

# SYRIA

## REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN



JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2013



UNITED NATIONS

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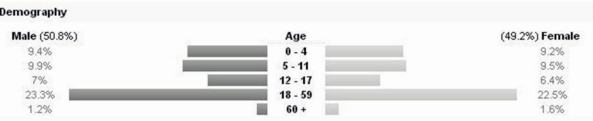


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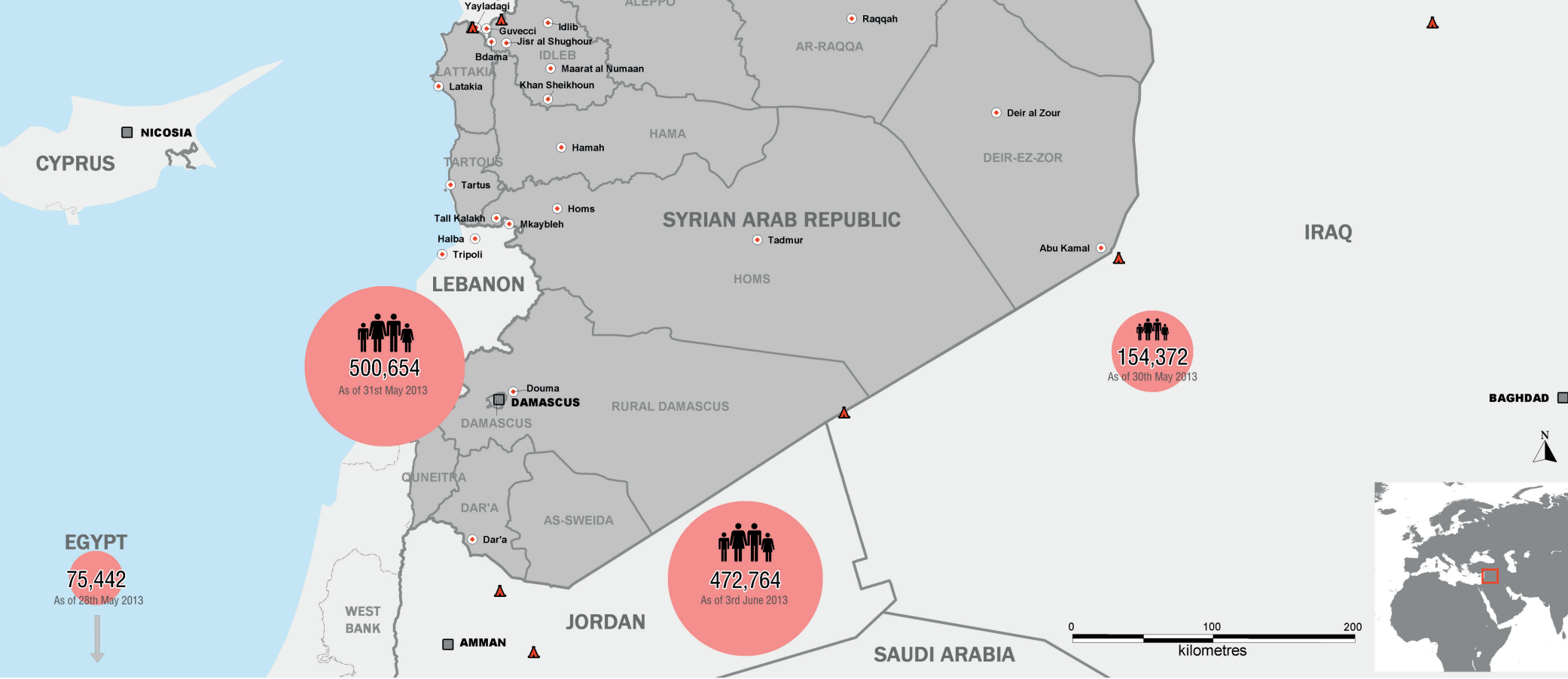
Total Persons of Concern **1,587,013**

Registered Syrian Refugees **1,379,715**

*This includes 11,455 Syrian refugees registered in North Africa.  
Regional demographic breakdown below is based on available data from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon*



Persons awaiting registration **207,298**



Sources: UNHCR, Background map: DPKO - Department of Field Support, Cartographic Section / SSS / LSD

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

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

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# REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Since the launch of the last Regional Response Plan (RRP) in December 2012, an additional one million Syrians have become refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This makes it the fastest growing refugee crisis this year. With little prospect of being able to safely return to their homes in the short term and growing hardship in host countries, Syrians face desperate circumstances. At the same time, the Governments of the region hosting Syrian refugees and the humanitarian community face an increasingly challenging and complex humanitarian crisis which, beyond refugees' immediate protection and assistance needs, threatens the balance of the entire region.

Over 1.5 million Syrian refugees are now hosted across five countries, each with its own set of domestic priorities and concerns in which events in Syria and the influx of refugees are increasingly playing a central role. UNHCR also recognizes that the actual number of refugees in the region is much larger since not all Syrian refugees come forward to register. The Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt have largely continued to demonstrate their commitment to giving Syrian refugees access to their territory and to assure their safety, but the heavy burden on their own infrastructure and resources also continues to grow.

Based on arrival trends since the beginning of the year, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in need of assistance across the region may reach 3.45 million by the end of 2013, hosted in camps and, for the most part, in local communities. This includes some 100,000 Palestine refugees, whose increasing displacement from their camps in Syria, where they have enjoyed six decades of relative stability and security, adds to the growing political complexity of the regional refugee crisis. UNRWA is providing direct support to those who flee to Lebanon (expected to total 80,000 by the end of 2013), Jordan (10,000) and Gaza (1,350) and is appealing for funds regionally and at country level in the Plan. Some Palestine refugees have also sought refuge in Egypt, Turkey and further afield in countries beyond the operational mandate of UNRWA, however the Agency is taking an active role in advocacy and awareness-raising on their behalf.

For Lebanon and Jordan, the two countries hosting the highest number of refugees both in absolute terms and relative to their own population, this generosity has come at a heavy price, not least for the many communities welcoming refugees. Acknowledging the fact that the response in these countries needs to address the wider impact of the refugee influx (on infrastructure and local communities), the inter-agency response plans of Lebanon and Jordan are presented alongside plans developed by these Governments in close coordination with the humanitarian actors on the ground in order to ensure the compatibility and non-duplication of activities.

### Syrian refugee population planning figures until end of 2013

	Syrian refugee population as of 16 May 2013	Projected Syrian refugee population by end of December 2013	Additional population in need included in the RRP
Lebanon	474,461 (registered with UNHCR: 379,264)	1 million	80,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) 49,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria 1.2 million Lebanese in hosting communities
Jordan	473,587 (registered with UNHCR: 390,371)	1 million	500,000 host community nationals
Turkey	347,815 (registered with the GoT: 317,430)	1 million	N/A
Iraq	147,464	350,000	50,000 host community nationals
Egypt	66,922	100,000	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,520,301</b> <b>(including 10,052 registered in North Africa)</b>	<b>3.45 million</b>	<b>1.88 million</b>

### REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

As the conflict has grown, so has the response. This Regional Response Plan is the result of the combined efforts of over 100 local and international partners, including some 30 new NGOs and UN partners appealing for funds. The planning process was launched in Beirut on 21 March when over 70 representatives from 13 UN agencies and 17 Non-Governmental and Inter-Governmental Organizations inside Syria and in the region participated in came together for a full-day strategic humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut on 21 March to agree on a common analysis of the situation and the way forward. A key aim of the meeting was to ensure alignment between the planning figures and parameters for the RRP and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) revisions to ensure a comprehensive strategy. Detailed planning was carried out at the country level, led by UNHCR in collaboration with partners and in close cooperation with the host Governments. A series of discussions were also held at the regional level to agree on overarching principles and priorities of the response.

The numbers presented in this plan are staggering. They represent a tragedy for Syria, but also give an indication of the burden placed on the recipient countries. This is also recognized in the overarching priorities agreed to at the planning meeting for this response, namely:

- Protection (registration, child protection, SGBV, psycho-social support)
- New arrivals and continuous support to vulnerable refugees
- Emergency preparedness
- Assistance to non-camp refugees and host communities

## **ASSUMPTIONS AND PRIORITIES**

This RRP is based on a number of operational humanitarian assumptions, including a continued influx of refugees at approximately the same rates as over the first months of 2013; continued relative stability in each of the neighbouring countries; and, most importantly, continued open borders. The planning figures presented herein are drawn from the “most likely” scenario of the contingency planning, agreed at the 21 March humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut, which is also part of the coordinated situation approach scenarios developed for contingency planning purposes for both inside Syria (SHARP) and in the region (RRP) plans.

The sheer scale of the current refugee crisis represents an overwhelming challenge for all concerned in the response, as well as a very real risk for recipient countries, particularly Lebanon and Jordan. In an effort to continue addressing life-saving and protection needs across the region while paying due attention to the wider and potentially longer-term needs arising from the crisis, humanitarian actors have put together the most comprehensive presentation of the objectives and targets based on the aforementioned assumptions.

Recognizing the scale of financial requirements needed in order to realize those plans, each country response has formulated its own priorities taking into account the specificities of each country context. Nonetheless the following overarching strategic priorities are adopted by humanitarian RRP partners:



## PROTECTION

### Access to asylum and registration

Given the size and speed of the movements, ensuring access to asylum and to UNHCR or Government registration remains a key challenge which involves actively advocating for and ensuring the implementation of protection-sensitive national entry policies and appropriate screening of incomers by Governments as necessary. One essential aspect is registration and documentation. Timely registration of Syrians represents a critical element of the protection response. Given the high volume and rate of arrivals in countries in the immediate region and the significant demands upon registration resources, achieving an appropriate balance between the need to accelerate registration processing and the need to gather and record as early as possible information with a focus on vulnerabilities that will be required to support other protection activities and objectives, including Resettlement, remains crucial.

To address this particular challenge, UNHCR has streamlined registration processes. As an example, in Lebanon between January and April this year the operation managed to more than double the number of persons registered in a one month period (from 37,000 to over 90,000). UNHCR has also made it easier for Syrians to register by relaxing normal criteria and fast-tracking the registration of refugees with serious medical issues by allowing them to be registered in absentia by family members. The objective of the operations is to register refugees in 30 days or less from the date they request an appointment. This objective was achieved in most registration centres by May 2013.

### Child Protection

More than half the refugees fleeing Syria are children. Child protection actors throughout the region paint a picture of children traumatized by the conflict in Syria. Identifying high risk children in need of urgent protection interventions is prioritized by country operations. The most urgent concerns for the protection of refugee children are child labour and exploitation, child marriage and recruitment. The child protection programmes outlined in the Plan prioritize responses to these most critical risks and include tracing and alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, psycho-social counselling, and access to education.

### Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

A range of factors including separated families, poverty and shelter needs contribute to an increased risk of SGBV for refugees. This Regional Response Plan lays out SGBV prevention and response programmes<sup>1</sup> through a multi-sectoral approach that builds on community outreach, particularly targeting women and children as they are disproportionately affected by SGBV. The specific areas of concern addressed under SGBV programming include trafficking, forced/early marriage, domestic violence, and sexual harassment.

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<sup>1</sup> By way of example, a UNHCR partner in one location runs a vocational skills training centre where Syrian women can learn new skills and obtain counselling regarding their problems. There is an urgent need for more such centres in diverse locations.

## LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE

Most refugees arrive in neighbouring countries with only the clothes on their back, having depleted their savings on their long journey to escape the conflict. Finding food and shelter, with access to clean water and sanitary facilities, are the key priorities for refugees upon arrival. The provision of life-saving food assistance underpins protection and stability as, without food, refugees may be forced to move again or revolt. Tensions between host communities and refugees are increasing as refugees compete for scarce resources and jobs in order to feed their families. The introduction of the voucher programme by WFP, which enables families to choose commodities alongside their neighbours, brings much needed dignity and social cohesion in an already volatile situation. Furthermore, the voucher programme is linked to local shops, some of which are linked to women's cooperatives, helping support local production and stimulate the local economy. Most importantly, whilst lowering violence, it also reduces the exploitation of women and children, who are the most vulnerable of those affected by the conflict. The voucher programme empowers mothers by providing the economic means with which to purchase the food items they feel are best for their families.

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Providing basic services to refugees is essential for survival, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. As the summer months approach, the risk of illness and possible death due to lack of basic services will increase for refugees, particularly in crowded camp settings, hence the need for mitigation is critical and will boost much needed resilience.

Both Government and humanitarian actors supporting health, nutrition, WASH, education, food and shelter sectors are struggling to address the current needs of refugees and host communities and will be placed under tremendous strain as the refugee numbers reach the targets projected in this revised RRP. Scaling up of basic services is a priority for refugees and host communities, through both direct humanitarian relief to the beneficiaries and assistance to strengthening local Government services and infrastructure. The requirements presented in this appeal represent the extent of need for basic services, based on key assessments, to be delivered through an integrated package of services and supplies.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Humanitarian Admissions

UNHCR is pursuing humanitarian admission to third countries for the immediate protection of an initial 10,000 Syrian refugees in the MENA region. This would enable the rapid departure of individuals using expedited processing procedures and methodologies while the resettlement programme (see below) is in its start-up phase. To date, in a welcome development, 5,000 places have been offered by Germany. UNHCR will call on States to follow the German example by accepting - by means of humanitarian admission - additional numbers of people in need.

## Resettlement

The resettlement strategy for Syrian refugees in the region encompasses two phases: (i) increased efforts to make individual referrals based upon specific needs and vulnerabilities, and (ii) large-scale referrals in the event this is necessitated by the protection situation in the region.

UNHCR aims to promote resettlement as a protection solution for the most vulnerable refugees in the MENA region in 2013. Refugees whose vulnerabilities place them at risk will be prioritized by Offices. These include: women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and/or torture, refugees with physical protection needs, refugees with medical needs or disabilities, children and adolescents at risk, LGBTI persons at risk, and refugees in need of family reunification.

## PREPAREDNESS

The humanitarian planning meeting in Beirut on 21 March 2013 also served to kick off the revision of inter-agency contingency plans for inside and outside Syria. The meeting considered three scenarios (“best case”, “most likely” and “worst case”) of which the “most likely” forms the basis of this Plan. A series of inter-agency contingency planning workshops have since taken place in Lebanon as well as Jordan. Similar processes are being planned for the other countries in the region. The process will continue with the aim of finalizing a regional document in the near future. These efforts are being undertaken in close collaboration with OCHA and partners in the SHARP to make sure that appropriate consideration is given to any changes in expected population flows, opening or closing of border crossings, etc. Partners are also regularly reviewing and updating regional stocks to ensure that buffer stocks are available in case of unexpected influx of refugees.

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH: SUPPORT TO URBAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

The overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries are currently residing in cities, towns and rural areas across the region. In Lebanon for example, the refugees are residing in 1,200 villages or localities. Two years into the crisis, refugees find their resources depleted and are forced to make difficult choices: moving their families to camps where possible, being forced to request humanitarian relief to meet essential protection needs, and in the worst instances, resorting to negative coping mechanisms and/or falling prey to sexual exploitation. Outreach and support to these refugees and the urban and rural communities hosting them is a protection priority addressed in the RRP 5. The Plan defines the priority needs of refugees in these communities and how these will be addressed, while also identifying key areas of support to host communities. The influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon and Jordan in particular has had a significant impact on financial and political stability. In this Regional Response Plan some 1.2 million Lebanese and 0.5 million Jordanian host community nationals benefit from community-based support. This is crucial for the peaceful co-existence of the operation.

Similarly, in camp environments, emphasis is placed on mobilizing refugee communities to better protect their members and address their needs. Community outreach is integral to effective protection

of children and prevention and response on SGBV<sup>2</sup>. Community outreach can sometimes be the key to find the less visible, the less vocal, yet most vulnerable members of the refugee community, which also can include the elderly and families coping to support relatives with disabilities.

## **MASS INFORMATION**

A crucial technique of reaching out to refugees is Mass Information, i.e. all activities aimed at disseminating information to the refugees. As the refugee population is dispersed in numerous locations and has a large proportion of illiterate persons among the target audience, this is a particularly challenging task requiring specific communication skills and tools. UNHCR is currently engaging in capacity building by providing a toolbox and training on Mass Information. This will enable field staff to produce printed materials and videos adapted to the cultural context and equally suitable for literate and non-literate refugees.

Information about their rights and obligations will not only empower refugees to cope with their situation, is also facilitates a smoother running of refugee operations and helps prevent dissatisfaction and security problems. By building solid communication capacity among the humanitarian actors on the ground, Mass Information is increasingly becoming a sustainable feature of the Syrian operation.

## **APPEALS BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF LEBANON AND JORDAN**

The RRP 5 includes for the first time the appeals made by the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan in recognition of the important financial support and vulnerability these host Governments are facing. UNHCR and partners have ensured close coordination with the Governments appeals, ensuring there is no duplication of services in what is being presented.

The humanitarian community also recognizes the tremendous support provided by the Governments of Turkey, Iraq and Egypt who have also extended national resources in support of the Syrian refugees and appeals to the generosity of donor Governments to support their national budgets.

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<sup>2</sup> For example, in one location where Syrian school teacher refugees have started their own school for Syrian refugee children, these same teachers also work with the refugee community to address issues related to child labour, sexual exploitation of refugee women and family stress and violence, among others.

## **COORDINATION**

In view of the size and complexity of the Syria crisis, UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) in March 2012 to provide strategic direction to the refugee response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The RRC leads and coordinates preparations and advocacy for the RRP, contingency planning and related inter-agency efforts at the regional level. As of early 2013, the RRC function has been reinforced with a team of experts in the fields of finance, health, information management, inter-agency coordination, shelter, programme/cash assistance, protection, public and mass information, reporting and supply.

At the country level, response efforts are led by the UNHCR Country Representatives working in close collaboration with the host Government and humanitarian partners included in this document. In each country, technical sector working groups have been established to ensure a coordinated response in the areas of protection (with a specific focus on child protection and SGBV), education, health, food assistance, WASH, NFI distribution (and cash assistance), shelter and site coordination. Under the guidance of the UNHCR Country Representatives, humanitarian partners collaborate with the relevant Government authorities and agencies both on developing their respective coordinated response plans and on joint contingency planning to ensure the requisite level of preparedness.

Coordination of humanitarian activities inside Syria and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) is carried out by OCHA under the leadership of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC). The RRC also works closely with the RHC to ensure a common strategic vision and a coordinated response to the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation inside Syria and in refugee-hosting countries.

## **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

The magnitude and urgency of this regional crisis requires humanitarian agencies to make timely decisions based on the best available information to support people in need and save lives.

Evidence-based decision-making at the regional level is rooted in the ability of responders to coordinate, prioritize and standardize information across country operations and bring it together across the region. Information Management (IM) expertise, systems and processes within and between humanitarian agencies have a profound, cross-cutting impact on our ability to get the correct information into the hands of decision-makers in a timely manner.

UNHCR leads the coordination of information through the provision of the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>), which centralizes data, products and coordination information, such as meeting schedules and sector/partner contact information. UNHCR is also drafting a proposal to work in collaboration with all stakeholders responding to the Syrian refugee crisis to conduct an on-going harmonized profiling exercise for the identification of the most urgent emergency life-saving needs amongst the refugee population. This plan would first be rolled out in Jordan and Lebanon, and later throughout the region, and would assist with the prioritization of targeting under the RRP5, which is not expected to be fully funded.

In addition, UNHCR plays a lead role in organizing and chairing country based IM forums, where partners come together to harmonize approaches and to share data and best practices. Information Management services specifically support inter-agency cooperation and coordination, such as Who's Doing What Where (3W) information, emergency needs assessments and data standards for analysing and reporting population figures.

Based on country specific and regional needs, IM staff support the collation, filtering and analysis of a vast amount of data and information to produce products, which target specific needs and decisions. This includes the development of IM strategies within countries and across the region to clarify flows of information, processes, and leveraging appropriate technology. IM support also leverages Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for mapping and Geo-data management as well as tools to analyse and visualize complex information.

## **NEED FOR MORE SUBSTANTIAL INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY**

The total financial requirements in this Regional Response Plan amount to close to US\$ 3 billion for international agencies and NGOs and an additional US\$ 830 million for the Governments of Jordan and Lebanon.

For decades, Syria and the Syrian people have generously hosted thousands of refugees from the Arab World and beyond. In 2012, Syria was the third largest asylum country in the world. It is time to extend the same support to the Syrian people in these difficult times. International solidarity must be urgently reinforced. By taking in thousands of new refugees every day, the countries on the frontline of this crisis are doing the region and indeed, the world, an extraordinary service. Helping them deal with the consequences of the refugee crisis is imperative.

The duration and increasing intensity of the crisis is placing greater demands also on donors. Governments, private foundations, corporations and private individuals must do all within their power to find the means to support the Syria crisis response.

Humanitarian and development actors, including international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, development banks), must come together to ensure a comprehensive response with a long term strategy for reconstruction and reinforcement of Syria and refugee affected communities in host countries.

Nevertheless, there is a growing realization that new funding may not be forthcoming at the same rate as requirements continue to evolve. One of the challenges to host Governments and humanitarian responders alike will therefore be to ensure that refugees continue to be afforded optimum protection and services within the means available. Some tough choices will have to be made along the way and we call on donors to read this plan closely and to continue to liaise with humanitarian responders and host Governments as the situation evolves to ensure that financial support is well targeted and in line with the priorities identified herein.

# ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RESPONSE

An asterisk (\*) indicates that the organization is appealing for funding within this Regional Response Plan

- Abaad Resource Centre for Gender Equality (Abaad)
- \* ActionAid Denmark (ActionAid)
- \* Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
- \* Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA)
- \* Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- \* The Lebanese Association for Development (Al Majmoua)
- Al Kitab wa Sunna (AKWS Jordan)
- Arab Medical Union
- Aman
- Association Justice et Miséricorde (AJEM)
- \* Lebanese Association for Human Promotion & Literacy (ALPHA)
- \* Amel Association
- \* ARRD – Legal Aid
- \* Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)
- \* CARE International
- \* Caritas
- \* Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)
- \* Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Civil Development Organization (CDO)
- \* Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform (CADER)
- \* Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF)
- \* Children without Borders (KnK)
- Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS)
- \* Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)
- \* Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- DVV International
- East Amman Charity Organization
- Family Guidance and Awareness Center (FGAC)
- \* Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance (FCA)
- \* Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- \* Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)
- \* GVC/Muslim Aid
- Harikar
- \* Handicap International (HI)
- \* Heartland Alliance International (HAI)
- International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)
- \* Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF)

- \* International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
- \* International Medical Corps (IMC)
- \* International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- \* International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
- \* International Relief and Development (IRD)
- \* International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- \* INTERSOS  
Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO)  
Islamic Charitable Society (ICS)
- \* Islamic Relief Worldwide (IR)
- \* JEN
- \* Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)  
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO)
- \* Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)  
Jordan River Foundation (JRF)  
Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD)  
Jordan Red Crescent (JRC)  
The Jordanian Women's Union (JWU)  
Kafa  
Kindergarten Supervisor League  
KURDS
- \* LDS Charities
- \* Lebanese Red Cross
- \* Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- \* Madrasati Initiative
- \* Makassed  
Mahmoud Hospital Society  
Makhzoumi Foundation
- \* Medair
- \* Médecins du Monde (MDM)
- \* Mercy Corps (MC)
- \* Movement for Peace (MPDL)  
National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAJMAH)
- \* Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD)  
Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF)
- \* Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- \* Operation Mercy  
Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC)
- \* Oxfam GB
- \* Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)  
Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo (PSTIC) - Tadamon  
Qandil
- \* Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)  
Queen Rania Teacher Academy (QRTA)
- \* Questscope
- \* Refugee Education Trust (RET)  
Refuge Egypt
- \* Relief International (RI)
- \* Restart
- \* Rene Mouawad Foundation (RMF)  
Resala Association
- \* Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS)
- \* Safadi Foundation
- \* Save the Children International (SCI)
- \* Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)
- \* Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
- \* Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD)
- \* Solidarités International (SI)  
St Andrews  
Tadamon
- \* Terre des Hommes (TdH)



- \* Terre des Hommes Italia (TdH – I)
- \* Terre des Hommes Lausanne (TdH – L)  
Tkiyet Um Ali
- \* German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW)  
UAE Red Crescent (UAERC)
- \* Un ponte per (UPP)
- \* UNDP
- \* UNESCO
- \* UNFPA
- \* UN-Habitat
- \* UNHCR
- \* UNICEF
- \* UNODC
- \* UNOPS
- \* UNRWA
- \* UN Women
- \* War Child Holland (WCH)
- \* WFP
- \* WHO
- \* World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
- \* World Vision (WV)  
Yarmouk Ba'qa Centre
- \* YMCA  
Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development (ZENID)

# OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	TOTAL
ActionAid	2,236,900	1,689,000				3,925,900
ACF		3,208,512				3,208,512
ADRA	500,000					500,000
ACTED	10,890,000	923,000		3,342,000		15,155,000
Al Majmouaa		290,000				290,000
ALPHA		162,913				162,913
AMEL		1,669,050				1,669,050
ARDD-Legal Aid	170,000					170,000
AVSI	390,000	1,592,500				1,982,500
CARE International	5,800,000					5,800,000
Caritas	1,192,372					1,192,372
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC)		17,617,760				17,617,760
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)					650,000	650,000
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT)	2,000,000	200,000				2,200,000
Children without Borders	193,900					193,900
CISP		3,035,581				3,035,581
CHF	1,535,000	855,000				2,390,000
DRC	2,715,000	71,998,299		1,560,000		76,273,299

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	TOTAL
Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance	840,000					<b>840,000</b>
FAO	8,176,500	8,530,500	12,506,000		902,000	<b>30,115,000</b>
FPSC	175,000	847,125				<b>1,022,125</b>
GVC/Muslim Aid		4,927,531				<b>4,927,531</b>
HI	6,000,000	11,071,600				<b>17,071,600</b>
Heartland Alliance International (HAI)		594,999				<b>594,999</b>
Institute for Family Health / Noor Al Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF)	700,437					<b>700,437</b>
ICMC	1,680,000					<b>1,680,000</b>
IMC	6,804,094	875,000				<b>7,679,094</b>
IOM	2,521,728	14,900,000	9,330,000	25,475,000	1,825,272	<b>54,052,000</b>
IOCC	1,072,000	13,186,900				<b>14,258,900</b>
IRD	6,900,000	17,754,809				<b>24,654,809</b>
IRC	6,389,000	6,196,700		715,000		<b>13,300,700</b>
INTERSOS	5,250,000	2,901,625				<b>8,151,625</b>
Islamic Relief (IR)	2,100,000	50,491,329				<b>52,591,329</b>
JEN	4,310,000					<b>4,310,000</b>
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	1,153,804					<b>1,153,804</b>
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)	14,844,637					<b>14,844,637</b>
LDS Charities	35,748					<b>35,748</b>
Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)		51,000				<b>51,000</b>

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	TOTAL
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	4,000,000					4,000,000
Madrasati Initiative	1,336,724					1,336,724
Makassed		166,200				166,200
Medair	4,568,000	15,066,740				19,634,740
Médecins du Monde (MDM)	2,550,000	196,287				2,746,287
Mercy Corps (MC)	21,157,000	10,902,894				32,059,894
Movement for Peace (MPDL)	250,003					250,003
NICCOD	339,722					339,722
NRC	21,050,000	19,404,464		2,000,000		42,454,464
Operation Mercy	500,000					500,000
Oxfam GB	11,412,500	11,805,084				23,217,584
PU-AMI	1,900,000	7,136,430				9,036,430
Qatar Red Crescent	1,500,000					1,500,000
Questscope	600,000					600,000
Refugee Education Trust (RET)		5,328,250				5,328,250
Relief International (RI)	4,397,208	3,296,875				7,694,083
Restart		50,000				50,000
Rene Moawad Foundation (RMF)		675,000				675,000
Royal Health Awareness Society	500,000					500,000
Safadi Foundation		324,000				324,000
Save the Children International (SCI)	18,299,250	13,824,290		200,000	1,649,000	33,972,540

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	TOTAL
Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)	650,000					<b>650,000</b>
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)		662,424				<b>662,424</b>
SHEILD		1,947,600				<b>1,947,600</b>
Solidarités International		3,688,160				<b>3,688,160</b>
Terre des Hommes (TdH)					586,000	<b>586,000</b>
Terre des Hommes – Italia (TdH-I)		1,000,000				<b>1,000,000</b>
Terre des Hommes – Lausanne (TdH-L)	500,000	581,000				<b>1,081,000</b>
THW (German Federal Agency for Technical Relief)	1,800,000					<b>1,800,000</b>
Un Ponte Per (UPP)	900,000			284,034		<b>1,184,034</b>
UNDP	5,800,000	9,895,000	700,000			<b>16,395,000</b>
UNESCO	2,459,392	3,712,500		3,500,000		<b>9,671,892</b>
UNFPA	10,300,000	3,790,306	6,675,000	4,950,000	795,000	<b>26,510,306</b>
UN-HABITAT	1,250,000	3,976,000		6,371,856	850,000	<b>12,447,856</b>
UNHCR	352,605,000	372,141,852	207,750,000	162,350,371	42,325,480	<b>1,167,172,703*</b>
UNICEF	150,881,021	125,426,407	33,895,000	44,247,429	1,742,550	<b>360,192,407**</b>
UNODC		260,000				<b>260,000</b>
UNOPS	5,500,000					<b>5,500,000</b>
UNRWA		65,087,136				<b>70,005,413***</b>
UN WOMEN	1,450,000			450,000		<b>1,900,000</b>
War Child Holland (WCH)		2,714,815				<b>2,714,815</b>
WFP	236,158,031	239,798,101	99,134,514	51,939,803	14,880,682	<b>641,911,131</b>
WHO	9,200,000	30,962,000	2,400,000	3,473,480	500,000	<b>46,535,480</b>

Agencies	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	TOTAL
<b>World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)</b>		3,404,495				<b>3,404,495</b>
<b>World Vision</b>	6,187,000	22,654,850				<b>28,841,850</b>
<b>YMCA</b>		739,500				<b>739,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>976,576,971</b>	<b>1,216,189,393</b>	<b>372,390,514</b>	<b>310,858,973</b>	<b>66,705,984</b>	<b>2,981,640,112</b>

Government Plans included in the RRP	Jordan	Lebanon	TOTAL
	380,700,000	449,634,864	<b>830,334,864</b>

\* Including US\$ 30 million for regional management and coordination, reinforcement of capacities in view of the Humanitarian Admissions Programme and provisions to cater to the needs of Syrian refugees beyond the five countries making up the Regional Response Plan.

\*\* UNICEF has established a Syria Crisis Hub within its Middle East and North Africa Regional Office to provide coordinated technical and operational support to the six country offices responding to the Syria crisis. The hub has allowed for more streamlined and effective support to country offices, a more rational use of resources and improved coordination across countries. From January to December 2013, UNICEF requires a total of US\$ 4 million for multi-sectoral technical support to countries affected by the crisis.

\*\*\* Including US\$ 4,918,277 for regional management and support to Palestine refugees ex-Syria beyond Lebanon.



Refugee during a protection counselling  
interview in Zarqa, Jordan.  
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# ANNEX 2

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AJEM	Association Justice et Misericorde
AKWS Jordan	Al Kitab wa Sunna
Al Majmoua	Lebanese Association for Development
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ALPHA	Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action
AMERA	Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
ARRD	ARRD – Legal Aid
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CADER	Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform
CBAW	child bearing age women
CBO	community-based organization
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation International
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre
CPIE	Child Protection in Emergency
CRI	Core Relief Items
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVO	Civil Development Organization
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture
DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DoH	Directorate of Health
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	early childhood development



EmST	Emergency Support Team
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance
FGAC	Family Guidance and Awareness Centre
FSPC	Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura
GoE	Government of Egypt
Gol	Government of Iraq
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GoT	Government of Turkey
GSO	General Security Office
HAI	Heartland Alliance International
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCW	Healthcare Worker
HI	Handicap International
HIS	Health Information System
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	Islamic Charitable Society
IFH/NHF	Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League
IM	Information Management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief

IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JOHUD	Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KG	Kindergarden
KHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
KnK	Children without Borders
KR	Kurdistan Region
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MC	Mercy Corps
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Support
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoMD	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policy
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MPDL	Movement for Peace
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAJMAH	National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODWC	Organization for the Development of Women and Children
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary health care
PoC	person of concern
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
PSTIC	Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
PWD	person with disabilities
QIP	quick impact project
QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
QRTA	Queen Rania teacher Academy
RET	Refugee Education Trust
RH	reproductive health
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
RI	Relief International
RMF	Rene Mouawad Foundation
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SCI	Save the Children International
SCJ	Save the Children Jordan
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDC	Social Development Centre
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SHEILD	Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development

SI	Solidarites International
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
TCN	third-country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes
TdH-I	Terre des Hommes Italia
TdH-L	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
THW	German Federal Agency for Technical Relief
UA/SC	unaccompanied and separated children
UAERC	UAE Red Crescent
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
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRF	World Rehabilitation Fund
WVI	World Vision International
WVI	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZENID	Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against  
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan  
early in the morning in November 2012.  
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