

Revised Syria Regional Response Plan



June 2012



UNITED NATIONS

Syria situation map

As of June 2012

FIGS
Field Information and
Coordination Support Section

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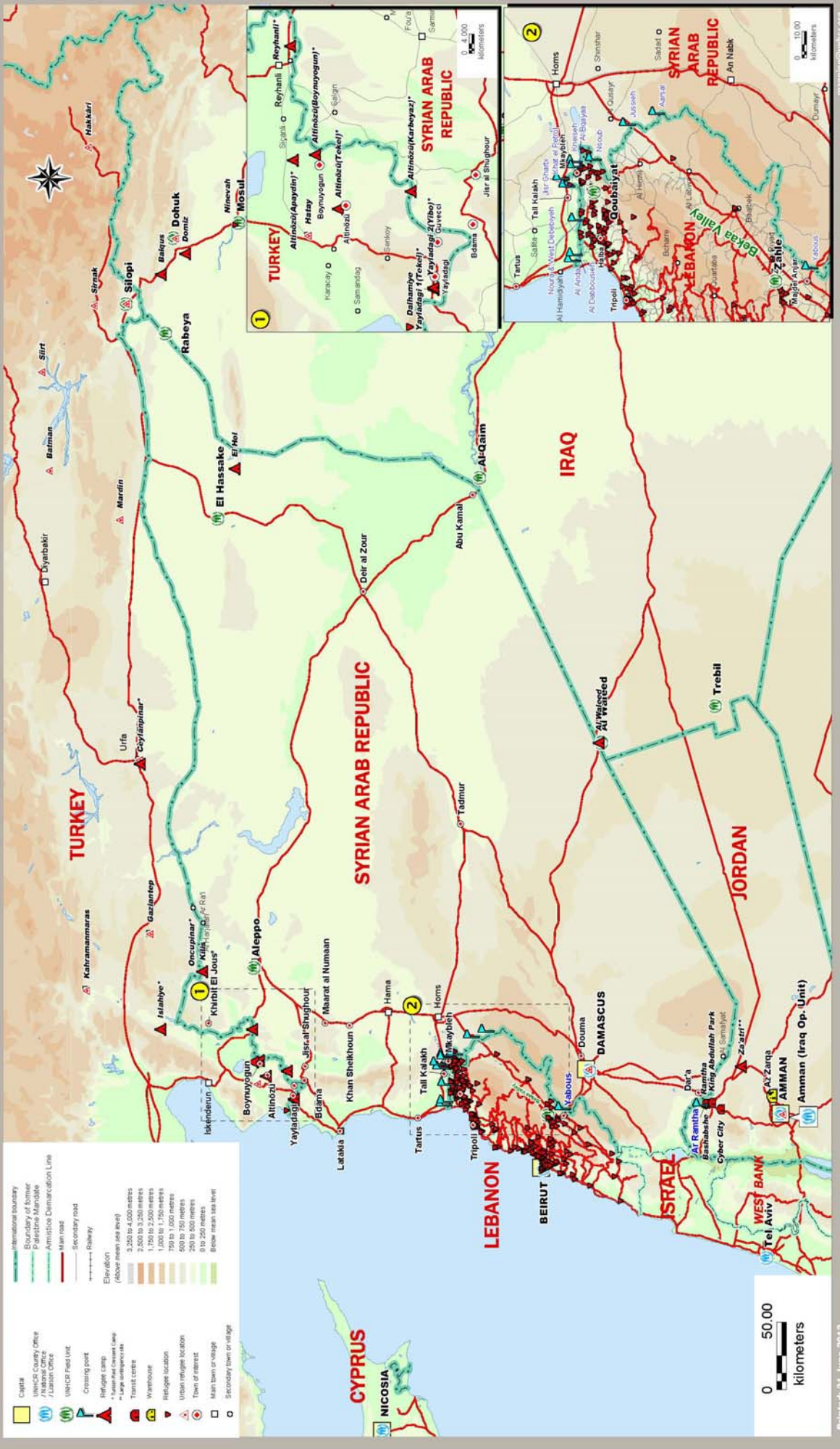


Table of Contents

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
	Table 1: Overview of Revised Financial Requirements per Agency	5
	Table 2: List of Participating Agencies	6
2.	REGIONAL OVERVIEW	7
2.1	Introduction	7
2.2	Population Planning Figure	8
2.3	Regional Strategic Objectives.....	8
2.4	Planning Assumptions	9
2.5	Coordination	10
2.6	Information Management.....	10
3.	COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS.....	11
3.1	Jordan.....	11
3.1.2	Context and Humanitarian Needs	13
3.1.3	Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy.....	14
3.1.4	Coordination	20
3.1.5	Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector	20
3.1.6	Financial Requirements by Agency	43
3.1.7	Financial Requirements by Sector	43
3.2	Lebanon.....	44
3.2.1	Executive Summary	45
3.2.2	Context and Humanitarian Needs	45
3.2.3	Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy.....	46
3.2.4	Coordination	50
3.2.5	Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector	51
3.2.6	Financial Requirements by Agency	69
3.2.7	Financial Requirements by Sector	69
3.3	Turkey.....	70
3.3.1	Executive Summary	70
3.3.2	Context and Humanitarian Needs	71
3.3.3	Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy.....	71
3.3.4	Coordination	72
3.3.5	Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector	73
3.3.6	Financial Requirements by Agency	77
3.3.7	Financial Requirements by Sector	77
3.4	Iraq	78
3.4.1	Executive Summary	78
3.4.2	Context and Humanitarian Needs	79
3.4.3	Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy.....	79
3.4.4	Coordination	82
3.4.5	Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector	82
3.4.6	Financial Requirements by Agency	90
3.4.7	Financial Requirements by Sector	90
	ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	91

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 23 March 2012, seven UN agencies and 28 NGO partners, in close consultation with the refugee hosting Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, presented the inter-agency Syria Regional Response Plan, requesting US \$84.1 million to address the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees for a period of six months through September 2012.

The continuous unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) has had a direct impact on the neighbouring countries. Since March 2012, Syrian refugees have continued to cross the border points at an average rate of more than 500 per day, bringing the current number of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey to over 90,000 people. Over 75 per cent of these refugees are women and children.

The dramatic surge in refugee numbers, which far surpass the planning assumptions of the March 2012 Regional Response Plan, has prompted humanitarian actors to revise the Response Plan.

The revised Syria Regional Response Plan extends the planning period from March to December 2012 and requests that the international community provide US\$ 193,222,611 in support of 185,000 Syrian refugees anticipated by the year's end.

The remarkable generosity and hospitality offered to Syrian refugees by the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey continue to form the basis of efforts to ensure international protection and assistance. The borders of all neighbouring countries remain open, providing safe and secure environments for tens of thousands of refugees. It is also important to note their respect of the *non-refoulement* principle. Demonstrating international solidarity and support to the neighbouring countries is vital in order to ensure burden-sharing and support to the hosting Governments and communities.

The revised Plan is a result of the coordinated efforts of 44 international and national agencies involved in the refugee response, under the leadership and coordination of UNHCR. This revision of the Regional Response Plan builds on what has already been implemented, as well as on-going assessment and best practices. It is geared towards ensuring that the protection and assistance needs of Syrian refugees are appropriately addressed until the end of 2012, in a manner that also benefits the hosting communities.

Table 1: Overview of Revised Financial Requirements per Agency

Organization	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Total requirements in US\$ (Mar-Dec 2012)
Acted		500,000		100,000	600,000
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)		606,000			606,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	525,000				525,000
AMEL		802,000			802,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	240,000				240,000
Care International	900,000				900,000
Caritas	500,000				500,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)		1,386,000			1,386,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	550,000				550,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)		1,650,000			1,650,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,365,000	2,080,000			3,445,000
Handicap International (HI)	474,000	1,670,000			2,144,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	710,000				710,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	750,000	326,000			1,076,000
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	900,000	955,000	1,500,000	1,896,000	5,251,000
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)		620,000			620,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	850,000	500,000			1,350,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,913,922			1,760,907	4,674,829
Islamic Relief (IR)		1,090,000			1,090,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	771,469			300,000	1,071,469
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation and Relief (JHCO)	7,562,059				7,562,059
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	900,000				900,000
Jordan Red Crescent / Qatar Red Crescent	1,500,000				1,500,000
Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)	490,000				490,000
Legal Aid	30,000				30,000
Médecins du Monde (MD)	509,494	875,440			1,384,934
Mercy Corps (MC)	1,264,500	1,700,000			2,964,500
Noor Hussein Foundation (NHF/IFH)*	0				0
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		2,971,000		93,074	3,064,074
Première Urgence (PU)		820,000			820,000
Qandil Sweden				4,200,000	4,200,000
Relief International	1,500,000			120,000	1,620,000
Save the Children International	3,095,400	455,000		900,000	4,450,400
Save the Children Jordan	1,273,000				1,273,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)		170,000			170,000
UNDP		850,000			850,000
UNESCO	989,188	200,000			1,189,188
UNFPA	850,000	1,225,000	1,100,000		3,175,000
UNHCR**	23,091,018	19,605,000	13,291,600	12,090,340	69,677,958
UNICEF	14,800,000	2,476,000	1,500,000	1,250,000	20,026,000
War Child Holland		114,000			114,000
WFP	13,974,895	10,512,891	8,064,782	1,976,632	34,529,200
WHO	1,500,000	317,000	800,000	640,000	3,257,000
World Vision International (WVI)		784,000			784,000
TOTAL	84,778,945	55,260,331	26,256,382	25,326,953	193,222,611

* no requirements listed - ongoing activities are already fully funded

** The total amount includes \$1,600,000 for regional management and coordination, and 7% overhead costs will be charged on income towards this UNHCR Supplementary Budget.

Table 2: List of Participating Agencies

- Acted
 - Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
 - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
 - AMEL
 - Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)
 - Care International
 - Caritas
 - Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)
 - Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)
 - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)
 - Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
 - Handicap International (HI)
 - International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
 - International Medical Corps (IMC)
 - International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
 - International Relief and Development (IRD)
 - International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 - International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
 - Islamic Relief (IR)
 - Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)
 - Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation and Relief (JHCO)
 - Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)
 - Jordan Red Crescent / Qatar Red Crescent
 - Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)
 - Legal Aid
 - Médecins du Monde (MD)
 - Mercy Corps (MC)
 - Noor Hussein Foundation (NHF/IFH)
 - Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 - Première Urgence (PU)
 - Relief International (RI)
 - Qandil Sweden
 - Save the Children International
 - Save the Children Jordan
 - Terre des Hommes (TdH)
 - UNDP
 - UNESCO
 - UNFPA
 - UNHCR
 - UNICEF
 - War Child Holland
 - WFP
 - WHO
 - World Vision International (WVI)
-

2.REGIONAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

As of mid-June, more than 90,000 Syrians have fled to the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. Most have left their homes and villages owing to insecurity in these areas, and have arrived with very little beyond the clothes they are wearing. When they reach safety in the neighbouring countries, they are often traumatized as they have lost their homes and/or loved ones.

More than 75 per cent of assisted refugees are women and children. Special support for these vulnerable groups constituted an important element of the plan. During recent months, referral mechanisms for victims of violence have been strengthened; capacity-building for local organizations and government counterparts on gender-based violence has taken place; psychosocial support has been provided to those in need of it; and all new arrivals have received hygiene kits, including sanitary napkins for women and girls of reproductive age.

The preservation of a favourable protection space for persons fleeing the Syrian unrest in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey is of paramount importance. The provision of international assistance is vital for ensuring burden-sharing and demonstrating international solidarity with refugee hosting countries.

Many Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon live with host families, who themselves struggle to make ends meet. Among the most pressing needs are accommodation, food and basic non-food items, medical care, education and psychosocial support.

Based on the trends of the past 15 months, it is anticipated that those currently being assisted are likely to remain in the asylum countries at least until the end of the year, and they will be joined by newly arrived refugees and others who may have arrived in previous months but have come forward to register subsequently. On this basis, the planning figure used for this response is now 185,000 people. Should conditions change, this figure may eventually have to be readjusted.

Most Syrian refugees arriving in Jordan and Lebanon originate from Homs and Hama, while the majority of the refugees arriving in Turkey originate from Idlib.

Jordan, like the other host countries, has a favourable protection climate, along with a commitment from the Government to maintain open borders for Syrians and a policy of *non-refoulement*. Currently some 25,000 UNHCR-registered Syrians are granted free access to health services, and their children are welcomed in local schools. The majority of the refugees are living in urban locations, either with host families or in private accommodation. UNHCR and the Government of Jordan also provide protection and humanitarian assistance to several thousand refugees in three transit centres.

In Lebanon, UNHCR and partners are currently assisting more than 27,000 Syrian refugees: 60 per cent in the governorate of North Lebanon, 35 per cent in the Bekaa valley, and the remaining 5 per cent in and around Beirut. These refugees do not have permits enabling them to circulate freely in Lebanon, nor are they entitled to work. They are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance and the generosity of the many local communities who have sheltered them for many months. UNHCR, in cooperation with Lebanon's High Relief Commission, is providing the refugees with basic humanitarian assistance.

During the early stages of the displacement of Syrian refugees, it had not been anticipated that large numbers of Syrians would flee to Iraq. However, currently, over 4,900 Syrian refugees have been registered with UNHCR in northern Iraq, in collaboration with the Department of Displaced and Migration (DDM) in the Kurdistan Region (KR).

In Turkey, the Government has formally declared and maintained an open border policy since April 2011 when the first groups of Syrian refugees arrived in Turkey. In 2012, the arrivals have continued to show an overall upward trend, with some returns to Syria. As of 18 June 2012, there were 31,000 Syrian refugees receiving protection and assistance in camps in the four border provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis.

2.2 Population Planning Figure

Based on past trends and current influx, the revised planning figure from March to December 2012 totals 185,000 Syrian refugees who require assistance and protection in the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.

Syrian refugee population

	Currently assisted Syrian refugee population (as of 15 June)	Projected new arrivals and registrations from July – December 2012	Total planning figure from March – December 2012 (column A+B)
Jordan	35,000 (registered: 24,892)*	35,000	70,000
Lebanon	27,700 (registered: 20,702)	12,300	40,000
Turkey	30,000 (total assisted: 52,000)**	30,000	60,000 (total assisted: 80,000)
Iraq	5,400 (registered: 4,950)	9,600	15,000
Total	98,100	86,400	185,000

(*) Some 35,000-50,000 Syrian refugees have been identified by local organizations as in need of assistance, some of whom have been registered by UNCHR.

(**) The total number of people who arrived and assisted in Turkey has been over 52,000 persons as of 15 June 2012 since April 2011, with a current population figure of over 30,000 people. The number of Syrians arriving is expected to total over 80,000 until the end of 2012, with up to 60,000 being assisted in camps by the end of the year.

2.3 Regional Strategic Objectives

The Syria Regional Response Plan 2012 consolidates the humanitarian requirements and activities for a response to displacement from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries. The needs in each of the host countries vary and will be elaborated upon in the detailed country chapters. Certain regional strategic objectives were already identified in the March RRP and they continue to remain relevant:

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that Syrians and other refugees¹ fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic have access to the neighbouring territories in order to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from *refoulement*.

Since the beginning of the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic, the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq have kept their borders open for Syrians fleeing violence, and have

¹ Those include ex-Syria Iraqis, Somalis and others.

generously provided protection and assistance. Syrians do not need visas to enter Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey or Iraq, and the Governments have also accepted those Syrians who enter the country through unofficial border crossings. Nevertheless, their protection is an ongoing concern, given the armed clashes in some refugee hosting areas, e.g. in Lebanon, refugees lack circulation permits and have been sporadically arrested for illegal entry. Essential protection activities include registration; monitoring the countries' commitments to open borders and advocating for freedom of movement inside the country of asylum; conducting training on refugee protection principles, especially on non-*refoulement* obligations; and intervening on individual cases and response activities addressing protection risks, detention visits, and maintaining the civilian character of asylum. With women and children making up the majority of the refugee population, specific protection issues such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitation, and problems specific to refugee children will be addressed.

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

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

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

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

2.4 Planning Assumptions

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

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

While the political context remains uncertain, the revised RRP provides for humanitarian assistance and support to some 185,000 Syrian refugees until the end of 2012. In some countries, activities will continue to focus on supporting refugees in an urban or host community context, while in other operations planning will be focused on camp-based activities. Alongside the provision of assistance to Syrian refugees, all

operations will give consideration to including the needs of vulnerable host communities.

This planning figure may have to be revised should the situation change. It is assumed that the Syrian refugees will remain in the neighbouring countries until the situation inside Syria stabilizes.

2.5 Coordination

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

This plan is a result of the collective efforts of seven UN agencies and 44 local and international non-governmental partners. The plan has been revised and prepared on the basis of field assessments and coordinated strategic discussions and planning sessions with all partners involved. Regular coordination meetings take place at the capital level and sector group meetings at the field level.

In order to support national authorities in each of the affected countries to provide timely humanitarian assistance to those in need, the international humanitarian community has developed the Syria Humanitarian Response Framework (SHRF). The SHRF comprises:

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

The Regional Refugee Coordinator for Syrian refugees works closely with the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator with a view of ensuring a common strategic vision and a well-coordinated and rapid response to an evolving humanitarian situation. Information flows, communication, strategic planning - in particular in relation to emergency preparedness and contingency planning - are essential between the two segments of the plan and actors. The two roles are complimentary and supportive of each other, ensuring a harmonious and effective regional response.

The UNHCR Representatives also work closely and in full consultations with the Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators in the host countries with a view of ensuring that this plan of action is in harmony with the broader country plans.

2.6 Information Management

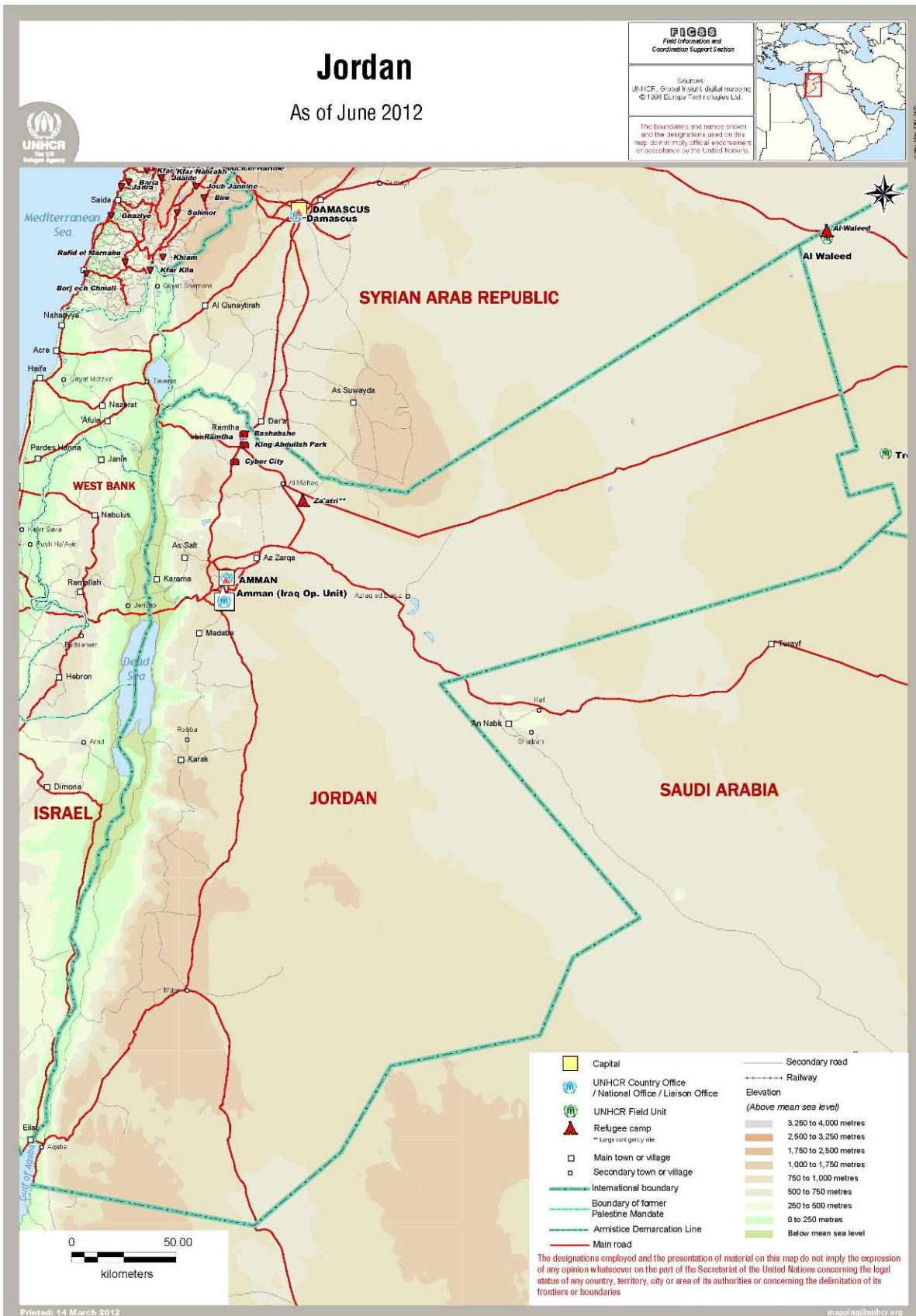
In an effort to ensure timely information management, UNHCR has set up a web portal dedicated to the humanitarian response to Syrian refugee crisis. The web portal was first established in March 2012 and is an essential tool for sharing “real time” information among UN agencies, NGO partners, donors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

The web portal includes weekly country and regional situation reports, maps, statistical analyses, assessments, sectorial meetings, as prepared by all humanitarian actors involved in the regional response with a view to ensuring transparency and better coordination.

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

3. COUNTRY RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Jordan



3.1.1 Executive Summary

Although it is a small, middle-income country with significant levels of unemployment (13%), Jordan continues to show tolerance and hospitality to a large refugee and asylum-seeker population. The influx of Syrian refugees has surpassed the initial planning assumptions of the Regional Response Plan launched in March 2012. As of 15 June, almost 25,000 Syrian refugees have been registered with UNHCR. This is expected to reach over 30,000 by the end of June 2012. On a daily basis, between 100 and 400 refugees have been crossing into Jordan at informal border points, a trend that is expected to continue, and perhaps further intensify. Therefore, the population planning figure for Jordan has been revised to 70,000 refugees in need of assistance by the end of this year.

Following revised registration procedures, the number of Syrians registered by UNHCR in Jordan increased dramatically between March and June 2012, with over 17,000 individuals registered in a 3-month period. While, in the early phases of the crisis most of the Syrians originated from the region of Dara'a, located just on the other side of the border, recent trends show that the majority of Syrians are now coming from Homs, Damascus and Hama. Some 50 per cent of all UNHCR-registered arrivals in Jordan are from Homs. This is an indication that the country may receive increasing refugee flows from locations in Syria further away from the Jordanian border.

Jordan has a favourable protection climate, along with a commitment from the Government to maintain open borders for Syrians, and a policy of *non-refoulement*. UNHCR-registered Syrians are granted free access to health services and their children are welcomed in local schools. At the same time, families and communities hosting vulnerable Syrians are facing increasing challenges as the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic becomes more protracted. For example, it is estimated that over ten per cent of the current resident population of Al-Ramtha town in Jordan are Syrian nationals. The presence of thousands of Syrian refugees throughout Jordan has put a strain on public services like water, health and education. Both the needs of the Syrian refugees living in host communities, and those of host communities themselves, have dramatically increased over the past few months.

Overall, it is estimated that 35,000-50,000 Syrian refugees have received multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance since the beginning of the influx. This includes aid interventions by local NGOs and community-based organizations, which were not part of the initial RRP. As the flow of newcomers persists and local communities continue to host large numbers of Syrian refugees, it has become necessary to open multiple transit facilities in the northern part of the country. While the focus is on the support given to refugees living in host communities, the opening and day-to-day management of the transit facilities have required time and increased coordination efforts on behalf of humanitarian actors involved in the response to the influx of Syrian refugees. The transit sites are located in existing buildings and pre-fabricated containers.

It should be noted that part of the cash and NFI assistance during the initial phase of the response,



Syrian refugee families in Maan.

UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

including the first three months of the RRP (March – May 2012), has been provided by local and community-based organizations. Many local and community-based NGOs have received substantial funding from the Arab world, including several Gulf States, to help provide cash and distribute NFIs for refugee families. Part of this assistance has achieved a broad impact in the initial phase of the response; however it may not be sustainable in the medium-to-longer term. The Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO), assigned by the Government of Jordan to lead the coordination of local organizations, has reported that some US\$ 2.2 million have been channelled through these actors for cash, NFI and food assistance between March and May 2012. JHCO has been reporting on these achievements under the RRP. Overall coordination of cash and NFI assistance has been strengthened through the establishment of the cash and NFI working group.

Particular focus was given to assuring support for vulnerable women and children during the first months of the RRP. Referral paths for victims of violence were strengthened, capacity building for local organizations and Government counterparts on gender-based violence was undertaken, psychosocial support was provided to those in need, and all new arrivals received hygiene kits, including sanitary napkins for women and girls of reproductive age.

3.1.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

Most Syrian refugees who enter Jordan through official border points reside in urban areas, either with host families, or in rental units. Those who enter the country through unofficial border crossings live mainly



A Syrian with UNHCR staff in Zarqa.

UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

in host communities in Ramtha and Mafraq, after a temporary stay in transit facilities in Ramtha. All refugees hosted in the transit sites in Jordan receive humanitarian assistance services, regardless of the length of their stay in these transit facilities. The Cyber City transit site caters specifically for longer-staying families, while another site is under construction for single men. UNHCR and partner agencies maintain a permanent presence in each transit facility, which also includes protection monitoring and interventions. Many of those registered (almost 40 %) are residing in the northern Governorate of Irbid (in particular in Al-Ramtha); the rest are mainly in Amman and Mafraq, or in Zarqa and the south of Jordan.

In the planning of their activities, UNHCR and partners rely on the statistics of Syrians with active UNHCR registration, estimates by local community-based organizations, and lists compiled by the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO). It is estimated that 35,000-50,000 Syrians in Jordan require assistance. The Jordanian Government refers to some 120,000 Syrians in Jordan, although not all of them are in need of assistance. UNHCR has not yet received official authorization to undertake off-site registration outside of Amman, which is one reason why there is such a difference between actual arrivals and UNHCR-registered populations. Current needs are related to

rental payments, basic household items, livelihoods, access to health care, water and sanitation, food and education. Host communities and families are feeling the pressure of supporting and absorbing the new arrivals. Furthermore, new arrivals are straining public water, education and health services and affecting the rental market.

Jordan has experienced a continuous influx of Syrians through official border points and also at unofficial crossing points since the beginning of the crisis. Most Syrian asylum-seekers crossing at unofficial border points are received by Jordanian authorities and screened for the presence of elements associated with armed forces. All civilians are then transferred to Bashabsheh transit site in Al-Ramtha. Over the past two months, the average daily arrival rate in Bashabsheh has fluctuated between 100 and 400 individuals per day. This means that at the current rate, Jordan will receive some 5,900 individuals per month or some 35,000 individuals over the next six months (not counting arrivals at official border crossing points). The vast majority of them will be in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance, as daily monitoring shows that most of the Syrians crossing the border illegally are poor and/or particularly vulnerable.

3.1.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

The humanitarian response strategy to the influx of Syrians into Jordan is based around several options. Since the initial launch of the RRP in March 2012, the sector response strategies have been further strengthened. Additional working groups in the shelter & site coordination, food, WASH, and cash & NFI sectors are assuring a coordinated response on the ground. The revised RRP takes this new management structure into account. In addition, the following three scenarios are currently used as a basis for planning:

a) Syrians are hosted by Jordanian communities

This scenario has taken place de facto since the start of the Syria situation and is based on the hospitality of the people of Jordan. Many Syrians either stay with host families or rent accommodation in different areas of Jordan, in particular Ramtha, Mafraq, Ma'an, Irbid, and Karak Governorates. The Government, community organizations, national and international NGOs have provided a variety of forms of support to Syrians and host families, including health assistance, household support, cash assistance, food assistance, special services for vulnerable individuals, and education for children. As the number of Syrian arrivals has continued to grow and the host communities' resources have come under pressure, it has become increasingly difficult to maintain this option as the only strategy.

b) Syrians stay in existing buildings transformed into humanitarian transit sites

The Bashabsheh building complex in Ramtha has been sheltering new arrivals, mainly Syrians crossing into Jordan at unofficial border points, since April 2011. UNHCR has rehabilitated six buildings at the site. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and other UN and NGO actors have supported the authorities in providing assistance at the site, including protection, water and sanitation, food and NFIs. Since then, over 10,000 Syrians have stayed temporarily at the site, which has a capacity for some 550 individuals. In addition, a six-storey building in the Cyber City complex (Al-Ramtha) shelters families (capacity: 500 individuals), and the King Abdallah Park container site is about to open (capacity: 800 individuals). However, as the numbers of Syrian arrivals grow, and the pressure on host communities increases, the existing buildings will not be sufficient and additional transit sites will have to be identified.

c) Establishment of tented sites

Even if they remain a less suitable option, tented sites will be necessary in case of a drastic increase in Syrian arrivals or a mass influx. Such sites would enable Jordan to shelter Syrians under minimum standard humanitarian conditions (SPHERE standards). The Jordanian Government would manage the tented sites, with the support of UNHCR and other humanitarian UN and NGO actors.

Current activities and achieved results

PROTECTION

The main achievement in Jordan has been the preservation of a favourable protection space for people fleeing the Syrian unrest. Syrians entering Jordan through unofficial border points were received by the Jordanian authorities and hosted temporarily in transit facilities, with the vast majority able to leave these facilities upon presentation of a guarantee of “sponsorship” by a Jordanian citizen. UNHCR was allowed to carry out registration and documentation of asylum applications in the transit facilities in Ramtha. This allowed for the early identification of vulnerabilities and specific needs amongst newly arrived asylum-seekers, as well as orientation and referral to the right service providers.

UNHCR’s field and outreach presence in Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq and Zarqa allowed Syrians outside of Amman to approach help desks to seek registration appointments and assistance for transportation to Amman. UNHCR then organized buses to Amman, providing food and beverages for several hundred Syrians while they were registered, documented and then transported back to their area of residence. While not ideal, this practical approach has led to a sharp increase in registration numbers over the last months. Discussions are also under way with the Government of Jordan to consider off-site registration.

The readiness of the Government of Jordan to engage in dialogue and cooperate closely with the humanitarian community has enabled UNHCR to organize a number of well attended, targeted training events, especially in the northern governorates. Police, army, intelligence staff, border guards, governors and other relevant governmental counterparts participated in these training sessions, enabling a constructive exchange of views on how to address specific challenges on the ground.

With regard to emerging protection problems specific to women and children, a well-functioning coordination mechanism was put in place, resulting in the development of a common inter-agency referral form, key messages on community protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV), as well as advanced discussions on child labour issues with the child labour unit of the Ministry of Labour.

During the reporting period, through the RRP, the Child Protection and Gender Based Violence Working Group members made contact with 2,800 persons through community outreach and awareness-raising activities for protection issues specific to children and women. Almost 2,000 children and their family members have received psychosocial services. Over 220 children and women have received case management services and been referred to relevant service providers as necessary. 1,630 counselling sessions took place with children and their caregivers to address psychosocial and protection concerns. Capacity-building activities amongst service providers were carried out for 630 people to enhance understanding on children and women’s protection issues in emergencies. These activities reached out to local authorities, religious leaders, and health professionals mostly in northern governorates.

The availability and prioritization of funds for quick impact projects (QIPs) and community projects produced concrete results for the most affected communities. The initial projects chosen follow the priorities established together with the municipalities and mayors of Ramtha and Mafraq, in particular in the water and solid waste management sectors. This represents a good example of burden sharing, acknowledging the Jordanian communities’ generosity in hosting increasing numbers of Syrians.



A Syrian women waiting for registration in Amman.
UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

EDUCATION

Despite a funding shortfall, the Education Sector Working Group actors managed to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable Syrian children and achieve tangible results on the ground. UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Education, has ensured that Syrian children have free access to public schools across the country, regardless of their status in the country. Outreach activities have provided the necessary information to parents and children. From March to June 2012, over 7,300 Syrian children were enrolled in public schools in 39 directorates. Remedial education classes during the summer were designed together with the Ministry of Education to provide catch-up classes, combined with recreational activities at schools. Save the Children-International established six youth-friendly spaces and two parent-child centres. A



Refugee children in Maan.

UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

referral mechanism is in place and in partnership with Save the Children Jordan, more than 4,000 cases have been contacted with relevant information on how to access education services. Through partners, 2,000 information sheets on education were distributed to communities.

Despite the fact that the Government of Jordan has allowed the Syrians to register free of charge in public schools, a joint assessment carried out by the Government of Jordan and the United Nations has revealed a worrying number of school-age children (especially at the secondary level) who are not attending schools. Awareness amongst displaced Syrians needs to be further strengthened on the education services available.

A large number of adolescents (12-18) are reportedly working to help meet the basic needs of their families. Syrian children who are not going to school need to be reinserted into the education system and those involved in child labour activities will require alternative educational opportunities.

HEALTH

As of March 2012, the Government of Jordan has allowed Syrians registered with UNHCR to access healthcare services in primary healthcare centres. All Syrians (whether registered with UNHCR or unregistered) benefit from the provision of primary and secondary health care through NGO clinics and mobile medical units, and have access to reproductive and mental health services.

The Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) and Caritas, funded by UNHCR, have provided over 5,560 consultations at the primary and secondary level and continue to support the integration of the management of chronic diseases into primary healthcare services. Life-saving interventions, as well as essential tertiary care, including major surgeries, were provided for 79 Syrians under the Exceptional Care Committee mechanism and 70 Syrians received in-patient secondary and tertiary services directly through implementing partners.

Reproductive health services are provided through static and mobile medical units provided by the Jordanian Health Aid Society (JHAS) with support from UNHCR, UNFPA, and IMC, including consultations, provision of family planning methods and raising awareness on reproductive health issues.

Mental health services have been supported by IMC in partnership with JHAS, providing mental health and psychological services in four clinics located in different geographical areas. WHO supports the provision of mental health services through three community mental health centres, two of which are located in Amman and one in Irbid.

Emergency healthcare services are available for all persons of concern through JHAS and Caritas.

The Jordanian Ministry of Health (MoH) provides free medical services for Syrians, including prenatal care, postnatal care and vaccination services, while other services are available (but at a more expensive foreigner rate). Additionally, MoH has opened a primary clinic at Bashabsheh transit facility which provides free medical services for Syrians residing there, including primary care, emergency referrals, prenatal care, vaccination services as well as referrals to Al Ramtha hospital for some secondary interventions. UNFPA supported the establishment of a female room in Bashabsheh facility, operated by the Ministry of Health, to provide woman and child health services there. IOM has screened over 4,200 individuals for tuberculosis and delivered awareness sessions for some 5,260 individuals. Seven confirmed tuberculosis cases have been identified and followed up by IOM.

In the current situation and with growing numbers of Syrians entering Jordan, health needs are increasing. The burden on the public sector, as well as on the existing NGO-supported clinics, has significantly increased since the launch of the RRP in March 2012. These needs include: prevention of communicable diseases; provision of primary, secondary and tertiary care services; and the provision of and awareness-raising on reproductive and mental health care.

Furthermore, an increasing number of Syrians are seeking healthcare services for chronic conditions, for which services are not provided. Cases of renal failure and thalassemia were identified, but provision of treatment and medication is limited, even for the Jordanian population, and as a result is not accessible for Syrians. Costly and long term treatment of cancer and other chronic conditions is not provided. Support is required in particular for primary healthcare clinics and hospitals in the north of the country, which lack capacity, space and equipment to provide Syrians with healthcare, including reproductive and mental health services.

FOOD

The needs assessment carried out jointly by the Jordanian Government and humanitarian agencies in April 2012 confirmed that Syrian families have almost depleted their resources and are depending increasingly on assistance through NGOs and host communities. Food was identified as a major priority need. The majority of Syrians are living in urban settings, with some 80 per cent located in the four governorates of Amman, Mafraq, Irbid, and Zarqa. Following the assessment, WFP and food sector partners are now providing direct food assistance for almost 25,000 Syrians across the country through monthly food packages. To take advantage of fully functional local food markets WFP has put together a new value-based food voucher assistance programme so that local markets can be supported and to allow beneficiaries to



Medical check in Maan.
UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

participate in the economy. As of July 2012, WFP's food assistance will be aligned around the provision of these value-based food vouchers to an initial beneficiary planning figure of 35,000, incrementally rising to 70,000 until December. This intervention will provide an important safety net for the Syrian urban refugees

who have been registered with UNHCR or identified as potentially vulnerable by partner organizations.



A Syrian family in Maan.

UNHCR / I. BARTOLINI / 2012

UNHCR has provided food assistance for some 12,000 Syrian refugees in the early stages of the implementation of the transit facilities. WFP has now engaged in the main food interventions in the transit facilities and, together with its partners, manages daily on-site distributions of cooked meals, and dry rations for some families. UNHCR continues to provide complementary food packages until early July 2012, by which time WFP is due to take over this intervention and UNHCR will phase out.

The food-sector coordination mechanism, which was established during the RRP process in March 2012, is fully functional. Up to now, WFP had to rely on its internal emergency funding mechanism to start up the operation.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water, sanitation and hygiene needs have significantly increased over the past three months. UNICEF has taken the lead in coordinating activities falling under the newly created WASH Working Group and has been assessing the needs in both transit sites and host communities. The Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation, as well as targeted governorates, have been involved in coordinating efforts, as well as in identifying the most urgent needs in this sector.

In the transit sites, WASH-related interventions have focused on the provision and maintenance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. Based on the needs identified at the sites, UNICEF is responding to the increased requirements for latrines and hygiene facilities, as well as relevant water and sanitation systems. These interventions are being combined with the provision of hygiene kits, comprehensive water conservation and on-site hygiene education campaigns.

In the northern governorates, it has become clear that the growing numbers of displaced Syrians living in communities have placed increased pressure on local capacities to provide basic public services such as water, sanitation, and hygiene services for both vulnerable Syrians and host communities. The main aim of interventions over the coming months is to mitigate the effect of the influx of Syrians within the community. This will include the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water sources and associated delivery infrastructure, identification of new water sources, and improvement of the capacity of solid waste management and sanitation services. Additionally, there will be small-scale interventions within schools to refurbish WASH-related infrastructure. Moreover, water conservation and hygiene promotion campaigns targeting vulnerable Syrians and host communities will be conducted in order to better preserve scarce resources available in the country.

CASH AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

In transit sites, all newly arriving Syrian refugees have received a kit of household items (NFI kit), including kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits and other items. From March to May 2012, more than 12,000 Syrians (some 2,400 families) benefited from this assistance.

For Syrian asylum-seekers living in Jordanian host communities, assistance in the shelter and NFI sectors has included three types of cash assistance: a) vouchers (e.g. for household items, clothes, etc.); b) one-time emergency cash assistance; and c) limited regular cash assistance for most vulnerable populations. The latter regular assistance type will be limited to three months for each case, after which a re-evaluation of need is undertaken. Beyond three months, cash assistance will only be provided for extremely vulnerable cases. It is expected that up to 50 per cent of all UNHCR-registered refugees living with host communities will be in need of one-time emergency cash assistance after arrival in asylum, while up to 25 per cent (vulnerable cases) may be in need of regular cash support.

Cash assistance has been implemented by a number of UN and NGO actors, and has targeted different kinds of needs. Some actors cater for household items or sanitary materials, while others provide cash assistance mainly to cover housing rental fees. Coordination takes place through the newly created, UNHCR-led Cash and NFI Working Group. The objective is that actors share beneficiary lists, in order to prevent duplication, cross-check implementation strategies and identify gaps. Several Working Group members are already using the UNHCR-managed Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS), which enables members to capture beneficiary lists and cross-check with assistance already provided to UNHCR-registered refugees. Cash assistance implemented by UNHCR includes biometric identification via iris-scanning, which is designed to prevent fraud. The Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) is coordinating cash and NFI assistance through a number of community-based organizations.

Several humanitarian partners have also met urgent needs of Syrian refugees living in e host communities through the distribution of NFI kits. Beneficiary identification took place in conjunction with local and community-based organizations.

SITE COORDINATION AND SITE MANAGEMENT

The establishment of multiple transit sites, and possibly tented sites in an eventual contingency scenario, was not envisaged at the time of the release of the initial RRP in March 2012. With a continued daily arrival rate of between 100 and 400 refugees, communities have become overburdened and the need for transit sites has arisen. There are currently three operational transit sites in the north of the country, in Irbid Governorate (Al-Ramtha), with a capacity for some 1,200 individuals. The transit sites essentially constitute “pass through” mechanisms, and provide temporary shelter and an arrival kit for newly arriving refugees, until they are “sponsored” and live in a Jordanian host community. All transit sites are formally managed by the Jordanian authorities (local Governor’s Office), and operated by UNHCR and partner agencies.

Regular site coordination meetings ensure that all essential assistance sectors are covered and that responsibilities in sites are clearly allocated. The transit sites have been constructed or rehabilitated by humanitarian assistance actors, and are managed by them on a day-to-day basis.

Jointly with the Jordanian Government authorities, UNHCR has undertaken a number of site assessments in Ramtha and Mafraq for contingency sites, which could shelter larger numbers of arrivals, should the need arise. These assessments have resulted in the identification of a large contingency site in Mafraq Governorate, which could shelter some 150,000 refugees in the form of a tented camp. The site is currently not operational and would only be utilized in case of a mass influx. In a related development, UNHCR, UN and NGO partner agencies have updated the refugee contingency plan for Jordan.

3.1.4 Coordination

Humanitarian agencies are working in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, as well as the Ministry of Education. UNHCR chairs an inter-agency task force consisting of all main agencies involved in the response: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNRWA, IOM, as well as NGOs, which are included in the process as both implementing and operational partners. As a key player, JHCO, which is the umbrella organization coordinating local and community-based organizations, is also represented. UNHCR is using the pre-existing coordination mechanisms established through the RRP for Iraqi refugees to ensure proper coordination and information flow among all actors. Regular meetings of the sector groups (Health, including a Reproductive Health sub-group, Community-Based Protection, Child Protection and Gender-based Violence, Food Security, Education and Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support) take place in Amman. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Working Group, as well as the Cash assistance and NFIs Working Group, led by UNICEF and UNHCR respectively, were created recently in order to address new coordination needs. A Shelter, Site Coordination and Site Management Working Group has also been established under UNHCR's lead in order to optimize the response in the transit sites in Ramtha.

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

3.1.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION

(Sector Lead: UNHCR, Child Protection and GBV Sub-Working Group co-chaired by UNICEF and UNFPA)

- **Objective 1:** Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from *refoulement*, violence, SGBV and exploitation
- **Objective 2:** Communities and CBOs are mobilized to respond to Syrian's needs and to support their self-reliance through provision of social support and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons with a focus on women and children
- **Objective 3:** Direct service providers and community members are equipped with knowledge and tools to respond to protection needs of the affected population and host community

Objective 1: Syrians are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from <i>refoulement</i> , violence, SGBV and exploitation			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrians entering the country through official and unofficial border crossings identified	All persons fleeing Syria seeking access to the Jordanian territory, whether through official border crossing or outside of official border crossing, are admitted to the territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Jordan's commitment to open border, advocate for freedom of movement in Jordan even for those who did not enter the country through official border points • Where relevant, intervene with authorities on reports of denial of access at border points 	UNHCR
Number of Syrians registered with UNHCR	5000 new arrivals register with UNHCR every month on an average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of all Syrians who approach the office in Amman or the transit facilities in Ramtha • Transportation of Syrians residing outside of Amman who are too destitute to come to UNHCR to register • Continued advocacy with the Government of Jordan (GoJ) to obtain permission to carry out off site registration and engagement of JHCO in 	UNHCR/JHCO

		<p>concretely planning the set up of off-site registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of registration staff capacity to be able to register all Syrians in a timely manner and to build the capacity of JHCO on UNHCR registration procedures and standards. 	
Number of reported cases of <i>refoulement</i>	No <i>refoulement</i> takes place at the border and all Syrians in Jordan are protected from being forcefully returned to Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt intervention in every reported case through established channels and procedure with the Ministry of the Interior, to prevent deportations/ <i>refoulement</i> 	UNHCR
Extent of access to persons in detention	100% access to detention facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek access to all Syrians in detention and intervene promptly to ensure their protection needs are met 	UNHCR
Access to legal services	Syrians are provided with legal counselling/ legal representation as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal services (counselling/representation), referrals and awareness raising workshops for Syrians registered with UNHCR • Responding to emergency calls through a hotline (open 24/7) • Legal monitoring and referrals 	UNHCR/ Legal Aid DRC/ South Society for special education/Development and training foundation
Number of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) cases identified and referred	100% of GBV identified or reported cases are dealt with in a comprehensive manner (including screening, referral to Family Protection Department and receive counselling and comprehensive follow up)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard procedure in place for the response and referral (internal and external) of identified or reported GBV cases • Screening and identification of GBV survivors • Provision of multi-sectoral (legal, health, social and psychosocial) services for victims of GBV, including through hotlines • Shelter and anti-trafficking programmes 	UNHCR, IMC, IRD, UNFPA, JHAS, Family Protection Department, Dar al Wafaq Noor Al-Hussein Foundation JWU-UPP
Number of reported child protection cases registered and responded to	100% of unaccompanied minors and separated children (UAM/SC) and children at risk (800 cases) are responded to (including through assessment, referral, follow up and psychosocial support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of UAM/SC, conduct best interest determination and where appropriate place in alternative care arrangement. • Child protection cases identified and responded to, receive services including educational services and life skills training • Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted 	UNHCR, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, IMC, Save the Children International, UNICEF, Terre des Hommes Lausanne
Number of vulnerable individuals and families assisted by case managers	900 individuals and families provided with case management, and where appropriate referral to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and training of case managers to prevent and respond to vulnerable families, particularly victims of violence 	UNICEF, IMC, ACTED, UNFPA, UNHCR
Number of child labour cases identified and receive services	2,300 cases of child labour among vulnerable Syrians and host population identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases identified and receive educational services and reintegrated into formal non formal education systems • Identification and assessments of vulnerabilities of the whole family of identified child labour cases and referral to appropriate/targeted assistance. 	Save the Children International, UNHCR, UNICEF

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of vulnerable persons (including person with disabilities and person at risk of developing definitive impairments) who receive tailored support corresponding to their specific needs.	900 persons with disability (including children) will be supported through the provision of equipment, rehabilitation services, psychosocial activities and counselling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and referral of vulnerable persons as per their needs • Children with disabilities will receive rehabilitation services and counselling • Provision of assistive tools, rehabilitative services, physical rehabilitation • Provision of peer support, group and individual counselling as well as psychosocial support 	UNHCR/NHF Mercy Corps/ZENID Handicap International / JHAS
Number of projects providing support to host communities implemented	Host and displaced communities benefit from quick impact projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of quick impact projects (QIPs) and community impact project (CIPs) in host community areas, such as construction of road bumps, rehabilitation of playgrounds, provision of utility heavy duty vehicles (water tanks, garbage and sewage trucks), refurbishment of municipal buildings • Establishment of a network of CBOs and local action committees to undertake community mobilization and implementation of quick impact projects • Non-specialized social recreational activities (peer support meetings for women and elderly, Ramadan Iftar activities, establishment of sports leagues ...) 	UNHCR/IRD/ ICMC Mercy Corps/ZENID
Number of children and women who benefit from community based child and GBV protection and psychosocial activities	7,000 Syrian and vulnerable Jordanian children and women participate in psycho-social and community based activities, including on child protection 25 Child Friendly Spaces established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs on psychosocial support and child protection • Establishment of CFS/youth clubs • Community members and CBOs conduct recreational and life skills activities with children • Children receive awareness sessions on how to protect themselves • Awareness raising activities conducted with community on prevention and response to violence and psychosocial issues • Establishment of confidential spaces for case management and counselling where survivors can report and find support 	UNICEF, UNHCR, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, UNFPA, Zenid, JRC, Save the Children International, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, Mercy Corps, UPP/JWU, IRC, Jordanian Association for Orphans and Widows Care, Kitab Al – Sunna, Save the Children Jordan, Care International
Number of people provided with psychosocial support	3,000 persons (50% male and 50% female) benefit from psychosocial support services with an additional 300 children and women receive focused non-specialized support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psycho-social activities including counselling, recreational activities, and support groups to children women and men • Support to community mental health centres provision of counselling, recreational activities and psychological support, psycho-education, family support, support groups and rehabilitation services to vulnerable Syrians 	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IMC, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, IMC, Mercy Corps WHO, UPP/JWU

Objective 3: Direct service providers and community members are equipped with knowledge and tools to respond to protection needs of the affected population and host community

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of government official trained or sensitized on basic refugee protection principles	450 government officials sensitized and trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 15 additional training to government entities (residency and border directorate, governor and sub governor, military and law enforcement officials, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour,...) to sensitize officials in the northern part of the country on refugee protection principles, especially on non <i>refoulement</i> obligations 	UNHCR
Local CBO receive support to enhance their capacity	Local CBOs see their capacity to respond to the needs of the Syrians improved, including through the strengthening of management capacity and understanding of complex emergency environments as well as empowerment of the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, technical assistance and mentoring of local CBOs is provided • Provision of training for CBO members in Mafraq, Ramtha, Maan, Karak, South Mazar, and Amman to build their capacities to respond to the needs of Syrians • Provision of awareness sessions for community members on human rights, refugee rights, GBV, protection issues, etc. • Provision of technical expertise and trainings of CBOs to enhance their emergency response systems. Assistance will incorporate training in humanitarian principles, emergency health care, management, monitoring and reporting. • Support to national users association (Our Step) will include Syrians with mental health and psychosocial problems in their educational, rehabilitation, social and recreational activities. 	IRD Terre des Hommes - Lausanne DRC UNHCR/ NHF/ DRC UNHCR/ NHF IRC/DRC WHO
Number of community members trained on psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	100 CBOs and other humanitarian workers trained in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs and other humanitarian workers in psychological first aid and other forms of psychosocial support 	UNICEF, IMC, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, UNFPA, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes - Lausanne
Number of community members reached with awareness raising activities	41,000 Syrians and host population receive information on protection, prevention and response to violence, GBV and psychosocial support and participate in community awareness raising sessions, including through 10,000 information sheets distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs on community outreach and awareness-raising • Awareness-raising conducted with community and religious leaders on prevention and response to violence, early and forced marriages and psychosocial issues • Awareness-raising sessions with parents on prevention and response to violence and psycho-social support • Media messages on prevention and response to violence and psycho-social support disseminated • Print and distribute referral cards with key information on where women and girls can access medical treatment and emotional support • Develop and disseminate information materials for refugee women and girls, including potential risks, their rights, and 	UNICEF, UNFPA, Save the Children International, UNHCR, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, UNESCO, Terre des hommes-Lausanne, UPP/JWU, IRC /Jordanian Association for Orphans and Widows Care, Kitab AL- Sunna, Save the Children Jordan with local CBOs, Care International

		<p>available services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up of dedicated radio programmes in partnership with community radios in Maan, Irbid, Amman to address basic information needs of all vulnerable people of concern. 	
Number of child labour cases identified and receive services	150 CBO staff and other front line staff trained on age appropriate protection and developmental needs and psychosocial interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of schools teachers and CBO staff on child friendly services, child labour, monitoring schools drop-outs and identifying children at risk • Support to CBOs on providing vocational training services to child labourers and provide training on age appropriate protection issues and child development • Capacity building of child labour inspectors of specific refugee needs and protection consideration as well as referrals. 	Save the Children International, UNHCR
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken and systematically triggers response	Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of monitoring and reporting format and system • Partners trained on monitoring and reporting • Monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken 	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA
Number of health and CBO staff trained in detection and response to GBV, child abuse and psychosocial support	250 staff trained and able to identify and respond to needs of vulnerable groups including: disability, SGBV, child abuse and/or psychosocial issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of health staff in detection and response to GBV, child abuse and psychosocial support • Evaluate capacity of local partners to respond to GBV in emergencies and collaboratively develop capacity building plan with them • Ongoing training and technical support to local partners in case management, psychosocial support and referral networks • Training on disability and vulnerability approaches 	UNFPA, UNICEF, IRC, Handicap International /JHAS
Number of governorates with functioning referral system for vulnerable Syrian and host population families and victims of violence and communities receiving information about these basic services	Referral system established and functioning in 5 governorates Information provided to 4000 vulnerable families regarding available basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of mapping and referral system for services for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian host families and victims of violence in specific geographical locations • Provision of information to community about available basic services including through production of brochures on basic services, radio programmes and SMS 	UNICEF, IMC, UNFPA, UNHCR, Save the Children International, ACTED, UNESCO/ICMC
Monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken and systematically triggers response	Regular reports on serious protection concerns produced and advocacy with duty bearers conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of monitoring and reporting format and system • Partners trained on monitoring and reporting • Monitoring of serious protection concerns undertaken 	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA

Financial requirements: Protection

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, social follow-up and referral to service providers of particularly vulnerable families/individuals in host community (250 vulnerable Syrians and Jordanian families /1,500 individuals) 	135,000
ARDD-Legal Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal services for Syrian refugees in Jordan including counselling, awareness raising and referral • Responding to emergency calls through the hotline (open 24/7) 	30,000.00
CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support to vulnerable groups (i.e female-headed households/ women at risk, youth and children) 	100,000
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection • Profile assessment • Capacity building • Awareness raising 	395,000
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive GBV services including assessment, capacity building of service providers, awareness raising, case management 	250,000
ICMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and referral of emergency cases to suitable service providers • QIPs – Renovation / adaptation of 200 host community houses 	320,000
Handicap International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of on the job training and accompaniment of JHAS community workers and manager in identification and evaluation of vulnerability. • Identification of the most vulnerable persons (including person with disabilities and person at risk of developing definitive impairments) and specific needs • Response to specific needs of particularly vulnerable persons (including persons with disabilities and person at risk of developing definitive impairments), including through awareness raising, mobility aids, physical rehabilitation, referral and psychosocial support 	330,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of non-food items • Sports for Youth • Psycho-social activities • Support to persons with disabilities 	320,000
Save the children International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up 25 CFS and 25 Youth Friendly Spaces • Conduct Community Protection trainings and capacity building for CBOs and caregivers • Conduct awareness sessions and set up a referral system • Establish and build the capacity of 4 SSC to respond to child labor cases 	1,310,000 (establishment of CFSs have been removed from the educational sector appeal and added here)
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination through radio programs and provision of radios to selected vulnerable Syrians. 	267,188
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening protection system and service providers' capacity in government to provide quality protection and psychosocial services to SGBV cases. • Provision of information and awareness on SGBV and available services 	300,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration, transportation provision for registration, 	5,892,107

	<p>protection interventions and protection monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training activities implemented, especially for government officials. • Administrative institutions and practices developed • Protection of children and gender based violence • Services for specific groups with specific needs • Community mobilization strengthened and expanded; • Shelter and infrastructure • GBV cases 	
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination through radio programs to selected vulnerable Syrians • Child protection services including strengthening referral mechanism, case management and awareness raising • Psychosocial services including group activities and focused non-specialized psychosocial support • Training, capacity building and community mobilization 	1,600,000
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and psychosocial assistance, including hotline services, awareness raising, counseling and recreational activities • Shelter/anti-trafficking programs 	340,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBO training and psychosocial support and counselling 	100,000
		11,689,295

EDUCATION (Sector Lead: UNICEF)

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children have sustainable access to formal and remedial education
- **Objective 2:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children benefit from informal and non-formal education services at community level
- **Objective 3:** Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children including pre-school age children and children with disabilities benefit from specialized education services
- **Objective 4:** Ensure that effective referral mechanisms are in place through coordination and case management with links to other sectoral services

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of school aged children including adolescents benefitting from formal education	Up to 15,000 school aged Syrian vulnerable children benefitting from formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian children 	UNICEF/MoE
Number of schools supported with additional learning space	20 schools supported with additional learning space through rented/double-shifted or school extensions in the directorates with high number of vulnerable Syrian students registered at public schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support renting of schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians 	UNICEF/MoE
Number of school	5,500 vulnerable Syrians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide remedial education including catch- 	UNICEF/MoE

aged children who attend remedial education	attend remedial education classes combined with psychosocial activities	up classes at public schools	
Number of officials and stakeholders trained for education planning in emergency context and aware of INEE minimum standards	90MoE and key staff of other line ministries and NGOs, including JHCO staff and selected CBOs, trained to ensure evidence-based education planning capacity in emergency context and aware of INEE minimum standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to key personnel on education planning methods in emergency situation and raise their awareness on INEE standards 	UNESCO, MoE, and QRTA
Number of school supervisors, teacher trainers and teachers trained in monitoring or implementing INEE minimum standards on quality teaching	250 teaching related education personnel trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of supervisors on coaching strategies, of teacher trainers (including on psycho-social support, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children) in emergency situation in compliance with the INEE minimum standards to ensure learners' right to inclusive and good quality education 	UNESCO, MoE, and QRTA
Number of children who have received education kits	9,000 vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community receive education kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community 	UNICEF, UNHCR, Mercy Corp
Number of schools provided with small scale renovation, refurbishing and equipment Number of children benefiting from psychosocial activities in public schools.	110 schools undergone small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment, including WASH facilities 150 Child Friendly Spaces (within schools) operational 100% of protection cases identified through child led initiatives addressed 150 child-to-child kits distributed 300MoE teachers trained 8,000 Syrian and 1,000 Jordanian children benefiting from child-to-child methodology activities at public schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 110 schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment Child friendly spaces refurbished within these 150 schools Provide child to child kits to schools supporting psychosocial activities conducted with children MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, child to child methodology, classroom management and inclusion 	UNICEF, Save the Children International, Relief International, Save the Children Jordan

Objective 2: Ensure that vulnerable Syrian children and youth benefit from informal and non-formal education services at community level.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of children benefiting from informal and non-formal education services	3,000 children and adolescents benefit from community level informal and non-formal education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide informal and non-formal education to vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, and Ma'an 	<p>UNICEF, Questscope, Save the Children International</p> <p>AVSI, Caritas, Youth of Mafraq Association, UNHCR</p>
Number of adolescents and inactive youth (18-24) with no chances for schooling having access to opportunities for basic life skills and recreational activities	<p>4,000 adolescents and youth (18-24) benefit from Youth Friendly Spaces, informal/recreational and life skills education</p> <p>16 community projects led by youth conducted</p> <p>25 youth led initiatives conducted</p> <p>45 CBO staff trained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centres Improve academic and social skills through informal education and activities that support life skills Youth friendly spaces established and equipped CBO staff trained on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria, employability skills and financial market literacy, and life skills Youth civic engagement activities 	<p>UNESCO MoSA, AVSI, YouthWork Jordan, SSC, Save the Children International, Carita, Youth of Mafraq Association, Danish Refugee Council, South Society for Special education</p>

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Parent Child Centres established/renovated and or refurbished	25 Parent Child Centres established/renovated and or refurbished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent Child Centres established and renovated (funding under Iraqi humanitarian funding) 50 CBO staff trained on PCC approaches and age-appropriate developmental needs 	<p>Save the Children International</p> <p>Danish Refugee Council, South Society for Special education</p>
Number of caregivers receive training on Early Childhood Development	<p>1,880 mother and fathers trained</p> <p>600 parents received home packages</p> <p>3,000 community members benefiting from awareness campaigns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mothers and fathers trained on child protection, developmental needs of Early Childhood Development, participation of vulnerable children through age-appropriate education, healthy parent-child interaction and better parenting Provision of home packages to support parents to carry out educational activities with their children at homes. Awareness campaigns on the importance of early education investment in young children 	<p>Save the Children international</p> <p>Danish Refugee Council, South Society for Special Education</p>
Number of children accessing pre-primary educational services	<p>30 MoE KGs renovated/established in MoE public schools</p> <p>90 KG MoE teachers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGs in public schools renovated and established. KG teachers trained on protection and participation approaches in formal and 	<p>Save the Children International</p> <p>Danish Refugee Council,</p>

	<p>trained</p> <p>860 children registered and enrolled in public KGs</p> <p>860 school kits distributed to children enrolled in KGs</p>	<p>informal setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach campaigns conducted to identify children of KG-school age and register them in KGs (through Help Desk) • Provision of pre-primary school kits 	<p>South Society for Special Education</p>
<p>Number of PWDs with access educational services</p>	<p>18 PWDs access public schools that include a resource room</p> <p>50 PWDs access special education centres.</p> <p>35 children with disabilities receive accommodative equipments</p> <p>60 PWDs receive rehabilitation services</p> <p>70 PWDs receive Psychosocial activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWDs integrated in Public schools, teachers trained on behavioural modification, and appropriate teaching techniques. And the resource rooms will be modified. • PWDs enrolled in special education centres • PWDs accessing education facilities through assistive tool provision • PWDs receive rehabilitation services including Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy and/or speech therapy in order to ease access to education • PWDs receive psychosocial activities (peer empowerment, peer support, Individual and group counseling) 	<p>Mercy Corps ZENID</p> <p>Danish Refugee Council, South Society for Special education</p>

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of cases referred and followed up</p> <p>Number of community member reached with awareness raising activities</p>	<p>2,000 cases referred to education partners and followed up</p> <p>6,000 family members received information to access education services</p> <p>30 CBO staff trained</p> <p>10,000 information-sheets distributed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the registration and continued enrolment of Syrian children in proper educational settings through the provision of Help Desk services • Information to access education services is available through outreach and strengthened referral system. • CBO staff trained on community outreach, awareness campaign approaches, importance and impact of education on children. • Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy. 	<p>UNICEF, Save the Children Jordan, Save the Children International, UNHCR</p>

Financial requirements: Education

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
Association of Volunteers International (AVSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informal and non-formal education • Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in CBCs 	240,000
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informal education including vocational training • Provide specialized education services 	270,000
Mercy Corps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community • Provide persons with disabilities access to educational services 	300,000
Relief International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools provided with small scale physical infrastructure renovation, refurbishing and equipment • Improve life skills through informal education and recreational activities • Increase youth participation in civil society 	1,500,000
Save the Children International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment; Child friendly spaces refurbished; Provide child to child kits to schools • MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, and child to child methodology • Youth friendly spaces established and equipped; CBO staff trained on youth friendly spaces approach and criteria • Parent Child Centres established and renovated; 20 CBO staff trained on PCC approaches and age- appropriate developmental need • Mothers and fathers trained on child protection; Provision of home packages; Awareness campaigns on the importance of early education • KGs in public schools renovated and established; KG teachers trained; Outreach campaigns for KG children registration; Provision of pre-primary school kits • CBO staff trained on community outreach, awareness campaign approaches, importance and impact of education on children. • Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy 	1,785,400
Save the Children Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote children participation through Child-to-child (C-to-C) methodologies • Training of MoE teachers and staff for C-to-C methodology tools 	273,000
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to key personnel on education planning methods in emergency situation and raise their awareness on INEE standards in cooperation with MoE • Training of supervisors on coaching strategies, of teacher trainers and teachers (including on psycho- social support, on tutoring or remedial classes teaching strategies, on pedagogy for special needs children) • Provide life skills, income generating skills, recreational activities and functional literacy skills for youth (18-24 years old boys and girls) in community based centres 	422,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide school kits to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community ; • Ensure referrals, awareness raising and coordination in the education sector is supported; 	-

UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover tuition and textbook fees for vulnerable Syrian children • Support renting of schools in areas with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians • Provide remedial education • Provide informal and non-formal education • Provide school supplies to the most vulnerable Syrian and other children in host community • Schools identified and supported with small scale physical renovation, refurbishing and equipment; MoE teachers and school counsellors trained on psychosocial support and child protection, and child to child methodology • Support the registration and continued enrolment of Syrian children in proper educational settings through the provision of Help Desk services • Alternative education (Questscope IFE, with referrals to NFE and formal education) for Syrian and Jordanian children who are not enrolled in formal education; through CBO and referral linkages to other service providers. • Information to access education services is available through outreach and strengthened referral system • Messages developed and disseminated on importance of education and literacy 	5,200,000
Total		9,990,400

HEALTH

(Sector Lead: co-chaired by WHO and UNHCR, Sub-Working Group Mental Health chaired by IMC, Sub-Working Group Reproductive Health chaired by UNFPA)

- **Objective 1:** Ensure access for vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to health services as required
- **Objective 2:** Increase access for vulnerable displaced Syrians to sexual and reproductive health services and information
- **Objective 3:** Improve the mental health status of vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan through ensuring access to needed mental health services as required

Objective 1: Ensure access for vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan to health services as required			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian PoCs having access to primary and secondary health care services Number of Syrian PoCs having access to life-saving and essential tertiary health care	All displaced Syrians in need of health care (70,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/provision of primary and secondary health care services; • Support/provision of emergency life-saving and essential tertiary health care services; • Building system and health workers capacity; • Provision of medications, supplies and equipment; • Support/provision of training programs for outreach health workers and volunteers; • Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics, case management and awareness; • Strengthening the service networks and referral mechanisms; • Raising awareness on healthy life style, basic disease prevention, healthy nutrition, health education, as well as dissemination of information on available services among target population; • Coordination and information generation and sharing including conducting assessments and implementing monitoring and evaluation. 	Caritas, HI, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, JWU-UPP, NHF, MDM, MoH, SC Jordan, Jordan RC/Qatar RC, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Objective 2: Increase access for vulnerable displaced Syrians to sexual and reproductive health (RH) services and information

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of displaced Syrian child bearing age women (CBAW) in Jordan having access to comprehensive RH services</p> <p>% of identified cases of sexual violence receiving appropriate health care and follow up.</p> <p>Number of Syrians (M/F) receiving counselling and awareness-raising on RH.</p>	<p>45,500 Syrian refugees of reproductive age group (12-49 years old)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and information sharing; • Support/provision of comprehensive RH services including preventative services; family planning, safe motherhood, gynecologic care, STI/HIV prevention, adolescent SRH programs, discouragement of harmful traditional practices, such as early marriage; • Building system and health workers capacity in government, NGOs, and CBOs, to provide RH services in emergencies and protracted crises; • Conducting training on RH, including on MISP and clinical management of sexual assault cases; • Establishing functioning referral mechanisms for obstetric and newborn emergencies; • Provision of RH kits, hygiene kits and other supplies related to RH; • Prevention of sexual violence and provision of confidential health services to manage survivors of rape and provision of health and psychosocial services to victims of sexual violence (closely linked and in coordination with to protection objective 1 and 3); • Provision of information and health education awareness on available services and their cost including on services for sexual violence; • Raising awareness including among youth on RH using youth friendly approaches, e.g. healthy camps. 	<p>IMC, IRC, IRD, JHAS, Ministry of Health, NHF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, MoH</p>

Objective 3: Improve the mental health status of vulnerable displaced Syrians in Jordan through ensuring access to mental health services as required

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of Syrian PoCs receiving mental health services</p> <p>Number of providers / volunteers trained in MHPSS, including PFA</p> <p>Number of NGOs / CBOs participating in MHPSS referral network serving displaced Syrians</p>	<p>All Syrian refugees in need of mental health care (5,000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/provision of static and mobile mental health services; • Provision of psychotropic medication; • Building system and mental health workers capacity; • Promote effective referral of mental health clients to needed services; • Support/provision of training programs for community outreach mental health workers and volunteers; • Strengthening the service networks and referrals; • Raising awareness on mental health issues through dissemination of information and mental health/psycho education among target population; • Coordination and information sharing, assessment and monitoring and evaluation. 	<p>CVT, IMC, IRC, JHAS, MoH, NHF, UNHCR, WHO</p>

Financial requirements: Health

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health service for 5,000 PoCs along with physiotherapy sessions and other related services to the people with disability 	500,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of mental health counselling (in groups, individual and/or family counselling), physical therapy services (combined with psychosocial counselling), and social services referrals to at least 225 vulnerable Syrian torture survivors and victims of violence; Train community outreach (mental) health workers and social service providers (100 individuals) and provide community outreach services to disseminate information and raise awareness about mental health services; Raising awareness of the target population through provision of mental health (500 Syrian PoCs). 	550,000
Handicap International (HI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the rehabilitation services of the hospitals receiving Syrian injured refugees (direct support, training, provision of equipment and consumables to be used for rehabilitation); Provision of prosthesis and orthosis, technical aids and other elements to prevent further disability to 310 injured Syrians; Follow up of injured Syrian refugees discharged from the hospitals and moving to the community (when possible) Pre identification of persons with injuries at risk of developing complication and in need of further follow-up at community level. 	144,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support comprehensive PHC services and build capacity of service providers; Support information generation on the health needs and priorities of vulnerable Syrians in Jordan, especially for women and infant health/nutrition; Train health outreach workers and provide outreach services to disseminate information and raise awareness about health services Raise awareness of key health issues through health education sessions; Provide Sexual and Reproductive health (SRH) services (complement other partners in implementing the Minimum Initial Service Package of SRH in emergencies, and providing comprehensive SRH services); Provide roving specialized health services as needs require; Provide mental health services in areas not covered to 2,100 PoCs. 	750,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide TB detection services including diagnostics and TB case management for PoCs; Provision of primary health care and referral services at borders, transit centres and areas where POCs reside temporarily in Jordan; The locations of Syrians' accommodation increased with number of new arrivals, in addition to integrating mobile medical teams within UNHCR established system for outreach in different cities within Jordan for the same activities. 	650,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support/provision of primary health care services through 2 clinics to 19,000 POCs; Providing for the coverage of essential referrals (labs, diagnostics, hospital care) and essential prescriptions; Preventive health care program through provision of information on healthy practices and referrals to other providers for preventive care; Building organizational capacity of local CBO to implement primary healthcare services Training/provision of Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP); Training/provision of Clinical Care for Survivors of Sexual Assault (CCSSA); 	1,723,922

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of ANC and PNC, as well as counseling to 2,375 pregnant women and 7,000 individuals with access to RH information; • Conducting outreach/awareness campaigns to inform and educate communities on the health effects of sexual violence and the clinical services available; • Provision of Mental Health Services to 2,000 refugees. 	
International Relief and Development (IRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support intensive health education activities among Syrian PoCs families, specifically focused on RH/ FP, and child health issues (vaccination requirement, pre-post natal care) by using peer-to-peer education methodology; • Introduction of non-violence messages to Syrian PoCs and provision of violence and conflict mitigation (VCM) sessions with specific focus on youth; • Health Outreach and referrals; Capacity building for MoH staff; RH/FP education and awareness raising; violence and conflict mitigation/SGVB awareness and prevention. Personal hygiene education and distribution of basic hygiene items to HHS. 	750,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 Syrian individuals receive urgent health care in Jordanian hospitals; • One/two health centres in each targeted cities to be sponsored with medicines that will be used exclusively for the benefit of the Syrian refugees. (already funded activities ongoing); • Provision of nine primary health care centres with necessary medicines to cope with the increased demand for medicines by the Syrian people in Jordan; (already funded activities ongoing); • Support/provision of primary and secondary along with emergency life-saving health care services; (already funded activities ongoing). 	621,469
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency/life-saving health care services for injured Syrians (400 patients) 	540,000
MDM France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced Syrians have access to the free consultations (in the transit camps and in Ramtha town); • Rehabilitation of buildings; • Purchasing, equipping, staffing 1 ambulance; for 24/7 PHC services & emergencies; • Recruiting medical staff; • Providing medical supplies and equipment; • Capacity building for staff in data collection, pharmacy management & referrals. 	509,494
NHF/IFH (Noor Al Hussein Foundation/ Institute for Family Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting screening for Syrian families for bio-psychosocial disorders; • Providing interdisciplinary services (basic and advanced counselling sessions) for Syrians who are in need for specialized care and support • Providing interdisciplinary services for torture cases which include (psychosocial, physiotherapy and medical); • Provision of comprehensive reproductive health services; • Conducting awareness sessions on RH topics. 	
SC (Save the Children Jordan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote health and nutritional status of mothers and children and provide nutritional treatment for the severely malnourished children and mothers; • Carry out nutritional assessments to identify the severely malnourished children and mothers; • Carry out outreach and awareness campaigns to increase the community's knowledge about the signs and symptoms of major childhood illnesses and ways of preventions and hygiene practices associated with child care and feeding. 	1,000,000
Jordan Red Crescent (JRC)/Qatar Red	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of tertiary level services for vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan who in need for specialized medical care; • Strengthening the service networks and referral mechanisms; 	1,500,000

Crescent (QRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners. 	
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and information sharing ; Support/provision of comprehensive RH services including preventative services; family planning, safe motherhood, gynecologic care, STI/HIV prevention, adolescent SRH programs, discouragement of harmful traditional practices, such as early marriage; Building system and health workers capacity in government, NGOs, and CBOs, to provide reproductive health services in emergencies and protracted crises; Establishing functioning referral mechanisms for obstetric and newborn emergencies; Prevention of sexual violence and provision of confidential health services to manage survivors of rape and provision of health and psychosocial services to victims of sexual violence (closely linked and in coordination with to protection objective 1 and 3; Provision of information and health education awareness on available services and their cost including on services for sexual violence. 	410,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of primary, secondary and emergency live saving level services for 1,000 vulnerable Syrians residing in Amman Supporting the harmonizing and dissemination of health information to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan; Support the provision of adequate mental health services to 1,000 vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians through the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach in partnership with JHAS established System; Support the provision of primary, secondary and emergency life-saving level services for 15,000 vulnerable Syrians residing in Jordan in addition to 3 mobile units for other governorates. Supporting the harmonizing and dissemination of health information to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan; Supporting the coordination of health service delivery and information sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan among partners Capacity building, provision of supplies/medication; Capacity building of PHCC and hospitals; provision of suppliers, equipping/ rehabilitation. 	4,026,714
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness on basic health and nutrition care for children (better parenting programme); Support/provision of primary and secondary health care services (basic vaccines and related supplies targeting 10,000 children under 5 years for six months). 	400,000
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complementary (to psycho-social, shelter and legal services) primary health services through 4 active clinics and 1 mobile clinic with special focus on women and GBV victims (500 Syrians). 	150,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision health services at all levels for vulnerable Syrians including life-saving and essential tertiary care; Support the provision of quality MH services to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians using the multi-disciplinary bio-psychosocial approach through supporting national institutions (MoH, universities and Royal Medical Services); Technically supporting the compilation and dissemination of health information to vulnerable Syrians in Jordan; Supporting the coordination of health service delivery and information generation and sharing relevant to Syrians in Jordan. 	1,400,000
TOTAL		15,625,599

FOOD (Sector Lead WFP)

- **Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods emergencies

Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods emergencies:			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of vulnerable Syrians receiving food packages Number of vulnerable Syrians women, men, girls and boys receiving food vouchers Number of vulnerable Syrian women, men, girls and boys receiving food in transit facilities - # sites Total of vouchers / value of vouchers	Monthly vouchers to 35,000 in July to 70,000 Syrians in December In-kind food to 1,500 Syrian in transit facilities From 15,000 to 25,000 in-kind food packages in May and June.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of regular, sufficient / well balance food assistance to Syrian beneficiaries • Issue and distribute food packages and then, food vouchers to identified vulnerable Syrians through partners • Deliver hot meal or in-kind food to Syrian in transit centre through partners 	WFP (JHCO, JRC, TUM and others), UNHCR
Effective food sector coordination Food security and market price monitoring system reporting	Coherent approach and complementarily of activities updated regularly Number of partner trainings Nutrition Joint assessment report, and related intervention if required Food security and market price monitoring system in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food sector management coordination • Organize and conduct Joint assessment (UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO & UNFPA and partners), issue report, follow up on recommendation, initiate nutritional intervention, if required • Training and on the job support to partners • Monitoring of activities and results, leading to programme fine-tuning • Set up database • Evaluation 	WFP (and food sector partners), UNHCR

Financial requirements: Food

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of regular, sufficient / well balanced food assistance to Syrian beneficiaries • Issue and distribute food packages and then, food vouchers to vulnerable Syrians through partners • Deliver hot meal or in-kind food to Syrian in transit facilities • Lead and manage food sector • Conduct nutrition Joint assessment (UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO & UNFPA and partners), initiate nutritional intervention, if required • Conduct food security assessment and set food security monitoring system • Training and on the job support to partners on food security and vouchers • Monitoring of activities and results • Creation of database tracking beneficiaries by gender • Evaluation of project 	13,974, 895
UNHCR*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR has been distributing the following food in the transit centres in Ramtha and Mafraq: • 637 family food packages – till mid May 2012 ; 	195,186

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,102 single weekly packages- till mid May 2012; • 150 single monthly packages- till mid May 2012; • 6,100 complementary food packages (when WFP started providing hot meals); • UNHCR provision of complementary food packages will discontinue end of June, in full cooperation with WFP. 	
		14,170,081

**UNHCR will hand over complementary food distributions to WFP by July 2012 and then phase out*

WASH (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Ensure sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for Syrians in the transit sites
- **Objective 2:** Reduce water shortage and improve hygiene and sanitation in selected areas
- **Objective 3:** Improve water, sanitation and hygiene facilities within schools in targeted areas

Objective 1: Ensure sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for Syrians in the transit sites.

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons of concerns having access to safe water and sanitation Number of people receiving WASH and hygiene kits Number of people receiving hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities	All displaced Syrians in need to access safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene (30,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision/delivery of safe drinking water and domestic water with water rationing measures • Regular maintenance/ repair of water and sanitation facilities • Water quality surveillance • Provision/upgrading and operation and maintenance of toilets • Solid waste management • Distribution of WASH and hygiene kits • Conduct hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities 	UNICEF (ACTED / NGOs)

Objective 2: Reduce water shortage and improve hygiene and sanitation in selected areas

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Improved access to safe water Number of families receiving WASH and hygiene kits Number of children under 2 years receive baby hygiene kits Number of	Sustainable access to safe water has increased by at least 15% per person per day in selected areas 16,000 families receiving WASH and hygiene kits 3,000 children under 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water production capacity by operationalizing water sources (public boreholes) • Improve effectiveness of town water supply through network repair and maintenance • Monitor and support WASH in schools, children spaces and health/nutrition facilities • Strengthening water and sewerage authority staff capacity in operation and maintenance • Improve sewage pumping stations and repair of sewers • Provision of WASH related vehicles e.g. water tankers, sewerage jetting vehicles to enhance the capacity of public water service for Syrians 	UNICEF, Mercy Corps, IRD, Japan Emergency NGO, ACTED, JRC, IRC, UNFPA, Water Authority UNHCR

community members reached with hygiene promotion and water conservation messages	10,000 people in the communities reached with key hygiene and water conservation messages	and host community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities • Provision of RH kits, hygiene kits and other supplies related to RH 	
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Objective 3: Improve water, sanitation and hygiene facilities within schools in targeted areas

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of schools having improved water, sanitation and hygiene	200 schools in Ramtha, Ma'raq, Ma'an and Irbid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and refurbishment of latrines, water drinking appliances and water piping system • Conduct hygiene awareness and water conservation through key messages and visibility materials 	UNICEF, Japan Emergency NGO, Mercy Corps, IRD, UNESCO
Number of students and staff trained on hygiene awareness	10,000 students and school staff trained		

Financial requirements: WASH

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit sites: provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, solid waste management, maintenance of water and sanitation system • Targeted host communities: boosting water production capacity; improved effectiveness of town water supply through network repair and maintenance ; • strengthening water and sewerage authority staff capacity; provision of WASH related vehicles e.g. water tankers, sewerage jetting vehicles to enhance the capacity of public water service • Conduct hygiene promotion and water conservation awareness activities • Distribution of WASH and baby hygiene kits • Small scale interventions in schools and other children spaces to repair and refurbishment of latrines, water drinking appliances and water piping system 	7,600,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of hygiene kits; • Provision of sanitary napkins and diapers; • Provision of WASH-related activities is also undertaken (procurement of water tankers, sewage trucks etc.) but it is budgeted under Community Based Protection Sectors as part of community based activities. 	1,495,701
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 16,000 family hygiene kits in host communities. 	400,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of RH kits, hygiene kits and other supplies related to reproductive health. 	140,000
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water education in schools and communities. 	300,000
TOTAL		9,935,701

CASH & NFIS (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through financial support (may include rental assistance or vouchers, except food vouchers)
- **Objective 2:** Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through NFI in-kind assistance
- **Objective 3:** Ensure that the basic household needs of all Syrian asylum seekers living in transit sites are met through NFI in-kind assistance

Objective 1: Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through financial support (may include rental assistance or vouchers, except food vouchers)

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of vulnerable Syrian asylum seekers living with the host community who receive one-of emergency cash assistance	<u>One time cash assistance:</u> Some 35,000 vulnerable asylum seekers (7,000 families/cases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary identification, outreach • Distribution of one-off emergency cash assistance to extremely vulnerable cases • Distribution of regular cash assistance to vulnerable cases Provision of medications, supplies and equipment; 	UNHCR, JHAS, JHCO, IRD, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), ICMC, IRC, Care International
Number of vulnerable Syrian asylum seekers living with the host community who receive regular financial assistance	<u>Regular cash assistance:</u> Some 17,500 vulnerable asylum seekers (3,500 families/cases)		

Objective 2: Ensure that the basic household needs of vulnerable Syrians living with the host community are met through NFI in-kind assistance

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of vulnerable Syrian asylum seekers who have received NFI kits	<u>35,000 Vulnerable individuals (7,000 families/cases) as per assistance criteria (estimate number to be included) (target breakdown by agency)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries, outreach • Distribution of NFI kits 	UNHCR, JHAS, DRC, IRD, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), ICMC, IRC

Objective 3: Ensure that the basic household needs of all Syrian asylum-seekers living in transit sites are met through NFI in-kind assistance

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number Syrian asylum seekers who have received NFI kits	35,000 individuals (7,000 families) receive NFI kits (target breakdown by agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries • Distribution of NFI kits 	UNHCR, JHAS, Caritas, IRC

Financial requirements: Cash & NFIs

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
ACTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of NFIs in transit facilities and host community; • Distribution of cash assistance in host community. 	390,000
Care International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000 vulnerable Syrian families assessed; • Up to 2000 vulnerable Syrian households provided with one off emergency cash; • 75% of targeted beneficiaries are successfully referred (and registered) to other service providers (UNHCR for potential longer term cash assistance/WFP for Food Vouchers and other CBO and INGO partners service providers for health and psycho-social support); • 2000 vulnerable Syrian families provided with information about other services available. 	800,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,100 Vulnerable individuals (220 newly settled families that have not yet received a direct assistance OR an incomplete assistance) in Ma'an in the pilot phase; • 725 Vulnerable individuals (150 newly settled families that have not yet received a direct assistance or an incomplete assistance) in Ma'an; • 725 Vulnerable individuals (150 newly settled families that have not yet received a direct assistance or an incomplete assistance) in Karak/South Mazar; • 1,500 Vulnerable individuals (300 newly settled families that have not yet received a direct assistance or an incomplete assistance) in Amman. 	700,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 extremely vulnerable Syrian households assisted with rental payments for 1-3 months; • Distribution of baby packages (two times) to 200 extremely vulnerable Syrian mothers. 	390,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRC will run a 'one time' emergency cash assistance program targeting 1,000 new arrivals with exceptional start-up needs, and vulnerable households identified through existing case management activities; • Distribution of 6,400 NFI kits to Syrian refugee families in Ramtha and Mafraq; • Distribution of 2,000 NFI kits to Syrian refugee families in transit sites (if there are unmet needs). 	540,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFI distribution. 	100,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of necessary household items for at least 1000 Syrian families. 	150,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization for Relief (JHCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,500 Syrian families receive cash subsidy for rent ; • 4,500 Syrian families receive cash subsidy for electricity and water utilities and other expenses; • 4,500 Syrian families receive cash subsidy for hygiene. 	7,222,500
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance for 200 vulnerable families (single mothers, pregnant, lactating women). 	360,000
Mercy Corps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance for vulnerable families; • NFIs for 600 newly arrived families. 	644,500
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 cases assisted with monthly cash assistance; • 5,000 home visit assessment to be conducted by IRD for vulnerable Syrian families; • 800 cases receive Emergency / Urgent Cash Assistance (one-time off – 100 JDs per case); 	7,793,209

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Food Items / core relief items distributed for 45,000 persons in transit centres/camps and in host communities; • 3,500 Clothing / utensils vouchers for targeting primarily Syrians in host communities (including vulnerable Jordanians); • Winterization supplements during the winter months (heaters, kerosene, cash). 	
TOTAL		19,090,209

SHELTER, SITE COORDINATION AND SITE MANAGEMENT (Sector Lead UNHCR)

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

Objective 1: Ensure that newly arriving Syrian refugees receive shelter in transit sites and camp sites according to minimum humanitarian standards (shelter construction or rehabilitation)

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of refugees who can be hosted in adequate and fully serviced transit sites or camp sites.	At least 5 transit sites/camp sites have been constructed /rehabilitated. 35,000 Syrian refugees have been assisted with temporary or longer term shelter in transit sites/camp sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site assessment • Site planning • Rehabilitation of existing buildings as transit sites • Construction of fixed structure shelter type transit sites / camp sites • Construction of other shelter types in sites • Planning and coordination 	JHAS, UNHCR, JHCO, IRW

Objective 2: Ensure that the basic needs of Syrian refugees in transit sites or camp sites are met through site management, maintenance and coordination

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of transit sites with adequate multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance according to minimum humanitarian standards Number of refugees from Syria assisted in transit sites or camp sites.	Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance services are available in at least 4 transit sites/camp sites. 35,000 refugees from Syria have been assisted in transit sites/camp sites according to minimum humanitarian standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in sites • Site management • Site maintenance (including repairs of infrastructure and provision of materials, equipment and assistance goods necessary in sites) • Distribution services • Warehousing, logistics, transport of relief items • Construction/ rehabilitation and maintenance of offices at sites as necessary • Running costs of sites (electricity, fuel etc) • Management of donations • Capacity building and training for government authorities and national organizations • Transport of Syrian refugees 	JHAS, UNHCR, IOM, JHCO, IRW

Financial requirements: Shelter, Site Management and Site Coordination

Agency	Main activities and targets	Financial requirements in \$
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of Syrian refugees from border points to transit sites (including medical escort for those in need). 	250,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site assessment, site planning and site management; • Construction/ rehabilitation and maintenance of sites as necessary (transit / camp sites); • Site maintenance (including repairs of infrastructure, provision of materials, equipment and assistance required in sites); • Running costs of sites (electricity, fuel etc) • Planning and coordination of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in sites; • Provision of tents, rub-halls, containers. 	3,688,101
JHCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of King Abdullah Park transit site 	339,559
TOTAL		4,277,660

3.1.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	525,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	240,000
Care International	900,000
Caritas	500,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	550,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,365,000
Handicap International (HI)	474,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	710,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	750,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	900,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,913,922
International Relief and Development (IRD)	850,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	771,469
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	900,000
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization and Relief (JHCO)	7,562,059
Jordan Women Union-Un Ponte Per (JWU-UPP)	490,000
ARDD-Legal Aid	30,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	1,264,500
Medecins du Monde (MDM)	509,494
Noor Hussein Foundation (NHF/IFH)	-
Jordan Red Crescent / Qatar Red Crescent	1,500,000
Relief International	1,500,000
Save the Children International	3,095,400
Save the Children Jordan	1,273,000
UNESCO	989,188
UNFPA	850,000
UNHCR	23,091,018
UNICEF	14,800,000
WFP	13,974,895
WHO	1,500,000
Total	84,778,945

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

3.1.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in \$
Health	15,625,599
Protection	11,689,295
Education	9,990,400
Shelter, Site Management and Coordination	4,277,660
WASH	9,935,701
Vouchers, Cash and NFIs	19,090,209
Food	14,170,081
TOTAL	84,778,945

3.2 Lebanon



3.2.1 Executive Summary

As of June 2012, over 27,000 Syrian refugees are being assisted throughout Lebanon. Sixty per cent of this population are living in the Governorate of North Lebanon (North Lebanon); 35 per cent are in the Bekaa valley and the remaining five per cent are in and around Beirut.

Although Syrian refugees started arriving in Lebanon in April 2011, the numbers at the end of the year remained at the relatively modest level of less than 10,000. There has been a steady increase in 2012 and it is anticipated that this trend will continue in the coming months. This revision of the Regional Response Plan (RRP) for Lebanon is therefore based on a population planning figure of 40,000 people who will require assistance between March and December 2012.

The vast majority of refugees currently being assisted are women and children. They do not have permits enabling them to move freely in Lebanon. They are not entitled to work. They are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance and the generosity of many local communities who have sheltered them for many months.

From the outset of the influx, the Lebanese Government has granted access to Lebanon and mandated its High Relief Commission (HRC) to work on behalf of refugees in the north of Lebanon. The HRC has registered the population jointly with UNHCR, provided food and secondary health care, and worked alongside UN and NGO partners to extend protection and assistance to refugees. It has just received permission to work in other parts of Lebanon as well.



Displaced family being registered by outreach worker North Lebanon.

UNHCR / FUAD / 2012

The response to the Syrian refugees in Lebanon has also been supported by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), whose

social workers and Social Development Centres (SDCs) have been central to the response in the north. Similarly, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) has allowed access to public schools, and law enforcement authorities have been helping to facilitate and secure the work of humanitarian agencies.

Joint collaboration between Government, UN, international and national partners has been essential in order to meet the most fundamental needs of refugees throughout Lebanon. The dispersal of the refugee population across the country and security incidents which have impeded access and smooth delivery of services in some areas, have posed operational challenges. Nonetheless, much has been achieved, with over 20,000 Syrians individually registered and over 27,000 people receiving a wide range of assistance, including food and non-food items, shelter, medical care, education assistance and psychosocial support. Humanitarian assistance has also been extended to host communities in Lebanon in an attempt to relieve the pressure on areas receiving large numbers of refugees.

3.2.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

Since April 2011, Lebanon has witnessed an influx of some 6,000 Syrians into North Lebanon, initially centred in the Akkar region, and then in other areas. For the first few months, some refugees would enter Lebanon, but then return to their villages in Syria once they felt the situation there was sufficiently safe for

them to do so. This movement to and from Syria slowed down by the end of the year, with more people arriving and fewer returning, owing to conditions back home.

Currently UNHCR and partners are assisting over 27,000 Syrian refugees throughout Lebanon. Of these, approximately 16,000 are located in North Lebanon, 9,000 in the Bekaa valley and 1,000 others elsewhere in Lebanon.

Syrians arriving in Lebanon have a numerous needs. Most fled their homes and villages due to fighting in these areas. They have been deeply affected by the loss of their homes, and many have lost loved ones. Over 75 per cent of those who are being assisted are woman and children. Many live with hosting families who themselves struggle to make ends meet. Among the most pressing needs are permission to move freely, food and basic non-food items, shelter, medical care, education and psychosocial support.

Most Syrian refugees are unwilling to return until stability and security are restored in their villages. Judging by the trends over the past six months, it is anticipated that those currently assisted are likely to remain in Lebanon throughout 2012 and that they will be joined by newly arriving refugees and others, who may have arrived earlier but have only come forward to register subsequently. On this basis, the planning figure used for this response is 40,000 people.

It is important to note that the places with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees - North Lebanon and the Bekaa valley - are among the poorest regions in the country, with a lack of social services, weak infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities. Cooler months are characterized by a steep drop in temperatures, with heavy snowfalls further exacerbating difficult living conditions and sometimes hampering access to the beneficiaries.

3.2.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

Protection and Community Mobilization

From the outset, the Lebanese Government has maintained an open-border policy, allowing Syrians to enter Lebanon. It has also facilitated the provision of assistance through its High Relief Commission (HRC) and closely cooperation with humanitarian partners.



UNHCR outreach worker registering displaced Syrian woman in north Lebanon.
UNHCR / KHAMISSY / 2011

The Government has been reluctant to provide circulation permits to registered Syrian refugees so they are confined to limited areas, unable to move freely in search of work. This confinement is difficult for many to bear, particularly those who would like to provide for themselves and their families and not rely on humanitarian relief.

In the past months, there have been relatively few arrests of Syrian people of concern to UNHCR. Those arrested solely for illegal entry/stay were all released following intervention by UNHCR. More recently, however, there are reports of an increasing number of Syrians who are being

detained by the General Security Office (GSO) and who have asked to see UNHCR. Requests for access to these individuals have not been readily granted and UNHCR is following up with the GSO. Ongoing priorities reflected in this RRP include: monitoring arrival trends, visiting detention centres, advocating with

the authorities, engaging in training of officials on international human rights law and humanitarian principles; and case management strategies.

Among other protection challenges is the insecurity of some border areas, with reports of armed activities threatening the safety of refugees, residents and humanitarian workers. Reports of arms smuggling activities along the Lebanese-Syrian borders have also brought additional protection concerns, as have the armed clashes between rival Lebanese groups in Tripoli. The latter led to a temporary suspension of humanitarian programmes by some agencies.

Registration of refugees commenced in 2011. To date, over 20,000 Syrian refugees have been registered and approximately 7,000 more are pending registration. Registration is an essential exercise in order to know who has arrived and to be able to assess their individual protection and assistance needs. It is also critical to maintaining the civilian character of asylum and preserving the integrity of the programmes. In North Lebanon, where over 16,000 people have been registered, it is carried out jointly by HRC and UNHCR. However, recent clashes in Tripoli have interrupted the process. At the beginning, registration was done through house to house visits. Now as the programme has matured, this is being substituted for central registration located at various Social Development Centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs. UNHCR has recently started to register an estimated 9,000 Syrian refugees in the Bekaa valley, where it has had a presence since March 2012. So far, over 5,000 people have been registered and the process is continuing.

Syrians who have suffered serious trauma, sexual or gender based violence (SGBV), or whose security is at risk, need specific care. Ensuring that these people are identified and appropriately assisted requires a robust outreach mechanism to secure the trust of those who may be reluctant to come forward. Interventions include a regular field presence, confidence building measures, specialised services, referral mechanisms and mobilising communities to lend their knowledge, skills and efforts to assist their fellow refugees.

While considerable strides have been made in addressing protection needs – more work is being planned to strengthen and expand existing programmes.

Supporting community-development activities is key to assuring protection and assistance for Syrian refugees, who are scattered across various urban and rural settings. Humanitarian agencies will continue to work with social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and others to make sure that refugees with specific needs can be identified and referred for appropriate support. MoSA outreach workers operate out of the social development centres (SDCs). These play an important role in providing in-depth social counselling and follow-up, psychosocial support (cultural and recreational activities, support groups, youth clubs, etc.), vocational and life-skills trainings, and in distributing assistance wherever possible (e.g. in North Lebanon). Activities in SDCs will continue to benefit both Syrian refugees and local communities. In refugee-hosting localities, where SDCs are not available, community centres will be run through local NGO premises.

Recognizing that the arrival of thousands of refugees has placed strains on local communities, this plan includes a socio-economic assessment to ascertain the specific needs of Lebanese communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, and to identify coping mechanisms currently used by communities. This will be followed by a variety of initiatives, including those aimed at diversifying sources of income and livelihoods in the targeted areas for both the refugees and host populations.

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

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

While the involvement of central and local Government authorities has been robust, many have limited capacities and their resources are being severely stretched to meet the needs of the Syrian refugees, in addition to the Lebanese host communities. This plan therefore includes capacity-building measures, including recruitment and training of field and project workers for the HRC; measures to similarly strengthen the capacity of the social and outreach work of MoSA; strengthen the capacities of the MEHE officials from the central to the local levels, as well as support for the municipalities to improve the quality and quantity of basic services provided in areas such as primary health care and education.

Food and non-food items

As of July, WFP will be providing food assistance to all Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR in Lebanon. In the Bekaa valley the food voucher programme will be fully operational in July and will be gradually implemented in other regions as well (such as the Beirut area, North and South Lebanon). WFP will be providing food through vouchers, as a preferred option by the beneficiaries, allowing procurement of fresh food and having an impact in the local economy but will provide food parcels pending the starting of the vouchers in North Lebanon and other areas as well as for specific needs and contingency planning. After a market assessment, WFP will study the possibility to use vouchers for new arrivals as well as for contingencies.



Distribution of food and NFIs in Wadi Khaled North Lebanon.
UNHCR / KHAMISSY / 2011

New arrivals have been provided with basic food and non-food items, such as mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, jerry cans, clothing and heating fuel. Hygiene kits have also been - and will continue to be - distributed to host families. Fuel for heating is also benefiting host families and is greatly appreciated, both in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa valley, where the winters are harsh. This support is also being provided in the form of vouchers, through contracts with local pump stations, which should have a positive impact on the local economy. The continuation of this type of support is envisaged throughout the year.

Interventions will continue to ensure that basic needs for food and non-food items are met and that refugees have access to essential services. Planned activities also provide for refugees with specific needs through enhanced referral systems, outreach activities and services provided through community centres. Moreover, in the next six months, additional emphasis will be placed on improving water and sanitation in refugee-hosting areas

Education

From the beginning of the influx, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) has facilitated the enrolment of Syrian children in Lebanese public schools. However, the school enrolment rate remains extremely low, with less than 13 per cent attending primary school and three per cent attending secondary school. Low enrolment is partially due to the fact that many children arrived after the enrolment period was over. Other reasons include unfamiliarity with the Lebanese curriculum, security concerns, lack of

transportation and the fact that some parents do not view education as a priority.

Of the 550 refugee children attending primary and secondary school, all were assisted by UN and NGO partners with the payment of tuition fees, the procurement of uniforms and school books and the provision of school bags and stationary. Economically vulnerable host families were also assisted with school kits.

Remedial classes are being provided by aid agencies for over 1,700 refugee children in child-friendly learning spaces in North Lebanon and the Bekaa valley. These will continue throughout the summer period to prepare out-of-school children and facilitate their enrolment in public schools for the 2012-13 school year. In addition, capacity-building activities with school authorities and teachers will take place in schools with a high concentration of Syrian refugee children. Social workers will assist in ensuring that psychosocial support is integrated in the educational response. Recreational activities will also be provided and outreach to parents will be reinforced through focus group discussions and education awareness sessions.



Syrian family at host community house in North Lebanon.
UNHCR / JUJAZ / 2012

Educational support programmes will continue to aim at strengthening the capacities of MEHE officials at the central and local Governments levels, extending remedial classes and recreational activities to local Lebanese children in refugee-hosting areas (approximately 30 per cent of the beneficiaries). Training for parents and teachers on child protection, psychosocial support, creative learning methodologies and first aid will similarly be expanded.

While these efforts will not be able to overcome all of the obstacles preventing more robust enrolment of refugee children, they are designed to bring considerable

improvements to both school enrolment and retention rates for the coming school year, as well as providing the necessary support for vulnerable Lebanese children.

In addition, appropriate vocational training for youth will be extended.

Shelter

The majority of Syrian refugees still live with host families. In northern Lebanon, 80 per cent live with host families, 10 per cent in collective accommodation and 10 per cent pay rent. In the Bekaa valley, 60 per cent live with host families, 30 per cent pay rent and 10 per cent stay in collective dwellings.

Many host families struggle to make ends meet for their own families. Assistance has therefore been focused not only on the needs of the refugees, but also on measures to assist host families who have been so hospitable in spite of their own difficulties. This has included assistance for home refurbishment, benefiting over 100 homes in North Lebanon and 65 homes in Bekaa valley to date. In addition, a number of collective shelters have been renovated and are providing residential facilities for several hundred refugees.

Shelter is a critical need and this plan reflects a number of measures to address urgent and forthcoming needs. This includes cash for rent (provided directly to landlords) for the most vulnerable families, host family house refurbishments, collective centre renovations, and also the construction of pre-fabricated dwellings.

Health

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

In relation to primary health care, appropriate and prompt access has been assured through the identification and provision of support for six primary health care (PHC) centres in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa valley. They provide comprehensive health services, including reproductive health and child vaccination. They have also adopted the Health Information System (HIS) of the Ministry of Public Health. In order to meet health needs, PHC centres are supplied with essential medication and supported to conduct health awareness sessions for both the displaced and hosting communities. Training is also provided to PHC health personnel on case management and reporting.



Outreach worker visiting injured displaced at local hospital in North Lebanon.

UNHCR / KHAMISSY / 2011

Plans are being made to expand the PHC network in North Lebanon from three to six centres, in light of increasing refugee numbers. In parallel, participatory assessments are taking place with selected groups of Syrian refugees to obtain more detailed information on their specific health priorities, needs and concerns. All the activities in this plan aim to ensure full coverage of primary health care.

Hospital (secondary and tertiary health care) services are more costly and ensuring full coverage poses a challenge. Presently a referral system involving six hospitals in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa valley has been established. In North Lebanon, the HRC continues to cover the

majority of costs related to secondary and tertiary health care, while UNHCR and partners also cover emerging gaps. In the Bekaa valley, until recently, UNHCR has been covering the majority of hospital care costs, but is currently seeking ways of sharing such costs with health actors in this area.

Recent assessments continue to show high rates of C-section deliveries, pre-term births and newborns in need of neo-natal intensive care. The reasons behind these findings include the lack of proper pre-natal care, as well as trauma suffered by Syrian women who have witnessed the conflict.

There is also a pressing need to expand the hospital care networks in North Bekaa and West Bekaa, where refugees also reside, in order to increase access through wider geographical coverage.

3.2.4 Coordination

A coordinated response and good working relations with the HRC and MoSA were established at the outset of the influx. Similarly, communication and cooperation was secured with the Lebanese Army and the Ministry of the Interior (MoI). These partnerships are continuing and are expected to extend soon to the Bekaa valley, where until now coordination with Government authorities has been primarily with local municipalities.

Throughout Lebanon, close working relations among UN, international, and national partners is continuing. A common database is in use by the HRC and UNHCR, and referral mechanisms have been established to

enable refugees to access assistance through specialized partners. Regular inter-agency meetings help to ensure a coordinated response. In Beirut, inter-agency meetings are being held on a bi-weekly basis. These meetings are a platform for information-sharing, programme coordination and planning at the country level. Sectoral working groups, in the areas of protection, education, health, shelter, water and sanitation, meet in North Lebanon and the Bekaa valley on a bi-weekly basis. These are designed to assess needs, set priorities and coordinate responses. A complete calendar of sectoral meetings is to be found on the web portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>), as is information on inter-agency and agency-specific assessments and activities.

3.2.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Strengthen Government capacity to fulfill its mandate
- **Objective 2:** Access to territory
- **Objective 3:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
- **Objective 4:** Access to quality refugee status determination procedures as needed
- **Objective 5:** Protection from effects of armed conflict
- **Objective 6:** Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved
- **Objective 7:** Protection of children
- **Objective 8:** Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased
- **Objective 9:** Community self-management and participation
- **Objective 10:** Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Objective 1: Strengthen Government capacity to fulfill its mandate			
Extent to which governmental policy and practice provide effective protection and assistance: 50%			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Governmental and local authorities receiving advise and support	45	Government capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and training of field and project workers for the HRC • Measures to strengthen the capacity of the social and outreach work of the Ministry of Social Affairs 	UNHCR
	119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Government officials and local authorities staff (35 in Bekaa, 40 in North Lebanon and 44 in South Lebanon) on emergency response, preparedness, coordination, data management and international human rights law and humanitarian principles 	DRC

Objective 2: Access to territory			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of cases of known <i>refoulement</i>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of arrival trends • Interviews with refugees • Situation of people of concern monitored • Advocacy with Government 	UNHCR and legal partners

Objective 3: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)

Number of people registered on an individual basis	40,000	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis • Comprehensive protection and livelihood profiling with particular focus on people with specific needs • Monitoring of arrival trends 	UNHCR
Number of Lebanese returnees families registered	500	North Lebanon, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration and profiling 	IOM
Number of third country nationals (TCNs) registered and assisted	150	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor border areas for any influx of non-refugee migrants requiring assistance • Registration of TCNs • Facilitate evacuation/repatriation to countries of origin 	

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent to which people of concern who need RSD to ensure protection have access to RSD procedures	100 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSD conducted with special procedures for those with specific needs and for sensitive cases whose safety is at risk in Lebanon 	UNHCR

Objective 5: Protection from effects of armed conflict

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people participating in mine / UXO awareness sessions	2,000	North Lebanon (Akkar) and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising activities about UXO/mine risks 	Save the Children
	500	North Lebanon (Akkar): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising activities about UXO/mine risks 	DRC

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of SGVB survivors and victims of domestic violence provided with assistance	2,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the establishment of two listening and counselling centres/helpline support • Awareness sessions on GBV 	UNFPA
	100	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV using situation analysis and participatory assessment • GBV-related information provided to 100 people • Community-based protection solutions provided 	UNHCR (DRC)
	50	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of humanitarian, medical and legal assistance • Provision of socio-counseling and psychosocial activities • Provision of additional food and non-food items • Rental of safe shelter 	CLMC
	40	South Lebanon (Saida): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising activities, vocational training, psychosocial intervention, legal aid, life-skills sessions, provision of toolkits, provision of direct assistance 	DRC

Number of local actors supported in SGBV assistance	4	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local protection actors to assist cases of SGBV and domestic violence identified through IMC and partners 	IMC
Number of social workers trained on GBV assistance	60	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps analysis Training of service providers/social workers on GBV with a focus on humanitarian settings 	UNFPA

Objective 7: Protection of children

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of children with specific needs identified and assisted	2,000	Bekaa and North Lebanon (Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnee population): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting best interest determinations Core child protection mechanisms established (including systematic assessments and referrals to specialized services) Targeted activities provided for adolescents Measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities established Special measures taken for protection and care of unaccompanied/separated children Provision of psychosocial support to children and their caregivers 	UNHCR (DRC and Save the Children) IOM (for TCNs and Lebanese returnees)
	2,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity-based group work and self-guided workbook activities for 4-9 year olds with trained volunteer supervision (Comfort for Kids programme) Design, printing of workbooks and guides Activities with children through child friendly spaces Equipping spaces to accommodate for 'Comfort for Kids' and 'Moving Forward' activities 'Moving Forward'-based curriculum to help adolescents (+ 9 years) build constructive communication, self-esteem and team work skills through sports and recreation Trainers and mentor fees Refer people with disabilities to LPHU centres Training 60 psychosocial assistants 	Mercy Corps (DARI, Amel Association and LPHU)
	100	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with IMC train volunteers to identify and refer mental health disorders and cases of SGBV through the referral 	
	50	North Lebanon (Halba and Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection case management and referral 	War Child Holland

Number of children and youths having access to safe spaces and related activities/support	3,000	North Lebanon (Aarsal, Halba ,Tripoli, Hermel and Wadi Khaled): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial and child protection support for children and their caregivers through safe places • School teachers and community workers trained on child protection issues and provided with basic psychosocial skills • Child protection working group activities, including building capacity's of the Child Protection respondents regarding the rights of the children and provided with basic psychosocial skills, mapping of all child protection interventions, coordination of child friendly spaces initiatives and joint strategic planning 	UNICEF (Terre des Hommes, War Child Holland; Association Culturelle Hermel; Save the Children Sweden)
	2,100	North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli) and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment, training and management of 17 child friendly spaces in child and youth resilience • Trainings conducted for teachers and animators • Conduct child/youth resilience activities 	Save the Children
	1,540	Bekaa (Majdel Anjar and Kabb Elias): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and management of four child friendly spaces including recreational activities for 1,440 children and 100 adolescents • Implementation of outreach activities and monitoring of protection gaps 	WVI (Dar el Azhar)
Number of people benefiting from capacity building on child protection	150	North (Akkar and Tripoli) and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on child protection in emergencies (case management, psychosocial first aid, community based child protection) • Establishment of effective community based referral mechanisms 	Save the Children

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

Number of instances of detention due to status or displacement : None

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people in detention benefiting from legal and social counseling and administrative follow-up	150	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of refugees in detention • Provision of social counseling and legal assistance and administrative follow-up 	CLMC
	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and interventions with the Government • Cooperation with civil society for monitoring and support to detainees • Interventions for release • Legal assistance 	UNHCR (AJEM and Caritas)

Objective 9: Community self-management and participation

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people benefiting from assistance through community outreach	5,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and recreational activities in five community centres • Information and awareness raising to 1,000 people • Counseling activities through referral systems 	UNHCR (AMEL, DRC and NRC)
	550	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs of Lebanese returnees and 	IOM

		hosting families • Training and use of community outreach workers	
	500	North Lebanon and Bekaa: • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs in focus groups • Training of 100 community outreach workers and focal points • Meetings and joint planning with all stake holders	UNHCR (AMEL, DRC and NRC)
	400	North Lebanon (Rama) and Bekaa (Aarsal and Saadnayel): • Protection gaps assessment • Training and use of community outreach workers • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with focus groups • Meetings and joint planning with local Government and community leaders • Conduct social, recreational and life skills activities • Outreach activities	NRC
Number of people benefiting from quick impact projects	5,750	North Lebanon and Bekaa: • Quick impact projects benefiting refugees, Lebanese returnees and hosting communities	UNHCR (DRC) IOM

Objective 10: Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people benefiting from awareness sessions, vocational and entrepreneurial training	2,200	Bekaa: • Provision of vocational training and psychosocial support especially for women • Development services, social and recreational activities • Establishment of community management mechanisms	UNHCR (Amel and DRC)
	1,500	North Lebanon and Bekaa : • Establishment of three vocational and entrepreneurial training centres, particularly targeting young people aged 18-30 • Awareness training for women on social and economic rights aimed at empowerment • English and computer skills courses offered for youth aged 16-24	CISP/RI
	1,000	All areas: • English/Arabic courses and computer classes • Vocational training • Establishment of two community centres providing vocational and skills trainings, targeted cash for training, cash for work and cash for rent for extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees	UNHCR (Amel and DRC)
	150	Akkar (Halba) and Tripoli: • Provision of vocational training and psychosocial support especially for women and youth	War Child Holland
Number of people benefiting from make-work projects	800	Bekaa: • Community development programmes for Lebanese returnee families, host families, Syrian refugees and other vulnerable Lebanese	Mercy Corps

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of material for project implementation 	
Number of Lebanese households assessed	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadi Khaled, Tripoli and Bekaa • To undertake a socio-economic assessment to ascertain the specific needs of Lebanese communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, and to identify coping mechanisms currently used by communities 	UNDP
Number of municipalities provided with administrative and technical support	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bekaa: • To provide administrative and technical support to municipalities, with the highest concentration of refugees, to effectively respond to emerging needs 	
Number of Lebanese communities benefiting from livelihood initiatives	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadi Khaled, Tripoli and Bekaa • Livelihoods initiatives targeting communities hosting Syrian refugees and/or whose vulnerabilities have increased as a result of the crisis • Initiatives aimed at diversifying sources of income and livelihoods in the targeted areas, inclusive of both the refugees and host population • Capacity building of key economic actors (e.g. farmers; businesses) increased to promote livelihood creation • Capacity building of the Social Development Centres (SDC) located in the targeted areas to strengthen their capacity to respond to the immediate needs of the population • Support to municipalities to improve the quality and quantity of basic services provided to communities in areas such as primary healthcare and education 	

Financial requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in USD
CISP RI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of vocational and entrepreneurial training centres • Awareness training for women on social and economic rights • English and computer skills courses 	350,000
CLMC	Provision of medical, legal assistance food and non-food items and shelters to victims of SGBV	186,500
	Visit of refugees in detention and provision of social counseling and legal assistance	110,000
DRC	Training of Government officials and local authorities	200,000
	Awareness raising activities about UXO/mines risks	30,000
	Awareness raising activities, vocational training to SGBV survivors	50,000
IMC	Support local protection actors to support cases of SGBV	76,000
IOM	Monitoring border areas registering and profiling new arrivals	160,000
	Establishing core child protection mechanisms and measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities	75,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments of protection concerns • Training and use of community outreach workers • Conducting quick impact projects 	370,000
Mercy Corps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and developing a cohort of psychosocial assistants and volunteers to assist children • Conducting activities with children through child friendly spaces 	600,000
	Providing work to Lebanese returnee families, host families and Syrian refugees on community development programmes	1,100,000

NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training community outreach workers to conduct participatory assessments on protection concerns and needs • Conduct social, recreational, life skills activities 	306,000
Save the Children	Awareness raising campaigns on UXO/mine risks	30,000
	Establishment, training and management of child friendly spaces	400,000
	Trainings on child protection in emergencies	25,000
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking a socio-economic assessment • Providing administrative and technical support to municipalities • Conducting livelihoods initiatives 	850,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Listening and Counselling Centers • Awareness raising on GBV 	125,000
UNHCR	Awareness raising on GBV	200,000
	Monitoring of arrival trends and interviews with refugees	75,500
	Registration of all new arrivals and profiling	1,180,000
	Conducting Refugee Status Determination	90,000
	Establishing community-based protection solutions to SGBV	85,200
	Interventions for release, legal assistance and following-up related to detention risks	658,300
	Establishing core child protection mechanisms and measures to assist children with mental and/or physical disabilities	150,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs • Implementing quick impact projects, social and recreational activities and vocational training 	639,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community centres where information sessions and counseling will be provided • Establishment of community management mechanisms 	383,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support setting up of child friendly spaces within public schools and community centers in target locations to deliver: • Capacity building of service providers on child protection and delivery of basic psychosocial support services to children and caregivers • Capacity building for identification and referral to services of child protection cases, including GBV cases • Out-reach activities to facilitate interaction between refugee children and host communities 	880,000
War Child	Child protection case management and referral	9,000
	Provision of vocational training and psychosocial support	90,000
WVI	Establishment and management of child friendly spaces	150,000
Total		9,633,500

FOOD (Sector Lead co-chaired by WFP and UNHCR)

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

Objective 1: Food security of Syrians in need ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent persons of concern are food secure	100%	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and provision of food to Syrian refugees 	WFP, UNHCR, DRC, CLMC, Amel Islamic Relief

Number of persons provided with food items	40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas: Conduct pre-assessment for feasibility of a voucher programme in the North Conduct market surveys to identify retail stores to partner for the food-voucher system Design the voucher programme for the North Extend assistance with vouchers to the entire Bekaa valley and the North 	WFP DRC WVI
	26,000	Bekaa and North Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food procurement and distribution until WFP food voucher system is fully operational 	UNHCR DRC (March – July 2012)
	14,000	Akkar and Bekaa : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of two-week emergency kits (food component) to newly arrived Syrian refugees within 72 hours upon their arrival to Lebanon 	WFP DRC
	2,000	Bekaa (Aarsal, El Ain, Kamed el Loz): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gaps by provision of foods kits and drinking water in the context of education and health activities 	Amel
	8,750	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing food gap in uncovered areas in Lebanon Purchase and packaging of food items Transportation and distribution food kits Monitoring of food distribution 	CLMC (March-July 2012)

Financial requirements: Food

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in USD
Amel	Provision of foods kits, drinking water and kitchen sets	162,000
CLMC	Purchasing and distributing food items covering the gaps (March – July 2012)	322,500
Islamic Relief (IR)	Distribution of food kits (March – July 2012)	190,000
UNHCR	Distribution of food kits	800,000
WFP	Establishing a food-voucher system Distribution of two-week emergency kits to newly displaced upon arrival	10,512,891
Total		11,987,391

BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and have access to sufficient drinking and domestic water
- **Objective 2:** Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items
- **Objective 3:** Services for groups with specific needs strengthened
- **Objective 4:** Shelter and infrastructure improved

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

Percentage of population living in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and having access to sufficient drinking and domestic water: 90%

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of households living in adequate sanitary conditions and having access to sufficient and safe drinking water	8,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water storage capacity of households and collective shelters • Emergency water trucking • Provision of water filtering capacity and education on its use • Carry out de-sludging where/when required. • Hygiene and safe water awareness 	UNICEF (DRC, ACF and ACTED)
	2,240	North and West Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of water kits and household water filters • Hygiene and safe water awareness 	ACF
	2,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tanks and securing 45,000m³ water storage system in coordination with stakeholders 	Islamic Relief
	1,250	North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water tanks and water filters • Water trucking • Distribution of emergency kits, chlorine strips and other emergency WASH items • Emergency WASH infrastructure rehabilitation • Hygiene and safe water awareness 	Acted
	1,000	Bekaa (excluding Aarsal and Hermel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water tanks for 250 houses • Emptying septic tanks in 150 houses • Rehabilitation of sanitary facilities at houses of host families, rented houses or shelters for 100 families • Hygiene and safe water awareness 	CISP/RI
	600	North Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of sanitary facilities at houses of host families, rented houses or shelters for 100 families • Hygiene and safe water awareness 	

Objective 2: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items

Percentage of population having sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items : 100%

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people being supplied with basic domestic and hygiene items	30,000	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase, packaging, transportation and distribution of hygienic kits, including sanitary napkins for women and baby kits • Provision of mattresses and blankets to new arrivals • Distribution of winter fuel • Monitoring of distribution 	UNHCR (DRC, Caritas and Makhzoumi Foundation)
	20,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls dignity kits procured and distributed • Distribution monitoring system and quality assessment 	UNFPA
	15,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa:	IOM

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement, transportation and distribution of basic items (mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, house-cleaning kits and rechargeable lamps) and household shelter support items to Syrian and Lebanese returnee families 	
	8,000	Bekaa and north Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of two-week emergency kits (NFI component: mattresses, blankets, candles) to newly arrived Syrian refugees within 72 hours upon arrival to Lebanon 	DRC
	7,000	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase, packaging, transportation and distribution of 1,000 baby hygienic kits and 3,000 family hygiene kits Purchase, transportation and distribution of 2,000 women underwear Provision of mattresses, blankets, bed sheets and heaters 	CLMC
	6,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gaps in West and Central Bekaa: provision of hygiene kits 	WVI
	5,000	Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits and basic household items Procurement and distribution of baby kits (500 people) and clothes (300 people) 	IOCC
	3,000	North Lebanon and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits, basic household items and dignity kits 	Islamic Relief
	2,800	Bekaa (Aarsal, El Ain, Kamed el Loz): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of hygiene and household supply kits 	Amel
	1,500	North Lebanon, Bekaa (excluding Aarsal and Hermel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of winter fuel on a monthly basis 	CISP/RI
	1,100	North Lebanon and Bekaa (excluding Aarsal and Hermel): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing gaps and first response to new arrivals :provision of hygiene kits and basic items such as mattresses and blankets, pillows, carpets, bed sheets, shoes, winter clothes and diesel heaters 	

Objective 3: Services for groups with specific needs strengthened

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

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people with specific needs having access to appropriate services	4,000	North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of one counseling centre in Tripoli Vulnerability assessment Counseling and referral Direct assistance 	DRC
	2,800	North Lebanon and Bekaa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and analysis Referral mechanisms established Specific services provided Capacities of social development centres strengthened Refugee Assistance Information Service (RAIS) implemented 	UNHCR (DRC and NRC)
	1,750	North Bekaa (Aarsal, Hermel, El Qaa, Jdeideh and Fekia): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the most vulnerable people and their families with focus on disabled people Distribution of complementary dedicated NFI and 	Handicap International

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assistive mobility aids Provision of health and physical rehabilitation Provision of specific support and advice to families and caretakers Provision of psychosocial support Establishment of peer-to-peer networks Referral to relevant structures as per needed 	
	800	Bekaa (Sadnayel, Aarsal) and Akkar (Rama, Wadi Khaled): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of community centres Detailed mapping of services in the area Information and outreach on how to access services Coordinate/establish referral mechanisms with other service providers 	NRC
Number of local and international stakeholders benefiting from capacity building	8	North Bekaa (Aarsal, Hermel, Qaa, Jdeideh/Fekia): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness sessions Training on disability and vulnerability approach Dissemination of guidelines among the coordination mechanism 	Handicap International

Objective 4: Shelter and infrastructure improved

Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings : 70%

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of families living in adequate shelters	550	Akkar and Bekaa (Aarsal area): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of host families houses Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished houses Assessments for alternative shelter arrangements Winterized NFIs distributed 	NRC
	460	North Lebanon (Akkar) and Bekaa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished houses for 100 families Rehabilitation of collective shelters for 60 families Cash-for-rent programme for 400 families 	UNHCR (DRC and NRC)
	320	Bekaa (Baalbek and Aarsal): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of host families houses Rehabilitation of collective shelters and unfinished houses Cash for work (hiring of Syrian refugees as daily skilled and unskilled workers to undertake the rehabilitation works) 	PU-AMI
	100	Bekaa and Tripoli: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install 100 locally produced wooden extensions to existing private and collective shelters (“the box”) 	DRC
	100	North Lebanon (Akkar) and Bekaa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of shelters 	Islamic Relief

Financial requirements: Basic Needs and Essential Services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in USD
ACF	Provision of water and hygiene kits	606,000
Acted	Provision of emergency kits and installation of water tanks and water filters	500,000

Amel	Provision of basic items	90,000
CISP/RI	Provision of basic items	700,000
	Provision of hygiene kits and installation of water tanks	600,000
CLMC	Provision of basic items	382,000
	Provision of hygiene kits	100,000
DRC	Assistance to people with specific needs	850,000
	Installing extension of existing private and collective shelters	250,000
	Provision of emergency kits	700,000
HI	Provision of health and physical rehabilitation services, complementary dedicated NFI and psychosocial support to people with specific needs	1,169,000
IOCC	Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits and basic items	420,000
IOM	Provision of basic items	350,000
Islamic Relief	Installation of water tanks	100,000
	Provision of hygiene and basic items	250,000
	Rehabilitation of shelters	250,000
NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community centres for people with specific needs • Prepare detailed mapping of services in the area 	165,000
	Rehabilitation of host families houses and collective shelters	2,500,000
PU-AMI	Rehabilitation of host families houses and collective shelters	820,000
UNFPA	Provision of women dignity kits	705,000
UNHCR	Provision of basic items	6,350,000
	Provision of assistance to people with specific needs	597,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of collective shelters • Establishment of a cash-for-rent system 	975,000
	Provision of hygienic kits	1,182,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency water trucking • Provision of water filtering capacity • Hygiene promotion • WASH monitoring and interventions in children spaces (schools, health centres...) 	771,000
WVI	Provision of hygiene kits	634,000
Total		22,016,000

EDUCATION (Sector Lead co-chaired by UNICEF and UNHCR)

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

Objective 1: Children have access to quality and protective education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent refugee children enrolled in primary education	60%	All areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of tuitions fees • Procurement of school uniforms and books • Provision of school bags and stationary • Assessments and analysis of education challenges • Training of teachers 	UNHCR (Save the Children, CLMC and Makhzoumi Foundation)

Number of children attending alternative primary education	300	<p>Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes for children (5-12 years). Structured recreational activities with educational/pedagogical goals provided in safe and protected spaces • Training of project and school staff on achieving learning methodology • Support schools in the enrolment process • Awareness campaigns, including through home visits, encouraging school enrolment and attendance to remedial classes 	TdH
	820	<p>Bekaa and North Lebanon (Akkar):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational clubs for 820 out-of-school children in Bekaa, Tripoli and Beirut • Reintegration summer day camp for 800 children, including remedial learning for second language and recreational activities 	UNICEF (Save the Children, Iqra Association, Mouvement Social)
	2,260	<p>All areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes and/or after school education provided • Awareness campaigns targeting parents, including through home visits, encouraging school enrolment and attendance to remedial classes 	UNHCR (Save the Children, Amel, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation)
	300	<p>Bekaa, Tripoli, Akkar and Beirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accelerated learning opportunities for out-of-school children (6-11 years) for entry in next school year • Organization of (extracurricular) psychosocial activities • Capacity building of the Ministry of Education officials, through the Interagency Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) trainings of 90 school directors/inspectors 	UNESCO
Extent refugee children enrolled in secondary education	35%	<p>All areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of tuitions fees • Procurement of school uniforms and books • Provision of school bags and stationary • Assistance with transport where necessary • Training of teachers • Awareness campaigns 	UNHCR (Save the Children, CLMC and Makhzoumi Foundation)
Number of children enrolled in alternative secondary education	100	<p>All areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accelerated learning opportunities for 100 out-of-school youth (12-17 years) to prepare for entry in next school year • Organization of (extracurricular) psychosocial activities • Capacity building of the Ministry of Education officials through INEE trainings of 90 school directors/inspectors 	UNESCO
	930	<p>All areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes and/or after school education provided 	UNHCR (Amel, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation)
	1,000	<p>All areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training provided to youth (15-24 years) 	
Number of children enrolled in alternative primary and secondary education	350	<p>North Lebanon (Halba, Balanet el Haysa, Al Kawashra, Bourj el Arab, Bedawwi, Tripoli):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial classes and accelerated learning for 	War Child Holland

		children	
Number of public schools providing an inclusive learning environment	5	North Lebanon (Akkar) • School Empowerment Project: A Holistic Approach in Akkar	UNICEF (Save the Children, Iraq Association, Mouvement Social)

Financial requirements: Education

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in USD
TdH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of remedial classes and recreational activities Training of school staff Awareness campaigns and school support to facilitate enrolment 	170,000
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of accelerated learning opportunities and psychosocial activities Capacity building of the Ministry of Education officials 	200,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of primary / secondary education and educational material Provision of vocational training Teachers training 	3,400,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of alternative primary education School capacity building 	725,000
War Child Holland	Provision of remedial classes and accelerated learning	15,000
Total		4,510,000

HEALTH

- **Objective 1:** Health of the population improved

Objective 1: Health of the population improved

Extent to which PoCs have access to primary health care services: 100%

Extent to which PoCs have access to secondary health care services: 85%

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people having access to primary health care services, including reproductive health care	40,000	All areas: • Emergency stock planning: prepositioning of primary health care (PHC) emergency preparedness stock (to be used in case of severe crisis)	Médecins du Monde
	11,550	All areas: • Provide access to affordable PHC services, including maternal and child health care, through supported primary health care networks • Provision of essential acute and chronic medications • Identify and refer patients with communicable diseases or specific needs to local and international partners • Circulate information on available PHC services • Maintain and expand the PHC services network • Organize and conduct health education sessions • Provide preventive and community-based activities • Provide access to integrated management of childhood illnesses • Provide mental health services	UNHCR (IMC, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation and Restart Association)
	6,000	Bekaa, North Lebanon and Beirut: • Provide or support access to primary health care services • Establish referral mechanisms	WHO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide preventative and community-based health care services • Provide access to essential drugs • Provide health kits with essential medication and medical supplies • Organize health awareness sessions for refugees and hosting communities • Organize training on more regular data entry in the Health Information Service • Nutrition needs assessment • Disseminate information on health and available health services • Local awareness campaigns on selected health issues 	
	4,000	<p>Bekaa (El Qaa and Aarsal areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to PHC services, including chronic medication provision and mental health care • Establish a referral mechanism for PHC • Organize and conduct health education sessions • Provide preventive and community-based health care services 	AMEL WHO
	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide medical support at borders 	Islamic Relief
	2,500	<p>North Lebanon and Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide maternal and child health services including diagnostic tests and medications through six medical Caritas mobile clinics • Provide four mobile health clinics 	CLMC
	2,000	<p>Bekaa (El Ain, Kamed el Loz, El Qaa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and support access to PHC services • Provide access to essential medications • Equip and rehabilitate local primary PHC centres 	Médecins du Monde
Number of service delivery points providing emergency reproductive health kits	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Lebanon and Bekaa : • Procure and distribute emergency Reproductive Health Kits to service delivery points 	UNFPA
Number of injured and disabled people receiving emergency care and rehabilitative services	160	<p>Tripoli and northern Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support rehabilitation services of 3 hospitals receiving injured people • Provide prosthesis and orthosis, technical aids and other elements to prevent further disability • Direct or indirect provision of emergency rehabilitation and complementary services at community level to injured people • Follow up of injured people discharged from the hospitals and moving to the community • Pre-identify injured at risk of developing complication and in need of further follow-up at community level • Establish of a referral system for the coverage of the specific needs of people with disabilities 	Handicap International
Number of people referred for hospital care, including emergencies	900	<p>North Lebanon and the Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to hospital care (secondary and tertiary) through coverage of costs, including emergencies • Strengthen the referral mechanism and share information with all refugees 	UNHCR (IMC)
	500	<p>North Bekaa (El Qaa and Aarsal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide secondary health care services 	AMEL
	100	<p>Beirut, South Lebanon and Beirut suburbs:</p>	IMC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to hospital care (secondary and tertiary care) through coverage of costs for eligible Syrian refugees in Beirut, South Lebanon and the Beirut suburbs 	
Number of health care providers participating in capacity-building activities	100	<p>North Lebanon and Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 150 health planners and health managers on the Minimum Initial Service Package on Reproductive Health in Emergency Situations (MISP) • Training of 150 service providers on quality reproductive health counseling • Monitoring reproductive health related interventions and assessments • Develop capacities of service providers (health and social) on counseling in SGBV, STI, family planning, psychosocial support in humanitarian context) 	UNFPA
Number of young people provided with information and knowledge about their RH	1,500	<p>North Lebanon and Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing small grants to 7-8 NGOs for rolling out awareness raising and outreach activities among young people • Developing awareness raising material targeting young people • Monitoring outreach related activities 	
	30	<p>Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training key primary health care providers and social/outreach workers on psychological first aid (PFA) 	IMC
Number of refugees participating in capacity-building activities	9,015	<p>North Lebanon and Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for 15 mid-level staff on regular data entry in the computerized Health Information System • Implement health education and awareness sessions reaching 9,000 people on maternal and child health, personal hygiene, food and water hygiene and other topics based on emerging needs 	UNHCR (IMC)
	9,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid nutritional assessment • Training of community workers at the country level on safe hygiene and other healthy practices (e.g. vaccination, breastfeeding) using UNICEF's flagship publication Facts for Life • Community workers conduct outreach sessions in communities 	UNICEF (ACF)
	6,000	<p>Beirut, South Lebanon and Beirut suburbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train 10 community outreach workers from the local and refugee populations to participate in a four-day training session on identifying vulnerable MHPSS patients in their communities • Equip outreach workers to provide follow-up on referred cases, disseminate information among new arrivals, and conduct ongoing monitoring activities in support of a robust, community-based MHPSS response 	IMC
	5,000	<p>North Lebanon and Bekaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and awareness raising on reproductive related issues reaching 5,000 people 	UNFPA
	4,075	<p>Bekaa, North Lebanon and Beirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training of 75 medical staff on case management and public health measures • Monitoring and containing of epidemics • Distribution of training material on case management • Advocacy on use of Interagency Standing Committee guidelines on MHPSS in emergencies 	WHO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize trainings for 75 social and outreach workers on community-based mental health care in line with the IASC guidelines. • Conduct 10 community-based awareness sessions reaching 4,000 people 	
	625	<p>Beirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings and workshop for 120 Lebanese health care workers in the areas of nutrition in emergencies • Five key stakeholders from Governmental and non-Governmental bodies to participate in an 11-day training course <p>Bekaa :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create mother support groups • Conduct mother support workshops and sessions • Three workshops for health and community workers on nutrition in emergencies and proper infant feeding • Distribution by the community workers of 5,000 brochures on infant feeding practices in emergencies (such as a guiding manual on ‘Nutrition in Emergencies’, posters and pamphlets) 	IOCC
	100	<p>Bekaa (El Ein, Kamed el Loz, El Qaa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the members of the hosting community in first aid and community preparedness in case of emergency 	Médecins du Monde

Financial requirements: Health (Sector Lead co-chaired by WHO and UNHCR)

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in USD
Amel	Access to primary, secondary health care services and provision of acute and chronic medication	550,000
CLMC	Provision of maternal and child health services through mobile clinics	285,000
HI	Support for the rehabilitation services of the hospitals receiving Syrian injured refugees	501,000
IMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting and training of community outreach workers and key primary health care providers Provision of acute and chronic medication 	250,000
IOCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of key stakeholders and Lebanese health care workers Conducting mother support workshops 	200,000
Islamic Relief	Provision of medical support at borders	300,000
Médecins du Monde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring access to primary health care services and to essential drugs Training the community in first aid and community preparedness Purchasing and prepositioning PHC emergency preparedness stock 	875,440
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributing emergency reproductive health kits Outreach and awareness raising on reproductive health-related issues Monitoring on reproductive health-related interventions and assessments Developing capacities of service providers, health planners and health managers 	395,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing access to primary health care services through direct coverage of costs related to consultations, diagnostic test services, acute/chronic essential medication, reproductive health care and mental health care services Providing access to hospital care (secondary and tertiary) direct through direct coverage of costs and establishment of a referral system Identifying and referring patients with communicable diseases or specific needs to specialized institutions Training on regular data entry Implementing health education and awareness 	2,840,000
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing a rapid nutritional assessment Training community workers 	100,000
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring access to primary health care services Advocacy on use of Interagency Standing Committee guidelines on MHPSS Organize trainings for social and outreach workers and medical staff Support local vaccination campaigns Community outreach 	317,000
Total		6,613,440

3.2.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in USD
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	606,000
Acted	500,000
AMEL	802,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)	1,386,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI)	1,650,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2,080,000
Handicap International	1,670,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	326,000
IOCC	620,000
IOM	955,000
International Relief and Development	500,000
Islamic Relief (IR)	1,090,000
Médecins du Monde	875,440
Mercy Corps	1,700,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2,971,000
Première Urgence (PU)	820,000
Save the Children	455,000
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	170,000
UNDP	850,000
UNESCO	200,000
UNFPA	1,225,000
UNHCR	19,605,000
UNICEF	2,476,000
War Child Holland	114,000
WFP	10,512,891
WHO	317,000
WVI	784,000
Total	55,260,331

3.2.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in \$
Protection	9,633,500
Food	11,987,391
Basic Needs and Essential Services	22,516,000
Education	4,510,000
Health	6,613,440
TOTAL	55,260,331

3.3 Turkey



3.3.1 Executive Summary

Since the start of the unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic and the influx of Syrians into Turkey, the Government has formally declared and maintained an open border policy. The arrival of considerable numbers of Syrians started in June 2011. In 2012 the arrivals continue to show an overall upward trend with some returns to Syria. As of 15 June 2012, there were currently almost 30,000 Syrian refugees receiving protection and assistance in camps in the four border provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis.

The Turkish Government has declared a temporary protection regime for Syrians, the core elements of which include: i) open border policy with admission to the territory for those seeking protection; ii) protection against forcible returns (*non-refoulement*); and iii) access to basic reception arrangements, where immediate needs are addressed.

The emergency response by the Turkish authorities has been of a consistently high standard, with new arrivals rapidly settled in the camps prepared by the Turkish authorities and set up by the Turkish Red Crescent. Food, accommodation and medical assistance have been provided for the camp populations without interruption. The authorities had indicated that they had sufficient capacity to deal with the influx and, therefore, Turkey has not made an international appeal since the outset. In view of



Syrians hosted in camps in Turkey.
UNHCR 2012

the increasing numbers, however, on 13 April 2012, the Government of Turkey shared a note verbale with international organizations expressing its readiness to accept assistance offers in the form of critical relief items (CRIs). In the process of planning for the second half of 2012 and the current revision of the Regional Response Plan, the Government has also welcomed the opportunity to participate in joint planning of the activities.

Alongside the arrival of Syrians in Turkey, UNHCR faced an unprecedented increase in asylum applications during the second half of 2011 and the first half of 2012. The total caseload increased to nearly 28,000 persons (not including Syrian arrivals, which would bring the figure to almost 60,000). This includes a doubling of the number of Iraqi nationals, which is both directly and indirectly attributable to the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Such numbers were not anticipated and are well beyond the operation's current capacity.

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

3.3.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

Currently, Syrians in need of international protection are accommodated in camps (tents and prefabricated containers) in the border provinces of Hatay (3 tent sites), Sanliurfa (one tent site), Gaziantep (one tent site), and Kilis (one container site). The Government undertakes registration and extends temporary protection to all new Syrian arrivals. Although Turkey has a system for placing asylum-seekers and refugees in urban centres, called satellite cities, this system presumes that formal refugee status determination will take place, and that durable solutions, including resettlement, will be prioritized. Turkey has taken a different approach for Syrians, owing to the mass influx, the homogenous nature of arrivals, the challenges which might arise in dispersing the population either locally or throughout the country, and the desire expressed by the population to return home when conditions allow.

Refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly Iraqis and Somalis, who fled from the Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey and are seeking or in need of international protection, are placed into the individual refugee protection system under the auspices of UNHCR and of the Government of Turkey. This category of people is therefore registered by UNHCR and the Aliens Police, and assigned to one of the 51 satellite cities spread throughout Turkey. They are individually processed for refugee status determination.

Therefore, in the case of Turkey, the needs are twofold in order to support:

- The provision of assistance to Syrians in camps and technical advice to the Government of Turkey in the implementation of temporary protection in camps; and
- UNHCR's operation in urban settings, including reception, registration, refugee status determination, outreach and assistance for a much larger caseload, owing to the increase of new arrivals in Turkey, deriving from the situation inside Syria.

3.3.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

During the first half of 2012, UNHCR Turkey supported the assistance provided by the Turkish Government with CRIs targeting 25,500 people fleeing Syria. The CRIs included tents, blankets and kitchen sets, partially airlifted for urgent needs and partially transported by land and sea. Within the framework of the revised RRP, UNHCR plans to increase the number of people assisted with CRIs to nearly 34,000.

UNHCR has conducted multiple missions to the camps and provided extensive technical support in the delivery of aid and protection. With the deployment on a permanent basis of technical teams in the provinces concerned, collaboration with the Government of Turkey on advancing international protection continues to grow.

IOM is continuing to monitor and track the cross-border movements of any third country nationals (TCNs),

in close cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) which has authorized IOM to make regular visits to the impacted area and to provide support to TCNs.

IOM Turkey has been approached by the Embassy of the Philippines to assist Filipino nationals who are likely to flee to Turkey if the violence further escalates. IOM Turkey has also finalized travel documents of Moldovan families evacuated from Syria in close cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Moldova in Ankara and IOM Damascus.

The Government of Turkey has demonstrated remarkable leadership and generosity in providing for the humanitarian needs of Syrians currently residing in Turkey. WFP has been discussing how to complement this effort through the implementation of a food voucher programme.



UNHCR airlift of NFIs to Adana on 10 April 2012.
UNHCR

3.3.4 Coordination

The UN Country Team is closely following the humanitarian situation in the border provinces. It has been unanimous in acknowledging and commending the professional emergency response of the Turkish Government and stands ready to provide further support to the Government as the situation unfolds.

Given the international protection needs of people entering Turkey, the UN Country Team requested UNHCR early on to take a leading role, and, since May 2011, UNHCR has led the preparations and regularly updated a contingency plan. Following a joint UN Humanitarian Support Mission to Hatay with 10 UN agencies in June 2011, it was agreed that the draft contingency plan should be kept updated to ensure UN preparedness for engagement, should this be requested by the Government of Turkey. Key agencies concerned are UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM. The contingency plan seeks to outline a sectoral approach to support for the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

UNHCR, as lead agency, and the UN Country Team as a whole, with specifically assigned sectoral roles for UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM as needed, remain prepared and ready to assist.

UNHCR is supporting the Government of Turkey with the provision of CRIs for emergency shelter. In addition, in line with the invitation of the Government of Turkey, UNHCR has deployed teams to Kilis, Hatay, Gaziantep (Islahiye) and Sanliurfa in order to provide technical expertise to the Turkish Government in implementing temporary protection for Syrian refugees.



A Syrian refugee boy in Turkey.
UNHCR 2012

UNICEF Turkey is paying special attention to the monitoring of the situation of women and children in the camps, and to the increasing specific needs of children and adolescents in the areas of education, early childhood development (ECD) and protection. Since children and young people account for 50 per cent of all refugees crossing into Turkey, UNICEF plays a critical role in support of UNHCR's mandate.

The Turkish Government is currently providing adequate food assistance for the Syrian refugees registered in the camps. Working closely with the Government and in collaboration with the UN system

in Turkey, WFP has discussed extending its food voucher programme to 30,000 Syrians in Turkey from July to December 2012. WFP will also monitor the food security aspects of the refugees in the country. If refugees are able to return to their places of origin, WFP offices will work with the beneficiaries, UNHCR and other stakeholders to ensure coordinated assistance to facilitate the refugees' return. WFP is also

engaged in preparedness planning to allow a rapid scale-up to reach additional beneficiaries if refugee influxes are larger than expected.

UNFPA, in coordination with UNHCR and the Government of Turkey, is ready to provide reproductive health services in the camps, monitor SGBV and coordinate medical services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

WHO is planning to support the Ministry of Health in coordinating humanitarian health assistance and provide basic healthcare services for the affected population.

IOM is preparing to assist displaced populations and TCNs through the establishment of procedures, monitoring of cross-border movements, registration, accommodation, transportation, repatriation and health services for foreign migrants as needs arise.

3.3.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

PROTECTION²

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

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

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

² The Government of Turkey is leading the implementation of the humanitarian response through the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

Number of TCNs received assistance			
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Objective 3: Refugee status determination conducted

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
UNHCR status determination procedure implemented (yes/no)	People of concern in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the review of RSD assessments for enhanced processing of cases and decisions 	UNHCR

Objective 4: Protection for Children

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of children and adolescents provided with psychosocial support, counseling or referral</p> <p>Number of children and youth accessing preschool, primary, secondary education or vocational training</p> <p>Number of children accessing education services</p>	All children and youth age 0 – 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake joint GoT led needs assessment missions to acquire a better understanding of the humanitarian needs in the area of Education, Child Protection, ECD and Psycho-social support and adjust response accordingly Provide safe child-friendly spaces learning environments that will provide educational, recreational, cultural and psychosocial interventions for children of different age groups Provide technical support to the psychosocial support and counselling for all school children in the camps, including mental health referrals Adapt existing psychosocial training materials for teachers and service providers, benefiting children and other community members Procure and distribute learning and recreational supplies to children, including school children and their younger siblings 	UNICEF

Financial Requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of reception and transit assistance as required 	150,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair protection processes and documentation 	4,661,600
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of safe recreation, education and psycho-social care for children affected by the Syrian crisis 	1,500,000
TOTAL		6,311,600

BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

- **Objective 1:** Services for groups with specific needs
- **Objective 2:** Basic health for people of concern ensured
- **Objective 3:** Shelter and infrastructure provided

Objective 1: Services for groups with specific needs

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of people with specific needs receiving cash grants	People of concern in satellite cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the financial, education, medical, psychosocial assistance needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern in satellite cities 	UNHCR

Number of people with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)			
Number of SGBV survivors having access to psychosocial and medical services	SGBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychological support • Medical referral for SGBV survivors 	UNFPA
Number of TCNs assisted with land and air transport	TCNs requesting assistance to be repatriated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing the land and air transport for TCN 	IOM
Technical assistance provided as needed	Governmental authorities and other stakeholders providing food in the camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance on food interventions as required 	WFP
Number of persons assisted with food vouchers	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food vouchers up to 30,000 Syrians in camps for 6 months 	WFP

**Objective 2:
Basic health for people of concern ensured**

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
<p>Number of women and men with specific needs receiving reproductive health (RH) services</p> <p>Number of women and men aged 15-24 with specific needs receiving RH services</p>	Women and men aged 15-49 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet RH needs of the women and men through provision of services and counseling 	UNFPA
<p>Number of people with specific needs receiving health care services</p> <p>Number of local health institutions with specific needs receiving technical and logistic support</p>	Whole population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the local health authorities for the coordination of health response and information sharing among partners through a temporary staffed WHO sub-office on the site • Support the local health authorities to conduct rapid health assessment and identify priority health needs in displaced and host populations • Procurement of WHO emergency medical kits • Support MoH community mental health centers in provision of counseling and psychological support for PTSD • Support MoH in monitoring and containing of potential epidemics and activate a disease early warning and alert system • Support MoH in conducting local vaccination campaigns • Support MoH in provision of access to TB diagnostics and case management 	WHO
<p>Number of TCNs having access to health care</p> <p>Number of TCNs referred to specialized health services</p>	Potential TCNs and vulnerable cases arriving to Turkey through the border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of health care, referral and psychosocial support 	IOM

Number of TCNs and vulnerable cases provided with psychosocial support			
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Objective 3: Shelter and infrastructure provided

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of emergency shelters provided Number of people receiving emergency shelter	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NFIs to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in order to support camp establishment by the Turkish Government 	UNHCR
Number of TCNs and Syrian families provided with NFIs	10,000 vulnerable families and additional TCNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of NFIs for families and vulnerable cases 	IOM

Financial Requirements: Basic Needs and Services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of assistance to vulnerable families and TCNs 	1,350,000
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of RH services Support to victims of SGBV 	1,100,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the most vulnerable of people of concern in satellite cities and camps 	6,923,000
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food vouchers* Technical and operational assistance *Provisional pending further assessments 	8,064,782
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support health authorities in providing health assistance to vulnerable groups and coordination of health sector 	800,000
TOTAL		18,237,782

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

- Objective 1: Voluntary return supported

Objective 1: Voluntary Return

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons receiving information on conditions of return and on return plans Number of verifications of voluntary return	Syrians in camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor voluntary repatriation interviews and counseling, and provide technical support and advice locally and to policy-makers in Ankara to safeguard the voluntary nature of return 	UNHCR

Financial requirements: Voluntary Repatriation

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	Voluntary Return	1,464,400
TOTAL		1,464,400

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

- **Objective 1:** Coordination and partnerships

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

Financial requirements: Coordination and Partnerships

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
UNHCR	• Coordination of response with the Government authorities, UNCT and other stakeholders	242,600
TOTAL		242,600

3.3.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
IOM	1,500,000
UNFPA	1,100,000
UNHCR	13,291,600
UNICEF	1,500,000
WFP	8,064,782
WHO	800,000
TOTAL	26,256,382

3.3.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in \$
Protection	6,311,600
Basic Needs and Services	18,237,782
Voluntary Repatriation	1,464,400
Coordination and Partnerships	242,600
TOTAL	26,256,382

3.4 Iraq



3.4.1 Executive Summary

Owing to the security, political, economic, and public service challenges which Iraq has faced since 2003, it is anticipated that the majority of Syrians, who are fleeing from current events in the Syrian Arab Republic, would likely cross into other neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey). However, so far, over 4,900 Syrian nationals of Kurdish origin have been registered with UNHCR in northern Iraq, in collaboration with the Department of Displaced and Migration (DDM) in the Kurdistan Region (KR).

An estimated 200-300 people continue to enter Duhok Governorate in northern Iraq on a weekly basis. This represents an increasing trend in the number of new arrivals from Syria. UNHCR staff in Erbil and Suleimaniya have also been approached by Syrians for registration.

Non-Kurdish Syrians who flee the country as a result of increased violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, are most likely to seek refuge in Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey. However, the possibility of an influx into Iraq cannot be excluded.

UNHCR's operation in Iraq will support the Government of Iraq (GoI) in responding to the needs of Syrians who cross into Iraq seeking international protection, through the delivery of a timely and robust protection assistance package, in conjunction with other humanitarian stakeholders.

UNHCR is advocating for Syrians to be hosted in urban settings and within local communities, wherever appropriate. Recently, however, the regional KR authorities have requested that all new Syrian arrivals be hosted in camps. The existing camp capacity will therefore have to be extended immediately to respond to the needs of families who will be transferred there.

In addition to Syrian arrivals in northern Iraq, reports have been received of Syrians who have crossed the border into the Governorate of Al Anbar and are presently staying in that area, or have moved on to

Baghdad, where some families have approached UNHCR. Many more families are believed to be present in these Governorates and may require assistance once their resources are exhausted.

3.4.2 Context and Humanitarian Needs

With the present influx and the eventuality of a larger inflow from Syria into Iraq, UNHCR anticipates the need to support, wherever possible, access to safety and the reception and hosting of Syrians in camps, particularly in Dohuk, Ninewa and Al Anbar. This requires the establishment of two camps for 5,000 individuals each in KR, and another camp for 5,000 people in Al Anbar.

The KR regional authorities have confirmed that assistance can only be provided in the existing Domiz camp and have requested that all new arrivals be hosted in that camp. If the absorption capacity of this camp is reached, new land will be allocated. Given the recent decision by local authorities that assistance may only be provided in the camps, it is not yet clear if the humanitarian community will be able to provide assistance to Syrians choosing to reside in urban locations, especially along the border where cross-border tribal linkages are strong.



Domiz camp in Kurdistan Region.

In case of an influx through Al Qa'im or Al Waleed border area with Syria in Al Anbar Governorate, UNHCR will work with the authorities on appropriate reception arrangements. During a recent meeting in Ramadhi (capital city of Al Anbar Governorate), the Governor confirmed to UNHCR that a committee has been set up to prepare and respond to these needs in case of an influx of Syrians.

If required, reception and registration activities could be established near the border crossings (subject to GoI agreement) and/or through mobile teams in non-camp settings. UNHCR will support the GoI in ensuring access to safety; *non-refoulement*; reception and treatment of Syrians in accordance with basic human rights standards; and that the immediate needs of the Syrian arrivals are met. UNHCR and the GoI are holding discussions regarding the reception of Syrians in other regions in Iraq outside the Governorate of KR. Should new Syrian arrivals be allowed to reside in urban settings, UNHCR will work with the Government to register them and ensure that the basic needs of vulnerable individuals are met, including through the provision of adequate food, water, sanitation, non-food items (NFI) and health care.

As the proportion of Syrian single males fleeing to Iraq is high (about 58%), screening will be conducted jointly with the GoI to assure the civilian and humanitarian character of the camp and, if necessary, to separate those who have not genuinely renounced military activities from the civilian population.

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

3.4.3 Update on Activities, Achieved Results and Current Strategy

Administrative Institutions and Practice

On 5 June 2012, the Ministry of the Interior issued a Ministerial Note, authorizing the Residency Directorate in Duhok to grant temporary residency for 6 months to the Syrians living in Domis camp. The Residency

Directorate met with UNHCR and agreed to start the process of the issuance of the residency as of 10 June. This process is to be extended to other Syrian new arrivals scattered in Duhok Governorate. So far, 60 families have been provided with a six-month residency permit.

In order to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in Domiz camp, UNHCR together with DDM has put in place a screening mechanism in order to identify combatants. Those found to be genuinely seeking asylum will be relocated to small tents and provided with assistance. Syrian new arrivals enjoy freedom of movement and no cases of *refoulement* have been reported so far. UNHCR continues to enhance the capacity-building support being provided to the Government authorities and plans to increase its own protection capacity in order to meet these commitments.

Quality of Registration and Profiling

Since February 2012, increased numbers of new arrivals have been observed - mostly in Duhok Governorate, followed by Erbil and a smaller number in Suleimaniya. They were hosted at first by the local community in several camps and districts of Duhok, including Moquble and Domiz camps, and Zakho and Semel districts. Many of them have now relocated to Domiz camp and more are expected to relocate following the latest instructions issued by the Minister of the Interior.

As soon as the camp in Domiz was established, given the immediate need to record the new arrivals, provide them with emergency assistance, and relocate them there, UNHCR launched a preliminary registration exercise in the north. UNHCR has also put in place a registration plan and is enhancing its capacity to ensure that the registration process is fully up to standard.

Shelter and Infrastructure

Since the beginning of the influx, UNHCR has held an initial coordination meeting with the Government Emergency Cell (GEC) Duhok. Both parties agreed on the allocation of land to establish a new camp, and a

committee was formed for that purpose. The committee identified a suitable site for a camp in KR. As of June 2012, 254 tents have been set up and are accommodating 211 families, while the foundations for 50 more tents are under construction for the family section extension. In addition, 44 tents have been set up for singles, which currently host 176 individuals. 75 cooking areas have been completed and another 125 cooking areas under construction. Similarly, 52 communal latrines and 37 baths have been completed.

UNHCR has provided playground equipment for children, and ACTED has set up a tent for children's activities.



Syrian refugee children in Domiz camp.

According to DDM, 75 families are awaiting relocation to the camp. Pending completion of the tent installations, they are scattered across several districts in Duhok Governorate.

Health Status

UNHCR and DDM are coordinating their efforts with the Directorate of Health (DoH) to provide health services to Syrian refugees. UNHCR has provided a mobile health facility and is in the process of procuring two additional units. DoH has deployed a health team and an ambulance. It has also been conducting fumigation campaigns, providing medicines, and deploying a mobile dental clinic once a week. MSF is supporting the payment of incentives for four health staff after working hours.

The sub-working group on Health is co-chaired by WHO and UNHCR, with the Directorate of Health (DoH) present to guide and advise the group. Certain gaps in the health sector have been identified, e.g. as recommended by WHO, the vaccination team should visit the camp twice a week to respond to needs, and an ambulance should be available in the camp 24 hours a day for emergencies. Given the high percentage of people with disabilities or chronic diseases among the refugee population, medication currently not available from DoH will also need to be procured.

Supply of potable water

The Fayda Water Department continues to deliver potable water by tanker at a rate of 90,000 litres per day. UNHCR, through its implementing partner, has provided 302 water tanks (1,000 litre-capacity). The water department conducts monthly water quality tests, and DoH has distributed chloride tablets for family water storage tanks.

In line with the expansion of the camp, a more sustainable water project with a water network and required storage capacity is required and remains a major gap in the provision of potable water. UNHCR is currently discussing with the Duhok authorities how to provide for a more sustainable water supply.

Food Security and Nutrition

WFP is planning for the implementation of a food voucher system to be extended to all registered refugees starting in September, scaling up to reach 15,000, if needed, by December.

Since the establishment of Domiz camp, DDM has been distributing three hot meals to single persons each day and has supplied a one month ration of dry food to 250 families. Other donors, such as the Barzani Charity Foundation, distributed a further ration of dry food for one month for 250 families, while the Islamic Kurdistan League (IKL) distributed 71 shares of dry food to 284 singles. DDM is planning to assure the dry food distribution up to the second half of June, following which WFP will start a food distribution programme in July and then the voucher system in September.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Diakonia Germany, MCC and REACH have distributed hygiene kits to almost 250 families and more than 500 single persons, as well as 1,776 blankets for 209 families. A needs assessment has been conducted to evaluate further needs for hygiene kits, sanitary materials and baby diapers, with a view to ensuring that the needs of all families in Domiz camp are covered.

Services for persons with specific needs

UNHCR continues its regular field visits to both Syrian families and single persons in order to assess and address their needs. The overall concerns of the population in Domiz camp continue to be the lack of job opportunities. Some refugees were reported to have access to informal jobs in Duhok. However, due to their lack of legal status, those who have access to informal jobs risk exploitation by employers and are often denied payment for work performed.

Instances of domestic violence have been identified in the camp, as well as cases of mental disabilities and high trauma, requiring psychosocial and mental health support.



Syrian refugee children in Domiz camp.

Access to Education

Several steps have been taken to secure education for school-age children during summer time. Arrangements are in place to launch the summer education plan for 175 children; UNICEF is deploying efforts to secure text books and the curriculum from Syria. Barzany Foundation has distributed stationary to some 136 children. A list of required teaching staff has been finalized and shared with UNHCR for possible payment of incentives for teaching staff for two months.

Security

A permanent security presence in the camp has been established. No major security incidents have been reported. Security incidents are reported to be linked to frustration among the Syrian population, with increasing demands for assistance and job opportunities.

3.4.4 Coordination

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

In KR, UNHCR continues its coordination meetings with GEC, concerned local departments and agencies. UNHCR has organized three sub-working group meetings on education, health, food and nutrition, as well as a larger inter-agency coordination meeting with UN agencies and operational partners.

A UN Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to Domiz camp is planned for 20 June.

In Baghdad, monthly coordination meetings have been initiated that can be expanded according to the needs. If required, the UN Country Team and other partners could also provide protection, registration, specific needs identification and shelter, food and non-food assistance.

3.4.5 Strategic Objectives and Financial Requirements by Sector

Financial arrangements and activities have been discussed with the partners in the north and have been included in the tables below. For Anbar and Baghdad, some partners still need to be identified. Estimated financial arrangements have been entered against partners where possible. If no partner has yet been identified, the financial requirements for Anbar have been included in the UNHCR budget component.

PROTECTION (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Access to the territory and to safety
- **Objective 2:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
- **Objective 3:** Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved
- **Objective 4:** Protection of children
- **Objective 5:** Community self-management and participation
- **Objective 6:** Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Objective 1: Access to the territory and to safety			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of Syrian PoCs accessing safety	All Syrian seeking access to the Iraqi territory are admitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing border crossing monitoring in Al Waleed, Al Rabia and Al Qaim • Regular protection monitoring in locations reporting people of concern • Safe and organized travel from border crossing points to reception centre or camp 	UNHCR
Number of reported cases of Syrians refouled	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt intervention on reported cases or cases at threat 	UNHCR
Number of Government officials trained		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building undertaken, including programme support, emergency response, preparedness, coordination and data management 	UNHCR

Objective 2: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of refugees registered on an individual basis	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of all new arrivals on an individual basis, data updated on a continuous basis 	UNHCR

Objective 3: Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent known survivors receive support	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory assessments • Measures to prevent and respond to SGBV through established referral mechanism • Awareness sessions organized 	UNHCR IRC

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

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Extent persons of concern participate in needs identification and service delivery	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory assessments of protection concerns and needs with women, men boys, girls with diverse backgrounds Meetings and joint planning with all stakeholders 	UNHCR IRC
Extent projects benefiting host communities implemented	Fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick impact projects to benefit refugee and host communities 	UNHCR

Objective 6: Self-reliance and livelihood improved

Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% Syrian refugees have access to work opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of vocational training Undertake a livelihoods and protection assessment to identify vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities targeting Syrian new arrivals in Anbar Governorate in camp or dispersed in host communities, as well as in the North 	IRC

Financial Requirements: Protection

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid unconditional cash transfer support to vulnerable new arrivals Setting up Rotational Savings and Credit Associations (RoSCAs) Regular Household visits as part of protection monitoring Participatory assessments Develop and distribute informational protection leaflets Analysis of the scope and extent of SGBV Train existing service providers on referral needs Profiling of persons of concern undertaken Data collection 	1,645,708
Save the Children (SCF) UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote child protection Case management children in need Promote child protection and child rights among humanitarian actors Psychosocial support and recreational activities 	380,000

ACTED UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Child friendly space , including recreational activities and protection related activities Establishment of four child friendly spaces per camp of 5,000 people 	140 000
NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contextualize camp management models Tailor modules to participants needs Conduct field visits Organize meetings with stakeholders Conduct training workshops 	86,986
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened Profiling undertaken Registration centre established ; registration conducted on individual basis Registration data updated continuously Outreach registration targeting dispersed population Protection monitoring and Legal assistance Case management of SGBV Multi-sectoral and interagency SGBV prevention and response working groups established and supported 	1,838,935
Total		4,091,629

HEALTH (Sector Lead WHO)

- Objective 1:** Health status of population improved or maintained

Objective 1: Health status of population improved or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% Access to primary health services provided or supported	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with health problems detected Health care service providers identified Mobile Clinics Child health and nutrition 	UNHCR WHO RI UNICEF

Financial Requirements: Health

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Relief International (RI) UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile medical clinics 	168,000

World Health Organization (WHO) UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement minimum initial service package • Capacity building through on the job trainings • Provision of medicine and medical supplies • Contraceptive prevalence • Child health care services • Control of tuberculosis • Surveillance of communicable diseases • Mental health • Health emergency services 	896,000
Qandil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with UNHCR and Duhok Health Department • health infrastructures in each camp 	200,000
UNICEF UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support immunization of all children under five • Health education sessions conducted • Ensure availability of ORS • Provision of therapeutic milk • Provision of high protein biscuits • Provision of iron foliate tablets to pregnant and lactating mothers 	450,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral mechanism established • Health centre supported • Mobile clinics supported 	375,000
Total		2,089,000

EDUCATION (Sector Lead UNICEF)

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

Objective 1: Children benefit from formal and informal education			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of school aged children benefiting from educational and recreational activities	100% of school aged children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where and when deemed appropriate to advocate for children to access local school and recreational opportunities • Negotiate with authorities and/or partners to provide school supplies and free tuition 	UNHCR SCF QANDIL

Financial Requirements: Education

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Save the Children (SCF) UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special measures to increase access to school through accelerated learning programmes and distribution of school kits for children • Distribution of teaching materials • Coordinating non-school age programmes 	378,000

Qandil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education infrastructures for two primary schools covering 1,000 children • 	600,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of learning materials • Sensitization and community mobilization on school enrolment • Advocacy for access to school • School uniforms provided • Fees for 30 refugee's teacher for 3 months • School supplies for refugee children 	550,000
Total		1,528,000

FOOD (SECTOR LEAD co-chaired by WFP and UNICEF)

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

Objective 1: Food security for all Syrians in need is ensured			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of individuals receiving adequate food assistance	All – up to 15,000 by December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of appropriate food food assistance distributed to all registered families • Shift to food vouchers to each 15,000 beneficiaries by December 	WFP UNHCR IRW

Financial Requirements: Food

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
World Food Programme(WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 2100 Kcal full rations • Follow up on project approval • Needs assessment conducted and implementation modalities agreed • Food voucher assessment undertaken and implemented • Market surveys conducted and voucher shops identified 	1,976,632
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of food parcels for one month 	70,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food aid distributed according to protection standards • Food baskets • Establishment of food distribution side 	1,173,574
Total		3,220,206

BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES (Sector Lead UNHCR)

- **Objective 1:** Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained
- **Objective 2:** Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene
- **Objective 3:** Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items
- **Objective 4:** Supply of potable water increased or maintained
- **Objective 5:** Persons with specific needs strengthened

Objective 1: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of household living in adequate	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate with Government for establishment of camp at safe accessible location Provision of tents for emergency shelter Installation/upgrading of vital local infrastructure 	UNHCR QANDIL

Objective 2: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
% of population living in adequate conditions of sanitation and hygiene	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community hygiene promotion Community clean-up campaign Construction of family latrines Sanitation facilities in communal structures 	UNHCR SCF QANDIL

Objective 3: Population has sufficient basic domestic and hygiene items			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of families provided with emergency domestic and hygiene items	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic domestic and hygiene items 	UNHCR IOM IRW

Objective 4: Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of affected population with access to basic water and sanitation services	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Provision of adequate water supply through water trucking Sustainable water supply through water network Water management 	GOI / UNHCR WHO QANDIL

Objective 5: Persons with specific needs strengthened			
Indicators	Targets	Activities	Agency (and partners)
Number of persons with special needs supported	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of persons with special needs Referral to appropriate service providers Provision of material support to meet the specific needs 	UNHCR

Financial Requirements: Basic needs and Essential Services

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and pre-positioning of relief items in host community and camp • Suppliers and transport means identified 	1,700,000
UNICEF and GOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water network installed • Sewerage network installed 	1,000 000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tents provided as emergency shelters erected on concrete foundation • Family latrines constructed • Sanitation facilities in communal structures • Provision of basic domestic and hygiene items • Water tankering • Hygiene kits distributed • Water filters distributed • Cash assistance for persons with specific needs • warehousing 	4,804,000
Save the Children (SCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and train community hygiene volunteers • Hygiene promotion • Clean-up campaign • Distribute Hygiene kits • Psychosocial support and recreational activities • Raise awareness around children safety and protection concerns • Case management for children in need 	360,000
Qandil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination UNHCR and Duhok DDM • Camp development activities (implementation of the infrastructures) under the supervision of UNHCR 	3,400,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	Distribution of sanitary and other domestic items	170, 000
Total		11,434,000

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (Sector Lead UNHCR)

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

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

Financial Requirements: Operations Management Support

Agency	List of projects and main activities	Financial requirements in \$
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Organizational governance and control mechanisms	6,088
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Organizational governance and control mechanisms	196,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Organizational governance and control mechanisms	115,199
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment • Capacity building • General project management services provided 	60,000
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture and equipment for local authorities • Coordination support provided • Financial control assured • Monitoring conducted • General project management services provided • Staffing and ABOD to support emergency 	2,586,831
Total		2,964,118

3.4.6 Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency	Financial requirements in \$
ACTED	100,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,896,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,760,907
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	300,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	93,074
Qandil Sweden	4,200,000
Relief International (RI)	120,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	900,000
UNHCR	12,090,340
UNICEF	1,250,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	1,976,632
World Health Organization (WHO)	640,000
Total Iraq	25,326,953

3.4.7 Financial Requirements by Sector

Sector	Financial requirements in \$
Protection	4,091,629
Health	2,089,000
Education	1,528,000
Food	3,220,206
Basic Needs	11,434,000
Operations Management and Support	2,964,118
TOTAL	25,326,953

ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
CBAW	child bearing age women
CBO	community-based organization
CFS	Child-Friendly School Initiative
(CISP/RI)	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre
CPiEWG	Child protection in emergency working group
CRI	Critical relief item
C-to-C	Child-to-child
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DDM	Department of Displaced and Migration
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DoH	Directorate of Health
ECD	early childhood development
GBV	gender-based violence
GEC	Government Emergency Cell
GoI	Government of Iraq
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GSO	General Security Office
HCW	Health Care Worker
HIS	Health Information System
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
HWG	Health Working Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JWU	Jordanian Women Union

KG	Kindergarden
KR	Kurdistan Region
MC	Mercy Corps
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary healthcare
PoC	person of concern
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
PU	Première Urgence (First Aid)
PWD	person with disabilities QIP quick impact project
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RH	reproductive health
RI	Relief International
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RoSCAs	Rotational Savings and Credit Associations
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SDC	Social Development Centre
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
TCN	third country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes (Land of People)
UAM/SC	Unaccompanied minors and separated children
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UPP	Un Ponte Per
UXO	Unexploded ordnance

VoT	victim of trafficking
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

Cover photo: Syrian refugee child in Lebanon.

UNHCR / D. KHAMISSY / 2011



UNHCR

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