

2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Basic needs





G. Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter response

Lead Agency	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UN-HABITAT, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Terre des Hommes (TDH), Tadamon, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League (CAKL), Save the Children, Plan International.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items. 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved. 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$20,696,598		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$11,867,050	US\$6,854,250	US\$1,975,298
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$31,840,920		
Contact Information	Ziad Ayoubi, ayoubi@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

By October 2013, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Resala, and Caritas had assessed the vulnerability of over 80,000 individuals. Beneficiaries of cash assistance have been selected based on 14 pre-set eligibility criteria. This set of criteria includes disabled persons, unaccompanied children, persons with serious medical conditions, older refugees, victims of violence and torture and female-headed households. Home visits have been conducted to complete the selection of beneficiaries and provide counselling for them.

Cash-based interventions have been diversified in order to respond to different needs of vulnerable families. In addition to monthly payments that have been distributed regularly to 54,000 most vulnerable individuals, a winterization programme is planned targeting vulnerable individuals and one-off/emergency payments have been distributed to 6,000 individuals during the first half of the year. The political and security situation in the country delayed the implementation of cash based interventions in some areas, including Damietta, where a partner faced difficulties in getting the needed permit to work with UNHCR from national authorities, resulting in the delay of assistance to refugees in this area.

The rate of monthly assistance is harmonized with the regular programme for non-Syrians to ensure equity among refugees in Egypt. The scattering of Syrian refugees in Egypt and their presence in some remote governorates is considered one of the major challenges. Currently, UNHCR implementing partners have a presence in four different governorates: Damietta, Alexandria, Giza

and Cairo. However, with refugees living outside of these main areas, additional assistance given in a wider geographic area is planned for 2014.

As of August 2013, the capacity of field teams has been significantly increased in order to respond to the emerging needs of Syrian refugees. IRW established a new branch for cash assistance in order to clear the backlog of assessments and reduce waiting periods. Resala and Caritas also distribute unconditional cash assistance.

The deterioration of protection environment for Syrian refugees and the increase in rents have limited the capacity of Syrian households in finding accommodation. In 2013, several evictions have been reported and emergency support was provided.

Following UNHCR's livelihood strategy established in 2012, the self-reliance programme targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt began in mid 2013 with encouraging results. Livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees will help to decrease dangerous coping mechanisms as well as exposure to trafficking, early marriage, survival sex and exploitation. The project enables Syrian refugees in Egypt to be self-reliant and the number of refugees dependent on financial assistance to be reduced. Priority is given to women at risk and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Community-based protection mechanisms are created to accompany wage and self-employment risks.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	250,000

The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt have been facing challenges in responding to their households' basic needs. Savings have been considered the main source of income for Syrians arriving to Egypt in 2012. These savings have significantly depleted and many Syrians arriving in Egypt in the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets. In this framework, 79 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have indicated that they face difficulties in paying their housing rent. Participants in the focus group discussion held in 6th of October city mentioned that charity organizations that used to provide Syrians with subsidized rent, cash or household items were shut down after June 30 following the regime change, leading to a significant deterioration in material assistance.

According to the joint needs assessment conducted in September 2013, cash assistance, housing support and income generation have been identified as top priorities by Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees equipped with professional and vocational skills have been searching for jobs in Egypt and a good number of them are employed. In this framework, 43 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have noted that salary is their main source of income.

This indicates clearly that Syrians are getting jobs in Egypt, including women respondents who indicated they were working in areas such as cooking and sewing. However, participants in focus group discussions mentioned that, *“Syrians are suffering from difficult working conditions namely long working hours combined with very low salaries.”*

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall number of organizations involved in this sector will increase and a revised division of labour will help in reaching all Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. In addition, UNHCR and its partners in Egypt will implement the Refugee Assistance and Implementation System (RAIS), which helps to keep refugee information up to date, provide targeted assistance and reduce fraud. The operation will also pilot a OneCard system so that UN agencies and partners will be able to provide assistance through a single platform. Agencies participating in the basic needs and livelihoods sector will work together to achieve three objectives: 1) the refugee population has sufficient basic and domestic items; 2) their self-reliance and livelihoods are improved, and that 3) shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.

In order to protect Syrian vulnerable households from negative coping mechanisms, unconditional cash-based interventions will continue to be implemented. Those interventions will target only vulnerable households with either one-off payments (winterization or emergency) or monthly payments that last between three months and one year according to 14 pre-set vulnerability groups. In order to complete the prioritization of households, social assessment interviews will be conducted with registered Syrian households to identify beneficiaries. Due to the increased vulnerabilities, protection risks, and destitution, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the population (175,000 individuals) will benefit from cash based interventions in 2014. Assisting vulnerable households will continue to be one of the priority interventions for UNHCR and its partners in Egypt.

The self-reliance programme will be expanded to target around 10 per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and members of host communities to achieve either self-employment or wage-employment. This support will limit reliance on humanitarian aid, promote positive coping mechanisms, and be more sustainable over the long term. Beneficiaries may receive training, business advice, job placement, and seed grants to start up micro businesses. Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria will be targeted with self-reliance activities in 2014. An online social network for employment will be established in 2014 to enhance job matching programmes. In interviews with refugee women, they called for the development of wage-earning opportunities for themselves, their spouses and the younger adults living with them. Technical training for youth and women (refugees and host communities) will be provided in targeted areas with focus on furniture and food processing sectors in Damietta and Alexandria. Job matching and training components will be implemented in collaboration with outreach programmes in order to capitalize on community centres established by UNHCR and partners to serve Syrian households.

In collaboration with UN-HABITAT, emergency accommodation will be provided for vulnerable families in transitional and temporary apartments. This activity was implemented in 2013 but needs to be expanded to cover Damietta and Alexandria in addition to Greater Cairo. The estimated number of persons who will benefit from this emergency service during 2014 is 15,000 individuals. Vulnerable Syrian households will also be supported to find decent accommodation especially through facilitation of negotiation with landlords and promotion of protective environment for newly settled families. This activity will be essential to protect households, in particular women and children, from either exploitation or eviction. In this framework, conditional cash assistance will be provided to up to 700 households. A shelter strategy is currently being developed by UNHCR in collaboration with UN-Habitat for Syrian refugees in Egypt, which aims to make the most of the Egyptian surplus in housing infrastructure, building on the social support systems and structures that refugees have already established to manage their housing issues. The shelter-related activities of this plan will look closely at the different coping strategies by the refugee community and will consider alleviating negative ones. It will also set up channels to facilitate legal and real estate consultations to refugees and to provide better access to information on availability of housing and access to it and to basic urban services. These actions will be made possible through effective partnership with urban administration in order to develop area-based shelter solutions. Parallel to that is the continuous work of promoting co-existence and inclusion with the host community.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided		250.000		National	15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		UNHCR, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
Objective 1					15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/ business facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.237.899	282.750	260.000	695.149	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.2 Access to wage employment facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	930.800	199.550	260.000	471.250	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services initiative), Resala, Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.3 Vocational training/technical skills provided		5000	1.000	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.728.649	659.750	520.000	548.899	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, The Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Objective 2					3.897.348	1.142.050	1.040.000	1.715.298	

Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided		15.000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227.500	227.500			UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Terre des Hommes, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), Plan International
Output 3.2 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided		5000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845.000	260.000	325.000	260.000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
Objective 3		15.000			1.072.500	487.500	325.000	260.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	250.000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	175.000
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	250.000
# of men and women provided with guidance on business and labour market opportunities	17.400
# of men and women receiving cash/vouchers for business start up	3.100
# of men and women registered in job placement services	6.200
# of men and women gaining employment through the self-reliance programme	5.000
# of men and women provided with technical skills training	9.500
# of men and women receiving training certification	5.300
# of emergency shelters provided	5.000
# of men and women receiving emergency shelters	15.000
# of shelters repaired	500
# of households receiving cash grants for rental accomodation (conditional)	700

Basic Needs, Livelihoods and Shelter - Summary Requirements					Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	Total Requirements (US\$)	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
		Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
	20.696.598	11.867.050	6.854.250	1.975.298	11.144.322

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
CRS	800,000	500,000	300,000
IOM	700,297	500,000	200,297
PLAN	205,000	133,250	71,750
SCI	545,000	354,250	190,750
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNHCR	28,390,623	18,609,098	9,781,525
Total	31,840,920	20,696,598	11,144,322

K. Core Relief Items response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	Save the Children, IRC, IOM, DRC, ACTED, Triangle GH, Mercy Corps, ACF, IYL, IRW		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees upon arrival into Iraq 2. Replacement of Core Relief Items 3. Provision of Core Relief Items based on seasonal requirements 4. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$20,684,932		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,684,932		
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$62,261,757		
Contact Information	Inge Colijn, colijn@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The provision of Core Relief Items (CRI) has been a key component of the response to the Syrian refugee emergency in Iraq and supports the protection of this vulnerable population. Thus far in the KR alone, UNHCR procured and distributed nearly 30,000 blankets, 133,000 quilts, over 26,000 hygiene kits, 55,000 jerry cans, 25,000 kitchen sets, 124,000 mattresses, 26,000 plastic tarpaulins, 20,000 stoves, 60,000 sanitary napkins and 150,000 baby diapers to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp settings. In addition, IOM has so far procured and distributed over 12,000 kits, assisting more than 55,000 Syrian refugees in camps and non-camps settings.

Between 15 August and mid-September over 40,000 Syrian nationals fleeing the armed conflict and violence in their home country, entered the KR of Iraq. Upon arrival to the camps, each refugee family received an “on arrival” CRI kits consisting of mattresses, one hygiene kit, one kitchen set, quilts, kerosene and water jerry can, one stove and a fan. In addition, ongoing replacement of CRI has been occurring in already established camps in Domiz and Al Qa'im. The activities under this sector was challenged by the absence of a clear mapping as to where the new arrivals and uncertainty of the placement of the refugees when they cross the border. As a result the sector has often had to react to needs rather than being proactive with kits available upon arrival at a logical destination.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The priority needs as identified by the Sectoral Working Group are:

- Provision of CRI kits on arrival
- Replacement of CRIs
- Provision of CRIs based on seasonal requirements
- Enhanced logistics distribution and capacity for Core Relief Items

These priorities include both Camp and Non-Camp refugee populations, as well as a consideration of the host community.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	100%	100%
Non-camp	40%	40%

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The strategy for the distribution modality of Core Relief Items implies blanket coverage of the camp population, particularly with regard to seasonal variations (e.g. winterization items), and a focus on EVIs among refugees in non-camp setting.

In addition, the broader non-camp population will be supported via the distribution of physical CRI or vouchers allowing the purchase of these items. The CRI will be broad in scope, and may include household items, clothing, shoes and kerosene. Partners engaged in activities targeting non-camp population include Triangle GH, DRC, ACTED, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, IOM, ACF and IRC.

Camp based populations will be supported with CRIs by UNHCR, through a broad coverage with regard to household items. Other partners including DRC, Save the Children, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACF and IRC will supplement these distributions with specific CRIs.

In addition to the replacement of CRIs, the distribution of seasonal CRI to cover winterization for Syrian refugees in camps and non-camp settings is a fundamental part of CRIs distribution both in Iraq's Kurdistan Region as well as Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees at a logical point upon arrival into Iraq.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Procurement of Core Relief Items to cover expected influx as indicated in RRP6.	54,681	27,766	4,686	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	4,200,944	4,200,944			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Objective 1	54,681	27,766	4,686		4,200,944	4,200,944			
Objective 2. Replacement of Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Mapping analysis and vulnerability assessment to identify requirements for the replacement of CRI//SEE COMMENTS	15000	30000	5,000	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah	450,000	450,000			ACTED, IOM
Output 2.2 Procurement of Core Relief Items in a sufficient capacity to allow for replacement to occur.	105356	44027	4,665	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	7,645,892	7,645,892			UNHCR, IRC, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps
Objective 2	120,356	74,027	9,665		8,095,892	8,095,892			

Objective 3. Provision of Core Relief Items due to the seasonal requirements.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Procurement of Core Relief Items that are appropriate for the seasonal conditions	160.000	152046	5.752	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	6.108.055	6.108.055			UNHCR, DRC, Triangle GH, IOM, Save the Children, ACF, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Objective 3	160.000	152.046	5.752		6.108.055	6.108.055			

Objective 4. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Establishment of a distribution management system across the refugee community for Core Relief Items.	73100	12248	1.876	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah	2.120.500	2.120.500			DRC, ACTED, IRC, Mercy Corps
Output 4.2 Warehousing and transportation of Core Relief Items across Iraq.	8141	12208	1.876	Erbil and Suleimaniyah	159.541	159.541			Mercy Corps
Objective 4	81.241	24.456	3.752		2.280.041	2.280.041			

Sector indicators	Target
" # of households receiving core relief items	550
# of households receiving seasonal support	1.946

CRIs - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	20.684.932	20.684.932				41.576.825

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Core Relief Items in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,367,600	1,366,800	2,000,800
ACTED	2,354,960	1,294,160	1,060,800
DRC	10,500,000	3,575,000	6,925,000
IOM	9,100,000	4,050,000	5,050,000
IRC	2,330,000	1,160,000	1,170,000
Mercy Corps	4,286,435	3,180,950	1,105,485
SCI	2,911,731	1,345,526	1,566,205
TGH TRIANGLE GH	1,084,800	564,800	520,000
UNHCR	26,326,231	4,147,696	22,178,535
Total	62,261,757	20,684,932	41,576,825

L. Cash response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and CARE		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, HI, ICMC, IRC, INTERSOS, JRC (IFRC, SRC, GRC), ⁱ Medair, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, TGH, UNHCR, WVI.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan. 2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to women, girls, boys and men. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$65,819,064		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$14,480,971	US\$51,338,093	
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$107,631,773		
Contact Information	Volker Schimmel, schimmel@unhcr.org Kate Washington, kate.washington@jo.care.org		
Gender Marker	2A		
<p>ⁱ The Jordanian Red Crescent in collaboration with International Red Cross and Red Crescent members are not part of the RRP 6 appeal as the IFRC has its own separate appeal for Syria Refugees. Nonetheless, they are active members of the Cash Sector and their activities are reported under RRP 6 for coordination and clarity.</p>			

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Cash Sector partners provide three types of cash assistance depending on the particular profile of the beneficiary family:

- Regular monthly cash assistance or time-bound monthly assistance;
- One-off or staggered urgent cash assistance to address a specific financial shock or need that is not covered by other forms of available assistance (medical, legal, protection, etc.);
- Seasonal or specific assistance including winterization support or support for new arrivals.⁹³

Cash Sector partners have shown that cash as a modality for providing assistance is the most flexible and responsive means to augment the work of other sectors and provide supplementary assistance to the most vulnerable, in order to address additional needs not covered by other forms of assistance/sectors. The Cash Sector has had significant influence on other sectors and has served as an important reference and critical advisory point on urban programming for all sectors. Additionally, Cash Sector members have contributed regularly to the updating of baseline data available on urban refugees and propelled the work on the standardization of a vulnerability and

⁹³ The Food Security Sector also provides cash for food vouchers the achievements in this area are discussed in the corresponding chapter.

eligibility criteria. Sector standards have been elaborated in 2013 vis-à-vis criteria for urgent – and separately for regular – cash assistance, for the levels of assistance. A referral system has been successfully tested and more integrated coordination – also with partners working on shelter and NFIs in relation to winterization – has been accomplished.

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation work consistently demonstrates that both Syrian male- and female-headed households consider cash assistance to be the most dignified form of assistance, one which allows them to make their own choices and address the specific needs of their families. Cash has also been shown to be one way to address or mitigate the threat of child labour.

By September 2013, in close collaboration with other sectors, partners of the Cash Sector have successfully:

- Accessed and assisted 24,930 families with regular cash assistance;
- Accessed and assisted 8,246 families with urgent cash assistance;
- Provided 9,268 families with seasonal assistance (during the first two months of 2013);
- Made significant progress in terms of aligning vulnerability and eligibility criteria as well as levels/standardization of assistance;
- Established a good working coordination mechanism to mitigate the threat of duplication in areas where multiple actors are providing assistance. Strong linkages have furthermore been developed with the Food Security Sector and WFP's voucher programme.
- Been able to intervene with cash assistance, in particular urgent cash assistance, to fill gaps in other service provision and address needs that others cannot.

While the influx of Syrian refugees did not reach the levels predicted in the RRP5, the need for cash assistance in non-camp settings still outpaced the collective ability of the humanitarian community to cover all the needs and needs assessments continue to demonstrate that the majority of Syrian households in non-camp settings (urban and rural areas) are still in need of ongoing livelihood support (cash assistance). Without other opportunities for legal means to secure livelihoods for their families, it is expected that by the end of 2013, cash transfer programmes will cover only 60 per cent of the comprehensive humanitarian needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men living in urban/rural areas. The humanitarian needs are calculated in aggregating the October 2013 baseline vulnerability per governorate where it was established that, depending on the location, 30–55 per cent of the registered refugee population is vulnerable. Additionally, both male and female household heads who face mobility challenges or are housebound face considerable challenges in ensuring the wellbeing of their families and accessing services, in particular households headed by females, the elderly, and/or people with disabilities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	N/A
Non-camp refugees	600,000	137,500
Other affected population	700,000	44,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

The humanitarian community in Jordan will continue to provide cash assistance only to families in non-camp settings. No Cash-for-Work initiatives following livelihoods support logic have been proposed for the camps under RRP6. The focus therefore is on the population outside the camps. Continued assessment by the UN and partners provides evidence that the vulnerability profiles and thus needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men are very diverse depending on the area of operation within Jordan, the length of time in-country and the social and economic background of families.

The Cash Sector established a baseline at the beginning of October 2013, which differentiates the projected aggregate vulnerabilities by governorate. Applying a weighted average of these individual profiles, it can be assumed that given the current context there will be a vulnerability rate of at least 40 per cent of the refugee population nationwide applying the aforementioned baseline. Identified sub-groups will be exhibiting higher levels of vulnerability (as above female-headed households, households headed by people with disabilities and/or elderly people, etc.). This ratio is based on assessments based on aligned criteria of over 60,000 families conducted by UNHCR and corroborated by partners where assessments have been conducted in the same governorate. This means that 40 per cent of registered Syrian refugees will be in need of cash transfer, which can range from one-time cash support to a transitional time-bound monthly cash transfer or even open-ended monthly cash support depending on the particular profile of the beneficiary family.

At the same time, in the absence of readily available livelihood opportunities for Syrians in Jordan, and thus the difficult challenges for refugees outside camps to make ends meet, the resilience of each refugee household will continue to dwindle throughout 2014. Additionally, cash assistance is very important to reduce immediate risks of sexual and gender-based violence such as early marriage and transactional sex, particularly for women and girls.

Current predictions suggest this will cause an increase of vulnerabilities annually by at least 20 per cent, a rate that will continue to rise if external shocks to the household economies occur. A critical element in this is the continued close cooperation with the Food Security Sector in order to determine what kind of approach will be taken to refine the targeting of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in 2014.

In light of the needs and priorities outlined above the Cash Sector will move into 2014 with a strategy that connects humanitarian projects (i.e. short and medium-term) to projects related to self-generated income and the continued development activities of both the International Community

and the GoJ (i.e. longer-term development initiatives). The main obstacle in fully activating this is the lack of an enabling context when it comes to self-reliance initiatives.

Given that it cannot be readily assumed that self-reliance initiatives will be activated within the lifetime of the RRP6, the priority for Cash Sector partners remains the immediate (and if necessary sustained) provision of cash assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian families. Sector partners are in agreement that this requires the further consolidation of processes of identification, eligibility determination and monitoring and are committed to developing sector wide standards that will ensure equitable, targeted and efficient provision of cash assistance.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2014, Cash Sector partners will provide the following types of targeted support on the basis of coordinated assessment and evidence-based needs: urgent cash assistance to mitigate financial shocks and any immediate critical needs; time bound/ongoing cash assistance; and seasonal or other one-off cash assistance to over 137,000 vulnerable Syrian individuals (through the head of household).

All other forms of conditional cash assistance will be provided through the specific sector of intervention, i.e. cash for rent by the Shelter Sector partners. Nonetheless, the Cash Sector will continue to act as an advisory body and resource-sharing forum for actors using cash as a modality to provide assistance.

The Cash Sector response strategy will emphasize the link between much-needed/immediate humanitarian assistance and more durable interventions informed by developmental approaches. All Cash Sector responses will seek to support the work of the Host Community Platform and other local development efforts.

Sector partners recognize and are committed to ensuring that all cash interventions are designed and implemented on the basis of the careful assessment of the Syrian population, changes over time and a thorough analysis of the specific needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men.

The success of the sector response strategy (and its regular review) will therefore critically hinge on the contributions made under the second objective of coordination, where the sector will standardize modalities of work. These will include sector-wide:

- Collection of joint baseline data and a combination of humanitarian profiling (specific needs of households headed by males, females, people with disabilities, etc.);
- Assessment of family gender dynamics in access to and use of cash assistance;
- Vulnerability assessments and eligibility criteria which are gender-sensitive and will work to ensure that men and women have equitable access to cash and are able to use it;⁹⁴

⁹⁴ In specific cases where there is concern that women and girls may not be able to use cash assistance (access market space due to protection or cultural/religious reasons) Cash partners will refer cases to other sectors that may be better placed to address specific needs.

- Cash distribution methods;
- Post distribution monitoring and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of changing needs at the area and household level.

Standardized tools and assessments will be shared with other sectors and all cash assistance will be closely coordinated with both cash and non-cash assistance provided by other sectors in particular Food Security, Shelter, Protection, WASH and Health. The Cash Sector will commit under Objective 2 to furthering in particular the standardization of vulnerability, assessment and monitoring tools, which will also be available to related sectors where close coordination is a must. The challenge in 2014 will be using limited means to reply to humanitarian needs that out stretch the ability of any single actor to respond. The Cash Sector approach to targeting lends itself to cross-sectoral references, which if integrated fully, should turn cash transfers into either a short-term stop-gap measure as other assistance is being rolled out or into a cash complement that covers the remaining needs that cannot be covered by other types of assistance provided across other sectors.

Cross-sector partners provide clear evidence that there are and will always be families in need of cash transfers to support themselves in a situation of displacement and the Cash Sector is committed to addressing the needs of the majority of those families with priority given to the most vulnerable. At the same time, Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan enjoy access to many basic services, which, if strengthened appropriately, can respond to their needs. Therefore, it will be important to both:

- Observe and support the positive (formal and informal) coping strategies of Syrian women, girls, boys, and men, that continue to evolve and further develop them wherever possible;
- Support the local social security nets and infrastructure.

Finally, Cash Sector partners recognize that vulnerable women, girls, boys and men in displacement face specific challenges and protection issues and that household gender dynamics change and affect the equitable access of family members to assistance; therefore, Sector members will continue to monitor the impact of and access to cash assistance for all household members and changes over time.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable SYR as well as JOR affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of equitable urgent cash assistance		45.000	13.500	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	12.565.017	11.606.823	958.194		ACTED, CARE, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC Interos, IRC, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHCR WVI
Output 1.2 Provision of equitable regular cash assistance		92.500	22.500	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa)	38.408.968	2.140.323	36.268.645		ACF, ACTED, Caritas, DRC, HI, Interos, IRC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, Save the Children International, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Provision of equitable seasonal assistance		92.500	8.000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	14.722.775	733.825	13.988.950		ACF, AVSI, CARE, HI, MEDAIR, UNHCR
Objective 1					65.696.760	14.480.971	51.215.789		

Objective 2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to MWBG.								
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Standardized and gender-sensitive modalities and monitoring mechanisms developed				Amman Governorate	122.304	122.304	122.304	UNHCR
Objective 2					122.304	122.304	122.304	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	343.733
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	262.148
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	145.500
# of standards developed (i.e. criteria, PDM, levels of assistance, ...)	5

CASH - Summary Requirements					
			Requirements Jan-June 2014		Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	65.819.064	14.480.971	51.338.093		41.812.709

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Cash in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,720,000	2,232,000	1,488,000
ACTED	4,600,000	2,760,000	1,840,000
AVSI	300,758	180,455	120,303
CARE International	13,500,000	8,100,000	5,400,000
Caritas	635,593	381,356	254,237
DRC	3,629,500	2,177,700	1,451,800
Global Communities	28,000	16,800	11,200
HI	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
ICMC	375,000	225,000	150,000
INTERSOS	651,000	390,600	260,400
IRC	3,350,000	2,010,000	1,340,000
Medair	1,915,200	1,149,120	766,080
Mercy Corps	260,000	156,000	104,000
Oxfam	1,983,105	1,189,863	793,242
PU-AMI	1,880,000	1,128,000	752,000
SCI	10,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	234,000	140,400	93,600
UNHCR	56,772,883	34,063,730	22,709,153
WVI	696,734	418,040	278,694
Total	107,631,773	65,819,064	41,812,709

K. Non-Food Items (NFI) response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and NRC		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Jordan, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MPDL, Medair, Mercy Corps, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, TDH, TGH, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, WarChild UK, WVI		
Objectives	10. Ensure that the basic household needs of women, girls, boys and men are met.		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$62,526,184		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$35,146,852	US\$26,149,331	US\$1,230,000
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$104,210,306		
Contact Information	Maurice Bisau, bisaum@unhcr.org Hugh Earp, hugh.earp@nrc.no		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The NFI Sector has collectively continued to provide for the basic household needs of Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men living in Jordan.

In camp settings, meeting these household needs has happened in a variety of ways in parallel. Over 250,000 refugees arriving in Zaatari camp since 2012 have received NFIs such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene items. The high turnover of residents in Zaatari camp has presented a logistical challenge that was successfully addressed.

For people who are already in Zaatari camp, there is now a distribution centre for NFIs with dedicated mechanisms to identify and prioritize access for the most vulnerable in the camp. Either through this site or through agencies' own distribution capacity, regular distribution of items such as soap, diapers, sanitary items, and other essential hygiene materials has taken place. At the same time, distribution of other items, including clothing or items meeting specific needs (such as solar lamps) continues. Various agencies have also set up formal and informal post-distribution monitoring systems that highlight the extent to which the distributed items are used and respond to the needs as identified by beneficiaries.

Taking into account lessons learned from early 2013, focus is now moving towards ensuring sufficient thermal comfort for winter, including thermal insulation, a heat source and fuel supply. In the first two months of 2013 over 15,000 households were provided with these winterization items. With the development of Azraq, similar structures and processes have been put in place to ensure that the needs of refugees arriving there are also catered for.

Outside of camps, refugees have easier access to local markets to purchase the household items. The needs remain high, but these can often be met by the provision of cash to allow refugees to decide what they need. The NFI sector has focused primarily on the camp, but has coordinated with the Cash Sector to strengthen coverage in urban areas. In parallel, agencies continue to provide NFIs in response to indications that any cash provided would not be used to meet these needs. Within these populations, it has been a challenge to ensure that targeting has been sensitive to the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men. The NFI Sector will be establishing mechanisms to better target and monitor the impact of NFI support in 2014.

From January to September 2013, refugees in camp and non-camp settings have received over 90,000 jerry cans; over 140,000 hygiene kits; 430,000 blankets; 75,000 kitchen sets; over 8,000 heating stoves; 263,000 mattresses; and 67,000 clothes sets.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	350,000 ⁱⁱ
Non-camp refugees	600,000	74,500
Other affected population	700,000	40,500

i Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

ii This figure represents those who are transported to the camps, where they receive an initial NFI package, rather than those who then continue to stay in Zaatari.

Refugees arrive in Jordan with only the goods they can carry, many of which will have been sold or lost during flight. To enable refugees to resume normal daily activities such as cooking, washing and cleaning as quickly as possible, basic household items need to be provided.

The other major need in the camps is for disposable and consumable items and particularly hygiene items such as toothbrushes and toothpaste, female sanitary items, and diapers for babies. In Zaatari, such items are available on the market but the supply is not regular, and not all camp inhabitants have sufficient income to be able to buy the necessary items. In other camps, markets either do not exist yet or are underdeveloped.

In over 48,000 home visits to refugees in urban areas in 2012 and 2013, refugees consistently cite basic household items among their greatest unmet needs. Refugees outside the camp have access to regular markets, but state that they lack the ability to purchase their basic requirements, especially with significant expenditures of other important priorities, including food, rent, health and education. For households who have arrived with nothing and are residing in unfurnished apartments, NFIs are an essential part of their ability to maintain a basic standard of living. Even for households where one or more family members are working, surveys⁹¹ have highlighted the extent to which NFI can supplement and augment cash from work and reduce the shortfall between income and necessary expenditure. In similar surveys, most of the families with small children complain about high prices of baby diapers and other baby care items (powder, milk).

One clear commonality between both camp and non-camp refugees is the need for materials and items to mitigate the effects of harsh weather. This is particularly the case in winter, with refugees requiring heating sources and fuel, blankets and suitable warm clothing, appropriate for the conditions and the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Likewise, harsh weather conditions affect the host community so comparable support for the most vulnerable Jordanians is included in the response.

One particular challenge highlighted by assessments is of sexual and physical harassment, particularly of women, at NFI distribution sites.⁹²

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overarching objective of the NFI Sector in 2014 will be to ensure that the targeted population has access to the necessary items to fulfil their basic household needs.

In camps, this will be achieved through the ongoing provision of basic household items on arrival, for items such as blankets, mattresses, hygiene and water, sanitation and hygiene kits, and kitchen sets to accompany the welcome food package. In tandem, regular distribution of consumable items such as hygiene kits and sanitary materials will take place, as well as less frequent distribution of non-consumable NFIs to replace those worn out over time. For Zaatari, an assessment is currently being carried out to look at the differing needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men, in terms of NFIs, to see where these correlate with the usage and availability of NFIs in the camp. This will improve the knowledge of the sector in terms of more detailed and specific needs. In addition, a team dedicated to ensuring access to distribution sites for those with specific vulnerabilities such as mobility has been recently developed in order to ensure access for all.

91 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

92 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, March 2013.

To ensure that these items continue to match the differing needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men, both as they arrive at the camp and for the duration of their stay, the sector will encourage distributing agencies to standardize and undertake regular and structured assessments of the usage and availability of various NFIs in the camp. This could be also used to move towards an approach that better supports the markets in the camp, such as the provision of vouchers that can be redeemed for NFIs according to the needs and specificities of each household.

In non-camp settings, agencies will continue to provide items adjusted to the needs of the target population. This will include material assistance where a clear preference for this is indicated by beneficiaries, for example when cash would not be used to meet the needs, as well as the provision of conditional cash or vouchers designed to facilitate the purchase of necessary items.

Both in camp and non-camp settings, a more coordinated monitoring of distributions will be put in place, again to make sure that the materials continue to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Work also needs to take place on ensuring the manner of distribution is appropriate, and that women, girls, boys and men all have access to the materials and distribution sites. To this end, the NFI Sector will work with the Protection Sector and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse Task Force on developing codes of conduct and strengthening complaints mechanisms and accountability systems, with explicit reference to NFI distribution sites.

A large collective effort will also be made on mitigating the harsh weather conditions, in camp and non-camp settings. This will be done both for summer to ensure vulnerable people do not suffer from the effects of heat, and for winter to provide households with the means to stay warm. The latter can be achieved either through the provision of cash supplements to cover heating bills and associated costs, through vouchers for fuel and other items, or through the direct provision of fuel and a heater, depending on which is the most appropriate.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Ensure that the basic HH needs of MWBG are met.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of basic HH items (through material assistance or conditional cash support) for new arrivals and replenishment / replacement for longer-term populations	350.000	9.000	6.000	Country Wide (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'ra, Zaatri and Azraq Camp)	17.261.535	10.225.023	5.806.512	1.230.000	Mercy Corps, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, Save the Children International, TGH, UNHCR (NRC), ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas
Output 1.2 Provision of basic HH items to mitigate harsh weather conditions	157.501	13.000	12.000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Ma'ra, Tafleh, Zarqa, Za'atari, Cyber City Camp, and King Abdullah Park Camp)	27.162.553	21.645.829	5.516.724		ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, IOMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MEDAIR, MPDL, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, TDHI, TGH, UNHCR (NRC), WarChild UK, WVI

Output 1.3 Essential sanitary items provided	201.500	52.500	22.500	Country Wide (Ajlun Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Cyber City Camp, Irbid, King Abdullah Park Camp/Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	18.102.095	3.276.000	14.826.095	ACTED, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, LWF, MA, MPDL, OPM, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR (NRC), WVI
Objective 1					62.526.184	35.146.852	26.149.331	1.230.000

Sector indicators	Target
# of HH receiving basic HH items (disaggregated by MWBG)	198.575
# of HH receiving items for harsh weather conditions (disaggregated by MWBG)	455.600
# of individuals receiving essential sanitary items	1.151.570

NFI - Summary Requirements					
		Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
	62.526.184	35.146.852	26.149.331	1.230.000	41.684.122
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL					

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Non-Food Items in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	5,790,000	3,474,000	2,316,000
AVSI	262,840	157,704	105,136
CARE International	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Caritas	1,852,600	1,111,560	741,040
DRC	1,656,030	993,618	662,412
Global Communities	200,000	120,000	80,000
ICMC	580,000	348,000	232,000
IRW	250,000	150,000	100,000
JEN	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
JHAS	3,091,400	1,854,840	1,236,560
LWF	1,768,817	1,061,290	707,527
MA	330,000	198,000	132,000
Medair	1,528,000	916,800	611,200
Mercy Corps	3,750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
MPDL	60,000	36,000	24,000
NICCOD	835,000	501,000	334,000
NRC	14,250,000	8,550,000	5,700,000
OPM	260,000	156,000	104,000
PU-AMI	434,000	260,400	173,600
SCI	2,050,000	1,230,000	820,000
TDHI	322,000	193,200	128,800
TGH TRIANGLE GH	869,000	521,400	347,600
UNFPA	2,400,000	1,440,000	960,000
UNHCR	53,987,389	32,392,433	21,594,956
WarChild UK	98,730	59,238	39,492
WVI	3,584,500	2,150,700	1,433,800
Total	104,210,306	62,526,184	41,684,122

J. Basic Needs response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, MoSA		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, HWA, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Medair, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA, Oxfam, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, TdH-Italia, WVI UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter is provided without adverse effects. 2. The provision of necessary seasonal NFI for the winter is targeting newcomers. 3. Sufficient basic and domestic items, including stocks for emergency needs, are targeting newcomers shortly after arrival. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$77,444,514		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$47,339,195	US\$30,105,319	
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$149,090,198		
Contact Information	Charles Higgins, Higgins@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

As of September 2013, partners delivered basic non-food items (NFI) to some 212,000 Syrian refugee men, women, boys and girls for cooking, eating, sleeping and living with dignity. The main assistance provided was the NFI kit for new arrivals consisting of one blanket per person, four mattresses per family, a kitchen set of pots, pans, plates and utensils, two water storage containers, a hygiene kit of consumables such as sanitary items and soap plus diapers and other items for baby-care (if needed). Some partners could add a cooking stove to a limited number of beneficiaries at the beginning of the operation, as well as a dignity kit to women and adolescent girls including items to maintain feminine hygiene, clothing and a flashlight for their safety. During the winter months of 2012/2013 partners reported distributing vouchers for heating fuel to 110,000 persons and heating stoves to cover some 12,000. Almost all the NFI and fuel provided to date was sourced within Lebanon, benefiting local companies.

Partners worked to keep pace with new arrivals, although maintaining a high volume of procurement, transportation, and distribution of relief items, proved challenging given Lebanon's limited warehouse capacity, poor transport infrastructure and lack of suitable public facilities for use as distribution sites. Severe weather conditions during the winter also delayed some deliveries and security problems led to suspension of NFI distributions in Tripoli and Bekaa at certain times.

With no reception facilities in Lebanon, refugees move around the country to find accommodation and livelihoods opportunities and, consequently, they can be widely dispersed. This increases the challenge of locating and assisting newcomers, adding to the logistic costs and meaning that

some of them have been missed. It has also made it difficult for agencies to conduct quality needs assessment and tailor assistance according to these needs and the gender and age composition of the family. In the absence of a common database on the unregistered, partners believe that some households could access assistance by presenting themselves as newcomers more than once in different locations. Post-distribution monitoring of NFI was also insufficient and the impact of the assistance provided needs to be consistently evaluated in 2014.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian Refugees	1,500,000	540,228
Palestine Refugees from Syria	100,074	49,023
Affected Lebanese	1,500,000	14,713
Lebanese Returnees	50,000	21,137

Household surveys conducted by the agencies distributing NFI indicate that over 90 per cent of Syrians, PRS and Lebanese returnees arrive with almost no personal possessions, and most do not have the means to purchase them. To ensure a predictable response to their needs, the NFI Working Group has standardized a newcomer assistance package. Partners aim to provide any family found to be in need through assessment, with basic NFI assistance within two weeks of arrival.

Alleviating risks to health and hardship linked to harsh winter conditions is the most critical priority identified by partners. Conditions for those living in tents, tent-like structures, unfinished buildings or other poor shelter conditions, can be life-threatening. Providing for basic items including stoves, blankets and the means to buy heating fuel enables displaced persons to survive Lebanon's harsh winter without resorting to negative coping strategies such as taking exploitative work, survival sex or selling the few possessions they have.

It is projected that 524,000⁴⁸ refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable host community men, women, boys and girls within the overall targeted population will be in need of assistance during the 2013/2014 winter. They have been targeted based on their vulnerability status, the severity of the weather in their locations, the quality of their shelters, or other special needs they may have. Resources are available to provide blankets, winter clothing, heating stoves or cash and fuel until end 2013, however targeted families will continue to need support to meet fuel costs until March 2014, and newcomers also need extra support through the winter.

As vulnerabilities are expected to increase in 2014, a larger proportion of men, women, boys and girls will need support for winter 2014/2015, and the plan presented in RRP6 will be reviewed mid-year to ensure that targets match the reality.

48 Including some 140,000 children who will receive winter clothing (in-kind and in vouchers).

The capacity to respond to a sudden increase in new arrivals will need to be maintained in 2014. Although a contingency stock of NFI already exists, supplies need to be regularly replenished, and more warehouse capacity is still needed, especially in Akkar and the North.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2014 partners have agreed to focus efforts around three essential interventions:

1. Providing vulnerable men, women, boys and girls with the necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter without adverse affects;
2. Ensuring that newcomers have the necessary seasonal NFI pending registration;
3. Ensuring that newcomers have sufficient basic and domestic items, shortly after arrival, and maintaining a reserve stock for emergency needs.

So far as is possible, partners will target assistance to ensure that available resources reach the most vulnerable and are appropriate for the different needs of men, women, boys and girls. Partners will strengthen efforts to reduce security risks for women and adolescent girls at distribution points, including by ensuring gender balance in distribution teams and their obligation to report sexual exploitation and abuse informing them of the appropriate behaviour towards refugees⁴⁹. Establishing help desks at distribution sites will also better inform refugees about complaints' mechanisms.

Under objective 1, partners will target those that are most affected by harsh winter conditions. UNHCR and its partners will cover all refugees living in areas above 500 metres in elevation, while other agencies will concentrate on those living in informal settlements (ITS), unfinished buildings and others in the worst shelters. Partners will also assist persons with special needs, including vulnerable older persons, female-headed households and those with high dependency ratios, as well as vulnerable host community families, who will be identified by municipalities and verified by MoSA. Targeted households will be supported with a high thermal blanket per person plus US\$100 per month to cover fuel costs for the five winter months in 2014 (January-March and November-December). Newcomers will also be provided with a heating stove per household or US\$50 cash in lieu. Fuel will be provided as a cash transfer mostly through ATM cards, to avoid problems encountered with fuel vouchers last year. Children are especially vulnerable to cold and UNICEF and its partners will assist at least 100,000 children with in-kind winter clothing and vouchers in ITS and other forms of shelter in the most vulnerable locations, as well as providing fuel for heating schools.

Under objective 2, partners will provide newcomers who arrive during either of the two winter periods, with a one-off distribution of US\$150 in cash or voucher, to cover special winter needs on top of the regular NFI newcomer package. This will help them to survive until they are able to register and receive assistance under the regular winterization programme.

49 Secretary General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2003).

Assistance under objective 3 will target all projected Syrian, Palestine refugee, Lebanese and third country national newcomers with the basic in-kind NFI assistance package already outlined above, plus the WFP food parcel.

In 2014, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be set up for all programmes with significant cash components, starting with winterization (objective 1). Subsequently, if it proves feasible to extend the ATM cards to the unregistered refugee population once a central database to manage the system has been created, it may be possible to transform the entire newcomer assistance programme into cash through ATM transfers, achieving savings on logistics and enabling the initial assistance a newcomer receives to be tailored to their needs, based on gender and age.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Targeted population has the necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter without adverse affects										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 1.1 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided - all humanitarian agencies	540.250	196.550	14.700	13.700	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	41.701.790	41.701.790			ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, IOCC, IOM, Medair, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA, Oxfam, SCI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Tdh-Italia, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Objective 1						41.701.790	41.701.790			
Objective 2. Newcomer population has the necessary seasonal NFI for the winter										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 2.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided - all humanitarian agencies	155.850	18.000	1.250	1.350	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	5.637.405	5.637.405			ACTED, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, Intersos, Medair, Mercy Corps, SCI, Solidarités International, Tdh-Italia, UNRWA
Objective 2						5.637.405	5.637.405			

Objective 3. Newcomer population has sufficient basic and domestic items, shortly after arrival										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 3.1 Core relief items (CRI) provided - all humanitarian agencies	490,900	49,000	7,450	21,150	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	30,105,319		30,105,319		ACTED, AVSI, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, HWA, Intersos, IOM, Medair, Mercy Corps, MercyUSA, SCI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, Tdh-Italia, UNHCR, UNRWA
Objective 3						30,105,319		30,105,319		

Sector indicators	Target
# of HH receiving winter cash grants or vouchers for fuel (per month)	118,350 Jan -Mar
# of newcomer HH receiving winter cash grants	35,290 Jan -Mar
# of HH receiving CRI	113,700 Jan - Jun

Basic Needs - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014 (US\$)
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
GRAND TOTAL BASIC NEEDS SECTOR	77.444.514	47.339.195	30.105.319		71.645.684

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Basic Needs in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	5,860,300	2,624,200	3,236,100
AVSI	973,400	565,400	408,000
CARE	2,293,768	849,948	1,443,820
CHF	1,551,990	825,990	726,000
CLMC	2,997,696	1,633,696	1,364,000
DRC	29,565,000	16,734,000	12,831,000
GVC	1,322,500	701,100	621,400
HI	2,272,220	1,552,220	720,000
HWA	1,060,750	535,750	525,000
INTERSOS	1,168,000	600,800	567,200
IOCC	898,000	198,000	700,000
IOM	7,051,483	2,516,483	4,535,000
MC	867,000	594,000	273,000
MEDAIR	4,169,230	1,498,050	2,671,180
MU	1,360,000	680,000	680,000
OXFAM	3,904,800	1,952,400	1,952,400
SCI	7,032,776	3,658,026	3,374,750
SI	696,000	332,000	364,000
SIF	2,728,800	1,364,400	1,364,400
SOLIDAR	835,400	375,400	460,000
TDHI	1,535,700	384,000	1,151,700
UNHCR	61,215,489	30,920,489	30,295,000
UNICEF	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
UNRWA	2,471,396	1,282,162	1,189,234
WVI	258,500	66,000	192,500
Total	149,090,198	77,444,514	71,645,684

H. Basic Needs and Essential Services response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	IOM		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas. 2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items. 3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$60,855,140		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$28,335,700	US\$32,399,600	US\$119,840
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$134,259,380		
Contact Information	Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since January 2013 UNHCR has been assisting Syrian families accommodated in 21 camps with the provision of cooking facilities, including 34,760 hotplates, 39,500 mini-fridges and 36,260 cupboards, in coordination with AFAD and TRC. UNHCR has also provided a total of 8,000 kitchen sets including cooking pots, pans, and kitchen utensils to Syrian families. Some 18,500 tents were given to accommodate refugee families in camps; some to new arrivals and others for the replacement of the damaged tents. A total of 240,000 high thermal blankets are being provided to Syrian refugees as part of the winterization programme. UNHCR also procured 16,000 jerry cans, 40,000 sleeping mats, 80,000 medium blankets and 5 rub halls to address urgent needs. In addition, 518 wheelchairs were procured for persons with disabilities. Clothing (jeans and t-shirt) for some 65,000 children (age 2-17) were distributed in camps and 150,000 items of winter clothing will be provided.

IOM has been assisting Syrian refugees in the camps through distribution of essential non-food items (to date, 55,606 refugees have benefited from NFIs distributed through the TRC). Around 36,170 beneficiaries are using facilities provided to enhance WASH conditions in the camps through 25 container showers and water closets and nine dishwashing facilities established in the camps.

In coordination with the local authorities and AFAD, IOM provided four air conditioning units to health facilities serving Syrian refugees in Kirikhan where over 25,000 Syrian refugees are estimated to live.

A key challenge remains establishing harmonized vulnerability criteria as the majority of new arrivals are in need and detailed registration and vulnerability data is not available. Many non-camp refugees are not registered and therefore have not received NFI assistance. This remains

a challenge as their numbers exceed those in camps. It has been reported that one out of four non-camp Syrians is living in sub-standard conditions, therefore in need of NFI or cash assistance.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	300,000	100,000
Non-camp	700,000	200,000
New arrivals	450,000	450,000
Total	1,000,000	750,000

Although the total number of people in camps remains stable, new arrivals are transferred whenever space becomes available. All new arrivals are provided with NFIs and shelter including tents and containers. Although the GoT has indicated that the construction of new camps is not foreseen, the trend in arrivals has not decreased significantly, and it is therefore likely that more people will be accommodated in the camps. Ninety per cent of new arrivals in 2014 will be targeted and supported with basic NFI assistance should funding be available for Turkey through this document.

Over 300,000 non-camp refugees have been registered so far by the GoT. Although most of them are living in host communities or have rented apartments, they have not been provided with NFIs. The AFAD survey has indicated that one out of four non-camp refugee lives in inadequate conditions or in an open area. Therefore there will be a need to closely liaise with local authorities to identify these extremely vulnerable refugees and provide them with support to meet their basic needs. UNHCR has shared criteria for assessing vulnerabilities and persons with special needs with AFAD, which highlighted the need to target assistance in order to ensure that refugees do not have to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and survival sex. Non-camp refugees are exhausting their resources and struggling to make ends meet. Basic needs interventions are therefore being planned for 2014 to provide urgent support to vulnerable non-camp Syrians.

As refugees have lived in the camps for over two years now, hygiene conditions in some of the camps are moving below standard and will need to be enhanced in order to bring them back up to an acceptable level. To this end, water and sanitation improvements will be made including repair of drainage, maintenance of communal washing centres including hygienic toilets and hand washing facilities for children in schools. Guidance on WASH standards will also incorporate protection principles to ensure that facilities contribute to the protection of women, boys and girls in the camps.

Priorities

Based on a desk review, coordination meetings and feedback from the field, the basic need priorities will be as follows:

- Cover basic needs through provision of bedding, kitchen sets and hygiene materials.
- Cover some of the shelter and NFI needs of vulnerable persons identified throughout the year based on referral from local authorities and partners.
- Support the Government in providing shelter solutions for camp and non-camp Syrians.
- Cover winter needs for new arrivals in the camps and non-camp Syrian refugees through the provision/enhancement of shelter.
- Maintenance of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in camps.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Ensure that new arrivals are provided with essential NFIs

As the GoT is managing the overall response to the Syria crisis, no joint inter-agency assessment was undertaken by UN agencies. Based on a desk review, observation and reports from agencies field staff and continuous discussion with AFAD, it is confirmed that the majority of refugees arrive in Turkey with few or no personal possessions and have no means to sustain themselves with basic needs. In addition to the above, according to the AFAD survey and profiling exercise, about 62per cent of the refugees living out of camps live together with seven people in very crowded conditions in almost all provinces of Turkey. It is therefore paramount to ensure that these refugees are reached and provided with essential NFIs.

New arrivals in the camps are provided with household items including cooking facilities, dignity materials, blankets, mattresses. Almost all families in camps are provided with basic household items. This means provision of kitchen sets, bedding and clothing almost upon arrival. By receiving these essential NFIs, families are able to settle in new environments and gain a sense of normality.

UNHCR will provide support for continuous maintenance of existing WASH facilities and emergency preparedness planning capacity for AFAD key staff. UNHCR will also provide WASH services for people with special needs. Hygiene promotion and capacity building of refugees will be conducted. UNHCR will ensure continued coordination and monitoring in camps.

Support non-camp Syrians with shelter solutions

So far no assistance has been provided for non-camp Syrians with regard to rent subsidies and improving their living conditions. Taking into consideration their increasing numbers this has become a major objective for the GoT as well as UN agencies. UNHCR and partners will closely work with AFAD to identify the best way to provide shelter improvement including cash assistance.

Coordination with NGOs and local authorities

Several registered international and local NGOs have been providing NFIs and cash assistance in many provinces including Hatay, Gaziantep, Urfa and Kilis. UN agencies under the lead of UNHCR will ensure that effective coordination take place with the above partners to avoid duplication and to make sure that geographical areas are targeted equally. Concretely, coordination mechanisms will be established in camps under the leadership of camp managements and in non-camp locations to provide assistance to Syrian refugees. In order to reduce duplication of activities, a mapping of what agencies are doing in the provinces and governorates will be conducted and updated on a regular basis.

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) will be mainstreamed throughout the objectives of this sector. In this regard, as part of its response strategy, UNHCR will aim at undertaking focus group discussions (FGDs) and participatory assessment with non-camp refugees to understand their priorities and needs for NFIs. Therefore, FGDs or individual interviews will be carried out to target the topline trends in different needs of women, girls, boys and men and whether they face different barriers to accessing aid, to determine needs and whether the distributed goods met their basic needs. This participatory approach will be essential in ensuring that provision of NFIs will match the full range of different needs and vulnerabilities.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Emergency shelter is provided to Syrians in the camps and GoT is supported in providing shelter solutions for camp and non-camp Syrians.	100.000	-	-	Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey	9.474.850	9.474.850			UNHCR (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance or grants	-	185.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	10.083.850	2.000.000	8.083.850		UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Total					19.558.700	11.474.850	8.083.850		

Objective 2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Household goods provided to camp, urban and newly arriving Syrians	100,000	700,000	-	Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay	23,021,050	9,737,000	13,284,050	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Vulnerable households in camps and host communities supported with winterization needs	100,000	700,000	-	Syrian camps in the region, with focus on camps with new arrivals South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
Output 3 - Individual/family support provided to vulnerables referred by the local authorities, partners and NGOs.	-	10,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	914,850	914,850	0	0	UNHCR (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
Total					25,935,900	12,651,850	13,284,050	0	

Objective 3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Community sanitary facilities / latrines constructed	300.000	380.000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	6.300.850	1.427.000	4.873.850	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Hygienic supplies or sanitary materials provided	100.000	700.000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	9.059.690	2.782.000	6.157.850	119.840	UNHCR (with AFAD)
Total					15.360.540	4.209.000	11.031.700	119.840	

Sector indicators	Target
# of persons receiving shelter grants	185.000
# of persons receiving material support (blankets, bedding, kitchen sets, cooking facilities, jerry cans etc.)	800.000
# of sanitary facilities constructed or supported	52
# of persons provided with winterization items (high thermal blankets, electric heaters, plastic sheeting, winterization kits)	800.000

Basic Needs and Essential Services - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	60.855.140	28.335.700	32.399.600	119.840	73.404.240

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Basic needs and essential services in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
IOM	7,000,000	4,250,000	2,750,000
UNHCR	127,259,380	56,605,140	70,654,240
Total	134,259,380	60,855,140	73,404,240

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