools;
- Water consumption rate reduced at the camp and hosting communities;
- Children and individuals convey the information learnt to their households in the camp and in the host communities.

Financial Breakdown

Item	Budget (USD)
Activities (including, supplies, logistics etc)	173, 863
Personnel (including Consultancy etc)	22,602
Total	196,465

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Jordan**, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should **the donor** be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNESCO

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

“Sustaining Quality Education and Promoting Vocational Skills Development Opportunities for Young and Adult Female Syrian Refugees in Jordan”

Sector: Education

Context

With Syrian refugees numbering more than 285,000 (either registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR) at the end of February 2013 – 55% of which are children under the age of 18 – educational opportunities for conflict-affected youths are needed to enable them develop resilient attitudes, catch up with school, or acquire new skills that would enhance their future employment prospects. Furthermore, whether in camps or in host communities, 80% of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. The vast majority of new arrivals in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance are poor and particularly vulnerable, with a large number of female-headed households (32.7%) in addition to scores of unaccompanied and separated children.

The programmes and services offered to these vulnerable populations in Jordan have not been sufficient to keep up with the exponentially increasing numbers of mostly young and female Syrian refugees. UNESCO’s proposed activities aim to address the functional literacy, livelihood and vocational skills development needs of young and adult female Syrians to help rebuild their lives and alleviate the resource burden on Jordanian host communities.

With funding from another donor, UNESCO has developed a teacher training package on pedagogy and Psychosocial skills support and the training of trainers who will train teachers in schools with Syrian students is to commence in March 2013.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Camp/urban areas	-	117 Syrian youths (83 of which 50% are females at secondary and vocational and 34 of which 54% are females at tertiary levels)
Camp/urban areas	-	117 (100% women) Syrian adult females (67 (57%) of this group are heads of households)

Assessment of Needs

According to recent assessments conducted by UPP, IFRC and Care International, most refugees in Jordan reside in host communities in sub-standard accommodations rented at inflated prices. The cost of rent, food, and gas continue to rise, forcing refugee women to sell their dowry gold to survive. Of the few refugees that can find work, most are engaged in irregular jobs and many are exploited by their employers.

In Za'atri camp, a UNFPA study revealed that it is not uncommon for young female adolescents to be out of school and forced into early marriage as a means of survival and security. This further exacerbates their low level of literacy/education and the lack of awareness of their rights, making them vulnerable to violence and exploitation.

In another survey, the ICMC reported that the educational level of most Syrian refugees in Jordan is low, as 70% either have no formal education or did not complete primary school and only 4% have completed further education at the university or college level. For adolescents who are out of school, their education is often not prioritized as they can work to support the family.

Thus, whether in camp or host communities, the main challenges faced by Syrian women and youths continue to be livelihood and protection issues which UNESCO will address in this project.

Activities

- 1) Functional literacy, livelihood, income generation and vocational training for female youths and adults.
 - UNESCO will select, with the field support of DVV International in Jordan and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Education (MoE), the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL), and Questscope, highly motivated female Syrian facilitators to lead peer-to-peer training workshops that target socially disadvantaged women in camp and urban areas, especially those who are widows or heads of households due to the crisis.
 - The facilitators will meet on a daily basis and guide learning activities of the beneficiaries using a range of participatory methods (role play, debate/discussion, plays, etc.) which will enable learners to develop skills and challenge themselves within a learning context. Given the low level of literacy among many of the refugee women, the programme will employ a combination of innovative teaching-learning methods to empower learners to develop their own learning materials and activities to be suitable to the realities of their everyday lives. Participants' learning progress will be assessed through quarterly tests, administered by the programme facilitators and marked collectively by a group of supervisors and facilitators.

- UNESCO will improve knowledge of learners on functional literacy and life skills, including maternal health, prevention of disease, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and ability to read and understand basic medical instructions. Many beneficiaries will be trained in running profitable income generation activities to improve their families' living conditions. Furthermore, through the UNESCO radio programmes, broadcast in collaboration with Yarmouk Radio, will learn about their protection and children's rights, particularly against child labour, early marriage and ways to preclude domestic violence.
- 2) Vocational skill training for secondary and post-secondary level youths
- With funding from another donor, UNESCO is cooperating with the Department of Statistics (DOS) to launch a comprehensive census of 18-24 year old youths to map out their education and work background (if any) and self-declared need for vocational skills training.
 - Based on the results of the census, UNESCO will collaborate with the Ministry of Education (MoE)/Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Ministry of Labor (MoL)/Vocational Training Centre (VTC), to provide a range of relevant opportunities through various education and training pathways.
 - UNESCO will recruit, train and post 4 counsellors in the Zaatari camp and Amman to provide career guidance services and information about formal education and skills training opportunities such as internships, work-study programmes etc. available in Jordan or online as appropriate for the target group.

Desired Impact

- 1) UNESCO expects to have 117 Syrian women enrolled in functional literacy and life skills classes and undergoing training in various income-generating activities by the end of June 2013.
- 2) UNESCO expects to have matched 117 Syrian youths with relevant vocational and/or tertiary skills training programmes by the end of June 2013.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Functional literacy, livelihood, income generation training for female youths and adults			
Activities (including supplies, equipment)	Lump sum	-	92,555
Staff (trainers, facilitators, etc.)	Lump sum	-	46,278
Sub total			138,833
Vocational skill training for secondary and post-secondary level youths			
Activities (including supplies, equipment)	Lump sum	-	164,399

Staff(trainers, facilitators, etc.)	Lump sum	-	82,199
Sub total			246,598
Total			385,431

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet- UNFPA

Name of Emergency/Operation : Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Project Title: Provision of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) for Syrians in Jordan

Sector: Health

Context

The numbers of refugees fleeing the situation in Syria and coming to Jordan has dramatically increased. From February 1-20th there were 36,793 new arrivals in Jordan, with a total of 282,009 persons either registered or waiting registration with UNHCR. Since the beginning of the influx, refugees have received multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance upon arrival, including from GoJ, local NGOs, CBOs, INGOs and UN agencies.

However, the persistence in the flow of new arrivals, coupled with the limited capacity for further absorption of refugees in local communities, accelerated the opening of multiple transit facilities as well as a tented camp in the northern governorate of Mafraq (Za'atri). While agencies endeavour to maintain and strengthen levels of assistance for the scattered urban refugees living alongside their Jordanian peers, they also need to deploy significant resources to ensure essential services and assistance for refugees in Za'atri camp. Agencies are also preparing to establish additional camps, if refugee arrival numbers continue at their current level.

Whether in camps or in host communities, the ¾ of Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children dictating a solid response in reproductive health among other services. Emphasis has been placed on pregnant and lactating women and newborns and the amelioration of conditions in terms of quality service provision.

In addition, the pressure on scarce national and subsidised resources has dramatically increased. Consequently, it is essential to support Jordan's efforts to host Syrian refugees and provide them with quality health services.

- What has the response been thus far?

Currently, UNFPA Jordan continues to scale up its emergency program which aims to cover the needs of the refugees and the vulnerable local population in six governorates and in all the refugee camps within Jordan. The main areas of intervention are:

1. **Coordination:** UNFPA is chairing the Reproductive Health working group and participating actively in the national and field health WG.
2. **Capacity building:** UNFPA trains Governmental and nongovernmental service providers (IFH, MDM, JHAS, Aman, MFH, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, FFH, MSF...) on the topics of Reproductive Health including Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care.

3. **Providing Reproductive health services:** UNFPA supports providing RH services and awareness raising through 13 static clinics in Amman, Zarqa, Ramtha, Irbid, Mafraq including the 3 refugee camps and 3 Medical Mobile Units (northern governorates, Southern governorates and the Jordan Valley) and outreach teams. The main partners are MoH, Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS), Noor Al-Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF) and Al-Aman Society.

The project objectives

- 1) Minimizing preventable morbidity and mortality amongst refugees by ensuring continued access to high quality Reproductive health services including EmONC inside and outside the camps.
- 2) Support the MoH to strengthen its capacities to provide Emergency Obstetrical services to refugees and vulnerable Jordanians and to address increased pressure and caseloads on health facilities across the kingdom and especially in the Northern Governorates.
- 3) Increase the demand of health services through awareness raising activities and materials

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
<i>Za'atri Camp</i>	25,000
Asraq Camp	10,000
MAF Camp	10,000
Cyber City Camp	500
King Abdullah Park Camp	500
Mafraq	20,000
Ramtha	20,000
Irbid	80,000
Amman	100,000
Zarqa	30,000
Maan	10,000
Al karak	20,000
Jordan Valley	10,000

Assessment of Needs

Based on health data from Syria pre-conflict, reproductive health has been identified as one of the major challenges; as reflected through low uptake rate of family planning methods and lack of awareness on reproductive health issues including the awareness about the prevention of STIs and the health impact of early pregnancies. Worth noting that the RH indicators, for the geographic areas where most of the Syrians in Jordan come from are in general worst than the national average.

Activities

- i. will do an assessment of the Jordanian health system capacity to provide comprehensive RH and EmONC.
- ii. UNFPA will rapidly support partners in the provision of the Minimal Initial Services Package for Reproductive Health in Emergencies in order to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and will help with the transition to comprehensive RH services.
- iii. UNFPA will support MoH facilities and partners identified as referral hospitals for Emergency Obstetrical and Neonatal Care (EmONC).
- iv. UNFPA will strengthen the service networks and reproductive health referral mechanisms by supporting ambulance services, personnel and covering the cost of referral to out of camp health services.
- v. UNFPA will improve availability and access to EmONC and RH through capacity building and training of MoH and partners on MISP, Jordanian Reproductive Health Standards of Care and reporting.
- vi. UNFPA will strengthen links to communities and increase utilization of RH Services through awareness activities.
- vii. UNFPA
- viii. Coordination, data collection, monitoring and information sharing;

Desired Impact

Ensure access of the vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to quality reproductive health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels while minimizing the negative impact on Jordanian health systems and reducing maternal and newborn mortality by focusing on safe delivery and access to EmONC. UNFPA expects to have 100% of women deliver with the attendance of a skilled health worker in the camps and 90% of women in communities.

Financial Breakdown

	Total
Staff and other personnel costs	78,000 \$
Supplies, commodities and materials	160,000 \$
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	420,000 \$
Contractual Services	330,000 \$
General operating and other direct costs	69,160 \$
Total	1,057,160 \$

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Jordan**, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the **donor** be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNFPA

Name of Emergency/Operation : Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Project Title: Protection of Women and Girls refugees

Sector: Protection

Context

- The numbers of refugees fleeing the situation in Syria and coming to Jordan has dramatically increased. From February 1-20th there were 36,793 new arrivals in Jordan, with a total of 282,009 persons either registered or waiting registration with UNHCR. Since the beginning of the influx, refugees have received multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance upon arrival, including from GoJ, local NGOs, CBOs, INGOs and UN agencies.
- However, the persistence in the flow of new arrivals, coupled with the limited capacity for further absorption of refugees in local communities, accelerated the opening of multiple transit facilities as well as a tented camp in the northern governorate of Mafraq (Za'atri). While agencies endeavour to maintain and strengthen levels of assistance for the scattered urban refugees living alongside their Jordanian peers, they also need to deploy significant resources to ensure essential services and assistance for refugees in Za'atri camp. Agencies are also preparing to establish additional camps, if refugee arrival numbers continue at their current level.
- Whether in camps or in host communities, the ¾ of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children dictating a solid response in terms of protection and response to all kinds of violence.

Current response

Currently, UNFPA's program aims to cover the needs of the vulnerable population in six governorates and in the refugee camps within Jordan. The main areas of protection interventions are:

1. **Coordination:** UNFPA is co-chairing CP/GBV and youth working groups.
2. **Capacity building:** UNFPA trains Governmental (MoH, Family Protection Department, police and border patrols ...) and nongovernmental (IFH, MDM, JHAS, MFH, WHO...) service providers on the topics related to prevention from, and response to violence against women and girls.. UNFPA supports also Family protection Department to strengthen their capacity (equipments, technical expertise...).
3. **Protection of vulnerable women and girls** through community outreach programs in the host community and camps. Awareness raising sessions, recreational sessions, case management, psychosocial support, referrals, and home visits are provided.

Project objectives:

- To reduce the vulnerabilities of refugee women and girls through community outreach programs ;
- To build the capacity of national institutions to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls;

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
<i>Za'atri Camp</i>	<i>50,000</i>
Asraq Camp	20,000
MAF Camp	20,000
Cyber City Camp	1000
King Abdullah Park Camp	1000
Mafrq	30,000
Ramtha	30,000
Irbid	100,000
Amman	100,000
Zarqa	30,000
Maan	20,000
Al karak	30,000

Assessment of Needs

During a recent assessment carried out in Zaatri camp, it was found that women and girls are at risk of different kind of violence. Women revealed that their husbands are under intense stress, and the lack of job opportunities often leads to increased violence. In general, domestic violence is reported as one of the main types of violence Syrian women and children face in Jordan. Furthermore, the camps particularly present particular risks for women and girls, particularly for the lack of places dedicated to their needs. The assessment also revealed that facilities where men and females are mixed, might represent an obstacle for women and girls accessing services.

Activities

Under Objective 1: To reduce the vulnerabilities of refugee women and girls through community outreach programs ;

- Establishment of women and girls safe spaces;
- Provision of psychosocial support and referrals for vulnerable women and girls;
- Provision of social, recreational and awareness raising activities for vulnerable women and girls;
- Provision of family focused activities and promotion of positive male role models.

Under Objective 2: To build the capacity of national institutions to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls;

- Training of Family Protection Department on internal protocols and care of vulnerable women and girls;
- Material support of Family Protection Department, to increase reach in the emergency affected areas.

f. Desired Impact

Women and girls have access to services dedicated to them and some of their specific concerns are well addressed.

Family Protection Department/ Police and other national institutions is better able to respond to the specific needs of vulnerable family members.

g. Financial Breakdown

	Total
Staff and other personnel costs	66,000 \$
Supplies, commodities and materials	120,000 \$
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	180,000 \$
Contractual Services (agreements with gov and NGO partners)	300,000 \$
General operating and other direct costs	53,620 \$
Total	719,620 \$

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Provision of Health Assistance for Syrian refugees

Sector: Health

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za'atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

Since the beginning of the conflict inside Syria, the Government of Jordan has provided Syrians who are registered with UNHCR access to health care services in the Ministry of Health's primary health care centres (PHC) and hospitals. The program includes a network of primary health care centres and covers all areas where Syrian refugees are located: Za'atari camp Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq, Amman and south governorates. Additionally, UNHCR has established a secondary and life saving program through a network of 16 hospitals. In 2012, UNHCR provided some 40,500 individuals with primary, secondary (nearly 1,700) and life-threatening assistance (300) which addressed injuries, chronic conditions, complicated deliveries and heart saving interventions for children.

The objectives of the project are to 1) strengthen the health sector's capacity to manage the high increase of Syrian refugees, 2) develop affordable quality health services with an emphasis on secondary health care, 3) improve referral services to health and mental health care; and 4) support the Government's health care sector in terms of preparedness to further handle influxes of Syrian refugees.

Beneficiaries

Area	Number of individuals
Camps (Za'atari and new camps)	72,000
Urban	20,000
Total number of beneficiaries under this project	92,000

Assessment of Needs

The dramatic surge of Syrian refugees arriving into Jordan has increased the need for emergency health care, in particular the referral system to secondary and tertiary life-saving services. Due to the increasingly limited health care capacity inside Syria, there is a significantly higher number of refugees crossing the border into Jordan seeking life-saving emergency health care in particular for severe illnesses. The treatment costs of individual cases vary greatly and become significantly high for serious injuries or diseases. Moreover, the overstretched governmental health services in Syria has led to a decrease in the capacity and adequacy of the health capacity to absorb the ever mounting pressure from new patients.

The need to support the health sector's emergency response capacity to serve Syrian refugees, has been identified through UNHCR's health assistance information system and rapid health assessments carried out in late December 2012. The health assessments found that referral trends for both high and low cost emergency health care cases have almost doubled between November 2012 and January 2013. At the same time, the health assessment revealed that the health sector is under immense pressure with 95-99% hospital occupancy rate, soon reaching its maximum capacity level.

Activities

- Support/provision of secondary, emergency life-saving and essential tertiary healthcare services
- Strengthen the service networks and referral mechanisms, including the referrals to out-of-camp health services, and mental health care.
- Expand the capacities of affected hospitals and health care centres through rehabilitation of existing infrastructure providing appropriate equipment.

Desired Impact

UNHCR expects to provide life saving treatment for 272 Syrian refugees with severe injuries or complicated health conditions (including chronic illness, cancer, complicated heart conditions, difficult births) by end of June 2013 through UNHCR's special referral program. Additionally, some 8,200 people will receive essential secondary and tertiary health services through the low-cost case referral program, which will target mainly vulnerable groups of women and children. UNHCR will also provide assistance to 10,000 individuals in need of psychosocial/mental health care assistance.

Financial Breakdown for health services

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
primary, secondary, essential and life saving care in the camps	persons	lumpsum	3,022,598
primary and secondary care in urban areas	persons	lumpsum	350,000
mental health care	persons	lumpsum	600,000
Referrals and strengthening of service network	lumpsum	lumpsum	423,729
TB screening and treatment	persons	lumpsum	200,000
Capacity building, include ambulances, Surgical equipments, dialysis units (detailed assessment available)	5 Hospitals	200,000	1,000,000
Sub-total			5,596,327
7% Support Cost			391,743
Total			5,988,070

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Provision of Shelter to Syrian Refugees
Sector: Shelter

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za’atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

At the Za’atari camp, in spite of the living conditions being particularly difficult due to the harsh environment and climate, the proximity of water and electricity make it a favourable site for a refugee camp. As Za’atari camp is near capacity and can no longer accommodate all new arrivals, additional shelter options have been identified in Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and urban areas.

This project aims at ensuring that all newly arrived Syrian refugees in Jordan have access to weather mitigating shelter and essential community facilities in camps, transit centres and urban areas.

Beneficiaries

Area	Number of individuals
Za’atari camp	55,000
Two new camps	105,000
Urban (<i>registered in Amman, Irbid and mobile</i>)	1,750
Cyber City	3,500 , (including 3,000 single male refugees)
King Abdullah Park	1,000
Total number of beneficiaries under this project	166,250

Assessment of Needs

A comprehensive assessment of needs for shelter has been conducted by UNHCR, together with the partners working in the shelter sector. The planning figure of beneficiaries for shelter assistance has been

calculated on the basis of existing needs and the projection of needs until June 2013, and given the daily arrival rate of new refugees into the country. The results of the assessment revealed the need to expand Za’atari camp, establish two new camps, and improve sub-standard living conditions in urban areas.

Activities

- Increase the capacity of Za’atri camp to accommodate 55,000 newly arrived refugees by setting up new tents and/or prefabricated shelters, and constructing new roads, fences and infrastructure. In order to ensure security and order in the new part of the camp, security staff and camp administration will be increased.
- Establish two new camps to accommodate 105,000 refugees. Steps will include site assessment, design and tender works; construction of community facilities, shelters and infrastructure (including roads, fencing, water, drainage and sewage systems). In order to ensure security and order in the new camps, security staff and camp administration will be hired.
- Procure tents and prefabricated shelters for the new camps and extension of the Za’atri camp.
- Upgrade sanitary facilities, heating and electrical systems for 500 refugee families (1,750 individuals), currently living in sub-standard urban dwellings.
- Provide shelter facilities to 1,000 refugees in King Abdullah Park and 500 refugees in Cyber City by maintaining the premises, covering running costs and conducting necessary repair works. In addition, shelter facilities for 3,000 single male refugees in Cyber City. Works will include site planning, constructing infrastructure (communal kitchens and market places) and basic facilities (including fencing, lighting, water, sewage and drainage systems.. In order to ensure security and order in the new camps, security staff and camp administration will be hired.

Desired Impact

166,250 Syrian refugees will benefit from improvement of living conditions.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Increased accommodation capacity in Za’atari camp for an additional 55,000 newly arrived refugees	lumpsum	-	12,859,563
Shelters and services in two new camps for 105,000 refugees	lumpsum	-	64,000,000
Tents/ prefabs for new arrivals and replacement of damaged shelters	Tents or prefabs	1,200	31,551,200
Improved living conditions for 500 refugee families in sub-standard urban dwellings	500	1,200	600,000
Maintenance and running costs of King Abdullah Park and Cyber City , establishment of shelters for an additional 3,000 single male refugees	lumpsum		2,000,000

Sub-total			110,010,763
7% Support Cost			7,770,753
Total			118,781,516

Validity

Given the rapidly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment one month from the date of the project submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Cash Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Sector: CASH

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za'atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

The majority of refugees come to Jordan with little more than the clothes they are wearing. UNHCR's assessment and home visits have shown that while Jordanian families continue to host large numbers of Syrians, they are becoming increasingly overstretched. Many refugees have exhausted their limited financial means to contribute to the rent, fuel and food costs of their hosts.

In May 2012, UNHCR introduced cash assistance for Syrian refugees in order for refugees to best prioritize their needs. By the end of 2012, UNHCR had 6,300 beneficiary families on its regular cash assistance list. This cash assistance process includes identification and assessment of vulnerability of each family at risk of falling into destitution. Once approved and included, beneficiary families withdraw their entitlement through a sophisticated payment system based on iris scans, in cooperation with Cairo Amman Bank in Jordan. This system is key to reducing fraud. In recent years, many organizations have moved to this form of assistance, especially in non-camp settings, as it has proved to be a more effective way to use funds, while preserving the dignity of the beneficiaries.

UNHCR aims to scale up its cash complement support programme to Syrian refugees in the urban areas in Jordan in order to prevent them from slipping into destitution, which might force families to the streets, or to return to Syria. The cash assistance supplement, which targets vulnerable families faced with extreme poverty, will help Syrian refugees to pay rent, buy food, and pay for heating fuel and essential items including medical supplies that are not available at public clinics. A study in October 2012 also revealed that families make very responsible use of cash assistance. Since the cash is a supplement towards their household economy, they consistently use the assistance for the most pressing and life-saving needs.

Beneficiaries

Area	Number of individuals
Urban (<i>registered in Amman, Irbid and mobile</i>)	11,000 or 41,800 individuals
Total number of beneficiaries under this project	11,000 or 41,800 individuals

Assessment of Needs

UNHCR's assessments and home visits have shown a growing need for complementary cash assistance to Syrian refugees to help them pay for rent, food and fuel. UNHCR conducted a large-scale survey concerning expenditure and income of Syrian refugee families in Jordan to assess their economic situations and their coping mechanisms. The outcome showed that 80% of the surveyed refugee families identified the most urgent need as cash assistance to contribute to their rental costs. UNHCR estimates that 64,000 Syrian refugees are in a vulnerable situation and are at risk of becoming destitute. Without easy access to jobs, families have few opportunities to cope, except through cash assistance.

Activities

The cash supplement assistance programme will be implemented in four stages with UNHCR and its implementing partners:

Activity 1: Identification of vulnerable families in terms of poverty level (done by UNHCR during registration and counselling)

Activity 2: Home visit and assessment of poverty level and vulnerability (done by UNHCR and its partner IRD)

Activity 3: Final assessment based on UNHCR's vulnerability criteria and beneficiary selection (done by UNHCR)

Activity 4: Compilation of beneficiary lists (UNHCR)

Activity 5: Payment of cash assistance (done through UNHCR's partner Cairo Amman Bank)

The cash assistance programme is one of the most cost-effective operations. Each beneficiary receives an average of 125 USD monthly. In order to conduct identification, assessment and payment, the total cost of the average assistance merely climbs to 128 USD, which represents an overhead of less than 3%. Since the transaction costs through the ATM-based distribution are minor compared with other distributions, the programme will continue to excel in terms of cost-effectiveness.

Desired Impact

UNHCR expects to provide cash assistance to 11,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families between March and June 2013, which is the equivalent to assisting 42,000 individuals on a monthly basis. The cash supplement assistance will help the Syrian refugees, in the absence of other available income, to cover their basic needs.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Cash assistance for 11,000 households	4 months cash assistance of 128 USD/month for 11,000 vulnerable households	512 USD covering 4 month cash assistance for 11.000 vulnerable households	5,632,000
Sub-total			5,632,000
7% Support Cost			394,240
Total			6,026,240

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Ms Amra Nuhbegovic, Senior Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.org

Project Sheet-UNHCR
Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Provision of Food and Nutritional Assistance for Syrian Refugees
Sector: Food

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za’atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

The majority of refugees come to Jordan with little more than the clothes they are wearing. UNHCR, together with WFP and other partners, support up to 180,000 refugees in camps and accommodation centres. Initially two hot meals per day were provided to refugees. As of October 2012, hot meals were replaced with simultaneous food distributions of WFP’s dry rations and UNHCR’s complementary food. UNHCR’s complementary food basket, , includes beans, tuna, tomato paste, hummus, halwa and tea. In the interest of efficiency, UNHCR is planning to move to a complementary food voucher system, which has proved cost effective in many operations world-wide. As well, the voucher system provides beneficiaries with more autonomy and the choice of food commodities.

This project aims at covering the needs of the existing refugee population in Za’atari camp in terms of food assistance as well as those that would require food assistance from March to June. The central objective is to ensure that Syrian refugees in camps have appropriate, complementary food support and that some 12,000 children between the ages of 6-23 months are provided adequate food assistance through micronutrient fortified porridge.

Beneficiaries

Area	Number of individuals
Camps	180,000
Total number of beneficiaries under this project	180,000

Assessment of Needs

Access to adequate food was identified as one of the major priority needs during the joint needs assessment in 2012. As Syrian refugees have depleted their resources, food remains a major priority, which requires the continuation of humanitarian food assistance. With the increased price of food, refugees and host communities are facing extra burdens in the cost of living, which will require an increase and expansion of food assistance in 2013. In addition more than 17% of Za'atari camp residents are children, including infants and babies between the ages of 6-23 months where particular assistance is required.

Activities:

Activity 1: Adequate quantity of food aid provided in camps (complementary voucher)

Activity 2: Micronutrient fortified porridge provided for children between 6 and 23 months

Desired Impact

Some 180,000 refugees will receive complementary food assistance. Additionally, more than 12,000 children between the ages of 6-23 months will be provided micronutrient fortified porridge to help in early development.

Financial Breakdown

	Total (USD)
Adequate quantity of food aid provided in camps (complementary voucher)	8,392,724
Micronutrient fortified porridge	1,280,747
Sub-total	9,673,471
7% Support Cost	677,143
Total	10,350,614

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission of the project. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Support to communities hosting Syrian refugees

Sector: Protection

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za'atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

The hospitality and hosting capacity of Jordanians is exceptional, however, as the refugee influx continues and surpasses initial estimates, the pressure on national resources and public infrastructure has dramatically increased. The majority of Syrian refugees are living in urban locations either with host families or in private accommodations; thus UNHCR will expand its support to local communities hosting refugees to address the increased burden on public infrastructure. UNHCR will implement Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and Community Impact Projects (CIPs) that can alleviate the increased pressure on the water, transport and waste management sectors. The support to the refugee hosting areas will focus on activities to support the water and solid waste management sectors. The projects will also include refurbishment of bus stations and bus stops, rehabilitation of public facilities/spaces such as libraries, playgrounds, etc.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Ex. <i>Za'atari Camp</i>	20,000	76,000
Urban areas	40,000	152,000

Assessment of Needs

UNHCR has conducted needs assessments in the host and displaced communities and has interviewed both refugees and the host population in order to identify the most pressing needs. A main finding was that the enormous influx of refugees into the local communities has put the water, transport and drainage sector

under pressure and the lack of resources has started to create tension among the refugee and host populations. Therefore, UNHCR is aiming to diffuse this tension by supporting the host communities.

Activities

The support to the host and displaced communities will include the following sub projects:

Activity 1: 33 quick impact projects (QIPs).

Activity 2: 3 community impact projects (CIPs).

(The exact content of the targeted projects can be decided between UNHCR and the donor.)

Desired Impact

In the current Jordanian context, UNHCR and its partners assist asylum seekers and refugees by reinforcing the capacity of Jordanian institutions to bear the burden of the large numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in the country.

The aim of the projects is to give a positive example of burden sharing and acknowledgement of Jordanian communities' generosity in hosting increasing numbers of Syrians. UNHCR will devise projects that promote positive coexistence, integration, and tolerance that mitigate conflict among refugee and host communities.

UNHCR expects to introduce 33 Quick Impact Projects and three community impact projects that will benefit 300,000 persons residing in the refugee hosting areas. The projects supporting the refugee hosting areas will focus on the water and solid waste management sectors. The projects will also include refurbishment of bus stations and bus stops, rehabilitation of public facilities/spaces such as libraries, playgrounds, etc. The impact of these projects will be to promote peaceful co-existence of host Jordanian population and refugees and diffuse tensions, which could arise within the communities.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Implementation of 33 Quick Impact Projects	33	10,000	330,000
Implementation of 3 Community Impact Projects	3	200,000	600,000
Sub-total			930,000
7% Support Cost			65,100
Total			995,100

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Protection assistance and Registration of Syrian refugees in Jordan

Sector: Protection

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za'atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

The Government of Jordan has repeatedly reaffirmed its willingness to maintain its open borders and its policy of accepting Syrian refugees. The registration process of new arrivals is critical as it provides the base information upon which all assistance programmes are derived.

Two objectives of the project are: 1) register newly arrived refugees in order to obtain precise numbers and gather background information, including ages, family linkages, and special needs; and 2) identify and protect women and children at risk, and victims of violence.

Beneficiaries

As insecurity in Syria prevails, Syrians continue to flee to Jordan. As of end-February 2013, some 300,000 refugees were registered while nearly 55,000 are awaiting registration. In urban areas, UNHCR has carried out the registration and documentation of some 65,000 Syrians and has handed out another 41,000 registration appointments.

In 2012, during the registration process, 673 children and 253 women who are at risk or victims of violence were identified. During the period of March-July 2013, it is expected that more cases

at risk will be identified and some 378 children and 150 women, including some cases identified in 2012, will require continued assistance.

Camp/urban areas	Number of individuals
<i>Za'atari Camp</i>	180,000
Urban areas	120,000
Total number of beneficiaries under the project	300,000

Assessment of Needs

The registration of newly arrived refugees will allow UNHCR to collect comprehensive information and help determine the needs of the beneficiaries. Children and women, who constitute the majority of the refugees, are the most vulnerable victims of the conflict.

Activities

Activity 1: Support the border authorities by providing adequate reception conditions to new arrivals through providing:

- Capacity building activities on screening, registering and filing documentation for government officials related to new arrivals.
- Training/sensitization sessions for members of the Jordan Armed Forces deployed at border crossing points.
- Transportation from the border to the camp and medical screening.

Activity 2: Register and document all Syrians seeking asylum through:

- Establishment of at least three new registration centres in the northern governorates and one mobile registration team for the centre and the south to enhance UNHCR's capacity to register all urban Syrians.
- Continuous registration of all new arrivals at Za'atari camp and issuance of food and NFI ration cards.
- Introduction of biometrics into registration process.

Activity 3: Identify and assist children and women at risk, survivors of violence with medical, psychological care and provide recreational activities. Each child or a woman will receive individual support according to their specific needs in order to overcome the trauma.

Desired Impact

All persons fleeing Syria and seeking access to Jordanian territory are admitted, whether through official border crossings or un-official border crossings. Registration will also be completed for these persons, which will include pertinent information such as age, gender, and address in Jordan. The capacity of registration staff will be improved, thus all Syrians will be registered in a timely manner, following procedures and standards.

All children and women at risk or victims of violence are identified and assisted.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Registration, including capacity building of border authorities			2,150,000
Assistance to women and children			700,000
Sub-total			2,850,000
7% Support Cost			199,500
Total			3,049,500

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Ms Amra Nuhbegovic, Senior Programme Officer, 00962 797315783, NUHBEGOV@unhcr.or

Project Sheet- UNHCR
Syria Regional Response Plan Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
 Provision of Basic Non-Food Items for Syrian Refugees
Sector: NFIs

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan since the beginning of the year has far surpassed initial projections of 300,000 persons by 30 June 2013 under the Syria Regional Response Plan and this number may be reached three months in advance. As of end- February 2013, more than 300,000 Syrian refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan. In the first two months of 2013, more than 113,000 Syrian refugees were registered with an average 2,000-3,000 people crossing the border every day. In both camps and in host communities, the majority of the registered Syrian refugees in Jordan are women and children. More than 134,000 individuals have been registered at Za’atari camp. Some of those registered in the camp later received authorization to move to urban areas, most notably in Irbid, Amman and Mafraq. Currently some 55,000 people are awaiting registration.

The majority of refugees come to Jordan with little more than the clothes they are wearing. Since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR has been distributing non-food items (NFIs), including household items and sanitary supplies, to new arrivals families in Za’atari camp as well as to Syrian refugees in the accommodation centres. Due to the continued influx of Syrian refugees, UNHCR is increasing its response to covering the basic non-food items.

The primary objective of this project is to ensure that up to 180,000 Syrian refugees in camps, accommodation centers and urban areas are provided basic domestic items including sanitary supplies such as hygiene kits, and diapers..

Beneficiaries

Area	Number of individuals
Camps	180,000
Total number of beneficiaries under this project	180,000

Assessment of Needs

Having fled from their homes with few personal possessions, refugees lack even the basic items necessary for their everyday lives. As of mid-2012, several assessments and surveys by UNHCR and partner agencies were conducted to better understand the situation of refugees. As a result, the inter-agency response to the Syria crisis has been one reliant on ensuring comprehensive assistance in terms of distribution of household items and sanitary supplies.

Activities:

NFIs include mattresses, fleece blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans and plastic buckets. With the aim of ensuring that Syrian refugees live in a satisfactory condition in terms of hygiene and sanitation, NFI assistance will also include hygiene kits, diapers and sanitary materials, the majority of which will be purchased locally.

Activity 1: Procure and distribute essential household goods (NFIs) to the newly arriving refugees living in camps and urban areas.

Desired Impact

Some 180,000 individuals will benefit from the distribution of non-food items including those already in Jordan, as well as new arrivals. This project will help to prevent Syrian refugee families living in urban settings from slipping into destitution, which may lead them to return back to Syria or move to the camp. As for refugee families living in the camp, NFI distribution will help contribute to a more humane and dignified life.

Financial Breakdown

	Total (USD)
Distribution of household goods (NFIs)	400,000
Procurement of basic domestic NFIs for refugees	4,031,954
Sub-total	4,431,954
7% Support Cost	310,237
Total	4,742,191

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet -UNICEF

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Education for Syrian children in Refugee Camps in Jordan

Sector: Education

Context

The steady influx of refugees into Jordan continues due to the deteriorating security situation in Syria. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) estimates that it is now hosting 320,000 Syrian refugees, nearly 60% of whom are children. Refugee arrivals into Jordan have accelerated in recent weeks, at times surpassing 3,000 persons per night. In light of the increasing numbers of arrivals, the Government of Jordan has turned towards the creation of refugee camps. Za'atari camp now hosts over 70,000 refugees, and two new refugee camps are being considered. UNICEF provides water, sanitation, hygiene, and education for refugees in camps and host communities, and enhances the protection of refugee children.

To provide education to Syrian refugee children, UNICEF supports enrolment into public schools (already 30,000 in host communities and about 5,000 in camps), constructs school facilities in camps, procures textbooks and school equipment, delivers teachers' training for Syrian and Jordanian teachers, as well as increases capacity of host community schools through expansion of classrooms and WASH infrastructure.

Beneficiaries

Camp area	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Camp sites	6,000	10,000 children
30% of the Syrian refugees are school aged, 25% eligible for formal education (schools).		

Assessment of Needs

Children in an emergency situation need education to provide stability and normalcy, to acquire life skills, as well as to build a future for themselves and their community. Syrian children arriving in Jordan have already been out of school for various periods during their displacement and need to resume their education. UNICEF is conducting a thorough assessment of education

needs in both camp/s and host communities to identify reasons for being out of school and learning levels and design interventions of both formal and informal education.

Activities

- Establish 2 schools in refugee Camps; each with a capacity of 5,000 children on a double shifted mode (i.e., separate morning and afternoon sessions).
- Provide the Ministry of Education with 7 busses to transport teachers
- Provide 10,000 students with textbooks, school bags, and school stationery.
- Recruit Jordanian and Syrian teachers and administrators. Jordanian teachers and MoE involvement are essential to ensuring **accreditation** of students' certificates, while Syrian teachers would bridge the school environment with the community.

Construction of schools will be undertaken and supervised by UNICEF in line with its standards and in compliance with MoE regulations. The procurement of supplies will be supervised by UNICEF in accordance with UNICEF procurement rules and regulations. All procured supplies will be donated to the Ministry of Education, which could be dismantled and reused by the Ministry of Education in host community schools once the camp is closed and refugees return to Syria. Water and Sanitation (WASH) facilities are to be established in line with Minimum Humanitarian Standards for Humanitarian Response (SPHERE Standards) and the education to be provided in the schools in line with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education.

Visibility: UNICEF takes donor visibility seriously and will strive to ensure donor attribution. Donor emblems will be placed prominently outside donor-supported infrastructure including classrooms, school bags and school furniture. According to donor preference, UNICEF will acknowledge donations through press statements, social media updates and in reports distributed to the donor community.

Desired Impact

UNICEF will enrol 10,000 children in two new schools in camps (or another Syrian refugee camp determined by the Government of Jordan) in the 2012/2013 scholastic year, providing a safe, clean environment for refugee children to pursue their education.

Financial Breakdown

Item	Units	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Education for 10,000 children in host communities			
Tuition fees and textbooks for 10,000 children in host communities	10,000	100	1,000,000
Expansion of classrooms in host community schools	30	25,000	750,000
Remedial classes for 4,000 children in host communities	4,000	225	900,000
		Subtotal	2,650,000
Education: 2 schools in refugee camps			
Site preparation (Graveling/fencing)	2	60,000	120,000
Prefabricated classrooms including furniture (63 at each school)	126	25,000	3,150,000
School management rooms (10 at each school)	20	20,000	400,000
WASH units for each school (10 units, containing 7 toilets/1 handwashing sink, at \$132,420 per school)	20	13,242	264,840
School Busses (7 school busses)	7	45,000	315,000
Textbooks for 10,000 students	10,000	40.2	402,000
School stationery (including a bag and stationery)	10,000	25	250,000
Teachers' salaries (380 Jordanian teachers, 40 administrators, and 350 Syrian teachers)	7 months, 6 days/week		1,807,000
		Subtotal	6,708,840
Visibility			10,000
Total Programme Cost			9,368,840
UNICEF Jordan cross-sectoral support (10%)			936,884
UNICEF recovery cost (7%)			655,818
Grand Total			10,961,542

Contact information: For additional information, please contact: Lucio Melandri, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF Jordan Country Office, (+962) (0) 6-550-2402; lmelandri@unicef.org

Project Sheet - UNICEF

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Syrian refugees in Jordan

Sector: WASH

Context

The steady influx of refugees into Jordan continues due to the deteriorating security situation in Syria. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) estimates that it is now hosting 320,000 Syrian refugees, nearly 60% of whom are children. Refugee arrivals into Jordan have accelerated in recent weeks, at times surpassing 3,000 persons per night. In light of the increasing numbers of arrivals, the Government of Jordan has turned towards the creation of refugee camps. Za'atari camp now hosts over 70,000 refugees, and two new refugee camps are being considered. UNICEF provides water, sanitation, hygiene, and education for refugees in camps and host communities, and enhances the protection of refugee children.

UNICEF is providing water to all refugees in Za'atari camp, providing an average of 2.5 million liters of water per day, and has placed over 1,500 latrines to meet sanitation needs. Some 33,400 refugees now benefit from fully winterized WASH units (showers and latrines) in Za'atari camp.

Project objectives

1. Ensure refugees living in camps have safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene.
2. Support water supply, sanitation and hygiene in 100 host community schools.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Refugees in Za'atri Camp	22,700	100,000
Refugees in new camps	9,500	42,000
Refugees and their host communities	100 schools	50,000, of which 10,000 refugee children

Assessment of Needs

Several needs assessments have been conducted by UNICEF in coordination with partners and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and partners, in particular UNICEF is carrying out a detailed assessment of WASH services at household level and in more than 400 schools. In response to these needs, UNICEF is now constructing WASH units that will meet the sanitation needs of the entire Za'atari camp population. UNICEF installed over 1,500 toilets in Za'atari camp, to serve 65,000 refugees. As some toilets are rented portable latrines intended for short-term use, an intermediate solution is required. UNICEF, with the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), will install 110 prefabricated WASH blocks (770 toilets, 770 showers, covering 35,000 refugees) in Za'atari camp.

Approximately 14 per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR are children under the age of three. UNICEF anticipates some 14,000 families will require baby hygiene kits – containing diapers and soap needed for infants - in the coming months. The kits enable refugee families to provide basic sanitary care for their infants, minimizing risk of illness.

Activities

For refugees in camps, UNICEF will:

- 1) Provide potable water for domestic use and camp cleaning;
- 2) Provide people with sufficient water storage and collection containers;
- 3) Provide sanitation facilities including bathing and handwashing points;
- 4) Construct hand-washing points suitable for adults and children;
- 5) Provide solid waste management collection services, 4) provide de-sludging services for septic tanks and portable toilets;
- 6) Promote hygiene among the affected people, using an appropriate mix of inter-personal, community and mass media channels of communication,
- 7) Distribute hygiene and sanitation materials.
- 8) Provide child friendly water supply and sanitation facilities in schools
- 9) Dislodge school toilet septic tanks; and
- 10) Set up hygiene school clubs and conduct WASH educational activities; 4) Establish handwashing points and distribute soap.

For refugees in host communities, UNICEF will:

- 1) Provide child friendly water supply and sanitation facilities in schools;
- 2) Dislodge school toilet septic tanks;

3) Set up hygiene school clubs and conduct WASH educational activities, including water conservation; and

4) Establish handwashing points and distribute soap.

Desired Impact

UNICEF will provide 142,000 Syrian refugees in refugee camps and 100 schools in host communities with basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost /unit (US\$)	Total(US\$)
Zatari camp (March – June 2013, four months)			
Prefab water supply, toilets, shower, laundry blocks (7 toilets and 7 showers each)	110	US\$ 22,880/block	2,516,000
Water supply (30 litres per person per day)	3,000 M3/day	US\$ 2/M3/day	720,000
Sewage and waste removal, camp cleaning	4 months	US\$ 400,000/month	1,600,000
Hygiene/water conservation education, WASH committee formation, hygiene kits and soap	100,000 people	US\$ 15/person for four months	1,500,000
Azraq or any new camp (March – June 2013, four months)			
Basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene (including the drilling of two bore wells and construction of a pumping station)	42,000	US\$ 170/person	10,000,000
Refugees in host communities (March – June 2013, four months)			
WASH improvement in 100 schools	100	US\$ 10,000/ school	1,000,000
Subtotal			17,336,000
Cross-sectoral support to UNICEF Jordan office			1,733,600
UNICEF recovery cost (7%)			1,213,520
Total			20,283,120

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Protection Activities for Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan

Sector: Protection

Context

The steady influx of refugees into Jordan continues due to the deteriorating security situation in Syria. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) estimates that it is now hosting 320,000 Syrian refugees, nearly 60% of whom are children. Refugee arrivals into Jordan have accelerated in recent weeks, at times surpassing 3,000 persons per night. In light of the increasing numbers of arrivals, the Government of Jordan has turned towards the creation of refugee camps. Za'atari camp now hosts over 70,000 refugees, and two new refugee camps are being considered. UNICEF provides water, sanitation, hygiene, and education for refugees in camps and host communities, and enhances the protection of refugee children.

UNICEF provides Child Protection services to vulnerable children in camps and host communities through Child Friendly Spaces, specialized psycho-social support, support to Police Family and Protection Departments, interim care for separated and unaccompanied children and play areas. This project will: 1) Provide children with appropriate places to play and participate in sports through organized activities; 2) Establish Juvenile Police Departments which will provide support to police and security forces on how to deal with children in conflict with the law; and 3) provide interim care and social services for separated and unaccompanied children.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Camps (Zaatri and others)	8,000	20,000 children

Assessment of Needs

Syrian refugee children have suffered significant psychosocial distress. In a needs assessment completed in Za'atari camp, both adults and adolescents highlighted the need for organized children's activities. Sports activities at playgrounds, sports areas and activity centres will structure the everyday life of refugee children, providing a needed outlet for adolescents who are out of school and decreasing levels of violence, riots and vandalism. UNICEF is also witnessing an increased number of separated and unaccompanied children crossing into Jordan. UNICEF will provide interim care services, and reunifying or placing them in foster families.

The need to establish Juvenile Police Departments (JPD) around Jordan was acknowledged by the Public Security Department in 2012. With the increased influx of Syrian refugees, the number of juvenile cases has also increased. In Irbid Juvenile Detention Centre alone, over 30 Syrian children were detained in 2012. By establishing JPD branches in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa, they will be able to respond immediately to perceived criminal cases involving children.

Activities

- Establish 5 playgrounds for children aged 2-12 years in camps, with a capacity of over 1,500 children each day.
- Set up 3 multi-purpose sports areas for children and adolescents aged 12-18. One of the sports areas will be for adolescent girls only and will be shaded to ensure full privacy.
- Set up of 25 children’s activity areas in 12 different locations in camps where organized activities will bring up to 7,500 children per week.
- Set up 3 Juvenile Police Department (JPD) offices in Irbid (covering Cyber City and King Abdullah Park), Mafraq (covering Za’atari camp) and Zarqa (covering Azraq camp).
- Provide interim care areas for separated and unaccompanied children in camp settings and enhancement of foster care in both camps and host communities.

Desired Impact

This project will provide 20,000 children in camps with appropriate places to play and participate in sports through organized activities. Additionally this project will establish Juvenile Police Departments to support police and security forces in responding to cases involving children. UNICEF will also reach about 300 separated and unaccompanied children with interim care services and social work/referrals.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost/unit	Total
1. Set up of playgrounds and multi-purpose sports areas in new camps			
Establish playgrounds (11x35m) including equipment, fencing and shading	5	61,000	305,000
Salary of playground minders (6 months)	20 persons	1,500	30,000
Creation of multi-purpose sports areas, including equipment, fencing and shading	3	80,000	240,000
Salary of sports area operators (6 months)	12 persons	1,200	14,400

Sub total	589,400		
2. Set up of children's activity areas in new camps			
Creation of children's tents (90m2), including shading, WASH units, and furniture	12	59,000	132,000
Children's recreational kits (1 kit per unit per month)	150	200	30,000
Salaries for child minders in activity areas (6 months)	100 persons	3,000	300,000
Sub total	1,298,000		
3. Set up of Juvenile Police Stations in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa to support policing in Camps and refugee facilities			
Refurbishing and furnishing 3 offices	3	20,000	60,000
Furnishing of 3 training halls	3	20,000	60,000
Police vehicles	3	54,000	162,000
Sub-total	282,000		
4. Provision of interim care services for separated and unaccompanied children as well as foster care and family reunifications			
Provision of interim care services in camps through interim care centres	3	100,000	300,000
Donor visibility			10,000
Total programme cost	2,369,400		
UNICEF Jordan support costs (10%)	236,940		
UNICEF recovery cost (7%)	165,858		
Total (in USD)	2,772,198		

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Lucio Melandri, Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF Jordan Country Office, (+962) (0) 6-550-2402; lmelandri@unicef.org

Project Sheet - WFP

Name of Emergency/Operation: Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Form of Assistance for Consideration: FOOD ASSISTANCE

Context

WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in July 2012 to assist Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries *using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP)*,¹² led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). In Jordan, WFP has been providing food assistance through welcome meals to new refugee arrivals, in-kind food rations/general food distributions (GFD) including daily bread distributions to UNHCR-registered refugees in Za'atri camp and food vouchers for UNHCR-registered refugees in local communities and transit centres. Each family is provided with vouchers which they use to purchase food of their choice from selected shops. WFP has progressively increased the number of refugees reached and consequently the amount of assistance provided across the Kingdom of Jordan through investing in local and international partners.

The latest numbers reached by WFP assistance in Jordan, as of 26 February, are shown below:

Jordan								
Month / Cycle	January 2012				February 2013 (ongoing)			
Modality of Assistance	EMOP Planned Beneficiaries	Operational Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Percent of Operational Plan Reached	EMOP Planned Beneficiaries	Operational Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Percent of Operational Plan Reached
Dry Rations	50,000	57,029	81,474 ¹	143%	100,000	111,977 ²	83,930	75%
Vouchers	120,000	69,120	64,432	93%	140,000	94,188 ³	87,282	93%
Total	170,000	126,149	145,906	116%	240,000	206,165	N/A	N/A

¹² The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

1. The variation between the actual and planned GFD figures is due to the high influx of Syrians during January.
2. Based on the most recent UNHCR manifest which is subject to uncertainties including (but not limited to) incomplete camp departure information and other variables.
3. Includes beneficiaries that were registered by UNHCR through accelerated registration protocol beginning on 26 January.

WFP's objective is to ensure the food security of Syrian Refugees in Jordan, more specifically, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies by maintaining the food security of the targeted population of refugees and protecting their livelihoods by helping prevent the depletion of assets and freeing resources for other needs such as shelter, medical treatment and education.

Beneficiary figures:

WFP's target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) is to assist 300,000 of the registered refugees by June 2013 (see Table 2). These numbers have now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and WFP is revising the plan outlined in the RRP to account for the larger influx of refugees into Jordan. WFP has also expanded its coverage with the opening of new camps, and will continue to expand to reach additional refugees as required.

Assessment of Needs

As early as March 2012, a joint emergency needs assessment with UNHCR, WFP and other partners in Jordan confirmed that Syrian refugees were increasingly vulnerable due to a depletion of their resources and assets. A SMART nutrition and food security survey in Jordan (October/November 2012) showed that prevalent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was over 5 percent in children in host communities and nearly 6 percent in children in Za'atri camp aged 6-59 months. As per WHO thresholds, the severity of the situation in Jordan is poor (GAM 5-9%). A joint assessment mission (JAM) will be carried out in March 2013. The JAM should provide targeting criteria for the refugees in the local communities (*Note*: blanket coverage will continue in the camps and transit centres). Also, a follow-up joint nutrition assessment is expected to take place April/May 2013.

Activities

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Jordan	Food vouchers	Syrian	140,000	150,000	285,000	290,000	275,000

		Refugees					
	In-kind food distribution	Syrian Refugees	90,000	110,000	10,000	10,000	110,000
	Welcome meals*	Syrian Refugees	40,000	60,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	5,700	6,300	6,900	7,500	7,500
Sub-Total			140,000	260,000	290,000	300,000	300,000

*Welcome meals are provided as one-time assistance to all refugees arriving in Za'atri camp.

For the cost of these activities, see the below table under 'Financial Breakdown'

Desired Impact

Within the framework of the above-mentioned overall objective, WFP will work to:

a) Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years of age. Without proper nutrients, children under five will be negatively affected for the rest of their lives. Indicator: Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 reduced.

b) Improve food consumption for assisted Syrian refugee households in Jordanian camps and local communities. Indicator: Percentage of households with poor food consumption score reduced. WFP will monitor the food security situation through a JAM, joint nutrition monitoring and food price monitoring to ensure the desired impact is achieved. WFP will also carry out independent monitoring through its cooperating partners to measure these indicators.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
In-kind food rations (March – June 2013)	3,962 MT	\$901.44/mt	\$3,571,495
Welcome meals (March – June 2013)	244 MT	\$965.24/mt	235,520
School feeding (March – June 2013)	46	\$1,515.13/mt	69,696
Food vouchers (March – June 2013)	-	\$33.84	36,378,000
Landside Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH)			213,874
Other Direct Operating Cost (ODOC)			1,223,859

Direct Support Cost SC			2,144,334
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>\$43,836,778</i>
Indirect Support Cost (ISC) – 7%			\$2,571,126
Total			\$46,407,904

Validity: The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4 which, with the quickly evolving situation in Jordan, reflects needs that have now greatly increased, emphasizing the urgent funding situation.

Contact information: Mr. Jonathan Campbell, Emergency Coordinator WFP Jordan, Mobile: +962 (0)79 983 49 40

Project Sheet - WHO

Name of Emergency/Operation Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Project Title Strengthening health sector responses to Syrian refugee influx in Jordan

Sector: Health

Context

The escalation of the violence in Syria in 2012 has led to a massive increase in the number of Syrian refugees escaping to neighbouring countries like Jordan. A large-scale humanitarian response continues to be required to address the needs of refugees already present in host countries and those of the new refugees who continue to pour into Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, at a rate of up to several thousand a day.

On 26 February 2013, UNHCR figures have indicated that the total number of Syrians that have registered in Jordan is 300,341, an additional 54,805 Syrians have been in contact with UNHCR to be registered bringing the total number of Syrians to 269,110 (Source: UNHCR).

Most Syrians in Jordan are spontaneously settled among Jordanian communities and are utilizing Jordanian public and private health facilities. It has become quite obvious to the UN and other stakeholders that there should be a relatively higher level of financial and technical investment to strengthen Jordanian health services outside the camps.

WHO response

WHO is supporting the MoH in the following aspects of the national response to the Syrian crisis in Jordan:

- Providing medications for the management of chronic non-communicable diseases;
- Providing Emergency Health Kits
- Supporting MOH capacity to coordinate the response to the refugee crisis;
- Strengthening MOH planning and management capacity;
- Conducting assessments of health and of health system capacity;
- Supporting MoH's immunization campaigns against polio, measles and routine immunization;
- Providing select technical expertise to MoH;
- Supporting MoH to implement a de-worming campaign inside and outside camps
- Strengthening nutrition, mental health, reproductive health, acute respiratory and acute diarrheal diseases,
- Strengthening epidemic surveillance, health information systems of the MOH
- Maintaining vigilant surveillance systems that are able to track outbreaks and compare trends across borders.

The Overall Objective of the project is a Primarily focusing on governmental facilities in the locations most affected by spontaneously-settled Syrian refugees (Mafraq, Irbid, Ramtha, Zarqa and Amman), and working in close partnership with the Ministry of Health and other partners WHO's overall aim is

to increase the access to basic and life-saving health services for all Syrian refugees in Jordan as well as affected Jordanian communities. This will be done via 4 main objectives:

Objective 1 COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT: To improve the national public health coordination and emergency response management framework under the leadership of the MOH.

Objective 2 STRATEGIC INFO/SURVEILLANCE: To safeguard the regular surveillance of displaced Syrians to enable effective decision-making

Objective 3: NCD: To increase the access to comprehensive health services for vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians affected by war injuries, disabilities, non-communicable diseases and chronic life-threatening conditions (including mental illness):

Objective 4: Supporting the provision of tertiary health care services to Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrian refugees in camps and in the community	53,000	269,110

Activities

Objective 1

1. Supporting the existing/create effective new health coordination platforms inside & outside camps.
2. Developing a longer-term health sector response strategy that serves as a framework for the public health system response to the needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan

Objective 2

1. Providing and support up-to-date figures regarding the number of Syrians in Jordan with health needs (particularly non-communicable diseases).
2. Conducting health assessments inside and outside of the refugee camps.
3. establishing a regular morbidity and mortality reporting and monitor disease trends;
4. Providing medicine and supplies and training to facilities assisting affected Jordanian communities and Syrians with non-communicable diseases.

Objective 3

1. providing static and mobile disability and mental health services
2. Provision of medication
3. Building the health system and health workers capacity on tackling issues surrounding disabilities and mental health.

4. Promoting effective referral of disabled clients to needed services
5. Supporting and providing training programs for community outreach for issues surrounding disability and mental health.

Objective 4:

Providing the treatment needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan suffering from specific diseases such as cancer, thalassemia, multiple Sclerosis, renal failure... etc., and life-threatening conditions which are not being adequately covered by any of the partners working in Jordan.

g. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total USD
Objective 1 COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT: To improve the national public health coordination and emergency response management framework under the leadership of the MOH.			250,000
Objective 2 STRATEGIC INFO/SURVEILLANCE: To safeguard the regular surveillance of displaced Syrians to enable effective decision-making			250,000
Objective 3: NCD: To increase the access to comprehensive health services for vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians affected by war injuries, disabilities, non-communicable diseases and chronic life-threatening conditions (including mental illness):			1,200,000
Objective 4: Supporting the provision of tertiary health care services to Syrian refugees in Jordan.			1,800,000
Sub-total			
Total USD			3,500,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Contact information

For additional information, please contact: Dr Akram Ali Eltom, WHO representative, +962 799 137 137, eltoma@jor.emro.who.in

Priority Projects for Funding
Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP 2013)

TURKEY

Summary of Requirements per Sector		
Sector	Requirements in the Regional Response Plan	Prioritized Requirements
Protection	\$15,383,500	\$18,882,825
Basic Needs	\$132,363,714	\$66,368,821
Durable Solutions	\$4,707,000	\$0
Logistics and Support	\$2,923,600	\$0
Leadership and Coordination	\$3,236,000	\$0
Total	\$158,613,814	\$85,251,646

Summary of All Requirements		
Organization	Initial Regional Response Plan Requirements	Prioritized Requirements
IOM	\$6,952,000	\$4,503,084
UNFPA	\$2,747,476	\$1,578,785
UNHCR	\$108,958,100	\$55,543,165
UNICEF	\$12,500,000	\$4,972,825
WFP	\$25,056,238	\$18,080,000
WHO	\$2,400,000	\$573,787
Total Requirements	\$158,613,814	\$85,251,646

Summary of All Prioritized Requirements		
Organization	Sector	Prioritized Requirements
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$33,287,165
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$8,346,000
UNHCR	Protection	\$13,910,000
UNICEF	Protection	\$4,972,825
IOM	Basic Needs	\$4,503,084
WHO	Basic Needs	\$573,787
WFP	Basic Needs	\$18,080,000
UNFPA	Basic Needs	\$1,578,785
Total Prioritized Requirements		\$85,251,646

Project Sheet - IOM

Name of Emergency/Operation (Syrian Refugees in Turkey)

Project Title (Humanitarian Assistance for Syrians who fled to camps in Turkey through NFI distribution and provision of assistance for Third Country Nationals TCNs)

Sector: Basic needs

a. Context

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

Overall the GoT maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at 183,846 as of 24 February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or more outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities.

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the UN Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the GoT range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the Government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

b. Beneficiaries* (as available)

Beneficiaries of this project will be Syrians in camps and Third Country Nationals who may cross the Turkish borders on their way to their countries of origin.

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrians in camps as identified by AFAD and KIZILAY	20,000	100,000
Potential TCNs		150

**Total number of beneficiaries should not exceed the planning figure mentioned in the RRP.*

c. Assessment of Needs

AFAD as Coordinator of the Syrian Humanitarian Crisis in Turkey and TRC as implementing partner are continuously assessing the situation in the camps including the new arrivals and identified needs.

As the number continues to increase and with the Government maintaining an open border policy, new camps will be established in order to accommodate new arrivals, representing an increase of 320% since June 2012, thus there is an acute need for essentials NFIs such as: mattresses, pillows, blankets and bed linens.

Additionally, IOM is undertaking regular field monitoring visits to the border areas and based on requests from the Embassies will continue to assist third country nationals.

d. Activities

Under this project IOM will implement the following activities:

- IOM will provide assistance to Syrian nationals in camps distributing NFIs essentials for approximately 100,000 individuals. Based on needs identified by TRC, IOM will procure pillows, mattresses, bed clothes, blankets and additional items identified.
- IOM will continue to monitor and track the cross-border movements in close cooperation with MoFA and Mol through regular visits to the borders for assessing the situation of Third Country Nationals. This activity will enable IOM to rapidly identify and assist the TCNs as required.

Monitoring will be part of an ongoing process implemented throughout the course of the project. Information will be gathered and monitored from various sources, warehouse visits, on-site visits, and interviews with beneficiaries whenever possible. Regular reporting from field visits, procurement and monitoring of financial disbursements as per IOM procedures by HQs is an advantage amongst others. More specifically, IOM will regularly assess the progress of the project according to its relevance, performance and success.

e. Desired Impact

- 100,000 individuals in new and other established camps in Turkey receive basic NFIs

- 150 TCNs provided with assistance including accommodation, transport and health services

f. Financial Breakdown

	Unit	Number of Unit	Unit rate	Total
Human resources, Office cost				119,990 USD
Procurement of NFI				4,088,500 USD
Overhead cost				294,594.3 USD
Total				4,503,084.3USD

g. Contact information

For additional information, please contact:

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Project Sheet - UNFPA

Humanitarian Response to Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Essential Health and Psychosocial Support to Syrian Refugees in and Outside the Camps in Turkey

Sector: Basic needs

a. Context

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

Overall the GoT maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at 183,846 as of 24 February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or more outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities.

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the UN Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the GoT range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the Government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

b. Objectives

UNFPA mobilizes the internal and external resources, as well as its technical capacity and globally recognized experience of work in humanitarian settings to assist Turkish Government to address priority SRH issues; to prevent maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, HIV/ STI transmission and gender based violence. Present proposal covers the priority interventions in frames of the RRP during the period February-June 30.

c. Beneficiaries

Primary beneficiaries	Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
	17- more camps and in urban	90,000	380,000
Secondary beneficiaries	Service providers (doctors, nurses, social workers, etc.) and managers	-	100

d. Assessment of needs

Per the internationally experienced and accepted needs in crisis settings, information obtained from government institutions and the needs assessment missions, following are the needs to be addressed by UNFPA humanitarian program urgently:

- Hygiene supplies to the families;
- The reproductive health and rights of women, men and young people with medical and psychosocial support,
- Data collection, analysis and research for effective operations and management information system on reproductive health.

e. Activities

1. Provision with essential supplies

- a. Family Dignity Kits: Based on estimations 400,000 Family Dignity Kits will be needed during 2013. During the first quarter 20,000 kits will be procured by UNFPA for distribution to refugees. Further details and quantities will be assessed in cooperation with AFAD and other national partners.
- b. UNFPA RH Kits are intended for primary (Kits 1- 5) secondary (Kits 6-10) and tertiary (Kits 11-12) health care levels. In case of the interest of other partners (government, donors) UNFPA can provide cost-effective support by utilizing its LTAs and deducted prices for procurement of the kits and medical supplies for Turkey.

2. Supporting the national human resources' training in accordance to international standards to respond to emergency situations in the country and region

UNFPA will support Turkey to strengthen national human resources, capable to respond to emergency situations in the country and region. More than 100 professional will be trained in the first half of 2013 during following trainings:

- Workshop on Strategic Planning for the Emergency Reproductive Health Services for Syrian Refugees.
- Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Training on international standards of emergency and essential reproductive health services for RH service providers and managers.

- Training of service providers on GBV counselling, psychosocial support, referral and case management.

3. Support to awareness raising, education and mobilization of refugee community to prevent and address the SHR issues and GBV

UNFPA will use the available materials, as well as develop new materials in Arabic for the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on RH/ GBV and will organize community mobilization and awareness raising events to prevent and address RH/ GBV problems in and outside the camps for Syrian nationals .

4. Support to data collection, analyses and reporting in humanitarian settings

UNFPA will support the activities aimed at strengthening national capacity in line with international standards to collect and use sex and age disaggregated data for appropriate responses to the emergency situations, including reproductive health needs, gender and gender based violence etc. UNFPA will support the adaptation and development of standards, tools, guidelines, instruments and methodologies for data collection, analysis and management in the emergency situation, including rapid assessment tools and guides.

f. Desired impact

UNFPA expects 90,000 family hygiene kits will be procured and distributed to refugees in the first half of 2013; more than 100 professionals will be trained on management of reproductive health services in emergency situations with particular reference to GBV; through developed IEC materials in Arabic, refugee community's awareness will be raised, they will be educated and mobilized to prevent and address the SHR issues and GBV; and data collection, analyses and reporting systems in humanitarian settings will be improved. Thus, maternal and infant mortality will be prevented; SGBV and HIV/ STIs will be prevented and managed.

h. Financial requirements (USD)

Item	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Family hygiene kits	117,000	10	1,170,000
Reproductive health kits (whole set as necessary)	13	10,000	130,000
IEC materials	Lump sum		71,500
Monitoring and evaluation	Lump sum		6,500
MISP trainings and workshops	Lump sum		97,500
Total without 7% overhead cost			1,475,500
Overhead cost 7%			103,285
Total			1,578,785

h. Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Turkey, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should (name of donor) be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

i. Contact information

For additional information, please contact:

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Telephone: +90 312 454 107

Project Sheet - UNHCR

Name of Emergency/Operation (Syrian Refugees in Turkey)

Project Title (Basic and Domestic Items Provided to Syrians in Turkey)

Sector: Basic Needs

a. Context

The Republic of Turkey was the first country neighbouring Syria to formally respond to the influx of Syrian refugees when the Government of Turkey declared and began implementing a Temporary Protection Regime in April 2011.

Overall, the Government of Turkey maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at some 183,000 as of end-February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or refugees outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the United Nations Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the Government range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items, including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting the identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is currently underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

b. Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrian Refugees in 17 Camps	76,000	380,000

*

c. Assessment of Needs

Although the Government of Turkey is continuing to address the protection assistance needs of Syrians under the Temporary Protection Regime, the very rapid increase in the flow of new arrivals from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012 and through February 2013, is creating significant pressure in all areas of response.

UNHCR has deployed teams to Hatay and seven other locations hosting refugees in order to support the national efforts in provision of assistance and services to Syrians being accommodated in camps. The team also provides technical assistance on all protection related concerns.

While the UNHCR Turkey field teams are in close coordination with the local authorities in the region to collect and gather data on the number of Syrians outside of the camps, the teams from the Ankara Office conduct satellite city missions in order to collect first-hand information on numbers, challenges in access to services and living conditions outside of camps.

d. Activities

- Provide kitchen sets including cooking pots, pans and kitchen utensils for up to 380,000 persons in camps.
- Supplement the Turkish Red Crescent Society in furnishing the containers and tents in all camps with cooking and preserving units in order to support the gradual transition from hot meal distribution to individual cooking.
- Provide additional blankets, stockpiles, warehousing, and transport.

e. Desired Impact

UNHCR expects that the assisted refugees will have adequate domestic needs to enable them have some privacy and enjoy family life during this time of displacement.

f. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (in USD)
Cooking facilities (hot plate, fridge cabinet) for 72,240 household families (76,000 less 3,760 already distributed)	76,000	USD170/unit	12,920,000
Provision of additional blankets to 273,000 individuals (Target beneficiaries of 380,000 less 107,000 already distributed)	354,900	USD5/unit	1,774,500
Preposition of quilts (stockpile) 76,000	300,000	USD48/unit	14,400,000
Inventory/warehousing/transport cost of NFIs	1	1, 550,000	2,015,000
Total without overhead cost			31,109,500
7%Overhead (running and admin support cost)			2,177,665
Total			33, 287,165

g. Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Turkey**, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

h. Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Name of Emergency/Operation (Syrian Refugees in Turkey)

Project Title (Shelter and Infrastructure Provided to Syrians in Turkey)

Sector: Basic needs

Context

The Republic of Turkey was the first country neighbouring Syria to formally respond to the influx of Syrian refugees when the Government of Turkey declared and began implementing a Temporary Protection Regime in April 2011.

Overall, the Government maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at some 183,000 as of end-February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or refugees outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the United Nations Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the Government range from technical support for protection, to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items, including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting the identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is currently underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Syrian Refugees in 17 Camps	76,000	380,000

Assessment of Needs

Although the Government of Turkey is continuing to address the protection assistance needs of Syrians under the Temporary Protection Regime, the very rapid increase in the flow of new arrival from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012 and through February 2013, is creating significant pressure in all areas of response.

UNHCR has deployed teams to Hatay and seven other locations hosting refugees in order to support the national efforts in the provision of assistance and services to Syrians being accommodated in camps. The team also provides technical assistance on all protection related concerns.

While the UNHCR Turkey field teams are in close coordination with the local authorities in the region to collect and gather data on the number of Syrians outside of the camps, the teams from the Ankara Office conduct satellite city missions in order to collect first-hand information on numbers, challenges in access to services and living conditions outside of camps.

Activities

- Support the Government of Turkey, through financial assistance, to refurbish the interim reception areas where Syrian refugees are temporarily accommodated before their transfer to the camps due to the restraints on the reception capacity of the existing camps and high flow of arrivals.

Desired Impact

UNHCR expects that the assisted refugees will have temporary shelter for as long as the conflict continues and return of the population of concern is uncertain.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Refurbishment of interim reception areas and coordination centres	1	3,900,000	3,900,000
Camp support and Maintenance cost	1	3,900,000	3,900,000
Total without 7%		7,800,000	7,800,000
7% Overhead cost		546,000	546,000
Total		8,346,000	8,346,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Turkey**, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided

Contact information

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Project Sheet -UNHCR

Name of Emergency/Operation Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Project Title Support to the Government of Turkey's Registration of Non-camp Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Sector: Protection

Context

The Republic of Turkey was the first country neighbouring Syria to formally respond to the influx of Syrian refugees when the Government of Turkey declared and began implementing a Temporary Protection Regime in April 2011.

Overall, the Government maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at some 183,000 as of end-February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or refugees outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the United Nations Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the Government range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items, including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting the identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is currently underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

In order to enumerate the population and coordinate the assistance provided through the national resources and by the NGOs, AFAD in Gaziantep opened a Coordination Center in order to register the existing non-camp population residing in Gaziantep. Upon completion of this registration, individuals are issued an ID card enabling them to have access to health services free of charge. The local authorities in the other cities are considering duplication of this practice, provided that they can identify resources to afford renting of the premises, running costs, equipment procurement and recruitment of staff.

UNHCR Turkey has planned a two-pronged profiling exercise in order to arrive at the best estimation of locations and numbers of non-camp Syrian refugees in 13 provinces in order to understand the protection risks and displacement patterns. This information will be shared with the national authorities for their mid-term planning. Based on the findings, UNHCR Turkey will propose a set of protection and assistance-related action points to be considered by the Government in order to improve the conditions for this population. The profiling exercise will also allow the identification of the groups with special needs and the extent of the protection risks, based on the information gathered directly from the persons of concern.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
13 provinces		100,000

Assessment of Needs

Despite the ongoing national efforts for registration of and provision of assistance to the mentioned population, the overall numbers are not yet available, which impedes long-term planning for assistance and resource allocation.

With 52 % of camp population of Syrian refugees being women and children, there is an assumption that more than half of non-camp Syrian population is composed of women and children who have special protection risks and needs.

The identification of groups with special needs – female head of household, separated children, people with disabilities, persons with trauma, persons with chronic medical problems, survivors of torture, physical and sexual violence among the non-camp population-is yet to be realised by the Government. Thus, UNHCR Turkey aims to support the Government in gathering information on the numbers and protection needs of non-camp Syrian refugees in 13 cities where a considerable number of non-camp population is residing.

Activities

- Allocate resources for supporting the rent of the coordination centres, running costs, procurement of equipment, and developing software for identification of special needs for planning purposes in 13 cities.
- Provide translation support to the centres by covering the salaries of interpreters.
- Develop a manual for the national officials as guidance in their tasks at the centres to ensure consistency of implementation and standards.

Desired Impact

UNHCR expects to sustain the Government's registration of the non-camp Syrian refugee population residing in 13 provinces with the data systematised on profiles and main needs.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Support to the Go T registration at 13 provinces	1	13,000,000	13,000,000
7% overhead cost		910,000	910,000
Total		13,910,000	13,910,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Turkey**, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

Name of Emergency/Operation: Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Project Title: Increasing the Resilience of Syrian Children kept under temporary protection in camps in Turkey

Sector: Protection

a. Context

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

Overall the GoT maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at 183,846 as of 24 February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or more outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities.

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the UN Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the GoT range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the Government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

- What has the response been thus far?

Since the beginning of the events in 2011, UNICEF has procured some 160 tents, 100 recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits. We have worked in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society and have reached over 22,500 children in the 14 camps. UNICEF has also distributed 12,385 sets of winter clothing to children in Akcakale, Adana, Harran and Adiyaman camps.

- What are the project objectives?

Vulnerable Syrian children and youth in camps in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation activities and spaces which contribute to restoring a sense of stability and continuity.

b. Beneficiaries

100% of school aged children aged 4-18 (97,000, projected number by June 2013) including children with disabilities has access to education. Current funding available covers 65,646 children so the remaining number yet to be covered is 31,354 school-aged children in all camps.

c. Assessment of Needs

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

d. Activities

- Provision of respite recreational, cultural and other specialised interventions for children of different age groups, including children with disabilities in child-friendly spaces (in the new camps).
- Support the capacity building of recreational facilitators and youth workers to support the development and resilience of Syrian children in temporary protection in camps.
- Mobilization, selection, training and mentoring of adolescents, including youth with disabilities, interested to become youth volunteers in their camp community, with capacity to initiate and manage activities for other children in their camp.
- Undertaking of children's recreational and respite activities using UNICEF supplied Child-Friendly Spaces and Recreational Kits.
- Communication on the youth voluntarism experience and its impact through the use of 'one minute junior videos' or other communication means.
- Provide periodic, relevant and structured training for school teachers and other education personnel according to needs and circumstances.
- Support Turkish Red Crescent (Turkish Red Crescent Society) in the capacity building of specialists to conduct remedial education and specialised activities for severely affected children in camps.

Delivery mechanism (including implementing partners):

UNICEF, as the lead agency for education and under the coordination of UNHCR, has advocated with the GoT, resulting in a formal statement that they are willing to accept UNICEF's support in their continued efforts to fulfil the needs of the Syrian children in all civil refugee camps. With children accounting for 53 % per cent of all refugees crossing into Turkey, UNICEF will continue to closely monitor the situation of women and children in camps and will also advocate for all children, including preschool-aged children and youths, to have access to quality education opportunities.

Partners include: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA); Turkish Disaster Management Agency (AFAD); Turkish Red Crescent (TRC); Line Ministries: Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and, Ministry of Youth; Governorates of border provinces hosting the camps

e. Desired Impact

Vulnerable Syrian children and youth (31,354 boys and girls aged between 4-18 years) in refugee camps in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contribute to restoring a sense of stability and continuity.

f. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Protection (Youth, recreation specialized services)	40,760	54USD	2,201,050
Basic Services (Education)	40,760	41 USD	1,671,168
Sub-total			
7% overhead costs			271,055.26
Total			4,143,273.26

g. Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Turkey the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

h. Contact information:For additional information, please contact:

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Project Sheet - WFP

Name of Emergency/Operation (Syrian Refugees in Turkey)

Project Title (Food Assistance for Syrians in Turkey)

Sector: Basic needs

i. Context

WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in July 2012 to assist Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries *using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP)*,¹ led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). In October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card Programme in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRC) supporting Syrian families living in camps through e-vouchers, valued at USD 45 per monthly individual ration. Families may then redeem this voucher to purchase food of their choice in selected shops in camps or their vicinity. The programme is implemented in close coordination with local camp managers and AFAD (the Government Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency). Following the successful implementation of the programme in Kilis camp and camps in Hatay provinces, and due to the rapidly increasing numbers of Syrians seeking protection in Turkey, WFP was requested by the Government to scale up assistance to reach 100,000 Syrians by June 2013.

WFP's objective is to ensure the food security of Syrian Refugees in Turkey whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks. Specifically, to **maintain the food security and protect livelihoods in emergencies by:**

- (1) *Supporting the Government in maintaining the food security of the targeted population of refugees; and*
- (2) *Protecting livelihoods and helping to prevent the depletion of refugees' assets.*

j. Beneficiaries

WFP's target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) is to assist 100,000 of the 185,000 registered refugees by the Government and living in camps by June 2013. These numbers have now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and WFP is revising the plan outlined in the RRP to account for the larger caseload of refugees into camps in Turkey. WFP has also expanded its coverage with the government opening new camps, and will continue to expand to reach additional refugees as required.

¹ The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

d. Assessment of Needs

Families living in camps are typically 100% reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs. By the time families reach camps in Turkey they have typically been displaced for many months within Syria and most are believed to have depleted their available financial resources. WFP Turkey therefore targets the entire population in the camps in which it provides assistance.

WFP Turkey has not been requested by the Government to undertake food security assessments but anticipates supporting the Government in assessing the food security needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey during 2013. Given the high quality of assistance that has been provided by the Government to refugees in camp settings since the onset of the crisis, it is assumed that food consumption is adequate amongst refugees in camps and cases of acute malnutrition are expected to be extremely rare with no observed cases reported by WFP or TRC field staff.

e. Activities

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Turkey	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	100,000
Sub-Total			70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	100,000

For the cost of these activities, see the below table under 'Financial Breakdown'

f. Desired Impact

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

There is also a desired positive economic impact on local host communities as 100% of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops in the camps or in local communities. It is hoped that the positive economic impact of the programme can help ease the impact that refugees may be having in host communities and can support the Government of Turkey in maintaining a positive public perception to the open border policy, particularly in border regions.

A very high quality of food assistance is provided by the Government to populations living in camps. However, the assistance is coming at a very high cost to the Turkish Government. The support provided by WFP will not only assist beneficiaries in meeting their daily food needs but will also allow the Turkish Government to focus funds and efforts towards accommodating new Syrians as they arrive and ensuring other basic needs in the camps are met.

g. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Food vouchers (March – June 2013)		\$45.00	15,096,800
Other Direct Operating Cost (ODOC)			542,400
Direct Support Cost SC			1,175,200
Indirect Support Cost (ISC) – 7%			1,265,600
Total			18,080,000

h. Validity

The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4 which, with the quickly evolving situation in Turkey, reflects needs that have now greatly increased emphasizing the urgent funding situation.

i. Contact information

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Project Sheet - WHO

Name of Emergency/Operation (Syrian Refugees in Turkey)

Project Title (Health Support to Turkish Public Health System)

Sector: Basic needs

a. Context

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

Overall the GoT maintains an open border policy, enabling refugees to receive assistance and protection in camps set up and run by the Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). With the growing numbers of refugees in camps, which stood at 183,846 as of 24 February 2013 in addition to an estimated 100,000 or more outside of camps, there is an increasing need for international solidarity and burden-sharing with both the Government and host communities.

Given these trends and the rising demands on Turkey's resources, the UN Country Team, in consultation with the authorities, requested UNHCR to take a lead role in coordinating a response designed to support and complement existing efforts made by the host country. The Regional Response Plan (RRP) thus outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility. The key areas of the RRP agreed upon with the GoT range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance.

In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved will also focus on supporting identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate. Based on arrival trends and consultations with the Government, the RRP indicates the estimated number of up to 380,000 Syrian refugees in camps by the end of June 2013.

b. Beneficiaries* (as per 18th Feb 2013)

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
All camps & urban settings		280.000

**Total number of beneficiaries should not exceed the planning figure mentioned in the RRP.*

c. Assessment of Needs

Include overall needs and how needs were determined.

The mission observe the need to integrate efforts and support public health programmes that has been developed by the Ministry of Health through training of local health providers and direct support to affected populations, in particular these are:

- diseases surveillance, strengthen the early warning and response system (EWRS) for infectious diseases;
- mental health and psycho-social support services;
- emergency public health programmes and health promotional activities in camp settings including advocacy campaigns (i.e. breastfeeding, vaccination, water and sanitation-hygiene) and reproductive health and mother and child health services.

d. Activities

Early Warning Response System (EWRS)

- Rapid assessment of EWRS needs (e.g. number of affected districts; size and location of Syrian population; number of status of health facilities serving the affected population; communicable disease risk assessment of the affected area; status of equipment and mode of reporting; available laboratory support);
- Designation of priority diseases, cases definitions, immediate notification thresholds, patient registers, reporting forms and guidelines;
- Support for information system including mode of data transmission (e.g. provide alert hotline, e-mail address for e-mail and fax number);
- Training of all health professionals in all facilities including clinics at the camps and provincial Public Health Directorates that serve the affected population;
- Support all response and control activities in the event of outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases, including laboratory needs;
- Ensure full participation of all clinics sites serving Syrians in the reporting network with analysis and feedback to them;
- Establishment of feed back mechanisms to all stakeholders (e.g. situation reports, presentation at health meetings, e-mail updates, etc);

Mental Health and psychosocial support

- Training on Mental Health in Emergencies (covering for 250 staff)
- Mental Health screening / survey
- Preparation and printing of Arabic language psycho-educational materials;

Health promotion and advocacy campaigns

- Training of MoH provincial health public health institutions and community healthcentres staff on public health at emergency and crises (Nutrition, food security and safety, immunization, environmental health, WASH, reproductive health and family planning, breastfeeding etc.);
- Elaboration, translation, publishing, dissemination of leaflets on public health issues in Arabic language;

Implementation and monitoring

- Establishment of a temporary WHO office in an UN house in southern Turkey, staffed and equipped for implementation and monitoring of program activities.
- Continuous monitoring and assessment of the provided health care services to Syrian refugees in camps and urban settings in collaboration with the MoH;
- Delivery mechanism (including implementing partners).
-

Delivery would be carried out through the temporary WHO field office based in southern Turkey in close collaboration with the MoH of Turkey and in accordance with relevant UN organization and partners.

WHO Country Office in Turkey have already a large team of WHO technical public health international and national experts based in the MoH in Ankara working on communicable disease/EWRS and mental health sectors to provide technical assistance to the GoT of Turkey for strengthening these two programmes national wide.

The WHO Country Office will function as back-up to support public health experts that will be located into a temporary WHO office based in southern Turkey to support local authorities in coordination and information sharing among health partners.

WHO will expand the current the communicable disease and mental health national programmes focusing on capacity building and sustainable interventions at the provincial level based on its established close collaboration with MoH, and national and international health partners.

e. Desired Impact

To complement the GoT and other organisations in their efforts to continuously provide public health services to the expected increase in Syrians in Turkey.

f. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total in USD
Activities			
Early Warning Response System (EWRS)	lump		78,000
Mental Health and psychosocial support	lump		52,000
Health promotion and advocacy campaigns	lump		39,000
Printing and translation	lump-sum		39,000
Expert mission/travels	lump-sum		39,000
Staff			
International public health expert	4 months		84,500
National public health expert	4 months		32,500
National admin & logistician & driver	4 months		26,000
Translator/interpreter Turk-Arab-English	4 months		19,500
Office			
Shared costs for temporary office in southern Turkey (rent, maintenance, communication, furniture, office equipment, stationeries, etc.)	lump		52,000
Vehicle rental and maintenance	lump-sum		26,000
Sub-total			487,500
Programme Management Reporting 10%			48,750
Subtotal with PMR			536,250
Programme Support Costs 7%			37,499

Total			573,787,5
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g. Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in **Syria**, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after as the number of Syrians seeking refuge in Turkey might substantially increase.

h. Contact information

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Priority Projects for Funding
Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP 2013)

IRAQ

Summary of Requirements per Sector			
Sector	Requirements in RRP		Prioritized Requirements
Protection		\$9,933,415	\$1,791,298
Food		\$16,725,121	\$10,545,074
Basic Needs		\$37,407,653	\$18,701,424
Education		\$4,892,700	\$4,289,630
Health and Nutrition		\$4,978,196	\$2,644,884
Operations Management		\$12,105,441	\$0
Total		\$86,042,526	\$37,972,310

Summary of All Requirements			
Organization	Sector		Prioritized Requirements
Relief International	Health and Nutrition		\$1,574,884
IOM	Protection		\$597,178
IOM	Basic Needs		\$2,527,768
UNHABITAT	Basic Needs		\$80,000
UNHCR	Education		\$1,605,000
UNHCR	Basic Needs		\$7,308,100
UNHCR	Health and Nutrition		\$1,070,000
UNHCR	Basic Needs		\$733,806
UNHCR	Food		\$546,214
WFP	Food		\$9,998,860
UNICEF	Education		\$2,684,630
UNICEF	Basic Needs		\$8,051,750
UNICEF	Protection		\$1,194,120
Total Requirements			\$37,972,310

Summary of All Requirements			
Organization	Initial RRP Requirements		Prioritized Requirements
IOM		\$10,975,000	\$3,124,946
Relief International		\$1,668,000	\$1,574,884
UNHABITAT		\$100,000	\$80,000
UNHCR		\$32,633,068	\$11,263,120
WFP		\$15,869,358	\$9,998,860
UNICEF		\$20,000,000	\$11,930,500
Total Requirements		\$81,245,426	\$37,972,310

Project Sheet- IOM

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in Iraq

Project Title: Provision of family emergency kits for Syrian Refugees in Iraq

Context

The number of vulnerable persons fleeing Syria into Iraq is rapidly increasing with the continuing violence. According to UNHCR, the total number of Syrian refugees in Iraq rose to 98,992 (26 February, UNHCR). This figure includes 90,286 refugees residing in the Kurdish Region – a majority of whom are in Domiz camp in Dahuk (UNHCR); the remaining 8,706 reside mainly in the camps in the Anbar Governorate. Most recently, arrivals of Syrian refugees have been registered in other governorates (e.g. Baghdad, Basra, Karbala, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Najaf).

With no means of their own, these families are in urgent need of basic household items such as hygiene kits, clothing, blankets, mattresses and kitchen utensils; especially in consideration of the ongoing winter season. The current living conditions are critical; families living in overcrowded spaces are often exposed to poor hygiene conditions, low temperatures during winter and high temperatures during the summer, which can exacerbate the incidence of dermatological and respiratory diseases. An estimated 50% of the refugee population are women and children.

In coordination with UNHCR, local authorities including the Bureau of Migration and Displacement (BMD) in Northern Iraq, and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) in Central Iraq, IOM has responded to the emerging needs of vulnerable Syrian refugees through the distribution of essential domestic and hygiene items since March 2012, following the first arrivals to Iraq. IOM has so far distributed 5,574 NFI family kits benefiting 28,016 Syrian refugees in Iraq. The proposed intervention will allow IOM to continue providing basic NFI kits in the affected areas of Iraq to help families in and outside the camps to alleviate their health and safety risks.

Through this project, IOM will continue providing core humanitarian services to the refugee population through the distribution of a minimum of 4,000 family emergency kits containing essential domestic and hygiene items to improve the precarious living conditions and alleviate life threatening health and safety risks. This activity is included in the Regional Response Plan for Syria revised in December 2012 until 30 June 2013, under the Sector Basic Needs and Essential Services, Objective 3: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items.

Beneficiaries* (as available)

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Domiz camp/Dohuk gov.	1,500	7,500
Al Qaim camps/Anbar gov.	1,500	7,500
Other governorates	1,000	5,000

**Total number of beneficiaries should not exceed the planning figure mentioned in the RRP.*

Assessment of Needs

According to on-going needs assessments carried out by IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), priority needs include food, basic domestic and hygiene items, shelter, health services and education.¹ With the deepening crisis and the increasing numbers of new arrivals, unmet needs and gaps in provision of essential social services are rapidly accumulating; adding pressure to the already overstretched emergency response capacities in Iraq. IOM has strengthened its structures in the North and in Central Iraq, applying a monitoring system which allowed the Organization to maintain close liaison with the government and local authorities to carry out continual needs assessments and operations.

The items comprised in the standard kit provide life-saving support for men, women and children to protect them from the natural elements and the risks connected to poor hygiene and high temperatures. The composition of the assistance package is defined according to the size and composition of the beneficiary family, and is adapted to the general and specific needs of beneficiaries as established by needs assessments.

Activities

1. Identification of beneficiaries general and specific needs.
2. Procurement and warehousing of Non Food Items (NFIs).
3. Transportation of assistance to identified locations.
4. Distribution of basic domestic and hygiene items/packs.
5. Follow up assessment on the use of the items.

¹¹ For more information regarding IOMs published report on Syrians in Iraq please check <http://www.iomiraq.net/syrianrefugeesiniraq.html>

IOM in Iraq consists of approximately 250 staff members who work across all 18 governorates of Iraq. Its structure includes three operational hubs (Baghdad, Basra and Erbil), 22 field satellite offices and a unique network of RARTs deployed across Iraq. IOM's Erbil hub is responsible for managing the IOM's central warehouse in Erbil and the overall procurement and logistics functions which are vital to ensure a robust emergency response.

IOM works closely with UNHCR, BMD, MoMD and other humanitarian actors on a daily basis. IOM jointly distributes emergency kits with UNHCR to camp residents. IOM developed a specific monitoring process to track the implementation of project activities and solicit feedback from beneficiaries. Activities will involve on-site presence, inventory updating, and interviews with beneficiaries to understand their views on assistance quality, appropriateness and utilization. This will also assess the short term effects in improving their living conditions.

Desired Impact

1. A minimum of 4,000 family emergency kits distributed to Syrian refugees by 30 June 2013.
2. The living conditions of approximately 20,000 Syrian refugees are enhanced through the distribution of emergency family packs which alleviate health/safety risks.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total (USD)
NFIs emergency family packs (purchase)	4,000	300	1,200,000
Logistics costs (procurement, storage, handling , loading and offloading and transportation to the beneficiaries)	4,000	200	800,000
Vehicle rent and running costs	4 months	7,500	30,000
Staff travel	4 months	6,000	24,000
Communication	4 months	3,000	12,000
Security Costs	4 months	7,600	30,400
Operational costs/Subtotal			2,096,400
Project Coordinator -	4 months	6,000	24,000
Project Officers/operational staff	4 months	20,000	80,000
Core staff support	4 months	16,000	64,000
M&E and reporting/IM	Lumpsum	10,000	10,000
Admin. Support-	4 months	16,000	64,000
Staff costs/Subtotal			242,000
Office costs	4 months	6,000	24,000
Office costs/Subtotal			24,000
Overhead (7%)	7%	2,362,400	165,368
Total			2,527,768

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the Gulf countries be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet- IOM

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in Iraq Enhancing the livelihoods coping mechanisms of Syrian refugees in Anbar, Iraq

Context

The Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNHCR and other agencies, continue to assist the Syrian refugees fleeing Syria due to the current conflict and violence in the country. According to UNHCR, the total number of Syrian refugees in Iraq rose to 98,992 (26 February, UNHCR). This figure includes 90,286 refugees residing in the Kurdish Region – a majority of who are in Domiz camp in Dahuk (UNHCR); the remaining 8,706 reside mainly in the Anbar Governorate. Currently the Syrian refugees in Anbar are accommodated in two Camps; Al-Qaim Camp 1 hosting 2,556 individuals and Camp 2 hosting 3,365 individuals. A third camp will be opened soon in order to keep up with the rise of Syrian Refugees in Anbar; this camp will provide accommodation for 4,000 families.

Along with the provision of the basic humanitarian assistance to the refugees, as part of the protection and life-saving efforts, it is also crucial to address the social, economic and other aspects of their displacement. Consequences of forced migration such as frustrations, isolation and separation from their families and social networks, often drive the refugees into psychosocial problems and anti-social behaviours. Organizing and involving the refugees in various daily activities, including economic, productive, creative or service provision activities, can mitigate these problems. This also aids in building and maintaining their social networks and relations. The livelihood experience in the refugee camp may serve as preparation for both single young males and females in their future work after return.

Building upon the pilot-project *“Enhancing the livelihoods coping mechanisms of Syrian refugees in North Iraq”*, implemented by IOM and UNHCR, this proposal will assist 255 beneficiaries’ through various livelihood assistance packages in refugee camps, and in a smaller degree at host communities in Anbar. The proposed project will increase skills, productivity and income among the target groups through the establishment of livelihood and income generating initiatives (involving small groups or associations) that will allow them in the future to shift easily from dependency on charitable hand-outs towards subsistence and progressive improvements in their livelihoods. The project will also increase the access of the refugee population to the basic services, and increase the living conditions of the refugee population both in the camp and in the communities in general. This project will thus mitigate the potential psychosocial and antisocial problems among the refugees, and will help create a positive environment in the camp and host community. The proposed activity is included in the Regional

Response Plan for Syria revised in December 2012 until 30 June 2013, under the Sector Protection, Objective 6: Self-reliance and livelihood improved.

Beneficiaries* (as available)

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Refugees in Camps	200	800
Refugees at Host Communities	55	220
Total	255	1,020

**Total number of beneficiaries should not exceed the planning figure mentioned in the RRP.*

Assessment of Needs

Along with the on-going provision of basic humanitarian assistance to the refugees in the camps as part of the protection and life-saving efforts, during several IOM field visits, it's been repeatedly reported by the refugees themselves that there is a growing need to address the social, economic and other aspects of their displacement. Priority will be given to the youth group (17-24 years old) which forms a sizable proportion of the Syrian refugee population and represents its most vulnerable category, especially single males who, for security reasons, face particular difficulties in integrating in the host communities.

Activities

- Identification of needs/gaps in basic services in the camps and host communities;
- 130 beneficiaries will receive support to set up small-scale livelihood projects and will receive assistance such as Business Development Training (BDS), In-Kind-Grants (IKGs), counselling and follow up;
- 100 beneficiaries will participate in vocational training courses during a 2 to 3 month period. Vocational training courses will be offered at among others MoLSA's Vocational Training Centres. Participants will receive training materials, stipends and toolkits. In addition, participants will receive training on basic principles of Business Management, counselling, follow up and monitoring;
- 25 beneficiaries will receive On the Job Training (OJT) during a 2 to 3 month period, via placement at small businesses, to improve upon current skills while developing new skill sets;
- Setting up 1 Community Technology Centre (CAP) at Al-Qaim Camp 1 which will provide internet services and training facilities for residents.

Desired Impact

IOM expects to have 255 Syrian Refugees in Anbar, Iraq have access to work opportunities (including at least 50% will be female) . The camp residents will have increased access to the Centre facilities and services.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
In Kind Grants and Business Training Related Costs	130	\$1,600	\$208,000
Vocational Training Toolkits Costs	100	\$1,600	\$160,000
On the Job Training and Toolkits Costs	25	\$1,600	\$40,000
Community Technology Access Centres Costs	1	\$8,500	\$8,500
Sub-total operational			\$416,500
Staff and Office Costs			\$141,610
Sub- Total			\$558,110
Overhead (7%)			\$39,068
Total			\$597,178

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the Gulf countries be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

h. Contact information

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Project Sheet – Relief International

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in Iraq

Project Title: Hygiene Promotion for Syrian Refugees in Iraq

Sector: Health

Context

The number of Syrian refugees in Iraq is continuing to rise. According to recent figures from UNHCR, there are now 98,992 Syrian refugees in Iraq², with the largest numbers in Duhok, Anbar, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah governorates with just under half of those residing in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps. High numbers of refugees are continuing to arrive, with more than 500 persons arriving in the Kurdistan Region on a daily basis. The Al-Qaim border remains closed except for medical emergencies and family reunification cases. A number of categories of refugees have been identified as requiring special assistance including women, children, unaccompanied and orphaned children, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic health conditions and those suffering from trauma.

The abilities of national and international actors to provide assistance has so far been constrained by a severe lack of funds, with only a small proportion of the funds requested in 4th Regional Response Plan actually being mobilized. There remains an urgent need for additional funds to promote good hygiene practices in the camps.

The specific objective of the proposed project is to promote good hygiene practices among refugees in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps.

Beneficiaries* (as available)

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Domiz Camp	6,000	30,000
Al-Qaim Camp	1,600	8,000

*Total number of beneficiaries should not exceed the planning figure mentioned in the RRP.

² UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>, February 25, 2013

Assessment of Needs

While registration of refugees is up-to-date, the high numbers of refugees are placing considerable strain on services, especially in Domiz Camp, which is stretched to capacity and overcrowded. This poses a particular threat to the health and safety of refugees and ultimately the larger community outside of the Camp, as diseases can easily and quickly spread when proper hygiene is not practiced. Through ongoing communication with UNICEF and bilateral meetings with actors in Domiz Camp, RI is aware that hygiene is of particular concern in the camps given the crowded living conditions and lack of current programming.

Activities

Activity 1: Household awareness raising in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps: Outreach teams recruited from within the camp population, and composed of one male and one female, will conduct household-to-household visits share knowledge of good hygiene practices. Teams will aim to speak to all household members, thereby reaching all residents of Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps.

Activity 2: Distribution of hygiene kits in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps: The same Hygiene Promotion teams described in Activity 1 above, will be responsible for distributing hygiene kits to households in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps. The contents of the kits will be coordinated closely with the WASH working group to ensure harmonization of kits.

Activity 3: Formation of hygiene promotion oversight committees: RI will establish local oversight committees in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps, comprised of camp residents, to monitor and report back on hygiene issues in the camps.

RI will coordinate closely with UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and other UN agencies, local and national government authorities, and local and international NGOs providing assistance. At the field level, RI participates regularly in meetings with U.N. agencies and other NGOs (both international and local) to share information and ensure that efforts complement one another. While implementing the proposed project, RI will coordinate closely with UNHCR, UNICEF and other UN agencies, local and national government authorities, and local and international NGOs providing assistance to ensure that efforts are not duplicated and to maximise efficiency.

Desired Impact

RI expects to promote and facilitate the adoption of good hygiene practices by 37,500 Syrian refugees in Domiz and Al-Qaim Camps.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Direct Costs	N/A	N/A	\$1,206,350
Programme Support and Indirect Costs	N/A	N/A	\$368,534
Total			\$1,574,884

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq, the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

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Project Sheet- UNHABITAT

Syria Regional Response Plan Project in Iraq Planning for improved and longer term infrastructure for Domis Camp

Sector: Basic needs

Context

The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has received 55,000 Syrian refugees, the majority of which are in Dohuk Governorate. The Domis camp in Dohuk currently accommodates 25,000 refugees, and efforts are now being made by the KRG to spread the load across the three governorates. Domis camp is within the Dohuk municipal master plan. Already refugees are replacing tents with more robust structures, indicating intention for prolonged stay. Preparations should be made for improved infrastructure in order to protect against cholera outbreak and spread of other water borne diseases.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Domis Camp, Dohuk	5000	25,000

Assessment of Needs

Domis camp requires improved infrastructure, including improved drainage and sewerage disposal. Given that the camp is within the Dohuk master plan, UN-Habitat sees the advantage of prioritising KRG investment in infrastructure in line with the master plan, in order to improve sanitary conditions in Domis camp. This investment could be shared with international donors. Assessment is based on UN-Habitat staff visits to Domis Camp.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented under the project

- Prepare camp improvement design, taking into consideration the municipal master plan
- Support the revision of the Provincial Development Projects plan for Dohuk, with detailed and prioritised technical inputs in relation to extending municipal services to Domis Camp
- Provide an investment strategy including donor/government cost sharing

Desired Impact

25,000 refugees in Domis camp have improved sanitation and lowered risk of water-borne disease as a result of strategic KRG investment in basic infrastructure.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Technical survey and improved camp design	1	15,000	15,000
Technical inputs in relation to extending municipal services to Domis Camp	1	50,000	55,000
Investment strategy, including donor/government cost sharing	1	10,000	10,000
Sub-total			80,000
Total			80,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission.

Should the donor be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Humanitarian Emergency in Iraq
Provision of Basic Needs assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq
Sector: Basic Needs

Context

Owing to intensified fighting and serious deterioration of the security situation in Syria, thousands of Syrian nationals fled their homes to seek safety in neighbouring countries. As of mid-February 2013, nearly 95,000 Syrians had sought asylum in Iraq, of which some 86,000 in the Kurdistan Region (KRG) and nearly 8,500 in the Anbar Governorate. To shelter the refugees, three camps have been established: one in Domiz, Dohuk governorate (KRG), and two in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate. As of mid-February 2013, some 53,000 refugees were accommodated in Domiz camp, and some 8,500 in the two camps in Al-Qaim. The remaining refugees were living in the community, either with local families or in rented, usually sub-standard, accommodation. As the armed conflict and hostilities in Syria continue to intensify, the number of Syrian refugees seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq is increasing rapidly, making it imperative to establish new camps and/or extend the existing ones to accommodate the new arrivals.

This project proposal will cover the basic needs for a total of 15,000 persons (or 3,000 families) through the establishment of two camps in Domiz and Al-Qaim to accommodate a total of 1,000 families. This project will also benefit 2,000 urban refugee families residing outside the camps. Non-food items will be provided to those in the camp and a one-time cash assistance will also be provided for all beneficiaries.

UNHCR works with UN sister agencies, NGOs and the government to ensure that the basic needs of vulnerable individuals are met, including the provision of adequate food, water, sanitation, non-food items (NFI), heating, cooking fuel, hygiene kits, jerry cans etc. to all arriving families.

Beneficiaries: Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim and Domiz camps, and in urban settings

Area	Number of individuals
Al-Qaim Camp (Anbar region)	2,500
Domiz Camp (Kurdistan region)	2,500
Urban refugees outside camps in Anbar and Kurdistan regions	10,000
Total beneficiaries:	15,000

Assessment of Needs

Two camps in Al-Qaim and Domiz will be constructed, which includes the preparation of sites, ground levelling, communications installation and construction of fences. The necessary NFIs will be distributed to refugee families both in camps and urban areas in Dohuk, Nainawa and Anbar governorates. The items include: cooking stoves, blankets, water filters, pillows, rechargeable fans, rechargeable lights, mattresses, kerosene heaters, kerosene jerry cans, water jerry cans, plastic sheets, kitchen sets and cleaning kit and items to protect refugees from the adverse climate.

UNHCR plans to provide and erect an additional 1000 new tents for 5,000 refugees (500 in Domiz and 500 in Al-Qaim), with concrete foundations, and a kitchen and family latrine attached to each tent.

Additional assistance will be provided to 3,000 families living in the camps and in host communities. This assistance will be in the form of cash to cater for basic and essential needs.

Activities:

For 1,000 refugee families (5,000 individuals) in Domiz and Al-Qaim:

- Construct 2 camps.
- Procure, delivered and distribute 1,000 NFI kits.
- Procure, deliver and erect 1,000 tents.
- Provide a one-time cash assistance of USD 400 per family for 3,000 families.
- Construct 1,000 latrines and kitchens.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Construction of 2 camps	2	1,040,000	2,080,000
Activity 2: 1,000 NFI kits.	1,000	500	500,000
Activity 3: 1000 tents.	1000	750	750,000
Activity 4: 3,000 one time cash assistances	3000	483	1,450,000
Activity 5: Construction of 1000 latrines and 1000 kitchen	1000	2050	2,050,000
Subtotal total			6,830,000
7% Support Cost			373,100
Total			7,308,100

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Humanitarian Emergency in Iraq
Provision of Education for Syrian Refugees in Iraq
Sector: Education

Context

Owing to intensified fighting and serious deterioration of the security situation in Syria, thousands of Syrian nationals fled their homes to seek safety in neighbouring countries. As of mid-February 2013, nearly 95,000 Syrians had sought asylum in Iraq, of which some 86,000 in the Kurdistan Region (KRG) and nearly 8,500 in the Anbar Governorate. To shelter the refugees, three camps have been established: one in Domiz, Dohuk governorate (KRG), and two in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate. As of mid-February 2013, some 53,000 refugees were accommodated in Domiz camp, and some 8,500 in the two camps in Al-Qaim. The remaining refugees were living in the community, either with local families or in rented, usually sub-standard, accommodation. As the armed conflict and hostilities in Syria continue to intensify, the number of Syrian refugees seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq is increasing rapidly, making it imperative to establish new camps and/or extend the existing ones to accommodate the new arrivals.

There are more than 36,000 Syrian refugee children registered with UNHCR. In the north, a significant number of refugees are living outside camps in the three governorates of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulleimaniya, and have difficult accessing schools due to the language differences. Schools in the Kurdistan region use Kurd as the language of education, while Syrian refugees use Arabic as the language of education.

In Anbar Governorate, some 3,700 refugee children of school age are registered in Al-Qaim. Some 10 caravans are used for schooling in the camps, while the schooling in the receiving communities is very poor and overstretched by the arrival of refugees.

The requested funds will be utilized in the northern region to construct an additional 24 classrooms in existing schools where Arabic is used as the education language for some 4,500 beneficiaries (50% Syrian refugee children and 50% children living in the local communities); and to provide school uniforms to 8,200 refugee children in both Kurdistan and Anbar regions (4,500 and 3,700 respectively).

Beneficiaries: Refugee children

Area	Number of individuals
Domiz Camp + outside camp (Kurdistan region)	4,500
Al-Qaim Camp (Anbar region)	3,700
Total beneficiaries	8,200

Assessment of Needs

Needs are assessed during UNHCR's registration process, as well as during regular visits to refugees and local communities, and discussions with UN sister Agencies, NGOs and governmental counterparts.

Activities:

- Construct an additional 24 classrooms in existing schools. Required teachers and school material will be provided by the education authorities in Kurdistan.
- Provide transportation assistance to vulnerable children outside of camps which will allow parents to participate in livelihood activities and projects organised by UNHCR and other actors.
- Procure, deliver and distribute school uniforms for 8,200 children.

Desired Impact

The direct beneficiaries of the project are 8,200 children who will be provided with free access to basic formal education in Kurdistan and Anbar regions.

Indirect beneficiaries are some 8,000 refugee parents who will be available to participate in income generation and livelihood projects, during school hours, run by UNHCR and its implementing partners.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: 24 classrooms constructed and equipped in existing schools in Kurdistan region.	1	500,000	500,000
Activity 2: Transportation assistance targeting the vulnerable children will be for one academic year.	2,000	83.65	165,300
Activity 3: 8,200 children provided with school uniforms in Kurdistan and Anbar regions.	8347	100	834,700
Sub-total			1,500,000
7% Support Cost			105,000
Total			1,605,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Humanitarian Emergency in Iraq
Provision of Health assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq
Sector: Health

Context

Owing to intensified fighting and serious deterioration of the security situation in Syria, thousands of Syrian nationals fled their homes to seek safety in neighbouring countries. As of mid-February 2013, nearly 95,000 Syrians had sought asylum in Iraq, of which some 86,000 in the Kurdistan Region (KRG) and nearly 8,500 in the Anbar Governorate. To shelter the refugees, three camps have been established: one in Domiz, Dohuk governorate (KRG), and two in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate. As of mid-February 2013, some 53,000 refugees were accommodated in Domiz camp, and some 8,500 in the two camps in Al-Qaim. The remaining refugees were living in the community, either with local families or in rented, usually sub-standard, accommodation. As the armed conflict and hostilities in Syria continue to intensify, the number of Syrian refugees seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq is increasing rapidly, making it imperative to establish new camps and/or extend the existing ones to accommodate the new arrivals.

UNHCR regularly coordinates its health activities with WHO, UNICEF, Save the Children Foundation, UNFPA, DDM (Department for Displacement and Migration in Kurdistan) and relevant governmental health departments.

The medical assistance, in terms of vaccination and immunisation, WASH, assessment and monitoring is covered by UNHCR's partners. However, there is an urgent need to establish two health centres in Al-Qaim and Domiz refugee camps.

Beneficiaries: Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim and Domiz camps

Area	Number of individuals
Domiz Camp (Kurdistan region)	53,412
Al-Qaim Camp (Anbar region)	8,487
Urban refugees outside Domiz camp	8,744
Total beneficiaries:	70,643

Assessment of Needs

The inter-agency sub-working group on health was established and is operational in Iraq. The group is co-chaired by UNHCR and WHO and includes UN sister agencies, national and international partners, as well as government structures responsible for refugee and health issues. The outcomes of regular monitoring activities provide critical information on the health situation.

Activities:

- Establish, equip and operate two health centres in Al-Qaim camp.
- Procure basic medicine to respond basic health needs.
- Provide medical assistance to refugees and attend to referral cases.
- Provide psycho-social assistance to refugees as needed. Organize two trainings on psycho-social assistance.
- Hire two doctors, two nurses and two psycho-social advisors for the health centres.

Desired Impact

Through the implementation of this project, the health situation will be improved for 70,643 refugees residing mostly in Kurdistan region and Al-Qaim.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Two Health Centres established and equipped	2	190,000	380,000
Activity 2: Basic medicine procured for 2 health centres	-	-	266,000
Activity 3: Medical cases referred for hospitalization.	2	140,000	280,000
Activity 4: Psycho-Social assistance provided to refugees. (2 trainings).	2	10,000	20,000
Activity 5: Costs of 2 doctors, 2 nurses and 2 psycho-social advisors	6	1,500	54,000
Sub-total			1,000,000
7% Support Cost			70,000
Total			1,070,000

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Humanitarian Emergency in Iraq
Provision of Self-Reliance assistance to Syrian Refugees in Iraq
Sector: Basic needs

Context

Owing to intensified fighting and serious deterioration of the security situation in Syria, thousands of Syrian nationals fled their homes to seek safety in neighbouring countries. As of mid-February 2013, nearly 95,000 Syrians had sought asylum in Iraq, of which some 86,000 in the Kurdistan Region (KRG) and nearly 8,500 in the Anbar Governorate. To shelter the refugees, three camps have been established: one in Domiz, Dohuk governorate (KRG), and two in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate. As of mid-February 2013, some 53,000 refugees were accommodated in Domiz camp, and some 8,500 in the two camps in Al-Qaim. The remaining refugees were living in the community, either with local families or in rented, usually sub-standard, accommodation. As the armed conflict and hostilities in Syria continue to intensify, the number of Syrian refugees seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq is increasing rapidly, making it imperative to establish new camps and/or extend the existing ones to accommodate the new arrivals.

Self-reliance and livelihoods projects have been identified as a priority, bearing in mind the lack of access to work for Syrian refugees in Iraq, especially in the western part of the country which is already facing a high rate of unemployment. To support these vital activities, UNHCR, in cooperation with Save the Children Foundation, will implement livelihood projects in the camp of Al-Qaim, targeting female and male adult refugees.

Self-reliance among refugees, particularly women and young male adult groups, will be strengthened through vocational trainings and development of skills that will enable them to access job opportunities and sustainable self-reliance options. This will lead to improved household income to cover daily needs.

The project will also identify, train and support women's support groups to provide social and economic self-reliance. A network of various groups and committees will be established for young adolescents and women.

Beneficiaries: Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim camps

Area	Number of individuals
Al-Qaim Camps (Anbar region)	150 (direct) 750 (indirect)
Al-Qaim camps (Anbar region)	50 women
Total beneficiaries:	200 (direct) 750 (indirect)

Assessment of Needs

UNHCR, in cooperation of Save the Children Foundation, has identified the need for self-reliance projects in Al-Qaim camps. This project is intended to support refugees with vocational training and tool kits to launch and maintain small businesses to support their livelihood.

Activities:

Activity 1: The office for the project will be established, equipped and operational.

Activity 2: Ten vocational training modules over a 6 month period each will be provided to 150 beneficiaries, for occupations such as hair dressing, barbering, tailoring, embroidery, baking, goods recycling, mobile phone repair and agriculture.

Activity 3: 150 tool kits (hair dressing, embroidery, baking etc.) will be procured and distributed.

Activity 4: Women's groups will be supported and provided with training on economic and social self-reliance.

Desired Impact

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be a total of 150 female and young adults, while their families (i.e. a total of some 750 persons) who are residing in the Al-Qaim camps will be indirect beneficiaries. The support to 50 women to establish Women's Groups will have an indirect impact on the whole population and management of the camps.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Establishment of office and running costs	1	134,800	134,800
Activity 2: Ten vocational training	10	29,000	290,000
Activity 3: Costs of 150 toolkits	150	1,540	231,000
Activity 4: Train and support Women Groups	1	30,000	30,000
Sub-total			685,800
7% Support Cost			48,006
Total			733,806

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR
Syria Humanitarian Emergency in Iraq
Provision of Complementary Food assistance to Syrian Refugees in Al-Qaim camps, Iraq
Sector: Food

Context

Owing to intensified fighting and serious deterioration of the security situation in Syria, thousands of Syrian nationals fled their homes to seek safety in neighbouring countries. As of mid-February 2013, nearly 95,000 Syrians had sought asylum in Iraq, of which some 86,000 in the Kurdistan Region (KRG) and nearly 8,500 in the Anbar Governorate. To shelter the refugees, three camps have been established: one in Domiz, Dohuk governorate (KRG), and two in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate. As of mid-February 2013, some 53,000 refugees were accommodated in Domiz camp, and some 8,500 in the two camps in Al-Qaim. The remaining refugees were living in the community, either with local families or in rented, usually sub-standard, accommodation. As the armed conflict and hostilities in Syria continue to intensify, the number of Syrian refugees seeking safety and humanitarian assistance in Iraq is increasing rapidly, making it imperative to establish new camps and/or extend the existing ones to accommodate the new arrivals.

It was assessed that Syrian refugees arriving in the northern part of Iraq have adequate access to food and do not need complementary food from UNHCR. Therefore, UNHCR will concentrate on the needs of the residents of Al-Qaim camps, in Anbar governorate.

The Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) and WFP have provided support to Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim. The WFP food distribution programme in Al-Qaim camps started in December 2012, and included school feeding programme for refugee children.

UNHCR will provide limited cash assistance to refugees for complementary food baskets in Al-Qaim camps, in addition to WFP rations to ensure adequate food to refugees.

Beneficiaries: Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim camps

Area	Number of individuals
Al-Qaim Camps (Anbar region)	5,672
Total beneficiaries:	5,672

Assessment of Needs

UNHCR is cooperating with WFP on food assistance based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). It was assessed that an amount of USD 15/person/month in cash should be provided to refugee families for complimentary food.

Activities:

- UNHCR provides cash assistance to Syrian refugees residing in Al-Qaim camps for complimentary food.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
Activity 1: Complimentary food cash assistance (6 months)	5,672	90	510,480
Sub-total			510,480
7% Support Cost			35,734
Total			546,214

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest to fund this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information can be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

UNICEF Education Response in Iraq

Sector: Education

Context

The crisis in Syria is having a major impact on Iraq. While at the outset of the refugee influx in March 2011, the situation was easily manageable with only a few thousand refugees moving into Dohuk governorate in the Kurdish region, increased fighting in the north and east of Syria in August 2012 started displacing thousands more Syrians across Iraq's border. There are two main areas of refugee influx; Anbar governorate in the west and Dohuk governorate in the north.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF has managed to ensure access to elementary education in Domiz and Al-Qaim camps for more than 7000 children while also providing psychosocial assistance for 2,000 of them. UNICEF has distributed stationery and school bags to children. In order to fast-track completion of the school in the newly established Camp, and according to the scale up plan agreed with Governemnt, UNICEF set forth activities to establish a school consisting of 15 prefabricated classrooms which can accommodate 1200 students in two shifts.

Beneficiaries

The Syrian crisis has forced many Iraqis to return with their families and children, many of whom have been given accommodation in the host communities. Schools are expected to be even more crowded than was previously the case. To address this situation, as envisaged in the scale-up plan, pre-fabricated additional classrooms will be installed in schools in the governorates of Anbar, Ninewa and Dohuk in order to accommodate the returnees residing in the host communities. Mobilization of local and refugee communities for education, together with the establishment of Host Community Learning Centers to support and ensure access of all children to education in the host communities will be a further priority.

UNICEF as part of its regular education programme supported through the Ministry of Education will form/re-activate Parent Teachers Association (PTAs) in order to involve them in developing and implementing Schools Improvement Plans. The PTA structure in the localities around Al-Qaim will be re-activated for enrolment, protection and attendance of the returnees/refugees children in the schools especially in the host communities. Efforts will be made to accommodate as many returnee children in the existing schools as possible. However additional temporary Host Community Learning Centers (HCLC) will be established for the refugee children who are living in the host community but could not attend the regular schools.

Establishment of temporary learning spaces for children in camps represents itself to date as another critical need. A camp-based school provides protection and support to restore a sense of normalcy for children, thereby enabling them to overcome the emotional trauma they may have suffered while fleeing from the acute trauma in Syria. Looking the constant influx on new refugee children and the government decision to expand shelter facilities, UNICEF, together with the GoI, will establish temporary learning centers (both for pre-primary and elementary school-age children) in each camp within the first 8 weeks of establishment. A total of 4 centers will be created with temporary classrooms, teaching material and trained teachers in the current camp modules. At the same time, when considering growing needs additional two schools will be established to cover phase 7 in Domiz camps and 4 more class rooms will be added to the Al-Qaim School.

UNICEF is committed to continue to support the education system and respond to the needs of 8000 school children in the camps and in host communities and teachers in order to minimize the impact of the Syrian conflict on children's academic future.

Assessment of Needs

Since the early stages of the emergency, UNICEF launched or has been part of several assessments missions and conducted sectoral needs' assessments. The situation of Syrian refugee children in Iraq needs a revamped priority attention. Refugee children in Iraq have had their education disrupted, in some instances losing up to an entire school year. Some schools in host communities in the Al-Qaim area have been damaged by refugees who were residing in them until further relocation. While UNICEF is supporting access to primary education, especially in the camps in partnership with the Ministry of Education, ensuring equitable access in the host communities became more challenging and concentrated efforts are required to provide equitable access to education of both Iraqi returnee and Syrian refugee children who reside in the host communities.

Desired Impact

UNICEF is committed to support the education system and respond to the needs of school children, teachers and communities in order to minimize the impact of the Syrian conflict on children's academic future. The response includes activities aimed at getting vulnerable children in schools, maintain and increase their retention through on-going support to students throughout the academic year.

Core Commitments in Education (Guiding principles for the response)

- Children including preschool age children, girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities
- Safe and secure learning environments that promote the protection and well-being of learners is

established

- Psychosocial and health services for children and teachers is integrated in educational response
- Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life skills programmes ; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents

Financial Breakdown

	Total
Provision of additional pre-fabricated classrooms to accommodate Iraqi returnees in the host community schools (15 classrooms and installment's costs)	400,000
Establishing 4 gender-sensitive WASH facilities (separate for boys and girls), suitable for children with physical disabilities (Al-Qaim Camp 3; Phase 7 and 8 in Domiz camp)	300,000
Procure and distribute basic teaching learning materials for 4,500 children (1,500 in Al-Qaim; 3,000 in Domiz) and support incentives for 120 teachers and their psychosocial care training (40 in al-Qaim; 80 in Domiz)	300,000
Community drive to ensure enrolment of all school-aged children (Camp 3 in Al-Qaim; Phase 7 and 8 in Domiz)	200,000
Community mobilization of local and refugee community and establishment of Host Community Learning Centers.	250,000
Rehabilitate/refurbish existing public schools to support refugees and host communities (Al-Qaim and Domiz towns)	150,000
Establishment of Temporary Learning Centers for refugee children in phase 7: one full unit in Domiz camp	330,000
Operational Costs (15%)	289,500
Sub-total	2,509,000
7% Support Costs	175,630
Total	2,684,630

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. If required, a more comprehensive proposal will be drafted and handed over in order to provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

Syria Crisis Response

Psychosocial Support and Child Protection in Domiz and Al'Qaim

Sector: Protection

“Protecting and Restoring Normalcy among Refugee Children affected by the Syria crisis”

Context

Scaling up access to **psychosocial care and child protection services** for refugee children and other children impacted by the crisis and their caregivers is of critical importance in the next six months. Thanks to the on-going efforts to provide basic survival needs to children, some of the children show progress to recover from psychosocial distresses that they experienced. However, much more emotional and social support is urgently needed, and child protection concerns have to be addressed and prioritized. There is also an urgent need to establish and strengthen **child protection systems** in camps and host communities, and to build capacity in monitoring and responding to abuse, neglect and exploitation as well as the grave violations of the children's rights in the context of armed conflict.

Beneficiaries

20,000 children in camps and host communities in Dohuk and Al-Qaim.

Assessment of Needs

Syrian refugee children are displaying symptoms of psychological distress, including flashbacks, nightmares, withdrawal, and inability to concentrate. They have also expressed anxiety over their displacement and the interruption to schooling. Some extremely vulnerable families have also started engaging in exploitative situations, particularly in Dohuk. Refugees are furthermore being prevented by authorities from leaving Al'Qaim camp.

There is also an urgent need to reinforce the child protection interventions in Domiz camp, as well as to maintain the current interventions, and to establish a child protection system in new camps in Domiz and Al-Qaim to cover around 20,000 children.

Child Friendly Spaces (CFS): Currently, only one CFS is operational in Domiz camp, providing 524 children (290 boys and 234 girls) with recreation and psychosocial services. The CFS is located in a community at the edge of the camp and is difficult for children to access, and there is insufficient space available, including for outdoor activities. Due to funding gaps, UNICEF handed over the existing CFS to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and KRG with minimum financial support to run the CFS by only (two) social workers. Although the government leadership and commitment is to be commended, together with CFS volunteers, needs for children remain and capacity of social workers to conduct activities to meet all needs is limited (40 children per shift) while the number of children from five to 18 years old is currently around 9,600.

To meet urgent needs, as part of Child Protection Sub Working Group member, an implementing partner will run the second CFS in phase 5. There is already a preliminary agreement between the government and UNICEF to adopt and implement the same standards of CFS and YFS to maintain a unified approach is applied in the same camp. With continuous influx of refugees to Domiz camp, the camp is now expanding to phase 7 which departs from the current CFS coverage target. Therefore, CFS and YFS to meet the emerging child protection needs represents a strategic and management priority.

In Al'Qaim, UNICEF in partnership with Save the Children, has set up Child and Youth Friendly Spaces since November 2012, where 1,545 children (727 boys and 818 girls) have been registered and benefited from regular activities. Unfortunately, the current activities in both camps cover 17% of the target population.

Child Protection Unit (CPU): With UNICEF support, two fully equipped cabinets have been set up to be used as CPU activities in Domiz camp. While the CPU presently includes a manager with a legal background and two social workers, additional trained social workers as well as a legal assistants are required for the CPU to identify child protection concerns (including grave violations of children's rights); effectively follow up on children's cases; facilitate referrals; monitor the situation of children inside the camp in order to conduct early detection of protection concerns and prevent further violations; and, finally, sensitize the community on child rights, protection issues, and prevention of violence.

Greater support to protection needs among refugee children in host communities is also needed, in particular systematic interventions because increasing reports of child labour, poor school retention, gender based violence and children in contact with the law have been raised by partners. The government, UNICEF and partners have provided ad-hoc basis assistance to date. However, a more systematic approach to strategic interventions, tracking, tracing and reporting as well as monitoring is needed.

In Al Qaim, the Unit has not been physically set up; however, a mobile monitoring team has been set up to identify child protection concerns in the camp.

Desired Impact

As of 20 February 2013, a total of 94,988 Syrian refugees are living in Iraq, of which approximately 86 per cent reside in Kurdistan Region (Dohuk, Erbil, and Suleimaniyah Governorates), with the remainder in the Al'Qaim area. Through the activities outlined below, UNICEF will provide recreational, psychosocial, and safe spaces to 16,780 children in Dohuk and Al'Qaim, and extend child protection services to 20,000 children in the same areas, in order to prevent abuse, exploitation, and violence.

Activity 1.1: Ensure continuity, sustainability and expansion of child and youth-friendly spaces in Dohuk and Al-Qaim

Activity 1.2: Establish and expand child protection networks in Dohuk and Al'Qaim

Financial Breakdown

	Total
Ensure continued and expansion operation of CFSS, YFSs and CPUs in Al Qaim Camp (1, 2, and 3) including capacity building and training	390,000
Ensure continuity and expansion of operational CFSS, YFSs and CPUs in Domiz Camp (phase 1 and 7) including the capacity building and training	270,000
Provision of pre-fabricated CFSS, YFSs, CPUs including furniture and recreational kits	95,000
Training on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM – SC resolution 1612)	20,000
Psychosocial assessment of children in CFS (Wellbeing index)	30,000
Establishment of a Helpline in Dohuk and Suleimaniya	25,000
UNICEF Child Protection staff and Field Facilitators Cost	100,000
Operational Cost	186,000
7% Support Costs	\$78,120
Total	\$1,194,120

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. If required, a more comprehensive proposal will be drafted and handed over in order to provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

WASH Response in Iraq Syrian Refugee Camps

Sector: Basic needs

Context

The crisis in Syria is having a major impact on Iraq. While at the outset of the refugee influx in March 2011, the situation was easily manageable with only a few thousand refugees moving into Dohuk governorate in the Kurdish region, increased fighting in the north and east of Syria in August 2012 started displacing thousands more Syrians across Iraq's long and porous border. There are two main areas of refugee influx; Anbar governorate in the west and Dohuk governorate in the north. In Anbar, the refugees found shelter and are hosted in Al Qaim district, a town facing Deir Al Zour governorate and Abu Khamal city in Syria. The Government has agreed to temporarily open the borders to ease the humanitarian situation when UNHCR and UNICEF requested to build a third camp at Al Obaidi, approximately 15 km from the existing camps in order to facilitate further influxes. During its first phase, the third camp is planned to accommodate 20,000 refugees in four phases of 5000 refugees each. Recently, additional land was allocated by the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) to establish an additional refugee camp in the Domiz village of Faydah Sub-District about 7 km south west of Dohuk city.

Over time, and with the increased influx of Syrian refugee in camps in Domiz and Al-Qaim, UNICEF established critical minimum access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services according to the Core Commitment for Children in humanitarian action. Ten thousand refugees in both camps continued to benefit from daily access of safe water and water for domestic water, while 8,000 refugees were also reached by distributing soap and other hygiene kits. Toilets and sanitation services are available for 9,000 refugees. UNICEF has a wide-ranging approach in hygiene promotion interventions to prevent communicable disease outbreaks and encourage best hygiene practices targeting camps and surrounding communities. The hygiene promotion messaging campaign reached more than 26,000 people. UNICEF integrated approach harmonizes joint WASH interventions with Education and Child Protection activities, to ensure that more than 3,000 children have access to safe water sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning and play environments.

What are UNICEF's overall objectives in the emergency?

UNICEF WASH core interventions require a concerted focus on the prevention and control of communicable diseases through targeted hygiene promotion and implementation of a core service delivery package, integrating water quality monitoring at community level as well as solid waste management and excreta disposal. Both activities contribute to improve public health standards of refugee communities by maintaining appropriate living conditions and surrounding environment.

UNICEF chairs the Emergency WASH Working Group (Cluster). It provides coordination of essential services working hand in hand with UNHCR as sector co-lead, implementing partners, national and regional stakeholders in order to ensure effective delivery of humanitarian support to both camp and host refugee communities by building, and advocating for expanding capacity within the sector according emerging needs.

Project objectives

- To scale up safe water supply and sanitation services, hygiene promotion and public health interventions for Syrian Refugees in established and new camps within Anbar and Dohuk Governorates.
- Support and expand water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion and environmental protection in host community.

What are the overall needs

Securing and sustaining the current level of WASH services remains a key priority for the next six months, while allowing for water and sanitation systems to cater for additional influx of refugees. In addition, maintaining hygiene standards and expanding hygiene promotion is a critical undertaking for an integrated approach in view of the incoming influxes. Finally, expanding the WASH integrated approach in schools and child friendly spaces represent critical needs for Iraq's refugee camps and host communities. UNICEF will focus its WASH interventions on: (i) operation and maintenance of water systems, (ii) WASH infrastructure in new camps; and (iii) planning and conducting of hygiene promotion campaigns along with provision of hygiene items.

- 1.** Operation and maintenance of WASH systems in Domiz, Kasak and Al-Qaim Camps: According to recent WASH sector assessment operation and maintenance are identified as a critical gap in all the refugee camps in which UNICEF is advocating for the government to take full responsibility. However, due to the urgent need and longer time required to the Government take full responsibility UNICEF planned to cover O&M responsibilities through agreements with implementing partners recognized and accredited by Government and with demonstrated presence and capacity.
- 2.** Full WASH infrastructure in Al Kassak camp in Ninewa Governorate: Recent reports indicated that Syrian refugees started entering to Iraq through Al-Kasak crossing in Ninewa governorate where UNHCR already established a camp of 200 tents for 1000 refugees. The local government already requested UNICEF to provide WASH services for the camp. UNICEF is currently signing a partnership agreement with Islamic Relief Worldwide to provide WASH infrastructure in the camp.
- 3.** Delivery of hygiene kits and other emergency WASH supplies to new refugee arrivals in Al Qaim, Kasak and Domiz camps: Although at the beginning of emergency response UNICEF and other partners distributed hygiene kits and other emergency WASH supplies, the recent arrivals are not fully covered and consumable hygiene supplies are not regularly provided to refugees.

4. Hygiene promotion to all new and existing refugees in Al Qaim, Kasak and Domiz camps including refugees at transit areas: in coordination with Public Health departments in respective governorates, UNICEF conducted hygiene promotion campaigns in Al-Qaim and Domiz camps.
5. UNICEF will expand and enhance water, sanitation and hygiene services for Children in in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces.

In addition to the urgent needs to improve efficiency of the existing water and sanitation facilities and enhance water quality monitoring and surveillance for refugees in host communities, UNICEF will conduct training of partners and Government departments on operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. Due to the increasing pressure on the existing water supply and sanitation networks and systems in host communities, improved capacity of pump operators and other technical staff of government and NGO partners in host areas is very critical. Therefore, capacity building is planned as part of emergency WASH response for Syrian refugees.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Refugees in existing and proposed camps	6,667	40,000
Replenishment of core hygiene items	6,667	40,000
Refugees and their host communities	1,667	20,000

Assessment of Needs

Based on the assessment of UNHCR, UNICEF and our partners, there is a critical problem of supplying the most basic of services, especially water, sanitation and hygiene for over 20,000 refugees now residing around Domiz refugee camp.

The objective of this project is to urgently address the needs of the existing refugees' caseload, and the new influx towards Dohuk governorate which at present continues at the rate of 500/ day. If no additional expansion of WASH interventions were undertaken immediately, the potential disease burden accrued should not be underestimated. Such burden may represent a present and impending threat to local communities due to the widespread practice of open defecation.

Desired Impact

UNICEF will provide 10,000 Syrian refugees residing in camps with essential water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.

Financial Breakdown

	Total(US\$)
Full WASH services & Operation and Maintainance in Al Qaim (8500 refugees)	650,000
Full WASH services & Operation and Maintainance in Domiz (35,000 refugees), including water trucking	1,650,000
WASH facilities installed in Al- Kasak (1000 refugees)	900,000
Support to Government and Implementing Partners in WASH systems design, management and maintenance	550000
Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits for refugee camps and transit centres	900,000
Improving water supply and sanitation services in host communities (Dohuk and Al Qaim)	655,000
Messaging and new media campaign on hygiene promotion	460,000
WASH emergency response coordination and technical supervision	95,000
Operational Cost	1,665,000
Subtotal	7,525,000
UNICEF recovery cost (7%)	526,750
Total	8,051,750

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Iraq the elements of the concept note may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. If required, a more comprehensive proposal will be drafted and handed over in order to provide detailed information of the requested funds and relevant activities.

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Project Sheet - WFP

Name of Emergency/Operation: Syrian Refugees in Iraq

Form of Assistance for Consideration: FOOD ASSISTANCE

Context

WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in July 2012 to assist Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries *using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP),³ led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)*. In Iraq, WFP has been providing food assistance through in-kind food rations/parcels and vouchers to UNHCR-registered refugees living in camps. Families may then redeem their vouchers to purchase food of their choice from selected shops. WFP has been increasing the amount of assistance provided and number of refugees reached progressively through a partnership with Islamic Relief Iraq in collaboration with the Government in Baghdad and Erbil as well as UNHCR. WFP in collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR and the Ministry of Education agreed to support school children in the camps with snacks with 100-gram biscuits fortified with 14 minerals and vitamins.

The latest numbers reached by WFP assistance in Iraq, as of 26 February, are shown below:

BENEFICIARIES REACHED IN IRAQ				
Country	Modality of Assistance	December	January	February (ongoing)
Iraq	Vouchers*	18,188	14,564	13,951
	GFD	11,557	6,199	5,688
Total		32,633	32,827	N/A

*Two distribution cycles of 30 day voucher ration completed since launch of voucher programme with overlaps: First Cycle voucher distribution (Dec rations): 29 Nov 2012.– 05 Jan 2013 with 21,076 beneficiaries reached. Second Cycle voucher distributions (Jan rations): 14 Jan – 17 Feb 2013 with total 25,660 beneficiaries reached.

WFP's objective is to ensure the food security of Syrian Refugees in Iraq, more specifically, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies by maintaining the food security of the targeted population of refugees and protecting their livelihoods by helping prevent the depletion of assets and freeing resources for other needs such as shelter, medical treatment and education.

³ The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

Beneficiary figures:

WFP's target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) is to assist 90,000 of the registered refugees by June 2013 (see Table 2). These numbers may well be surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and WFP is revising the plan outlined in the RRP to account for an influx of refugees into Iraq. WFP is also expanding its coverage in line with UNHCR plans to open new camps as in Erbil and Sulimaniyah governorates and will continue to do so to reach additional refugees as required.

Assessment of Needs

Although recent post-distribution monitoring activities in Domiz camp have reaffirmed that food consumption scores for Syrian refugees remain within acceptable levels, various estimates (particularly by UNHCR) point to increasing arrivals into the country due to worsening and deteriorating conditions within Syria.

Activities

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Iraq	In-kind food	Syrian Refugees	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000*
	School feeding	Syrian Refugees	4,500	4,500	4,500		4,500
	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	70,000*
Sub-Total			65,000	75,000	80,000	90,000	90,000

*Under RRP4, 25,000 refugees were planned for Al Qaim till June. Actual statistics confirm that 5,360 refugees live in the camp as of end February. Hence, WFP is using 6,000/month figure for its operational planning.

For the cost of these activities, see the below table under 'Financial Breakdown'

Desired Impact

Within the framework of the above-mentioned overall objective, WFP will work to:

a) Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years of age. Without proper nutrients, children under five will be negatively affected for the rest of their lives. Indicator: Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 reduced.

b) Improve food consumption for assisted Syrian refugee households in Iraq. Indicator: Percentage of households with poor food consumption score reduced.

WFP will monitor the food security situation through joint needs assessments, joint nutrition monitoring and food price monitoring to ensure the desired impact is achieved. WFP will also carry out independent monitoring through its cooperating partners to measure these indicators.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Food vouchers (March – June 2013)	210,000	\$31	\$6,510,000
In-kind food rations/parcels (March – June 2013)	24,000	\$22	\$528,000
Operational Cost (Implementing Partner) – 7%			\$833,490
Direct Support Cost (DSC) – 6%			\$1,473,239
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>\$9,344,729</i>
Indirect Support Cost (ISC) – 7%			\$654,131
Total			9,998,860

Validity: The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4 which, with the quickly evolving situation in Iraq, reflects needs that have now greatly increased, emphasizing the urgent funding situation.

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Priority Projects for Funding
Inter-Agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP 2013)

EGYPT

Summary of Requirements per Sector		
Sector	Requirements in RRP	Prioritized Requirements
Protection	\$1,834,715	\$1,819,000
Food	\$3,634,429	\$2,810,141
Basic Needs	\$3,495,990	\$635,235
Education	\$2,557,888	\$909,997
Health	\$2,504,590	\$0
Operations Management Support	\$310,220	\$0
Total	\$14,337,832	\$6,174,373

Summary of All Requirements		
Organization	Sector	Prioritized Requirements
UNHCR	Protection	\$1,540,800
UNHCR	Basic Needs	\$635,235
UNHCR	Education	\$722,747
WFP	Food	\$2,810,141
UNICEF	Education	\$187,250
UNICEF	Protection	\$278,200
Total Requirements		\$6,174,373

Summary of Organizations' Requirements		
Organization	Initial RRP Requirements	Prioritized Requirements
UNHCR	\$10,008,402	\$2,898,782
UNICEF	\$695,000	\$465,450
WFP	\$3,634,429	\$2,810,141
Total Requirements	\$14,337,831	\$6,174,373

Project Sheet - UNHCR

Emergency Response to Syrian Refugees in Egypt

Access to Education for Syrians in Egypt

Sector: Education

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Egypt has surpassed initial projections. As of end-February, nearly 20,000 Syrian refugees (some 7,300 households) were registered with UNHCR and another 10,000 have submitted their registration forms and are awaiting registration. While initial population estimates in the revised Regional Response Plan (January- July 2013) had planned for 30,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR by June 2013, 66% of this initial estimate was reached in the first two months. It has been seen that those fleeing from Syria generally arrive directly by air or transit through Lebanon. Some come to Egypt, due to existing community ties in the country, while others cite their unwillingness to be hosted in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey), or to face the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon.

UNHCR conducts mobile registration throughout Egypt where large Syrian communities have been identified: 53% of the individuals have been registered in Cairo and its surroundings; 33% in and around Alexandria; and 14% in Damietta and neighbouring areas. Around 75% of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are women, children and elderly people.

Until June 2012, Syrians arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle to upper-middle class families with sufficient means to settle in the capital or other cities. Since then, however, large families have arrived with limited financial resources, as indicated by the growing numbers of refugees residing in poor neighbourhoods of Cairo or cheaper cities in other Governorates in Egypt. A joint needs assessments conducted by UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF assessed vulnerability among Syrians arriving in Egypt since July 2012. The joint assessment concluded that Syrians rank education for their children as one of their main concerns, in particular not being able to afford the school fees. The Government of Egypt has given access to public primary and secondary education to Syrians on the same basis as Egyptians; however, further support is required to facilitate enrolment procedures and the integration of Syrian children in schools as the family size can be large. Moreover places in public schools are limited, and private schools are too expensive for many refugees.

Beneficiaries

Urban areas	Number of individuals
Greater Cairo (registered)	11,000
Alexandria (registered)	5,000
Damietta (registered)	4,000
Total registered	20,000
Awaiting registration	10,000
Total registered + awaiting registration	30,000

Assessment of Needs

While several rapid assessments of the Syrian population were conducted by UNHCR in 2012, the first joint UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP needs assessments took place in November 2012 and February 2013 based on data previously collected on the situation of Syrian refugees. The assessment revealed many challenges in ensuring access to education for Syrian children. The Ministry of Education has granted Syrian children access to public schools and exempted them from documentation, however in practice, Syrian students face obstacles when attempting to enrol in public schools especially after the start of the academic year and often lacking the required documentation. The quality of the school environment in Egyptian public schools is a significant barrier to the enrolment. The retention of Syrian children is also difficult due to the adjustment to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum.

UNHCR provided education grants to Syrian children in 2012 and will continue to provide these grants in 2013 for children who are registered in schools. These grants will support payment of school fees, school supplies, uniforms and transportation. It is anticipated that many Syrian children arriving in the first six months of 2013 will not be able to access public schools as strict deadlines for enrolment apply.

Activities

- **Activity 1:** Register and conduct needs based assessment for all Syrian students interested to enrol in early childhood, primary and secondary education (conducted by Catholic Relief Services)
- **Activity 2:** Compile beneficiary lists and distribute education grants to all Syrian children enrolled in schools (conducted by Catholic Relief Services)

- **Activity 3:** Monitor enrolment figures and attendance records for Syrian children (conducted by UNHCR and Catholic Relief Services)
- **Activity 4:** Provide assistance to three community-based schools established to serve Syrian children (by Catholic Relief Services and Syrian Community)

Desired Impact

UNHCR in Egypt expects to provide education grants to some 3,265 students (225 for early education, 1,265 for primary and 1,775 for secondary education) in the effort to provide access to education to Syrian school-aged children ensuring continuation in schooling and learning development. Additionally, UNHCR Egypt expects to support three community-based schools for Syrian students.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Education grants to 225 children for early education	Average of \$146 USD per child per year	\$146 USD per child for 225 refugee children	32,850
Education grants to 1,265 children for primary education	Average of \$121 USD per child per year	\$121 USD per child for 1,265 refugee children	153,065
Education grants to 1,775 children for secondary education	Average of \$242 USD per child per year	\$242 USD per child for 1,775 refugee children	429,550
Assistance provided for community schools	Average of \$20,000 USD per school	\$20,000 USD per school for 3 community schools	60,000
Sub-total			675,465
7% Support cost			47,282.55
Total			722,748

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Emergency Response to Syrian Refugees in Egypt

Financial Assistance for Syrians in Egypt

Sector: Protection

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Egypt has surpassed initial projections. As of end-February, nearly 20,000 Syrian refugees (some 7,300 households) were registered with UNHCR and another 10,000 have submitted their registration forms and are awaiting registration. While initial population estimates in the revised Regional Response Plan (January- July 2013) had planned for 30,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR by June 2013, 66% of this initial estimate was reached in the first two months. It has been seen that those fleeing from Syria generally arrive directly by air or transit through Lebanon. Some come to Egypt, due to existing community ties in the country, while others cite their unwillingness to be hosted in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey), or to face the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon.

UNHCR conducts mobile registration throughout Egypt where large Syrian communities have been identified: 53% of the individuals have been registered in Cairo and its surroundings; 33% in and around Alexandria; and 14% in Damietta and neighbouring areas. Around 75% of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are women, children and elderly people.

Newly-arrived refugees from Syria interviewed during the UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP joint assessments in Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta cited housing as their most critical and expensive need since fleeing to Egypt. Many Syrian families are struggling to pay the monthly rent, having to share accommodation or rent sub-standard apartments. This project aims to ensure that Syrian refugees in Egypt attain a minimum living standard, by providing financial assistance to families for their housing expenses. UNHCR plans to support some 4,700 vulnerable families (15,000 persons) in this way. Cash for housing will target the most vulnerable families. Individual family assessment interviews will be conducted, combined with home visits, to assess whether the family meets certain vulnerability criteria, such as extreme poverty, chronic illness, single female-headed households, separated or unaccompanied children. The amount of financial assistance will be determined according to family size and will vary between 300-1,200 EGP (USD 50-200).

Beneficiaries

Urban areas	Number of individuals
Greater Cairo (registered)	11,000
Alexandria (registered)	5,000
Damietta (registered)	4,000
Total registered	20,000
Awaiting registration	10,000
Total registered + awaiting registration	30,000

Assessment of Needs

While several rapid assessments of the Syrian population were conducted by UNHCR in 2012, the first joint UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP needs assessments took place in November 2012 and February 2013. The assessment revealed that the majority of Syrians arriving since September 2012 pay an average of 1,500 Egyptian pounds (USD 245) a month for a two-bedroom flat, which represents a doubling of the private rental prices in recent months in parts of Cairo and Alexandria. Many Syrian families already in Egypt arrived with enough savings to last two to three months, but new arrivals increasingly tend to come without any reserves. As a result, the poorest Syrian refugees are forced to drastically reduce their expenditures by sharing accommodation, sometimes in very cramped and minimally furnished apartments. In addition, many have had to reduce their food consumption making them increasingly at risk of malnutrition. Moreover, there is often no money left for other basic necessities.

Activities

- **Activity 1:** Identify, through individuals assessments, vulnerable families (in terms of level of poverty, women without support, unaccompanied and separated children) and provide financial assistance to those who meet the vulnerability criteria, (conducted by Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala and Caritas)
- **Activity 2:** Monitor, through home visits and follow up interviews, all persons receiving financial assistance to ensure that assistance is appropriate (conducted by Islamic Relief Worldwide, Resala and Caritas) and provide social counselling as needed.

Financial assistance can be provided to eligible families either as monthly support for those meeting the special needs criteria, or as emergency assistance no more than twice a year. An emergency is defined as an extreme hardship that entails an urgent financial burden on a person, through death, accident, or any kind of emergency or extreme difficulty requiring

financial resources to address the problem. All monthly assistance is subject to regular review and re-assessment.

Desired Impact

UNHCR in Egypt expects to provide financial assistance to 3,600 households (14,400 individuals). Based on the needs assessment of each household, UNHCR will provide financial assistance for a period of three to six months, with a possible extension following a re-assessment of the case. Financial assistance will provide access to basic needs and services for the household essential for survival and development of the household, such as cash for housing, utilities, non-food items etc.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Financial assistance for some 3600 households	Average of 4 months cash assistance at the rate of USD 100/month	USD 400 covering 4 month cash assistance for 3600 households	1,440,000
Sub-total			1,440,000
7% Support cost			100,800
Total			1,540,800

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNHCR

Emergency Response to Syrian Refugees in Egypt

Provision of Non-Food Items for Syrians in Egypt

Sector: Basic needs

Context

The continued influx of Syrian refugees into Egypt has surpassed initial projections. As of end-February, nearly 20,000 Syrian refugees (some 7,300 households) were registered with UNHCR and another 10,000 have submitted their registration forms and are awaiting registration. While initial population estimates in the revised Regional Response Plan (January- July 2013) had planned for 30,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR by June 2013, 66% of this initial estimate was reached in the first two months. It has been seen that those fleeing from Syria generally arrive directly by air or transit through Lebanon. Some come to Egypt, due to existing community ties in the country, while others cite their unwillingness to be hosted in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey), or to face the high cost of living in cities in Jordan and Lebanon.

UNHCR conducts mobile registration throughout Egypt where large Syrian communities have been identified: 53% of the individuals have been registered in Cairo and its surroundings; 33% in and around Alexandria; and 14% in Damietta and neighbouring areas. Around 75% of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are women, children and elderly people.

Until June 2012, Syrians arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle to upper-middle class families with sufficient means to settle in the capital or other cities. Since then, however, many large families have arrived with limited financial resources, as indicated by the growing numbers of refugees residing in poorer neighbourhoods of Cairo or cheaper cities in other Governorates in Egypt. Joint needs assessments conducted by UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF have revealed increasing vulnerability among Syrians arriving in Egypt since July 2012. The need for a winterization package of blankets and winter clothing was identified in November 2012 during the needs assessments. As temperatures have started to rise, the clothing needs are being adjusted to fit the weather. A provision has been made to provide vulnerable Syrians with appropriate clothing and blankets.

Beneficiaries

Urban areas	Number of individuals
Greater Cairo (registered)	11,000
Alexandria (registered)	5,000
Damietta (registered)	4,000
Total registered	20,000
Awaiting registration	10,000
Total registered + awaiting registration	30,000

Assessment of Needs

While several rapid assessments of the Syrian population were conducted by UNHCR in 2012, the first joint UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP needs assessments took place in November 2012 and February 2013 based on data previously collected on the situation of Syrian refugees. The assessment revealed that the majority of Syrians arriving since September pay an average of 1,500 Egyptian pounds (USD 245) a month for a two-bedroom flat, which is double the private rental prices in recent months in parts of Cairo and Alexandria. Many Syrian families already in Egypt arrived with enough savings to last two to three months, but new arrivals increasingly tend to come without any reserves. As a result, the poorest Syrian refugees are forced to drastically reduce their expenses by sharing accommodation, sometimes in very cramped and minimally furnished apartments. In addition, many have had to reduce their food consumption making them increasingly vulnerable to food scarcity. As well there is often no money remaining for other basic necessities.

The Syrian refugees are generally keen to work but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits are difficult to obtain as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. Some Syrian refugee men work in the informal market including in restaurants and in construction work but the majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR have not been able to find jobs and are dependent on personal savings and humanitarian assistance.

Activities

- **Activity 1:** Conduct individual needs assessment and identification of vulnerable families in terms of the level of poverty (conducted by Islamic Relief Worldwide and Resala)

- **Activity 2:** Compile beneficiary list and distribute clothing vouchers to vulnerable families so they can exchange the voucher for appropriate clothing from designated retail store (conducted by Islamic Relief Worldwide and Resala)
- **Activity 3:** Monitor the selection process of identified retailers, beneficiary selection and clothing transactions to ensure transparency (conducted by UNHCR)

The distribution will be made through vouchers that allow vulnerable Syrian families to obtain specific clothing and blankets. The voucher, with a value between EGP 200 and EGP 1,200 (USD 30-180), depending on family size, will be provided by one of the pre-selected retailers.

Desired Impact

UNHCR in Egypt expects to provide clothing and blankets through the voucher system to some 4,625 households (18,500 individuals). Based on the needs assessment, the designated items (clothing and blankets) will cover basic household essentials. Clothing and blankets will provide dignity, warmth and comfort to Syrian refugees, especially during the cold nights in Egypt, thereby reducing their susceptibility to illness and health related risks.

g. Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Clothing assistance for 18,500 persons	One time assistance for clothing allowance at an average rate of USD 33/person	USD 33 for 18,500 vulnerable persons	610,500
Sub-total			610,500
7% Support cost			42,735
Total			653,235

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Syria, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. In case of interest in funding this project or part of it, a comprehensive proposal with detailed information will be provided.

Contact information

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Project Sheet - UNICEF
Syrian Refugees in Egypt
Education Assistance in Egypt
Sector: Education

Context

By February 2013, UNHCR has registered over 18,000 Syrian asylum seekers in Egypt, close to half of them are children under 18 and over 6,000 are children age 4-18. The Ministry of Education has admitted over 4,000 children into Government schools so far, and a further 3,400 are enrolled in private schools.

Beneficiaries

Urban areas	Number of individuals
Cairo, Alexandria and other urban centres	4,000 children

Assessment of Needs

A series of joint assessments conducted by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, identified the following key issues: While Syrian children are gaining access to the Egyptian public education system, many of them are admitted to overcrowded schools with high classroom sizes and are struggling to cope. This, together with difficulties understanding the Egyptian dialect and curriculum, are resulting in some families' reluctance to enrol their children in the public system.

Activities

- Capacity Development of MoE for inclusion/child friendly environment.
- Capacity building of MISA and MoE kindergartens - training and teaching/learning materials.
- Support to establishment of community KGs and primary schools (schools supplies, teacher training)
- Needs assessment/monitoring/evaluation

Desired Impact

80 per cent of school age children attend school or pre-school activities. Quality of the learning environment is improved .

Financial Breakdown

	Total
Capacity Development of MoE for inclusion/child friendly environment. Capacity building of MISA and MoE kindergartens - training and teaching/learning materials.	50,000
Capacity building of MISA and MoE kindergartens - training and teaching/learning materials.	40,000
Support to establishment of community KGs and primary schools (schools supplies, teacher training)	30,000
Technical assistance/ Needs assessment/monitoring/evaluation	30,000
Sub total	150,000
7% indirect support	10,500
Total	160,500

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Egypt, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

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Project Sheet - UNICEF

Syrian Refugees in Egypt

Establishment of safe spaces and psychosocial support for children and adolescents

Sector: Protection

Context

By February 2013, UNHCR has registered over 18,000 Syrian asylum seekers in Egypt, close to half of them are children under 18. The number of asylum seekers keeps growing with 50-100 Syrians registering on a daily basis. As per a series of joint assessments with UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, the main protection challenges are: documentation, gender-based violence, child protection and some security threats related to crime and exploitation.

Beneficiaries

Camp/urban areas	Number of Households	Number of individuals
Cairo and Alexandria	1,000	2,000 children and youth

Assessment of Needs

Assessments conducted in November 2012 and early 2013 (UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF), demonstrated that psychological distress, including some serious mental health issues, is being experienced by many Syrian refugees. This may be the result of violence experienced or witnessed in Syria as well as the stress of displacement and uncertainty regarding the future. Children are particularly vulnerable to these circumstances. Simple interventions at community level can help many of them to cope with distress and be referred to specialised services where appropriate.

Activities

- Capacity building for young Syrian community volunteers on providing psycho-social support to affected children and on referral of severe cases to specialized services.
- Psycho-social support services and recreational activities for children
- Mapping of female headed-households and designing a targeted package of preventive and protective services

- Strengthen capacity of existing community-based organizations to provide child-friendly recreational spaces.

These activities will be implemented identifying, training and mobilising approximately 50 young volunteers. NGO will be supported for implementation and monitoring.

Desired Impact

At least 2,000 children are provided with safe spaces and psychosocial support that improve their well-being and access to specialised services.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total
Programme interventions for 1000 children (see activities)	1000 children	120	120,000
Technical support/needs assessment/monitoring and evaluation	1 officer	20,000	20,000
Sub total			140,000
7% indirect costs			9,800
Total			149,800

Validity

Given the quickly evolving situation in Egypt, the elements of the project sheet may require further discussion or amendment after one month from date of submission. Should there be interested in participating in the response to the Syrian crisis, a more comprehensive proposal can be produced which will provide detailed information of the requested funds and activities.

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Project Sheet - WFP

Syrian Refugees in Egypt

Provision of Food Assistance

Context

WFP launched a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200433) in July 2012 to assist Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries *using planning figures aligned with the inter-agency Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP)*,¹ led by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Since the start of the conflict, over 150,000 Syrians have reportedly fled to Egypt, while 20,000 have so far been registered with UNHCR. WFP has been providing food assistance through food vouchers, currently valued at USD 26.30-30.00 per monthly individual ration, to UNHCR-registered refugees in the urban areas of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta in the Delta region. Families may then redeem this voucher to purchase basic foods of their choice from selected shops. WFP has been increasing the amount of assistance provided, number of refugees reached and geographical coverage progressively through investing in local partners, including the Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services, RESALA and the Association for the Development of Women and Children.

The latest numbers reached by WFP assistance in Egypt, as of 26 February, are shown below:

February 2013 (ongoing)				
Modality of Assistance	EMOP Planned Beneficiaries	Operational Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Percent of Operational Plan Reached
Vouchers	10,000	7,500	7,300	94%
Total		7,500	N/A	N/A

WFP's objective is to ensure the food security of Syrian Refugees in Egypt, more specifically, to protect livelihoods by helping prevent the depletion of assets and freeing resources for other needs such as rental of accommodation, health services and education.

WFP's target within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) is to assist 30,000 of the registered refugees by June 2013 (see Table 2). These numbers may well be surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and WFP is revising the plan outlined in the RRP to account for a larger influx of refugees into Egypt. WFP is also expanding its coverage and will continue to do so to reach additional refugees as required.

Assessment of Needs:

¹ The most recent phase of the Syria Regional Response Plan is known as "RRP4" and was launched on 19 December, covering 1 January - 30 June 2013. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/uploads/SyriaRRP.pdf>

Joint inter-agency needs assessments conducted in November 2012 and February 2013 by WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Caritas and Catholic Relief Service have identified, among other priorities, that the majority of Syrians have been in Egypt for an extended period of time - more than a year - without sustainable income and have spent much of their savings, mostly on food and rental of apartments. They have reduced their food intakes from three to two meals per day.

Activities

- Provision of food vouchers for Syrian refugees

Country	Activity	Beneficiaries	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	Total
Egypt	Food vouchers	Syrian Refugees	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Sub-Total			20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

For the cost of these activities, see the below table under 'Financial Breakdown'

Desired Impact

1. Save lives and maintain food security; and
2. Protect livelihoods and help prevent the depletion of the refugees' assets/savings;

WFP will monitor the food security situation through joint needs assessments, joint nutrition monitoring and food price monitoring to ensure the desired impact is achieved. WFP will also carry out independent monitoring through its cooperating partners to measure these indicators.

Financial Breakdown

	Units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Food vouchers (March – June 2013)	100,000	\$26.30/\$30.00	2,400,000
Operational Cost (Implementing Partner) – 2%			87,668
Direct Support Cost (DSC) – 4%			138,632
<i>Sub-total</i>			2,626,300
Indirect Support Cost (ISC) – 7%			183,841
Total			2,810,141

*Note: Due to high inflation and rising food prices in Egypt, the voucher value will be increased from \$26.30 to \$30.00 from April 2013.

Validity:

The proposal herewith is based on the RRP4, which, with the quickly evolving situation in Egypt, reflects needs that have now greatly increased, emphasizing the urgent funding situation.

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