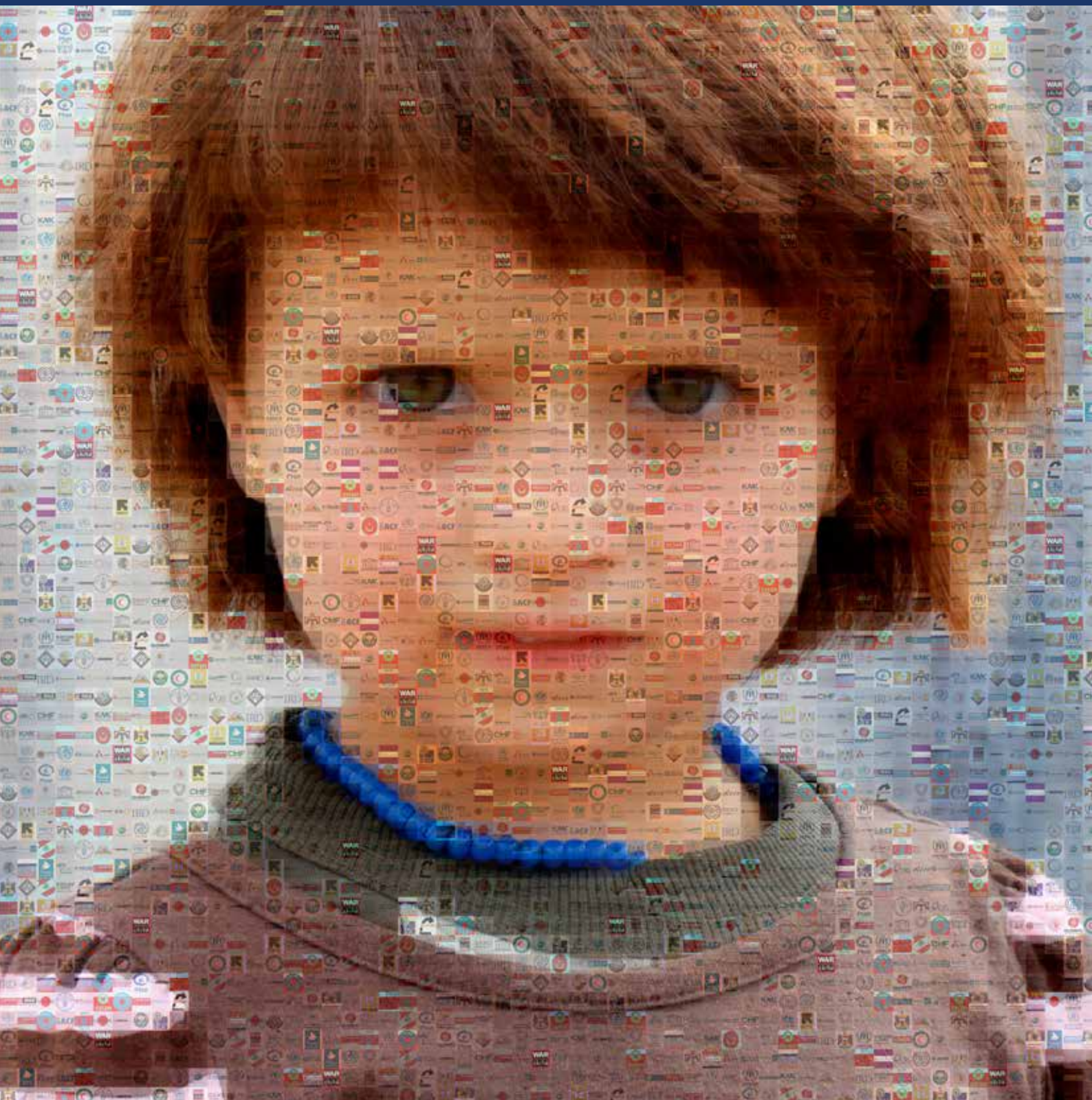


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Strategic Overview

## Mid-Year Update





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Planning period:	<b>January – December 2014</b>
Target beneficiaries:	<b>Syrian refugees and other people of concern fleeing Syria, including those accommodated in camps, urban and rural areas, as well as their host communities</b>
Expected total by end- 2014:	<b>3.59 million refugees</b>
Host community members to be assisted:	<b>2.9 million people</b>
Total funding requested:	<b>US\$ 3.74 billion</b>



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# Introduction

This Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) brings together more than 155 actors, including host governments, UN agencies, NGOs, IOM, foundations and donors to respond to the protection and assistance needs of Syrian refugees and of their host communities in 2014. Since the start of the year, over half a million Syrian refugees have been registered. More than 100,000 continue to be registered each month, bringing the current number of Syrians registered by UNHCR to some 2.8 million people.

Much has been achieved during the first half of the year. The Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic and the Republic of Turkey have extended exceptional hospitality in granting Syrians access to territory and protection, including health care, education and security. RRP partners have collectively provided more than 1.7 million people with food assistance, facilitated more than 1 million health consultations, helped 350,000 children to enroll in school and provided more than 1 million refugees with the means to meet their basic needs through either in-kind or cash assistance contributions.

Despite these achievements, gaps remain and needs are growing. As insecurity and violence continue to spread in Syria and across the region, RRP partners foresee heightened volatility and continued outflows.

Following a review of the initially projected figure of 4.1 million refugees in the region by the end of the year (as per the initial 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan), RRP partners have adjusted this estimate to 3.59 million refugees by December 2014. It is for this reason that the budget has been adjusted downwards. RRP partners have reduced their requirements by 12 per cent (\$520 million) to \$3.74 billion. The revised requirements include 54 per cent of activities categorized as life-saving or to prevent immediate risk of harm; 39 per cent to prevent deterioration of vulnerabilities; and the balance to strengthen capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities.



Yet the needs remain enormous. More than 400,000 refugees are accommodated in refugee camps, and outside of camps, it is estimated that 38 per cent live in sub-standard shelter. More than 2.4 million people are likely to be in need of support to prepare for the next winter, and 1.7 million refugees currently require food assistance. Roughly 900,000 people, including those in camps in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, require support to ensure they have access to safe drinking water and sanitation. And, without RRP partner support, more than 900,000 Syrian children may miss an opportunity to participate in education programmes. Government services and local communal services are under strain due to the increased demand, impacting service quality for both refugees and nationals, and threatening social cohesion and stability.

Despite the generosity of donors and more than US\$ 1 billion already contributed, the RRP funding shortfall stands, against the revised requirements, at 70 per cent. The consequences of underfunding will translate into additional hardships. RRP partners are unable to adequately prepare for the coming winter and cash assistance programmes are either delayed or woefully insufficient to effectively address economic vulnerabilities.

This Mid-Year Update outlines, by sector, achievements, current funding levels, and provides an evidence-based description of the needs. The narrative provides a snapshot of the engagement with local authorities and makes suggestions on how to pursue sustainability. The sector response strategies are validated, while the response framework and targets have been updated.

# RRP6 Mid-Year Response Overview

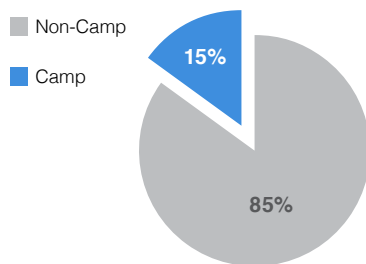
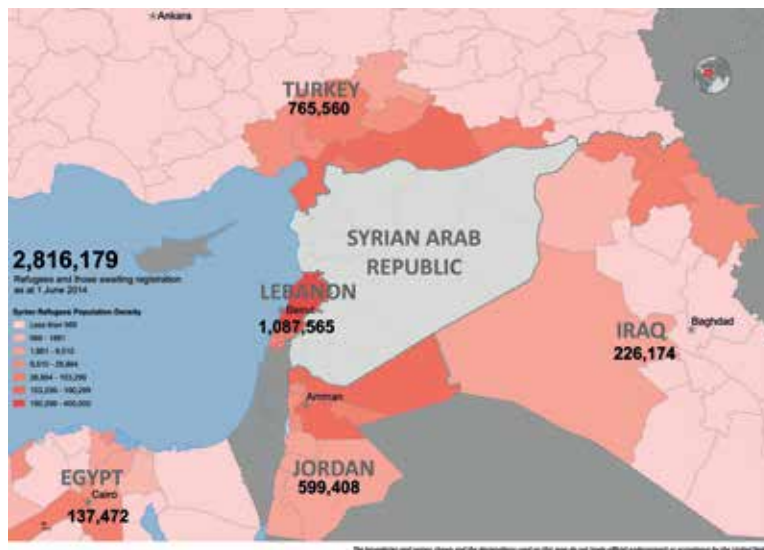
Planning period:	<b>January – December 2014</b>
Target beneficiaries:	<b>Syrian refugees and other people of concern fleeing Syria, including those accommodated in camps, urban and rural areas, as well as their host communities</b>
Expected total by end- 2014:	<b>3.59 million refugees</b>
Host community members to be assisted:	<b>2.9 million people</b>
Total funding requested:	<b>US\$ 3.74 billion</b>

## RRP6 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

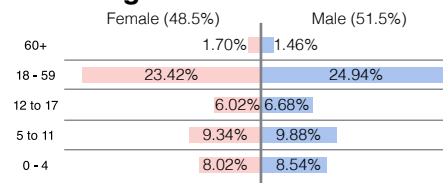
- **3.59 million** refugee women, girls, boys and men fleeing the Syria conflict have equitable access to effective protection, including access to territory.
- The most vulnerable among some **540,000** refugees accommodated in organized refugee settlements, and some **3.05 million** residing in private refugee accommodation or settlements benefit from improved essential assistance services.
- The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that refugees benefit from community-based protection.
- The targeting and planning of long-term national aid programmes is informed by structured dialogue and the timely provision of quality inter-agency assessment information on refugees and host communities.
- **3.59 million** refugees will benefit from the early planning for longer-term durable solutions strategy in accordance with international law.



## CURRENT REFUGEE POPULATION



### Age & Gender of Syrian refugees in the region



## REVISED POPULATION PLANNING

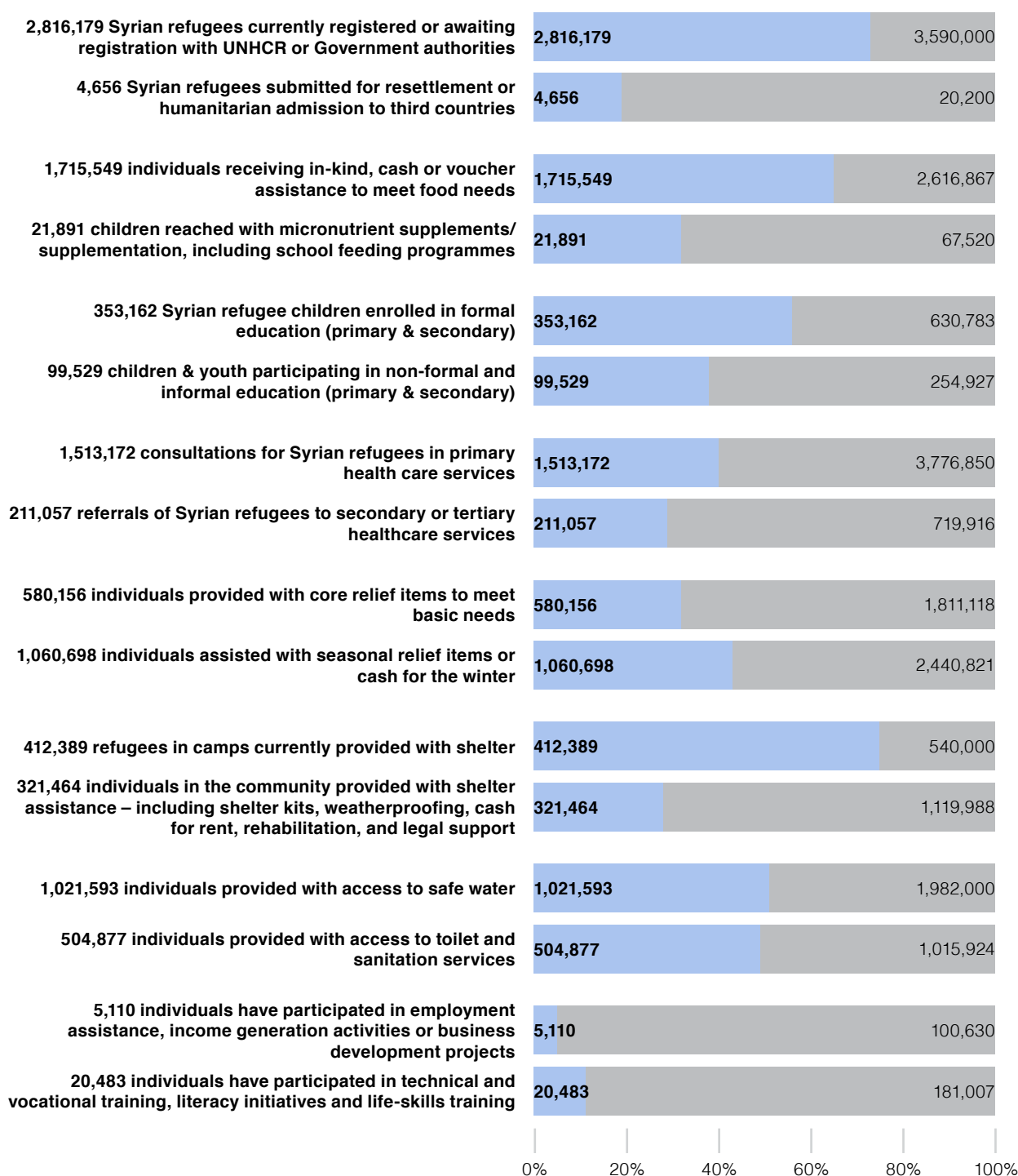
The RRP6 initially projected 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by December 2014. After a careful review of movements and arrival rates, the revised Syrian refugee population planning figure is 3.59 million people by end 2014. In Jordan, the planning figure is based on the current registration pace and trends. The Government of Jordan and RRP partners maintain a planning figure and capacity to respond to the needs of up to 800,000 Syrian refugees. In Egypt, the planning figure is based on registration trends as well as taking into account the ongoing re-registration and verification exercise which is expected to be completed by December 2014. In Lebanon, in addition to the planning figure for Syrian refugees in the table below, there are additional planning figures for other groups who have fled due to the violence in Syria, including Palestinians and Lebanese national returnees. In Iraq, RRP partners have the capacity to respond to up to 310,000 Syrians, should the need arise. In Turkey, an enhanced registration capacity for Syrians outside camps is being implemented by the Government of Turkey and will be pursued in the coming period.

2014		Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Region
	Population as of 1 January 2014	858,641	560,129	576,354	212,181	131,707	2,339,012
	Population as of 1 June 2014	1,087,565	765,560	599,408	226,174	137,472	2,816,179
	Projected as of December 2014	1,500,000	1,000,000	700,000*	250,000	140,000	3,590,000

\* The Government of Jordan has requested that the planning figure of 800,000 by the end of the year be retained.

### ACHIEVEMENTS & REVISED TARGETS

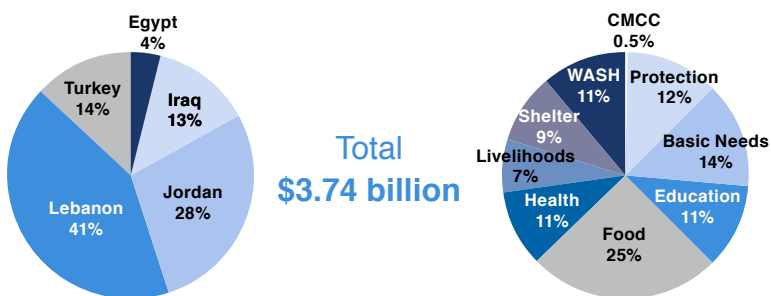
With the support of host governments, communities and donors, humanitarian partners have provided protection and assistance to more than 2.8 million Syrian refugees in the five RRP host countries. The achievements listed below are the collective results from the first five months of 2014 across the five RRP response countries, measured against the revised response targets to the end of year. The revised response assumes a refugee population of 3.59 million in the region by the end of the year, and the availability of full funding for the response plan of \$3.74 billion. More detail on the sector achievements and response plans are available in the sector chapters below.



### REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Based on changed planning figures and the re-alignment of some objectives and planned activities, humanitarian actors reduced budget requirements from 4.26 billion by some \$520 million (12%) to \$3.74 billion.

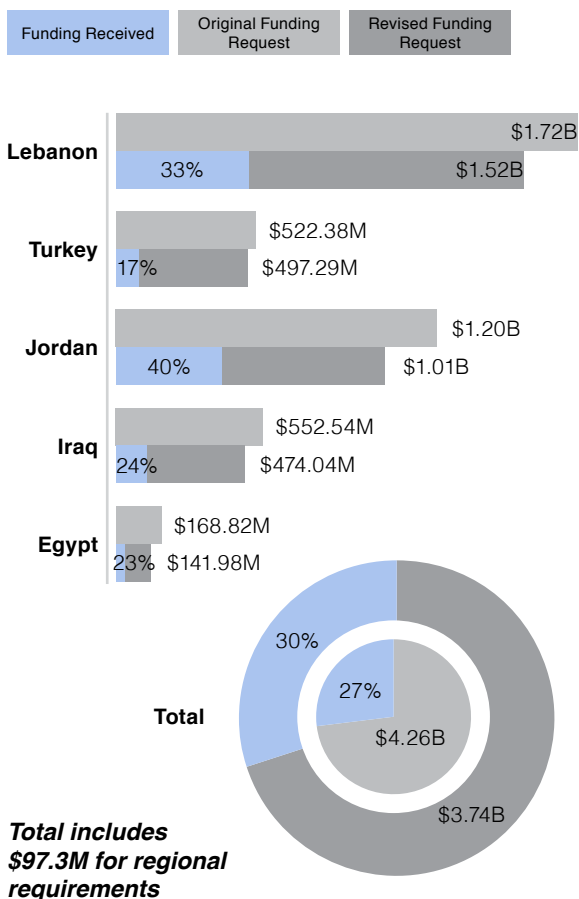
### REVISED APPEAL BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR



**Thanks to the generosity of governments, private donors, international funds and other institutions and organizations, \$1.1 billion has been mobilized for the Syria Regional Response. This is a remarkable result; however, given the magnitude of the crisis, the overall appeal is only 30 per cent funded, leaving very many critical humanitarian needs unmet.**

### Host Countries

Host governments continue to show extraordinary generosity to Syrians fleeing the conflict, and provide access to public health care and education, among other services, despite the cost and impact on their economies and societies. The international community is called upon to show solidarity through support for this plan and any other means at their disposal.



### Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

The Governments of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, along with their national charities, have contributed towards meeting the objectives outlined in the RRP6, both multilaterally through UNHCR and appealing agencies, as well as bilaterally. Contributions made by Gulf States to support activities in health, education, WASH, shelter, NFIs, nutrition and infrastructure have provided much-needed humanitarian aid to vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities alike. UNHCR and partners continue to work on strengthening partnerships and coordination with Gulf actors, including the over 25 Gulf organizations that have contributed to the RRP6 to date, to ensure that support is delivered most efficiently and effectively and that the humanitarian efforts and generosity of Gulf actors are adequately recorded and reflected.

### CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

*Despite generous contributions from donors to the response, the RRP6 remains just 30 per cent funded. The lack of funding leaves millions of people at risk, including in the following areas:*

- Individuals with **specific protection needs** will not be properly identified and supported, resulting in isolation and abuse. Without access to expanded and sufficient availability of psychosocial interventions and specialized services, **more and more women and children** are at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse.
- Food actors will be forced to **reduce food rations and voucher values** across the region, affecting nutrient consumption required for beneficiaries to stay healthy. Underfunding may also force food organizations to decrease the number of beneficiaries in several countries.
- Reduced support to national systems in their efforts to provide primary and secondary health services is likely to **further limit access and availability of health services for refugees and host communities**, particularly in those localities hosting the largest numbers of refugees. As RRP partners underwrite the treatment and consultation costs for secondary and tertiary care in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, their continued provision is precarious and may be severely curtailed. This includes restricted access for health care, including for women in need of safe delivery services and ante- and post-natal care.
- The **low acute malnutrition can only be maintained if funding is sustained** for ongoing preventative interventions of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient and health care services, with continuous complementary food, water and sanitation services. Regular monitoring through rapid screening and nutrition assessment remains a critical element of the response. Capacity strengthening efforts for stakeholders and preparedness of strategic response guidelines and some essential nutrition supplies are required to ensure adequate preparedness should the situation deteriorate.
- Funding is urgently required to support preparations for the **Back to Learning Campaigns** for the next school year geared towards expanding access to education for some 480,000 Syrian children currently out of any form of education. The **quality of formal education and decongesting of overcrowded schools** in which 350,000 Syrian children are currently enrolled in the region will also be jeopardized including procurement of education supplies; rehabilitation/construction of school infrastructure; and printing of learning materials.
- With more than 1.25 million refugees expected to arrive during 2014, procurement and plans for the winter must be pursued immediately. At present, there are almost no available funds to plan winter activities and **more than 2.4 million refugees** are estimated to be in need of **winterization support** for their shelter, heating and fuel or warm relief items such as blankets.

- Necessary funding of some **\$200 million** planned for targeted unconditional cash assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable refugees in the host countries has not been raised, significantly curtailing cash assistance programmes in the region.
- Millions of already vulnerable children and families are at **risk of contracting diarrhea, typhoid, polio and other water-borne and contagious diseases** due to poor hygiene and lack of sustained access to clean water. These risks are significantly higher in 2014 due to the growing water crisis facing Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq—with less than half of the annual average rainfall.
- WASH funds are running dangerously low and actors will be **forced to discontinue or substantially reduce clean water and desludging activities, solid waste management, and hygiene promotion services** affecting more than 400,000 people in camps and settlements in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, including Domiz and Zaatari camps.
- Inadequate support to local structures and institutions will cause **growing gaps in the delivery of assistance and services to Syrian refugees**, and over-subscribed public services will continue to be strained, risking social cohesion and unity. Throughout the region, UNHCR has halted the start of additional community support projects during 2014 unless fresh funds are identified.

Three-year-old Ashraf was born on the same day that the Syrian crisis began.  
UNHCR / A. McConnell



### PRIORITIES

- Syrian refugees are in need of effective protection, notably access to territory; continued protection from refoulement; access to registration and documentation; an environment free of violence, abuse and exploitation; as well as access to services that address their basic and specific needs. ***To preserve and expand the protection space, RRP partners must have the resources to maintain existing outreach, monitoring and response capacity.***
- Sexual and gender based violence continues to be a threat to the safety of many Syrian refugees, in particular women and girls. ***To sustain and expand the robust and effective prevention and response mechanisms to SGBV, coordinated and concerted efforts, across sectors, both at national and community levels need to be supported with continued adequate funding.***
- Far too many Syrian children have witnessed or experienced horrific violence that has left deep physical and emotional wounds. ***To guard children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation including child labour, and to respond to their distress resources must be mobilized to support additional child protection programmes.***
- An entire generation of Syrian children is being shaped by violence, displacement, and a persistent lack of opportunities; a generation that is scarred for life, and may not be able to maximize its full potential. More than sixty per cent of refugee children are currently not attending school. Children in both camp and non-camp settings continue to be vulnerable to exploitation, family separation, child labour, forced and child marriage, violence and abuse. ***In the face of the overwhelming evidence that a generation of Syrian children is at risk of losing hope for a better future, the No Lost Generation strategy must continue to be supported so that certified education opportunities of good quality in formal and non-formal settings, a protective environment, and other opportunities for children, are secured.***
- Providing solutions in the form of resettlement or humanitarian admission remains a critical and often life-saving intervention for Syrian refugees. ***As a measure of solidarity and burden-sharing, as well as to address urgent protection needs for a number of Syrian refugees, opportunities for resettlement and humanitarian admission continue to be required.***
- Of the 3.59 million Syrian refugees who will be in the region by the end of 2014, at least 70 per cent will require humanitarian food assistance. ***To promote food security and social cohesion, food access, availability and utilization for both refugees and host communities must improve.***

- The provision of clean water is as vital as food for refugees. With 2014 the driest year in the region since 2008, ensuring sufficient, equitable and safe water supply to persons of concern in camps, informal settlements and host communities, particularly during the summer, is critical. **To reduce the cost of water supply during this exceptionally dry period while ensuring access to it, host governments and humanitarian actors must establish safe and sustainable water sources and link to ecological sanitation systems.**
- In overcrowded environments with little or no sanitation facilities, communicable diseases pose a direct threat to refugees and host communities. **To prevent and contain disease outbreaks among refugees and the communities where they live, including polio and measles, additional investments and sustainable interventions in health care are essential.**
- In addition to the threat of communicable diseases, Syrian refugees, many of them from cities and towns, suffer from a high burden of chronic, non-communicable diseases, which need ongoing care if they are not to worsen and increase mortality rates. **Access to medicines for non-communicable diseases such as cancer, hypertension and diabetes is critical if lives are to be saved, further suffering averted and costly complications avoided.**
- **Reproductive health care, including safe delivery services and family planning, are continuous needs that must be sustained over time or maternal and neo-natal mortality and morbidity will increase and birth rates will rise.**
- Cash is one of the most effective, dignified and cost-effective ways to address the needs of refugees. **To meet shelter and other basic needs of more than 260,000 vulnerable households, support for cash assistance is essential.**
- This year close to 1 million people will face their first winter in exile, and 2 million more will face their second, third or fourth. **To ensure that vulnerable refugees in camps and urban areas have adequate means to protect themselves from cold temperatures and harsh weather, winterization assistance such as the provision of heating elements and fuel, is essential. Procurement, including for financial services which distribute cash assistance, must therefore occur during the summer months.**



# Sector overviews

The Syria Regional Response Plan covers 35 sectors in five countries. In preparing this update, RRP partners validated the strategic response strategies which remain unchanged from the initial RRP6. RRP partners reviewed achievements, funding contributions and available needs assessments to determine the scope of the remaining year's targets and activities. Based on this analysis, sector working groups updated sector objectives and the budget requirements as well as the sector response framework. The RRP Mid-Year update includes revised funding requirements and indicator targets.

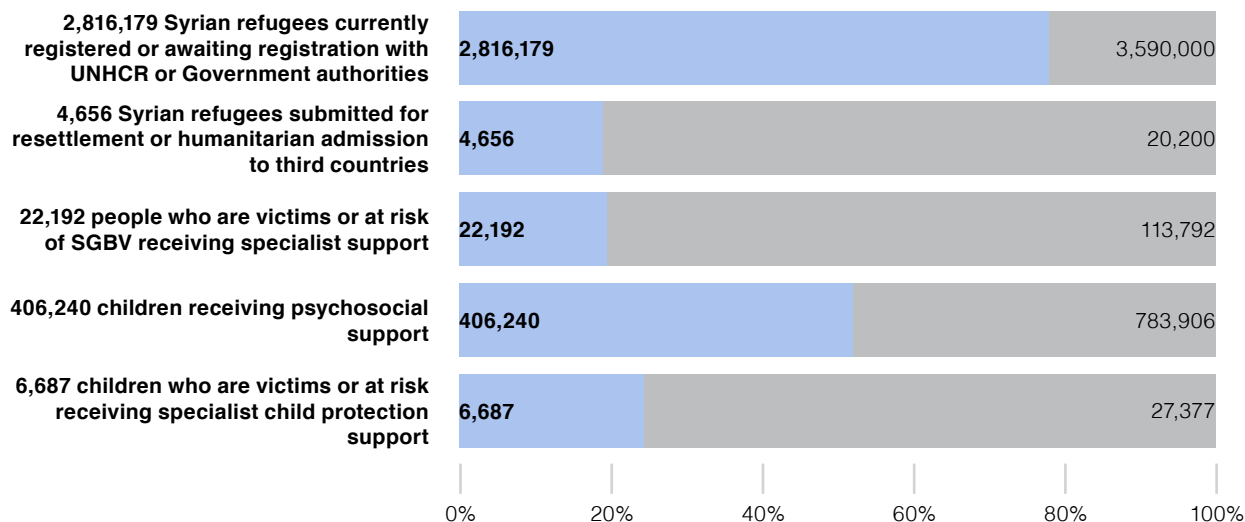
At mid-year RRP6 partners agree the steady increase in refugees demands a correlated increase in funding for the Syria response. Partners agree that ensuring protective environments for non-camp refugees and helping those who support them requires a continued and broad focus on assistance to host communities. Additionally, the economic, social and political impact of the refugee crisis on host countries is enormous and the international community must continue to share the burden. Finally, development assistance must encourage macro-level systems changes to ensure sustainable, nationally-led responses that promote host country resilience.

The following chapters include for each sector at the regional level:

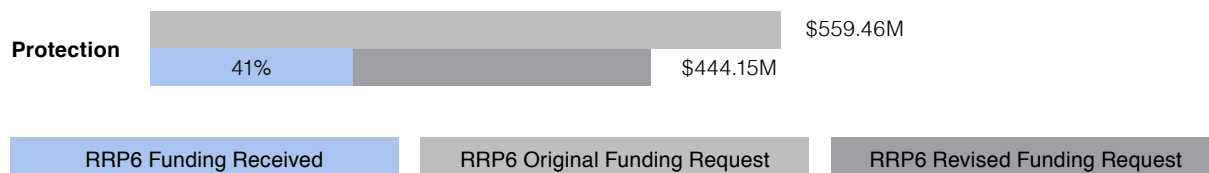
- achievements as at the end of May against the revised targets
- funding received as at the end of May against the revised appeal,
- selected indicators based on available data,
- needs update,
- overview of national systems and sustainability, and
- revised sector response framework.

## PROTECTION

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
Protection	Percentage of refugees with updated registration records, including iris scan enrolment	71%	n/a	86%	0%	11%	64%
	Number of Unaccompanied and Separated Children identified and supported*	3,139	n/a	2,590	1,754	671	8,154
	Number of newborn refugee children in exile since 2011	29,192	n/a	16,667	2,990	2,374	51,223

Sources: UNHCR Registration Data.

\* Pending the completion of verification exercise, the figures may include the UASCs that are successfully reunited with one of their family members.

### NEEDS UPDATE

Syrian refugees continue to seek safety and protection in large numbers in the region. On average more than 100,000 newly arriving refugees have been registered every month since the beginning of 2014. With maintaining access to safety for those fleeing conflict and continued protection from refoulement as the fundamental tenets of protection, key elements of the protection response are registration, including through renewal of documentation, the multi-sectoral prevention and safe response services to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection systems as well as community participation and empowerment. Resettlement continues to play a role as a protection tool by providing durable solutions to some of the refugees most at risk. The focus on host communities also remains a key element of the regional protection strategy.

While countries have largely kept their borders open to Syrians fleeing the conflict, access to territory is increasingly constrained. The introduction of a visa regime in July 2013 in Egypt, the staggered arrival policy in Turkey, an increasingly managed admission policy in Jordan, together with fewer safe crossing points have contributed to relatively lower numbers of Syrians arriving in 2014. Continued close dialogue with host governments as well as, in some instances, the need to strengthen the capacity of national authorities dealing with border management has become increasingly important to ensure protection-sensitive border management and facilitate the admission of refugees.

While the number of Syrian refugees, including children, detained in the first five months of 2014 remains limited, there is an overall increase in the use of detention. Higher detention rates link to more regulated admission as well as difficulties to regularize stay or work and make legal aid, including representation, a growing necessity to prevent forcible returns from custody.

Effective strategies to meet the needs of urban non-camp refugees should be strengthened given that they represent 85 per cent of Syrian refugees in the region. Key challenges include ensuring systematic protection monitoring in remote areas with scattered refugee populations, maintaining an adequate protection and humanitarian presence, and addressing the needs of vulnerable host communities directly affected by the influx. The response in the refugee hosting countries includes the implementation of community-based protection strategies, the decentralization of protection activities through establishing presence close to refugee communities, outreach through community centres and outreach volunteers as well as two-way communication through a variety of tools and media, including help desks, hotlines, SMS and public service announcements.

Registration continues to play a pivotal role in identifying and addressing specific needs and vulnerabilities. To enhance programme integrity and refugee protection, UNHCR introduced iris scanning as a standard feature of its refugee registration for the Syria situation in all countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region at the end of 2013. As at June 2014, some 64 per cent of UNHCR registered refugees had updated registration records, including those with iris scan enrolment. Other challenges related to registration across the region include the need for mobile registration teams and special registration modalities for persons with specific needs, particularly in Lebanon with its widely dispersed refugee population.

Increased mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian actions and sectors is required to prevent, identify, and address potential rights violations - particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable profiles. In this respect, an important need is to reach out to new partners, including community-based and faith-based organizations, to more effectively coordinate interventions and to ensure that services are delivered in a non-discriminatory manner in accordance with protection and humanitarian principles.

### **SGBV**

The risk of SGBV for women and girls is progressively increasing as a result of protracted displacement, continued family separation, progressive depletion of resources, negative coping mechanisms, overcrowding, and lack of privacy. In many instances, the absence of adequate legal frameworks to protect SGBV survivors and ensure accountability for offences is a major issue. Identification and response to SGBV, in particular, remains a significant challenge due to stigmatization of survivors, cultural norms, inadequate reporting, and a lack of capacity among national institutions. In some countries, these challenges are compounded by language barriers and the absence of sufficient specialized services.

RRP partners have expanded their reach in various ways across the region, including through mobile services, an increased presence and expansion of referral pathways in urban areas in Jordan and Lebanon. These include the establishment of women's safe spaces, comprehensive women's centres and "listening and counseling" centres, all of which offer a range of psychosocial and other support services. SGBV incidents reported to the Turkish authorities in the camps receive follow up in terms of legal proceedings. The response in Egypt includes the establishment of three community centres in Greater Cairo, psychological counseling for survivors, along with counseling



Women in a literacy class at the IRC's women's centre in Mafraq, Jordan. Here, they practice their Arabic writing skills. Women can take part in a number of activities at the women's centres, including knitting, literacy, and budgeting. Peter Biro/IRC.

on prevention and rehabilitation, which includes services for men. Additional needs exist in relation to supporting national protection institutions, establishing referral mechanisms to address legal and physical protection needs, and strengthening counseling and public information as well as health and psychosocial services. The sustainability of these mechanisms will require support by local organizations and communities as well as governments at both local and national levels and existing programmes offer the chance to introduce good practices into national strategies to respond to child abuse and SGBV.

### **Protecting Children**

Children represent around half of the total refugee population and are particularly susceptible to rights violations—including violence, exploitation and abuse in their homes, schools, and communities. In particular, concerns exist regarding the prevalence of child labour, recruitment into armed groups, early and forced marriage, child survivors of SGBV, birth registration and the situation of unaccompanied and separated children.

Progress towards objectives related to children's protective environments continued to be realized through a five-pronged approach: 1) strengthening evidence generation through assessments, monitoring and situation analyses to inform evidence-based prevention and response activities. This includes improved monitoring of broader protection issues exacerbated by the crisis, such as separation, child labour and child marriage. 2) Strengthening child protection systems through fostering increased awareness, capacity and skills of service providers, developing and revising laws and policies, improving justice for children, strengthening case management systems through development of standard operating procedures for detection, referral and response of child protection concerns. 3) Strengthening child, family and community coping mechanisms and self-protection capacities through psychosocial support for children and their caregivers, as well as awareness raising and social mobilization on a range of child protection concerns. 4) Integrating child protection responses into other sectors, in particular education. 5) Advocating with different stakeholders to influence decisions and actions taken to promote the protection of children.

### **Documentation and Preventing Statelessness**


The risk of statelessness among Syrian refugee children is linked to gaps in Syrian nationality law, which does not grant women equal rights as men to confer nationality to children. The conflict in Syria has led to widespread family separation among refugees, with many fathers missing or deceased.

Obtaining a birth certificate is often the sole means of proving that a child is entitled to Syrian nationality. The risk of statelessness is compounded by a lack of familiarity among beneficiaries regarding civil birth registration and the requirements to complete this procedure. Seventy-seven percent of Syrian children born in Lebanon have no birth certificates, and the situation is similar

in Jordan and Iraq where refugees generally cannot register the birth of a new child without documents proving marriage as these documents were either lost or destroyed while fleeing Syria. In response, Jordan established a civil registration office and Shari'a court in the Zaatari refugee camp and Lebanon has simplified the procedures for the civil registration of new births. However, stronger advocacy is needed to address the legal shortcoming.

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

As the refugee crisis shows no sign of ending, with limited prospects for voluntary return in safety, and challenges related to local integration, strengthening the resilience of refugees becomes essential. At the same time, increased resettlement, humanitarian and other forms of admission of refugees to third countries form part of the protection strategy offering a more durable solution for some of the most vulnerable refugees. While identification of refugees in need of resettlement has significantly improved, challenges remain and, overall, available quotas for humanitarian admission, other forms of admission as well as for resettlement remain limited.

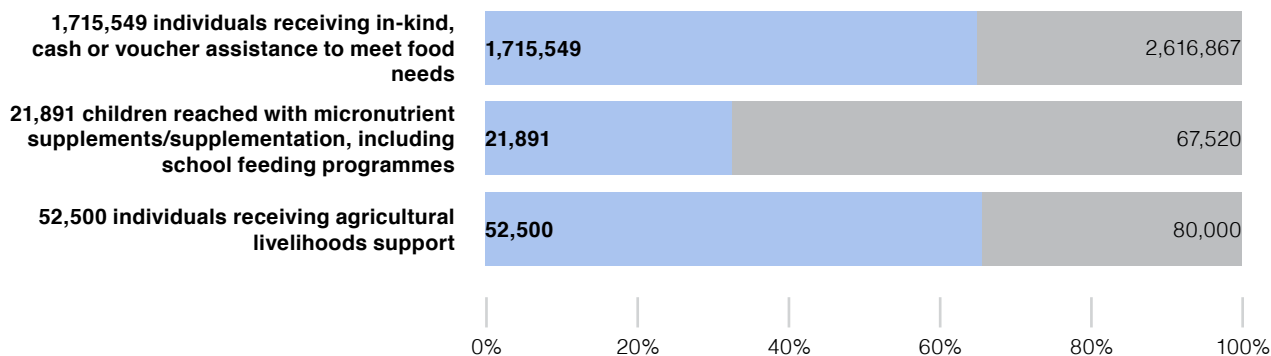


### Protection Response Framework

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
<b>444,151,713</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,590,000 Syrian refugees will have access to asylum and safety and will be registered to ensure their safety and protection</li> <li>20,200 Syrian refugees will be submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries</li> <li>Strengthen the capacities of services providers, authorities and the community to prevent SGBV and ensure holistic and safe response services are accessible to all survivors</li> <li>Strengthen national and community based child protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation and ensure immediate access to appropriate services</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	
	<b>Host community and others</b>	<b>2,909,250</b>	

## FOOD SECURITY

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Food	Current number of beneficiaries (Syrians and others) of food assistance	750,524	197,630	549,873	107,297	110,225	1,715,549

Sources: RRP monthly dashboards, May 2014



### NEEDS UPDATE

The supply of agriculture and food products and production capacity is increasingly under strain due to the Syrian crisis. Up to 25 per cent of domestic food supply in the region is sourced from rural, mostly poor populations, often in areas hosting large numbers of refugees. Agricultural production faces severe natural resource constraints. There are increased reports of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon due to the uncontrolled movements of unvaccinated and/or untreated livestock, seed and plants from Syria, exacerbated by weak veterinary, sanitary and phyto-sanitary inspection services. The disruptions and weak local production capacities are further exacerbated by the low precipitation rates reported this year in Syria and some parts of Lebanon.

RRP partners across the region – particularly in Lebanon – are concerned about early indications of water shortages which may impact domestic food production, livestock availability and, consequently, livelihoods. The impact of water shortages could further increase retail prices for food products, while at the same time reduce informal labour market employment.

Food imports – which comprise some 50 per cent of regional food consumption – are highly susceptible to international price volatility, directly affecting refugees' and local host communities' resources. Economic access to food, especially for out-of-camp refugees and poor host communities, is limited by high unemployment rates and food inflation and is a root cause of tension between the two communities. The gap between the wages earned and household expenditure is forcing families to take out loans, increasing their vulnerability.

WFP post-distribution monitoring indicates that the majority of Syrian refugees throughout the region report no income, and that food and rent are refugees' priority concerns. The most common Syrian refugee food consumption coping strategies is to purchase less expensive and less preferred foods, skip meals and reduce portion sizes. The most common asset depletion coping mechanism is to borrow money and reduce non-food expenditures.

WFP pre-assistance baseline monitoring reports indicate that Syrian refugees arrive in neighbouring countries with very low levels of food consumption. In Lebanon, 27 per cent of newly-arriving Syrian refugees were categorized as having poor to borderline food consumption scores. In Egypt, where most refugees have been living for a year or more, 53 per cent had poor food consumption scores, indicating the impact of asset depletion. Refugees who had access to WFP food assistance were likely to significantly improve, by more than 100 per cent within one month of receiving food assistance. This evidence supports the necessity of not only maintaining food assistance in the region but also for food assistance to continue to be a strategic priority and for an examination into alternative, more sustainable, means for meeting basic food needs.


Food needs would be far more substantial without the significant food assistance mechanisms in the region. WFP is currently meeting food needs of more than 1.7 million people per month in refugee-hosting countries. WFP food vouchers and e-cards are the primary food source for refugees throughout the region. The programmes are currently supporting approximately 1.7 million beneficiaries and have injected a total of US \$136,000,000 into the regional economy during the first quarter of 2014.

Other actors complement the above general food assistance by targeting gaps. This includes the provision of welcome packages and supplemental child feeding programmes provided in Jordan and joint food assistance through vouchers to Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) with UNRWA in Lebanon and Egypt. There are strong efforts in place to ensure good coordination of the food sector working groups in the respective countries to avoid uncoordinated and duplicative food assistance distributions.

Overview of food assistance programmes.			
Country	Target Beneficiaries by December 2014	Programmes	WFP Targeting Approach
Lebanon	1,421,867	Monthly e-card redeemed through selected vendors for Syrian refugees, PRS and very vulnerable Lebanese.  Food parcels to newly-arrived Syrian refugees.	VASyR survey recommendation to cover some 70 per cent of Syrian caseload.
Jordan	645,000	Communities: monthly e-card; nutrition programme targeting pregnant and lactating women and children under five.  Camps: monthly paper voucher (two cycles) and bread; school feeding programme; nutrition programme targeting pregnant and lactating women and children under five.	100 per cent coverage in camps, 15 per cent reduction in communities. Planned transition to vulnerability targeting.
Turkey	300,000	Monthly e-card.	Targeting 100 per cent of camps as agreed with the Government and upon the request of the Government provide technical assistance for outside-camp food security programming.
Egypt	126,000	Monthly paper voucher in Alexandria and Damietta; monthly e-card in Greater Cairo.  Vouchers are distributed to both Syrian refugees as well as PRS.	Geographic targeting. Planned transition to vulnerability targeting.
Iraq	124,000	Domiz Camp: monthly paper voucher.  All other camps: monthly food ration; school feeding programme.	100 per cent coverage of refugees accommodated in camps.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,867</b>		

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

More than three years into the Syria crisis, the quality and quantity of credible and timely information on the food security, agricultural livelihoods and natural resource situation remain extremely variable in terms of coverage and frequency. A comprehensive analysis on food security and livelihoods across the region in order to adequately plan for them is needed.

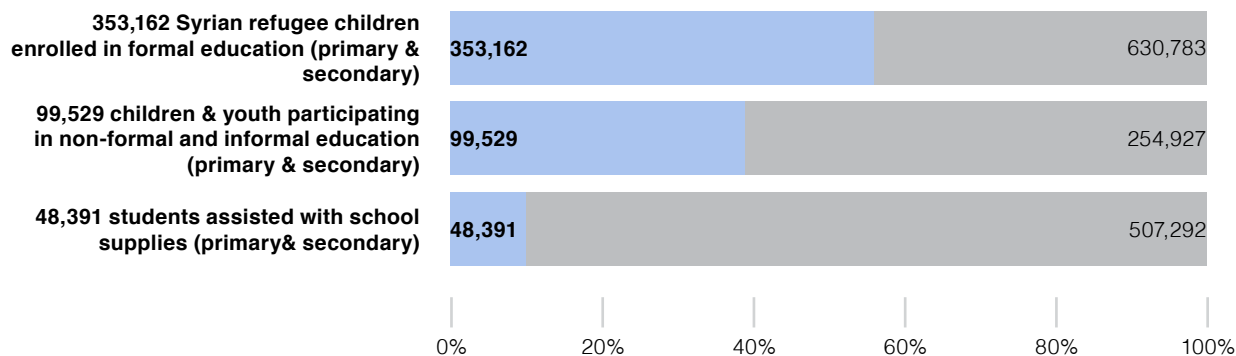


### Food Security Response Framework

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
897,406,656	Camp	450,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,616,867 individuals will receive in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs.</li> <li>67,520 children will be reached with micronutrient supplements/ supplementation, including school feeding programmes.</li> <li>80,000 individuals will receive agricultural livelihoods support.</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,883,342	
	Host community and others	510,413	

## EDUCATION

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

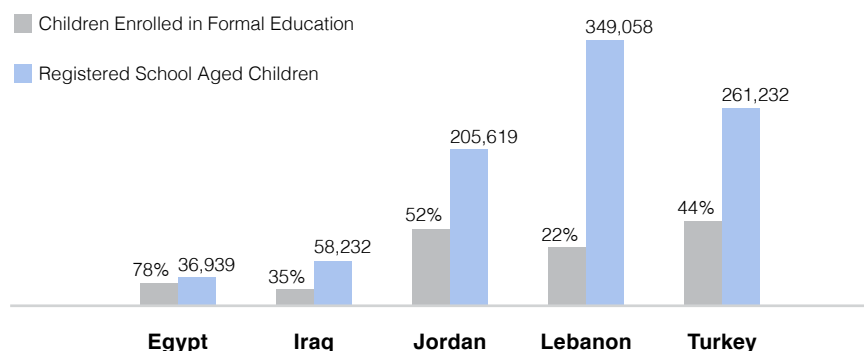
	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total/ Weighted Regional Average
Education	Percentage of Syrian refugee children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	22%	44%	52%	35%	78%	38%
	Children outside of any form of education (formal, non-formal and informal)	223,501	146,082	64,534	37,796	7,996	479,909

Sources: RRP monthly dashboards, May 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

Into the fourth year of crisis, and despite a consensus that efforts are needed to avert a “lost generation”, almost half a million refugee children are not participating in educational activities.

## Syrian school aged refugee children enrolled in formal education, April 2014



### Children in refugee camps

Generally, enrolment rates are higher among children in camps than among children living outside camps. Enrolment rates in camps in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey are 57 per cent, 67 per cent and 97 per cent respectively. National authorities are engaged in educational opportunities in these camps and Syrian teachers are permitted to contribute to educational initiatives. Girls' enrolment and attendance lags behind same-age boys in most camps.

### Children in host communities

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey offer refugee children free access to formal national schools, whereas RRP partners underwrite the costs of children to attend formal education opportunities in Lebanon. The enrollment rates, however, are dismal, with only thirty-eight per cent of Syrian school-aged children enrolled in formal education during the first part of 2014. There are a number of challenges to access formal education including overburdened public school systems, overcrowded classrooms, and the limited number of qualified teachers. To the extent possible with available funding, RRP partners have supported the construction of classrooms and schools in areas with high refugee populations to address infrastructural needs. Second shifts have been initiated in Lebanon and Jordan to expand the available spaces for refugee children, albeit significantly below required levels.

### Other Policy issues


In a number of host countries, efforts are being made to offer non-formal education programmes of good quality or to provide "catch up" classes to facilitate subsequent access of Syrian refugee children to formal education at age-appropriate levels. At present, almost 100,000 children in the region, including refugees and host community members, are benefiting from these opportunities. Non-formal education programmes need to be expanded to reach higher numbers of refugee children, while ensuring their access to formal education in a sustainable manner. It is equally

important to ensure that Syrian youth have access to post-secondary education or vocational training. Maintaining opportunities for extracurricular activities including sports, engaging both refugee and host community youth, remains an important contribution to social cohesion.

Child protection mechanisms play an important role in ensuring refugee children benefitting from a safe learning environment. Additional efforts are needed to strengthen child protection policies, with “zero tolerance” elements to reduce violence in schools. Efforts are also needed to expand mechanisms to identify children at risk and to address their needs in schools, within the community or family as well as, where necessary, through referral to specialized support services by child protection partners.

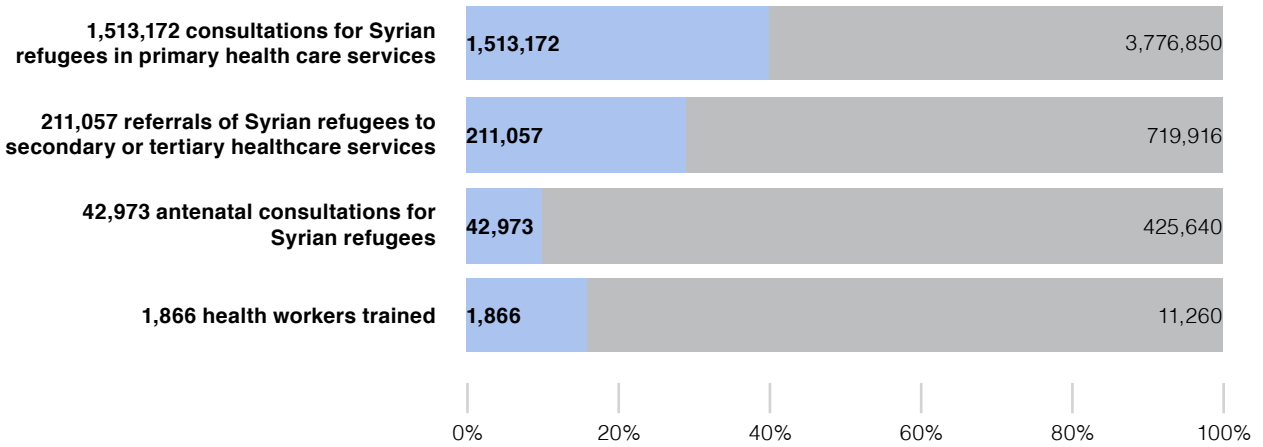
### NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

National governments in host countries generously opened their national education systems to Syrian refugee children. While challenges remain, the governments are engaged with RRP partners to remove obstacles and identify solutions to enable a higher number of refugee children to benefit from education. Education working groups in each country work closely with relevant government authorities and complement the efforts to strengthen national capacity and systems in line with the national education policies and plans. Though some development funds have been made available to host countries, more is required to address the identified gaps in terms of capacity of national systems and quality of education.

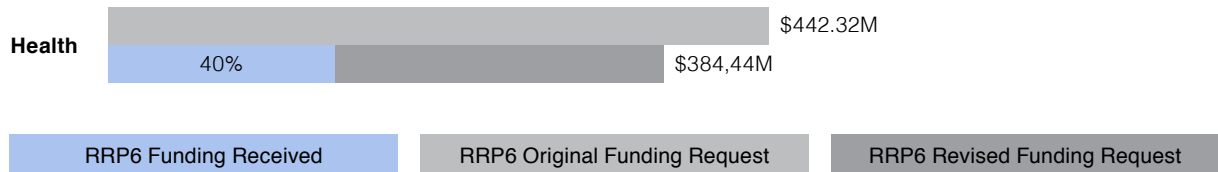
 <b>Education Response Framework</b>			
<b>Financial requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Target Population</b>		<b>Key response</b>
<b>397,406,656</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>240,708</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 630,783 Syrian refugee children will be enrolled in formal education (primary &amp; secondary).</li> <li>• 254,927 children &amp; youth will participate in non-formal and informal education (primary &amp; secondary).</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>738,813</b>	
	<b>Host community and others</b>	<b>252,000</b>	

# HEALTH

## ACHIEVEMENTS



## FUNDING RECEIVED





## SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Health	Primary health consultations reported for Syrian refugees	305,402	642,850	80,934	110,630	48,526	1,188,342
	Number of women accessing ante-natal services in 2014	12,983	Not available	12,207	3,991	1,744	30,925
	Access to national primary health care services	Subsidized by RRP Partners	Free public health care	Free public health, if correct documentation presented	Free public health care	Public health care on par with nationals	
	Polio and immunization programmes initiated for new arrivals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Nutrition Assessment	Yes, plus ongoing screening		Yes, plus regular screening among refugee			
	IYCF intervention (Active community level counselling; Mapping of IYCF services [response harmonization underway]; Comprehensive IYCF training package)	Counselling- Yes		Counselling- Yes; 35% of the P/L women reached with IYCF package/ counselling; 48% of infant and lactating women reached with supplementary feeding support			Mapping of IYCF services [response harmonization underway]; Comprehensive IYCF training package ready and in use)

Sources: RRP Monthly Dashboards, April 2014; Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014.

## NEEDS UPDATE

### Primary health care

Registered Syrian refugees living outside camps have free access to national health care systems in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. Lebanon, which bears the largest burden of Syrian refugees both proportionally and in crude numbers, is unable to provide free access. RRP actors support an estimated 75 per cent of the cost of primary health care services for Syrian refugees. For refugees residing in camps in Iraq and Turkey, free access to primary health care is provided by national health systems (and in the case of Iraq through humanitarian partners), whereas in Jordan, refugees accommodated in camps have their primary health care needs met by RRP partners. The cost of prescription medicines is a cause of concern for refugees throughout the region. International health RRP partners in the region report that national health care systems are strained to meet the increased health needs of refugees.

In addition to mechanisms tackling the issue of financial access, national and international health partners have also developed systems to increase physical access, particularly for the most vulnerable such as the elderly or the disabled.

Throughout the region, the utilization by women of ante-natal services is low, and there are higher than regional rates of caesarean deliveries, leading to higher costs and greater risks to patients and infants. In addition, ensuring that women have access to normal delivery services is an ongoing necessity that is often sustained only through the facilities of RRP partners inside of camps and

10 month old Mohammed is receiving a polio vaccine in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. UNICEF/Schernbrucker.



by their support to over-stressed public health facilities elsewhere. These must be combined with the ability to refer cases for emergency obstetric care and provide such associated services as pre- and post-natal care and family planning. In Lebanon, to meet reproductive health care needs, including ante-natal, delivery and post-natal treatment, RRP partners subsidize 100 per cent of costs for these services. Throughout the region, clinical management of rape services are limited and, if they exist, are of poor quality, which means survivors of SGBV have very little access to life-saving services.

All countries in the region provide immunization services through national health systems, including for polio, measles and other communicable diseases for which national immunization systems exist. Nonetheless, and given the incidence of polio and measles and the higher risks of outbreaks of other vaccine-preventable diseases, additional support is required to promote and provide immunization services to refugees and host communities, in particular for new arrivals.

A number of studies have indicated that mental health needs are growing and that service providers underserve the needs, including for survivors of torture, violence and post-traumatic stress syndrome. There is also an estimated small percentage of the population who have chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and psychosis, who may be in need of regular psychotropic medications or specialized, sometimes institutional, services.

### **Secondary and tertiary health care**

RRP partners provide access, and cover costs, for secondary and tertiary health care for the most vulnerable refugees in all countries in the region through targeted, and means-tested, processes, with the exception of Turkey.

### **Nutrition needs**


The recent nutrition assessment for Syrians in Jordan and Lebanon indicate low levels of malnutrition and no immediate risk for nutrition related mortality. In Lebanon, global acute malnutrition rates of 2.2 per cent (Dec 2013) are within acceptable levels according to WHO categorization. However poor iron anaemia levels are recorded at 21 per cent total anaemia among children and 26.1 per cent among women.

In Jordan, the prevalence of acute malnutrition in the camp and out-of-camp populations are 1.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively while the prevalence of anaemia among children 6-9 months in camps is 48.4 per cent and outside camps is 26.1 per cent. The rate of anaemia among non-pregnant women of reproductive age in camps is 44.8 per cent while it is 31.1 per cent among women living outside camps. Malnutrition rate among women between 15 to 49 years are low at 5.1 per cent (2.9 - 7.3 95 per cent C.I.) for the camp population and 3.5 (2.4 - 4.5

95 per cent C.I.) for women in non-camp settings. Both the Lebanon and Jordan results indicate the need for prevention services to avert deterioration of acute malnutrition and also a need for micronutrient intervention. Infant and young child feeding indicators show poor feeding practices. Good feeding practices are essential as a mitigation measure and promotion of optimal nutrition.

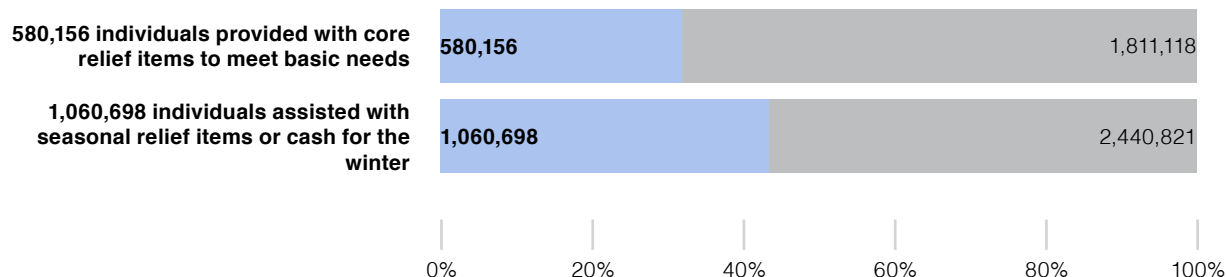
## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

The provision of health care for refugees, in particular primary health care, is a heavy burden on national government systems. RRP partners report that at least in three countries (Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey) refugees have greater access, at less cost, to national primary health services than local inhabitants, which may cause social tensions. Only one region in Iraq reports using Syrian health care workers to provide medical services to refugees. Greater donor support for infrastructure, equipment, pharmaceuticals and possibly salaries is required to help these countries to continue to provide health services to refugees.

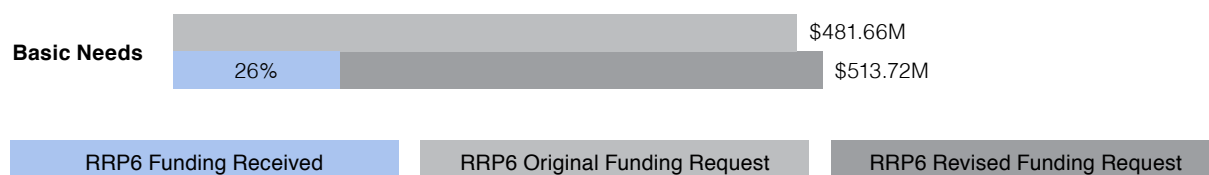
 <b>Health Response Framework</b>			
<b>Financial requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Target Population</b>		<b>Key response</b>
<b>384,437,284</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,776,850 consultations for Syrian refugees in primary health care services</li> <li>• 719,916 referrals of Syrian refugees to secondary or tertiary healthcare services</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>2,435,000</b>	
	<b>Host community and others (including polio response)</b>	<b>30,218,020</b>	

## BASIC NEEDS

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Basic Needs	Number of people to be provided with in-kind assistance for basic household items (NFIs) in 2014	598,000	800,000	198,575	214,543	Not applicable	1,811,118
	Number of people to be provided with cash or in-kind assistance with basic needs for the winter	947,000	800,000	356,985	241,836	95,000	2,440,821

Sources: RRP Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

RRP actors have found it challenging to achieve consensus on a definition of adequate well-being, which in turn assists in defining vulnerability and severe vulnerability. Whenever possible and when appropriate, basic needs actors and refugees themselves prefer cash assistance rather than in-kind contributions to address vulnerability.

Common findings with respect to well-being, vulnerability and gaps include:

- **Few possessions:** Sector Working Groups estimate that up to 90 per cent of newly-arriving refugees have no or very few personal belongings. Across countries, Syrians reported the biggest challenges for assistance were food, rent and basic items (blankets, clothes, kitchen utensils, plastic buckets/jerry cans).
- **Reliance on borrowing:** In Egypt, 11 per cent of families reported borrowing as their main source of income, while in Jordan, up to 87 per cent of registered Syrian families living outside of camps are in debt. In Lebanon, an average of 70 per cent of Syrian families are in debt and the amount of debt is generally higher for large households or those who have been in Lebanon longer. RRP partners have identified average expenditures, which in Jordan and Lebanon range from \$420 and \$470 per month, respectively.
- **Indicators of highest vulnerability:** Though large-scale dataset analysis has not yet been completed for all refugee countries, indicators of households which are the most vulnerable include those families whose household expenditures exceed an identified average minimum basket of expenditures and those families with more than six family members. These among other indicators help to identify the most vulnerable.
- **Winter increases needs:** Winter adds additional concerns for families including the need for fuel for heating, warm clothes, reinforced winterized shelters and additional blankets. Winterized living conditions are in particular needed in the refugee camps in Iraq, including cement and insulated foundations for tents with adequate drainage to prevent flooding.

To effectively address needs across the region the following regional strategic approach is being pursued:

- Provision of “welcome packages” to meet immediate basic needs. For Jordan and Iraq, the welcome kit is provided to households accommodated in camps, whereas in Lebanon welcome kits are given to all new arrivals. In 2014, 298,000 households are expected to be provided with immediate, one-off basic items assistance.
- Populations in camps in Jordan and Iraq require durable NFIs (one-off distributions of staple goods) as well as monthly replenishment of disposable items such as hygienic items, including sanitary napkins, soap and detergent.




ACTED staff help a refugee carry the food packages and other essential items that his family will need as they begin a new life at Azraq camp, Jordan. UNHCR/ J.Kohler.

- In Lebanon, and to address the need for replenishable goods, a scheme has been in place to provide baby and hygiene kits to 70 per cent of the population. This scheme is expected to transition to targeted cash assistance in the second half of the year through a set of targeting criteria agreed upon by RRP cash actors.
- Cash assistance for the most vulnerable are in the planning phase or in place in the five countries. In Egypt, an assessment is ongoing which will inform a revised targeting scheme expected by end-summer 2014. In Jordan, 92,500 people are assisted on a monthly basis through a coordinated mechanism. In total, and if funds are available, RRP partners hope to target 260,000 households with cash assistance in 2014.
- Winter programmes are planned for the most vulnerable and include provision of basic items, cash supplements and improvements to camp locations and sub-standard shelters. Though winter planning is underway, its realization is contingent on donor support. If full funding is achieved, more than 2.4 million people will be targeted for winter assistance in 2014.



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

RRP actors pursue an integrated approach with national social welfare schemes for the most vulnerable refugees and nationals benefiting from economies of scale and improved infrastructure, though this is fraught with challenges. Syrian families requiring assistance are proportionately more vulnerable than national populations. There is a risk that refugees are perceived as receiving more support than nationals in terms of actual numbers assisted as well as the level of support provided. Many actors express concern that access to legal employment is restricted, leading to increasing needs and unsustainable social welfare programmes.

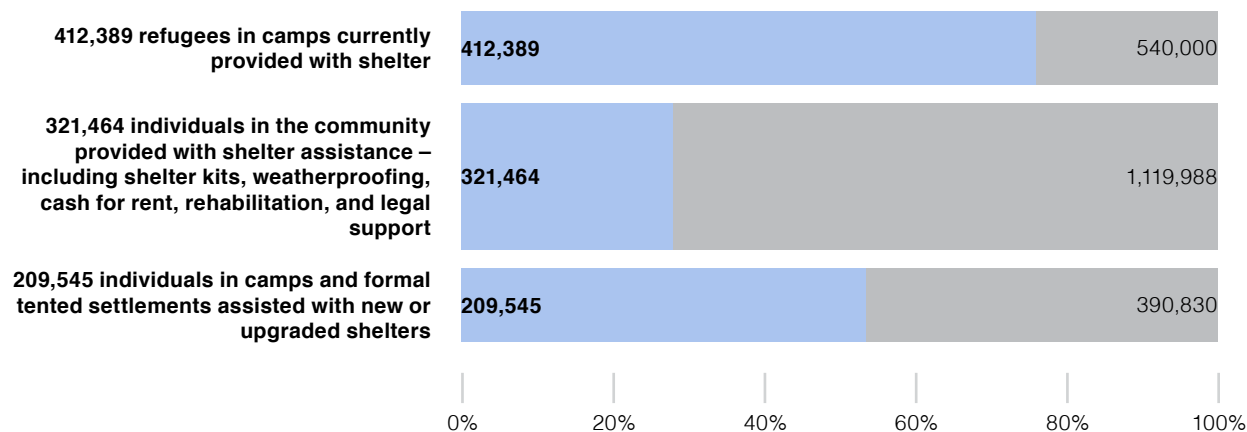


### Basic Needs Response Framework

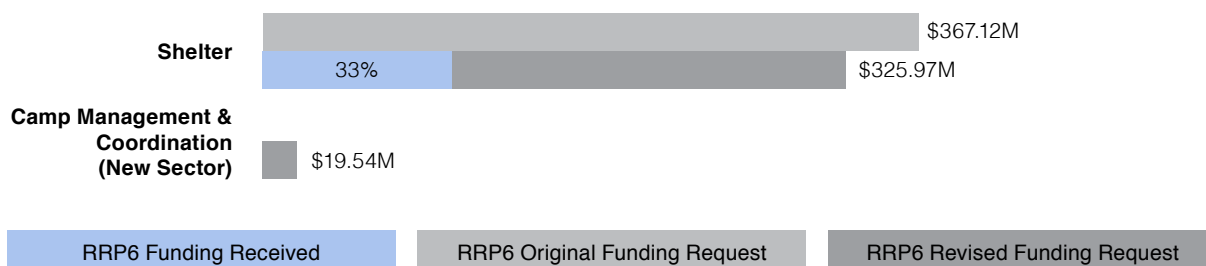
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
<b>513,716,467</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>393,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,811,118 individuals will be provided with core relief items to meet basic needs.</li> <li>2,440,821 individuals will be assisted with seasonal relief items or cash for the winter</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>1,847,000</b>	
	<b>Host community and others</b>	<b>185,500</b>	

## SHELTER

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



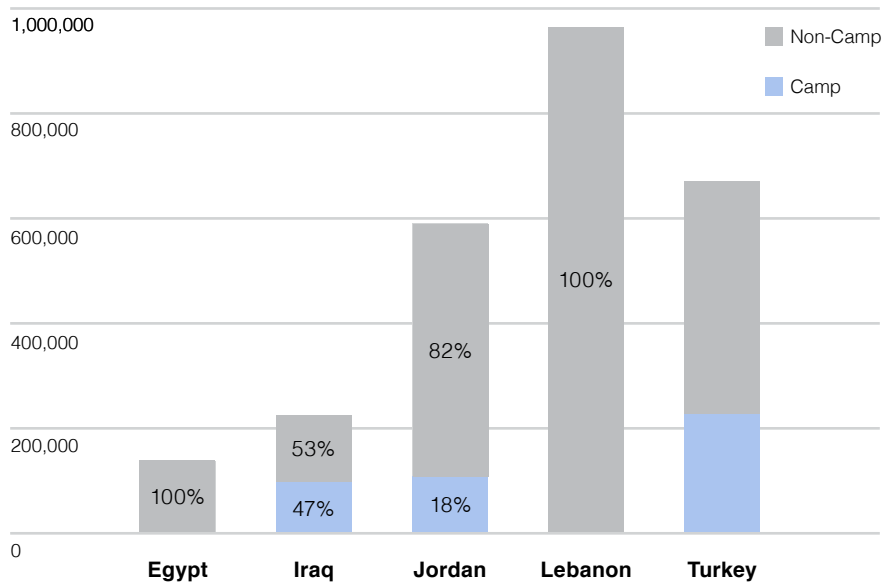
### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total/ Weighted Regional Average
Shelter	Number of Syrian refugees accommodated in camps	Not applicable	220,450	95,554	96,385	Not applicable	412,389
	Percentage of Syrians assessed or reporting to be living in sub-standard or inadequate shelter (outside of camps)	40%	26%	51%	23%	Not available	38%

Sources: RRP Monthly Dashboards, May 2014; UNHCR Lebanon Shelter Survey, March 2014; AFAD Field Survey Results: Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 2013; UNHCR/IRD Jordan Home Visit Report, 2013.

## NEEDS UPDATE

### Refugee settings: camp vs non-camp



### Refugee camps

Of the 3.59 million UNHCR registered Syrians expected by December 2014, it is estimated that around 540,000 will be accommodated in camps and others living in private shelter solutions. There are a total of 35 camps in the region (22 in Turkey, three in Jordan and ten in Iraq including three transit camps and one reception centre).

Shelter solutions in camps vary and include tents, caravans and transitional T-shelters, generally meeting minimum international standards. Continued efforts are required (and underway) to improve infrastructure (roads, drainage), provide safety, ensure weather-proofing and maintenance, including of water and sanitation facilities. RRP partners continue to invest in strengthening participatory decision-making related to individual, household and community settlement conditions. Camps are relatively expensive on a per-capita basis, and at present, have little prospect for self-sustainability.

### **Out-of-camp shelter needs**

An estimated 95 per cent of refugees living outside of camps live in rented accommodation. In Lebanon, a shelter survey in March revealed that 40 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in sub-standard shelters, including 25 per cent in un-finished buildings, worksites, and garages and 15 per cent in informal settlements. Across the region, approximately 860,000 refugees are estimated to live in sub-standard shelters, including informal settlements that lack or have little connectivity with communal services such as running water, and sewage systems below SPHERE and other international housing minimum standards. Some 30 per cent of refugees in Jordan, 42 per cent in Iraq and 79 per cent in Egypt report that they have difficulty or need assistance to meet monthly rental costs.

A related concern is tenancy, with many refugees either having no written contractual relationship or, alternatively, expressing fear that written contracts when expired would precipitate increased rents or eviction. Refugees living in informal settlements are particularly vulnerable to tenancy insecurity.

Winter cold and seasonal precipitation pose yet another challenge to the most shelter insecure. RRP partners assess that nearly 100,000 dwellings will be in need of weather-proofing or supplement contributions to cover the cost of fuel for heat during the winter months.

Shelter is a significant concern for contingency planning given the scarcity of suitable land to accommodate large numbers of people. Throughout the region, there are some pre-identified sites to accommodate up to 200,000 additional people.



## Shelter Response Framework

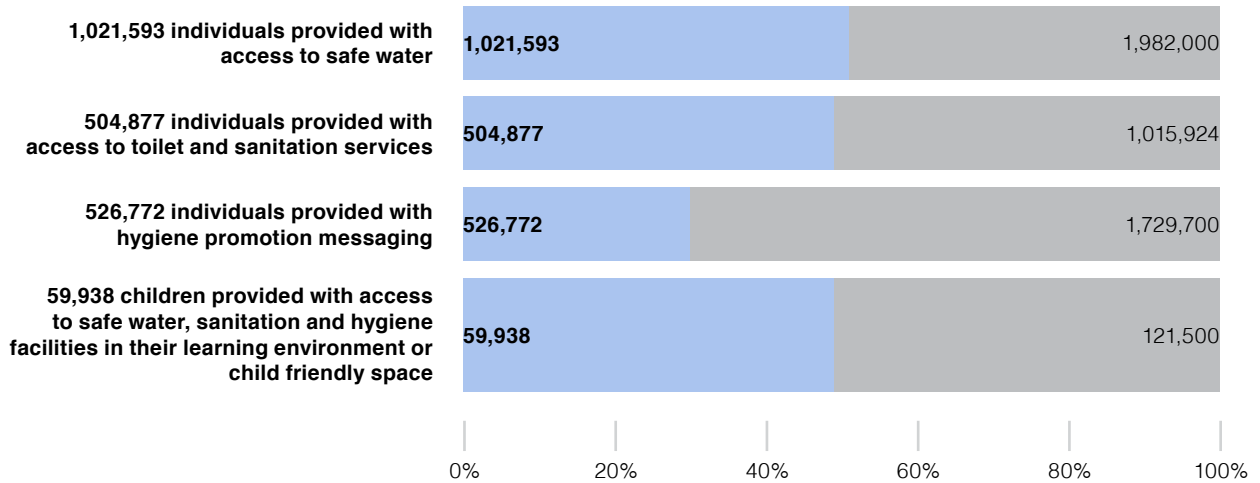
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
325,967,077	Camp	540,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,119,988 individuals in communities will be provided with shelter assistance – including shelter kits, weather-proofing, cash for rent, rehabilitation, and legal support.</li> <li>540,000 refugees in camps will be provided with shelter.</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,120,000	
	Host community and others	576,000	

## CCCR (Camp Management and Coordination) Response Framework

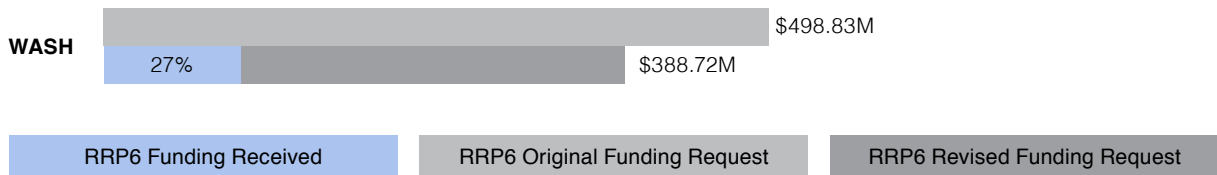
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
19,543,730	Camp	120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp coordination mechanisms strengthened with roles and responsibilities clearly defined between camp managers and service providers.</li> <li>250 monitoring visits conducted and recorded</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	n/a	
	Host community and others	n/a	

## WASH

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



## SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Weighted Average
WASH	Percentage of refugee population in camps who receive water from sustainable sources	Not applicable	Not available	65%	43%	Not Applicable	
	Percentage of refugee population in host communities who express that they have inadequate access to water	28%	Not available	16%	7%	Not available	23%
	Percentage of refugee population in host communities who express that they have inadequate access to sanitation	39%	Not available	13%	Not available	Not available	

Sources: Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014; UNICEF Iraq Situation Report, May 2014; UNHCR/IRD Jordan Home Visit Report, 2013;

## NEEDS UPDATE

Historically water-scarce, the Middle East is facing even worse water shortages in the coming year as precipitation levels fall below average levels. Ageing and inefficient water systems add to the problem, with both Jordan and Lebanon reporting over 50 per cent water loss through leakage. The lack of proper sewage disposal in all countries threatens public health and safety.

Sixty-five per cent and 43 per cent of refugees in camps in Jordan and Iraq respectively have their water needs met through boreholes, with the balance of the water needs met through expensive and unsustainable water trucking. RRP partners are working to develop sustainable strategies, though these will require additional up-front investments.

Among Syrian refugees in the region, 23 per cent living outside of camps report having inadequate access to water. Refugees living in substandard shelter, including informal settlements, face the greatest difficulties in accessing safe water and largely depend on water trucking organized by RRP partners. Refugees living in standard housing, usually apartments or rented homes, are able to access water from municipal water systems. Nonetheless, and due to increased demand on municipal water grids, RRP partners are providing municipalities with water to meet the increased demand on water supplies from groundwater aquifers and reserves in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.




Sanitation concerns are acute across all hosting countries for refugees and nationals. Refugee camps – including Zaatari, Azraq and in the ten camps in Northern Iraq – depend on costly de-sludging trucking. RRP partners are working with government officials to find more sustainable, cost-efficient and eco-sensitive approaches to addressing wastewater disposal needs. Informal and spontaneous settlements are often underserved in addressing sanitation and waste-water management. Poor sewage and sanitation is a significant factor contributing to water-borne diseases, increasing presence of vectors, posing public health risks.

As living conditions and coping mechanisms erode over time, the ability to purchase basic hygiene items is also compromised. Households lacking in these basic goods, coupled with unsanitary living conditions, renders populations susceptible to communicable diseases. This is evident in high rates of scabies and other communicable diseases such as typhoid, hepatitis and past incidences of cholera.



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Host government capacity to meet the needs of refugees varies but, throughout the region, governments are increasingly engaged in WASH policies, planning and implementation. There is a growing consensus among stakeholders that a strategic WASH priority is to ensure that refugees and nationals have access to sustainable water sources, reducing the necessity of water trucking, to meet their needs. RRP actors are in particular prioritizing efforts to put in place sustainable, efficient and cost effective water and sanitation systems, especially for camps, in coordination with respective government authorities. Longer-term and development priorities would aid this process, including repair and replacement of older infrastructure, and installation of new systems which will likewise reduce leakage and contamination, benefiting refugee and national populations.

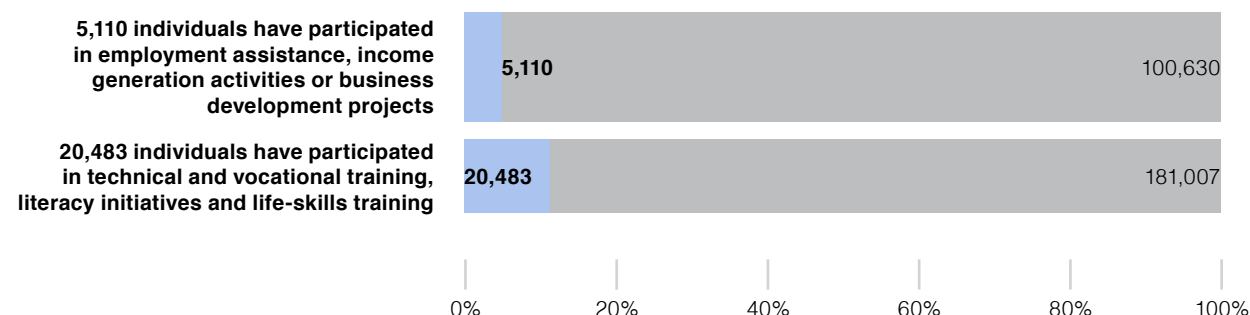


**WASH Response Framework**

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
388,718,515	Camp	540,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,982,000 individuals will be provided with access to safe water</li> <li>1,015,924 individuals will have access to toilet and sanitation services</li> <li>121,500 children will benefit from access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment or child friendly space</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,444,250	
	Host community and others	767,000	

## SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOOD

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Evidenced-based statistic	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
Social Cohesion and Livelihood	Refugee households (non-camp) reporting at least one member participating the labour market	47% (individuals over 15 years)	Not available	32%	83%	49%	
	Percentage of Syrian refugee households in debt	70%	Not available	87% (non-camp only)	48%	Not available	72%

Sources: ILO Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2013; REACH Syria Crisis Humanitarian Update, April 2014; Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt, November 2013; Vulnerability Assessment Report of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2013; Urban Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities, CARE, April 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

The current legislative and policy frameworks in the region provide limited employment opportunities for Syrian refugees. Relatively high unemployment among nationals pre-dates, and is exacerbated by, the economic impact of the crisis. The International Labour Organization (ILO) cites a Middle East unemployment rate at 10 per cent in 2013 with young adult unemployment rate at 26 per cent. Economies in the region are suffering from the trade losses and reduced household market participation for locally produced or traded goods. Many countries continue to bear scars from the global economic crisis and related access to capital, foreign investment and reduced domestic growth.

Refugees seek work in informal sectors which require manual, unskilled short term labour with sub-standard working conditions and reduced salaries, often accompanied by exploitation risks. The engagement of refugees in informal labour practices has created a perception among host communities that refugees are depriving nationals of work opportunities and depressing wages. Although this is not necessarily evidenced by employment statistics, the perception may drive poor community relations, distrust and disrupt social cohesion. Many refugees originate from rural areas of Syria and lack necessary skills for work in urban settings.

Although statistics are unavailable, child labour involving refugee children appears to be visibly increasing. Work in the informal sector generally offers little or no protection from exploitation and exposes children to grave physical and legal risks and deprives them of educational opportunities. Vocational programmes and increased vigilance by authorities to enforce social protection is needed to reduce child labour.




Livelihood project in Egypt. CRS

To promote social cohesion and combat negative perceptions of refugees, RRP partners continue to address some of the most immediate needs identified by communities impacted by refugees, such as waste collection, water network refurbishment, or school rehabilitation through a variety of small scale community support projects.

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

An analysis of livelihood is needed to more thoroughly examine factors beyond legal barriers, including the remoteness of locations where refugees reside, language skills, tools, capita and increasing intolerance towards Syrian refugees. Longer-term strategies necessitate a mixture of legal considerations to provide avenues to allow Syrians to work balanced with the employment of national cohorts. Such strategies may offer short and longer-term cash-for-work and large public works projects for poor nationals and poor Syrians.



**Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Response Framework**

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
271,514,057	Camp	44,234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100,630 individuals will participate in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	695,624	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>181,007 individuals will participate in technical and vocational training, literacy initiatives and life-skills training</li> </ul>
	Host community and others	772,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities strengthened by social cohesion and community support projects</li> </ul>

# Palestine refugees from Syria

UNRWA's crisis response builds on a broad, 64-year presence in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, that includes education, health, work and other vital services to Palestine refugees. The Agency's priority in the current crisis is to preserve resilience of Palestinian communities by providing emergency relief and ensuring continuity of regular programmes – including to those displaced from their homes. Selected UNRWA services, like vocational training and microfinance, have traditionally also been open to Syrians.

Palestinians who reach Jordan and Lebanon have ready access to UNRWA services: in Jordan 85 per cent of children are enrolled in basic education and 97 per cent report that they receive adequate medical care. However, the prolonged increase of demand is taking its toll. In Lebanon, existing Palestinian camps are now severely overcrowded, straining infrastructure and threatening health and community cohesion.

Out of approximately 540,000 Palestinians registered with UNRWA in Syria, over 50% have been displaced. While over 68,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, most Palestinians are now unable to cross international borders. In Egypt and other countries outside UNRWA's fields of operation, UNRWA liaises with UNHCR and other partners to ensure Palestinians from Syria receive the support they need.

Palestine refugees are particularly vulnerable because of their protracted refugee status and their difficulty to access safety. UNRWA and the humanitarian community continue to advocate with neighbouring states the critical humanitarian principles of non-refoulement and equal treatment of refugees. Many Palestinian families fleeing Syria are displaced for the second or third time.

UNRWA has a dedicated appeal document for 2014 that reflects the specificity of the plight of the Palestine refugees within the context of the regional Syria crisis. It describes UNRWA's ongoing efforts to address their critical needs and support their resilience to cope with the conflict. The document can be found at: [www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis](http://www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis).

# Budget Requirements

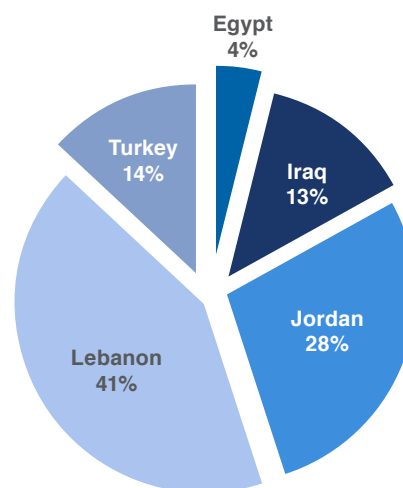
The budgetary requirements for the regional response plan, within the planning parameters and the results framework outlined above, stand at \$3.74 billion. These requirements have been developed by the sector working groups and country teams in the five countries. In addition, regional requirements have been identified to cover needs for Syrians who have sought refuge outside of the region; people of concern who are affected by the crisis but who are not Syrian citizens; and requirements to support regional coordination, oversight and support functions. Syrian refugees outside of the region include those who may be in countries in North Africa, Europe and other Middle Eastern countries.

The budget requirements have reduced by more than \$500 million since the initial RRP6 launched in December 2013, due to the reduced arrival rates of Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, and the re-alignment of some objectives and planned activities in accordance with revised needs, response plans, target figures and realistic expectations of implementation capacity.

**Total requirement by Country**

Country	Total
Egypt	141,977,106
Iraq	474,040,412
Jordan	1,014,530,914
Lebanon	1,515,491,900
Turkey	497,290,571
Regional	97,323,798
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

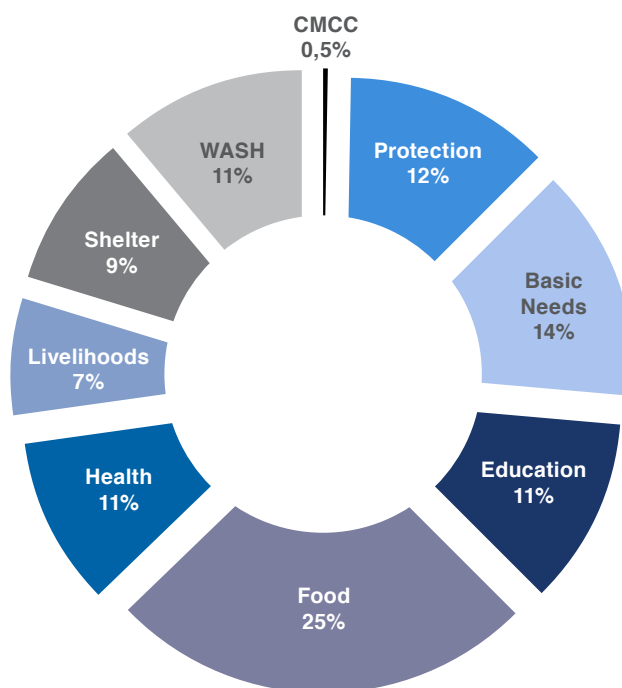
**Funding requirements by Country**



**Total requirement by sector**

Sector	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
Protection	20,193,963	55,372,676	149,038,987	137,427,459	82,118,628		444,151,713
Basic Needs	26,619,551	56,297,679	73,227,908	187,311,949	170,259,380		513,716,467
Education	17,514,171	37,921,913	73,772,697	206,447,207	62,219,416		397,875,404
Food	49,152,394	87,011,850	286,984,609	368,870,156	105,387,647		897,406,656
Health	28,497,027	27,830,600	94,877,368	170,696,789	62,535,500		384,437,284
Livelihoods		49,223,446	93,881,249	113,639,362	14,770,000		271,514,057
Shelter		57,289,572	120,607,339	148,070,166			325,967,077
WASH		83,548,946	122,140,757	183,028,812			388,718,515
CMCC		19,543,730					19,543,730
Regional Support						97,323,798	97,323,798
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>	<b>97,323,798</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

**Funding requirements by sector**

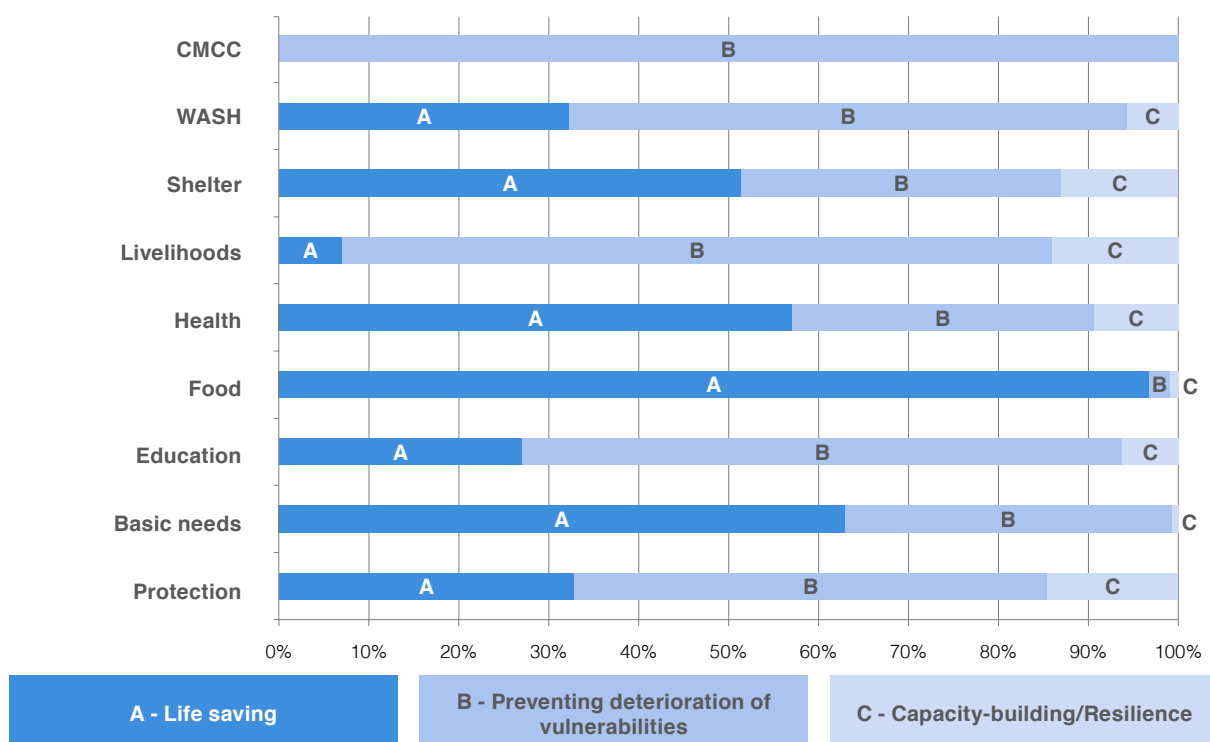


### CATEGORIZATION OF THE RESPONSE

This response plan classifies expected outputs into three categories: life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm; preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities; and strengthening capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities. This categorization takes into consideration the risk of physical and social harm to refugees, as well as access to protection and the absorption capacity of the host communities.

Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building/ Resilience
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to a life-threatening situation or serious imminent harm	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to serious deterioration in well-being and/ or increased vulnerability, serious long-term negative impact	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to increased dependency and limited capacity for increased resilience
Essential for preserving the protection space for refugees, including through counteracting a serious deterioration in host community well-being	Essential for improving the protection space for refugees, including through preventing a deterioration in host-community well-being	Building national capacity to maintain/improve protection space
Essential for ensuring access to protected status, access to basic rights and preventing imminent harm	Essential for promoting access to rights, safeguarding well-being and building up resilience	Critical for building longer-term and sustainable resilience and capacities; strengthening civil society structures

### Requirements by category





### COORDINATION

The goal of a refugee response is to provide **international protection** to people forced to flee their countries, and to find **durable solutions** to their displacement. Success depends on coordinated action that is **inclusive, predictable, and transparent**. While States are responsible for protecting refugees, UNHCR is accountable for their international protection. The agency is also mandated to coordinate responses to refugee crises.

Refugee coordination supports international protection through advocacy and facilitates:

- access to basic services that meet global humanitarian standards
- inclusive strategic planning
- information sharing and emergency preparedness
- fundraising and resource mobilization (leading to dedicated appeals where appropriate)

At the regional level, the RRP Steering Committee composed of UN agencies, IOM and representatives from the Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) works as team to develop refugee response plans. This consultative body provides strategic guidance to country teams, and identifies best practices and significant assistance gaps to promote a coherent, needs-based approach to response planning.

### Accountability

Refugee coordination requires the use of various tools to ensure accountability:

- **Accountability to beneficiaries:** RRP6 partners have established two-way communications mechanisms to ensure that Syrian refugees are informed about services and assistance provided by humanitarian actors and included in decisions that affect their lives through two-way communication mechanisms. These mechanisms include community leadership and representation structures, participatory assessment and planning processes, mobile community outreach teams, information and help lines, and formal complaint and feedback mechanisms.
- **Financial tracking:** RRP6 partners regularly report funding against the appeal, with information integrated into the Financial Tracking Service to allow for monitoring funding levels and gaps.
- **Regular reporting:** RRP6 partners also report monthly on needs and achievements by country and sector and through dashboards published on the Syria Refugee Response Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** RRP6 partners conduct joint monitoring to review validity and reliability of assistance criteria and the adequacy of assistance.
- **Surveys and focus group discussions:** Among other tools to measure satisfaction with

coordination and leadership, inter-sector coordinators conduct surveys of sector leads and sector participants, using feedback to guide improvements including capacity building.

These and other feedback loops at the inter-sector and sector levels highlight strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities. Coordinators at all levels continue to expand mechanisms that promote accountability to measure the impact of the humanitarian response, which in turn reflects the success of coordination.

# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Lebanon

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Lebanon

## Mid-Year Update

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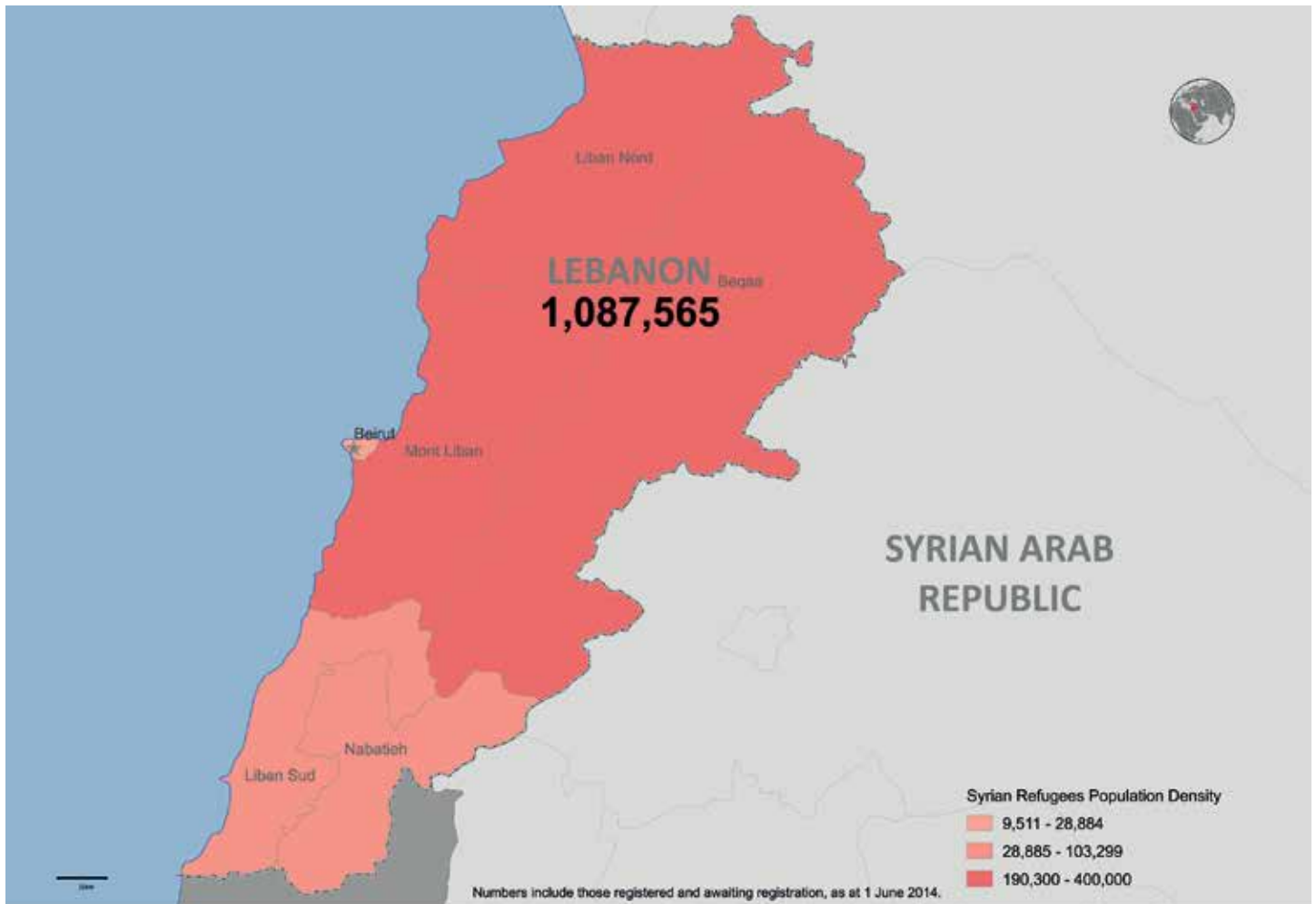
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<b>Total Country Requirements by Sector</b>	<b>141</b>



# Lebanon Response Plan

## Country Overview



### Revised Refugee Planning Figures

	Syrian Refugees
1 January 2013	858,641
1 June 2014	1,087,565
Projected 31 December 2014	1,500,000

## OVERALL SITUATION

Lebanon now hosts about 1.1 million refugees from Syria, as well as some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS). This figure represents 38 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. Half of the population is female and about 53 per cent of the refugee population is under 18 years of age. The small nation of 4.4 million inhabitants is struggling to cope with the increasing needs in housing, education and health care, and the Syrian crisis and refugee influx continue to have many destabilizing consequences for Lebanon.

The dispersed presence of refugees in more than 1,700 locations countrywide, including in remote locations, adds complexity to access, monitoring and protection interventions. The needs of the refugees are immense and host communities also require additional support to manage larger numbers of residents putting additional pressures on already fragile infra-structure. The Regional Response Plan, endorsed by the government sets out priorities per sector which are being implemented at the local level. Priorities for delivery are at both the service and individual level. Subsidized service delivery occurs in health, education, water and sanitation. Individual support to the most vulnerable is provided for food and core relief items. The breadth of the services subsidized, and the reach of individuals supported, depends very much on available funding – with tighter targeting being necessary as funding falls short of needs.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan has been revised collaboratively by the GOL, 11 UN agencies, 48 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community. This update presents, for each sector, progress to date against the original objectives and indicators of the RRP along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

The revised total appeal of US\$ 1.5 billion for the inter-agency response represents a slight reduction in funding requirements. It also includes the revised requirement by the Government of Lebanon, amounting for US\$ 168 million. The plan presents revised humanitarian needs and requirements for a projected population of Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and affected Lebanese communities.

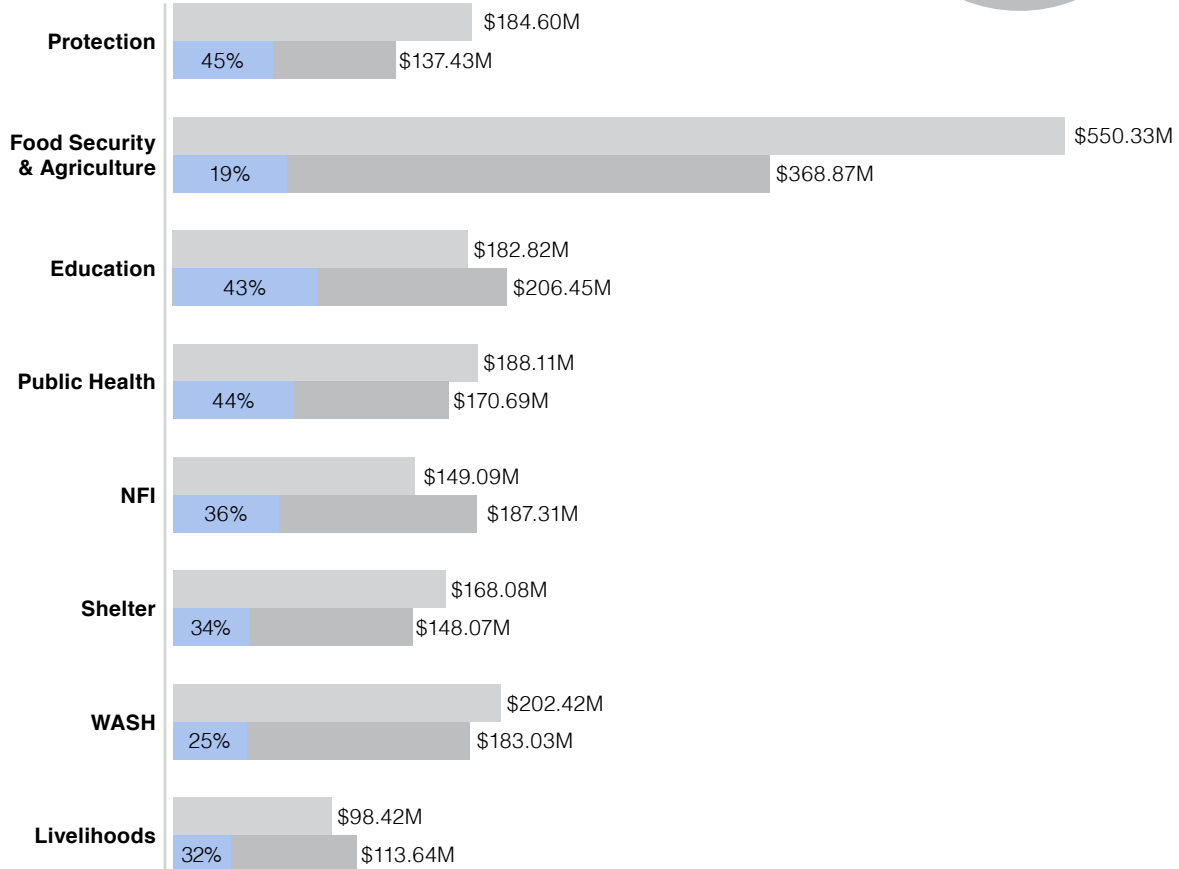
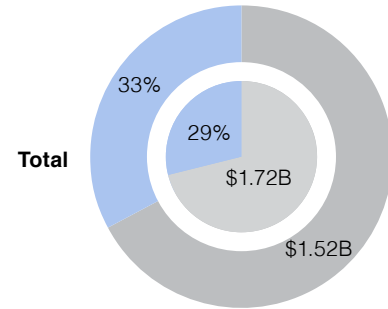
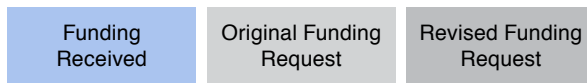
## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

- Ensure assistance to newcomers and service provision to persons with special needs and those with increased vulnerabilities.
- Enhance cost efficiency through division of labour and cash assistance.
- Build capacity of stakeholders to provide services and strengthen public systems through increased coverage and quality.
- Address negative coping mechanisms, and improve access to income generating opportunities to improve living conditions and strengthen resilience of persons of concern and host communities.
- Reinforce community outreach and create awareness of services.
- Systematic monitoring through needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation, and referral/case management.



Syrian refugees await registration at the UNHCR compound in Tripoli. © UNHCR/L.Addario

## Funding Status



## Consequences of Underfunding

A trend of 50% funding will leave refugees highly vulnerable and at risk of adopting negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour, survival sex, early marriage, skipping meals and begging. Some of the consequences of underfunding include:

- 172,000 children will not be in school leaving them vulnerable to protection risks such as labour, begging or fending for themselves on the streets.
- 1,500,000 refugees and Lebanese at risk of vaccine preventable infectious diseases such as polio and measles as well waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- 800,000 refugees risk not having sufficient resources to keep warm during the coming winter leading to severe risk of disease and potentially death.
- Palestine Refugees from Syria will not receive shelter assistance beyond September, affecting tens of thousands accommodated Lebanon's already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps.

# Sector working group responses

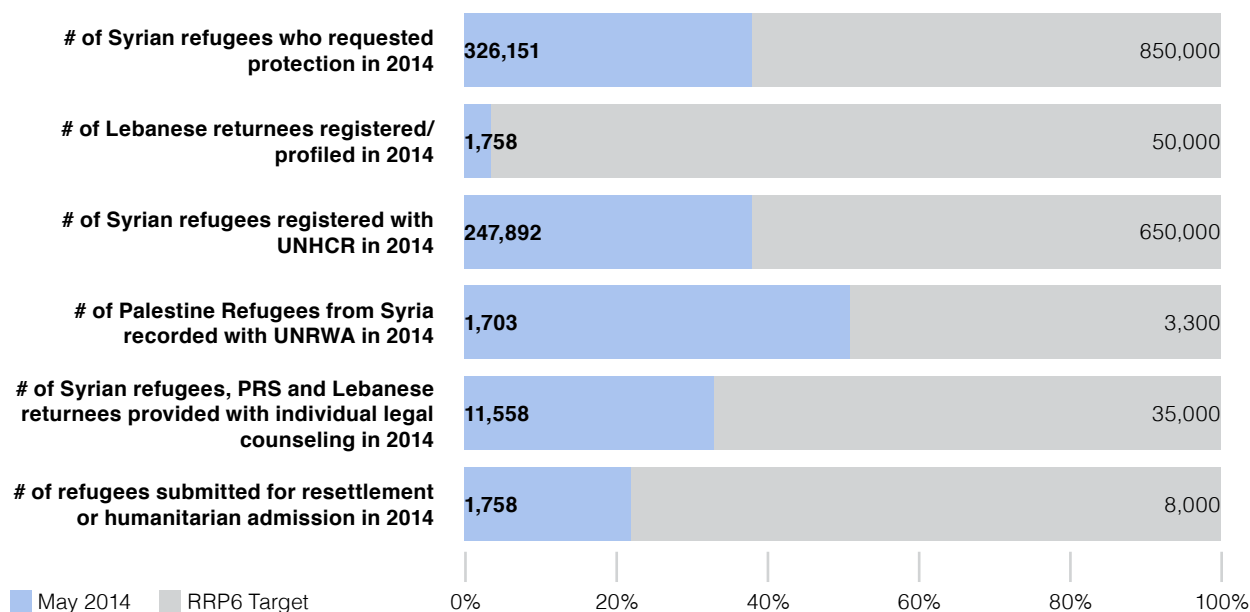
## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

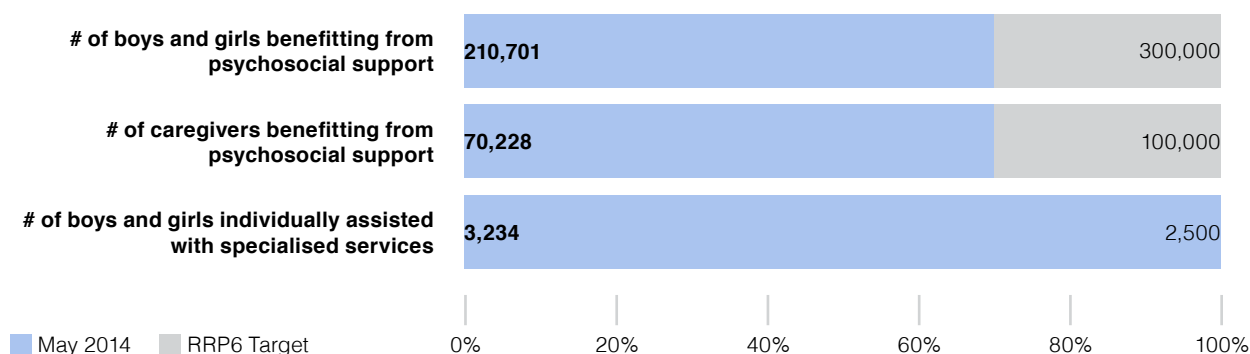
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and MOSA		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<p>MOSA</p> <p>ABAAD, ACH, AJEM, AMEL, Arc En Ciel, AVSI, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon, Migrant Centre (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Internews, Intersos, IOM, IRAP, IRD, KAFA, MADA, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International, RESTART, Save the Children, SAWA, Seraphin Global, SHEILD, Terre Des Hommes Italy, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, War Child Holland (WCH), World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI).</p> <p>UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA</p>		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected.</li> <li>2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs.</li> <li>3. Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).</li> <li>4. Protection of children from neglect, abuse and violence.</li> <li>5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$39,829,005	US\$86,937,758	US\$10,660,696
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$137,427,459		
<b>Contact Information</b>	David Welin, <a href="mailto:Welin@unhcr.org">Welin@unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

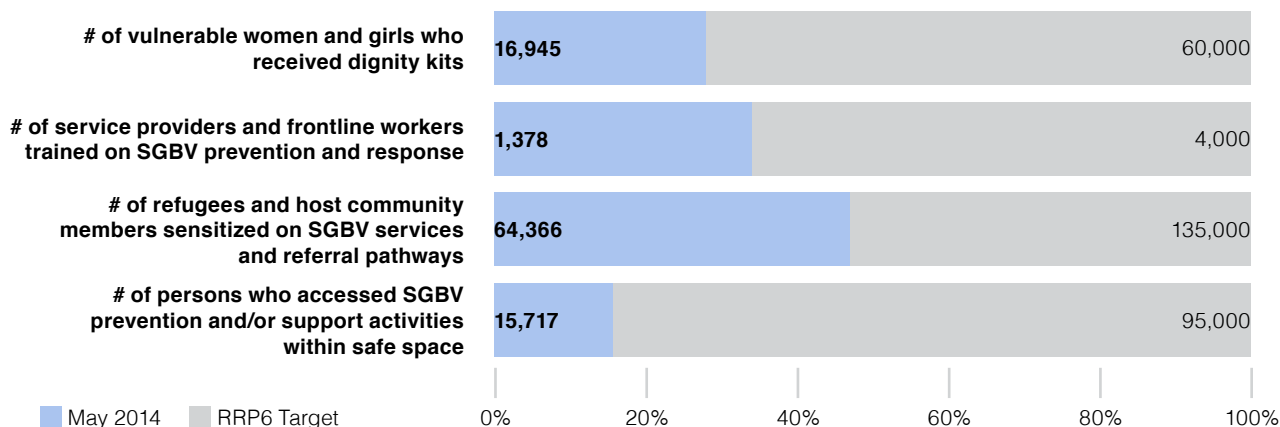
### Protection



### Child Protection



### SGBV



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	1,500,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	1,500,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	55,000	55,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	50,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation/Needs overview

By mid-June 2014, some 1.1 million Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration are being assisted in more than 1,700 locations countrywide. Projections indicate that the overall refugee population will reach almost 1.5 million at the end of 2014. More than 78 per cent of the registered refugees are women and children (53 per cent boys and girls) and a significant proportion of individuals have specific needs, including in relation to age and disability. With the crisis, now in its fourth year, becoming protracted, refugee resources weaken; their reliance on humanitarian support and governmental services, already severely overstretched, increases; and, negative coping mechanisms emerge, triggering protection risks.

Some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) are now recorded in Lebanon, living in existing Palestine refugee camps (51 per cent) and in other settlements known as gatherings. The PRS population has not increased significantly since the beginning of the year due to increasing restrictions on their entry to Lebanon. Challenges in coping strategies and access to basic services are common, along with rising poverty and deprivation, particularly in the camps and gatherings. In May 2014, the Lebanese authorities halted the granting of visa renewals to PRS in-country raising serious protection concerns as many will stay with an expired visa making it difficult for them to move freely without risking possible detention.

Amongst the population affected by the Syrian crisis, Lebanese returnees represent a small and generally less visible and possibly under-assisted group, whose evolving situation should be further assessed through registration and profiling in coordination with the national authorities.

The scale of the refugee presence increasingly tests the capacity of the protection response. The dispersed presence of refugees, including in remote locations or in highly insecure areas close to conflict-zones, adds complexity to access, monitoring and protection interventions. While situations vary according to contexts and locations, key needs persist.



The main priorities identified by the Protection Sector actors during the revision process have largely reconfirmed those of the planning phase of the RRP6.

There is a growing concern on the need for access to territory for civilians fleeing the conflict in Syria and seeking safety and assistance, also to deter irregular crossing, which may put the refugee population at heightened risk. Presence of protection agencies at the border is therefore critical for monitoring and direct interventions to advocate for humanitarian principles, including preventing family separation. Such presence is even more critical in view of the restrictions put in place for PRS.

Registration capacity has been boosted significantly and every week some 12,000 refugees are registered to have timely access to services. As the refugee population continues to grow, the need to sustain a robust registration system remains, for new registrants or for refugees to renew their UNHCR registration certificate and maintain full access to essential services. There is also a continuous need to undertake mobile registration or appointments missions; to support the transportation of persons with restricted mobility and refugees living in areas where freedom of movement is a concern to registration centres; and, to maintain fast-track registration procedures for persons with specific needs (e.g. severely ill individuals, persons in detention). Partners will continue to reach out to refugees that may still be unregistered and provide the necessary information to facilitate their access.

The refugee population, as well as vulnerable host community members and Lebanese returnees, need to receive proper information on available assistance and services. Outreach and awareness activities through refugee volunteers/community focal points will continue to play a critical role in the protection response. These community-based systems need to be strengthened in their capacity to identify and refer persons with specific needs. Mechanisms need to be reinforced to provide adequate care, through case-management, specialised support and through services offered by Social Development Centres (SDC) or other community centres. An increased focus should be placed on persons who are particularly vulnerable in the communities. This includes persons with disabilities and older persons with mobility restrictions that affect their access to basic services; female headed households without other family support; survivors of violations and abuses; and, other groups at risk of exclusion/discrimination.

Ensuring the overall respect for refugee rights remains a priority. The presence of protection actors that ensures adequate coverage and systematic monitoring can provide quantitative and qualitative information on key protection issues countrywide (such as, challenges in access to territory, freedom of movement, relations with host communities, challenges faced by refugees in renewing their legal stay documentation). More importantly, however, the presence of protection actors on the ground should enable additional efforts to increase engagement with the communities; to disseminate information on available assistance and services and seek feedback; and, to strengthen the capacity to assess protection risks, identify vulnerable cases for referral and follow up on such individual cases with the most appropriate intervention and assistance.



The need for legal information/awareness and facilitated access to civil documentation, particularly birth and marriage certificates, persists due to knowledge gaps amongst the refugee population and other legal challenges. Besides broader legal awareness, individual legal counselling and representation is in demand, including for cases of arrest and detention. It is also important for protection actors to reinforce monitoring, awareness and coordinated interventions with shelter actors on land, housing and property issues, due to the growing incidence of forcible evictions across the country.

With current refugee movements, settlements in rural areas contaminated by mines and ERWs have been identified, particularly in the Bekaa region. There is a need for targeted mine-action (demarcation, clearance) and mine-risk education activities to ensure physical safety for the communities in those areas.

Efforts towards durable solutions in the form of resettlement/humanitarian admissions must continue and target refugees at heightened risk. Considering the number of refugees hosted by Lebanon, the current number of places is still inadequate and there is a need for more responsibility-sharing and solidarity with the refugees and with Lebanon as a hosting country.

### **Community outreach**

Teachers, nurses, doctors, community leaders, social workers and philanthropists from the host and refugee communities, and other affected communities, are volunteering their time and skills to support the most vulnerable community members. Through home visits, they provide key insights into their communities' capacities and priority protection and assistance needs. They offer solutions and are often part of implementing the response, e.g. sharing information on where to go for help and assistance.

The volunteers are also a critical channel of information for humanitarian partners, especially with respect to ensuring that beneficiaries know that assistance from partners is free and where to complain in case of abuse. The current focus is to empower these volunteers to reach out to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, and to promote healthy behaviour. Given their knowledge and outreach capacity, volunteers have become a key source of information for needs assessments and evaluations.

### **Protecting Children**

Children and caregivers continue to feel the impact of the conflict in Syria. The support provided to help mitigate the impact of the conflict and support resilience within families and communities must continue. As the crisis becomes protracted, compounded stressors and instability over time mean that children are at higher risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect in their homes, schools and communities. Increasingly, families are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and child marriage. Supporting community-based interventions and mechanisms to strengthen protective environments for all children in Lebanon is essential.

The case management system – the system that provides follow-up and care for children at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect – and the availability of specialised services to care for child victims or those at high risk of violence and abuse continues to be prioritized and strengthened. These specialised services include services provided to children formerly associated with armed groups to assist with their rehabilitation and reintegration into their communities; medical, psychological, and social support and care services provided to child survivors of gender-based violence; care and support services provided to separated and unaccompanied children, including tracing and reunification with caregivers if required; and children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. For vulnerable children it is essential to further strengthen appropriate alternative care options within the emergency context.

Syrian and PRS refugee parents continue to experience barriers in registering the births of refugee children born in Lebanon, mainly due to their lack of legal residency permits and, in the case of PRS, the inability to renew visas. It is estimated that 35,000 Syrian refugee children will be born in Lebanon at the end of 2014. There is a risk of statelessness for those remaining unregistered. A national awareness raising campaign on the importance of birth registration and the process to complete it, is on-going to help parents understand this most basic right of a child.

### **SGBV**

Prevention and response to SGBV will continue to be a priority for humanitarian partners. Risks of SGBV for women and girls increase progressively with protracted displacement, and this is due to a combination of factors, such as depletion of resources, overcrowding and lack of privacy, community tensions, and anger and frustration within the households. Women and girls suffer from reduced freedom of movement which increases the need for outreach and the provision of mobile services with an increased focus on adolescents.

To ensure that refugee women and girls, and men and boys, even in remote areas, have access to life-saving services, medical and psychosocial support must be scaled up through an increased availability of safe spaces, case management services, psychosocial support, immediate safety options, and increased engagement of men and boys.

SGBV-specific case management will be reinforced by building the capacity of case management partners and ensuring access to services, such as affordable and quality health care, basic needs and legal counselling.

Similarly, communities, services providers and frontline workers will be advised on ways to ensure safe and ethical referral mechanisms for survivors. Outreach and information dissemination remain crucial to ensuring that survivors and women and girls at risk are aware of the services available to them. These interventions also apply to affected Lebanese and returnees.

Clinical Management of Rape, while a life-saving service for survivors of SGBV, is part of the comprehensive Reproductive Health strategy in Lebanon.

Adequate protection activities and services should extend to the whole country, specifically in areas with a high refugee concentration or more prone to influxes. However, particular attention must be devoted to remote areas where refugee populations are more scattered and distant from the services available; areas with complex community dynamics and vulnerable host communities where tensions may increase; areas with limited freedom of movement for refugees due to checkpoints and curfews; and, Palestinian camps.

### **Role of the Government and sustainability**

The Government of Lebanon retains a primary responsibility in protecting refugees and maintaining an environment where refugee rights are respected, in line with international principles. It is therefore imperative that the Government of Lebanon, including through MOSA, also receives adequate support for its planned interventions for protection and community-based programmes offered to all affected populations. This includes the strengthening of community-based structures such as Social Development Centres, offering a variety of protective services to women, children, and persons with disabilities from within refugees and hosting communities. It also includes other forms of technical and capacity support for governmental institutions engaged in the protection response to the current refugee crisis. Longer-term support to these institutions will be a contribution to the sustainability of the current protection response. In addition, SGBV and child protection programmes aim at reinforcing local capacities through partnerships between relevant Ministries, international and national organizations. This includes training and building the capacity of Lebanese institutions and communities, as well as strengthening existing national systems.

### **Equity in Humanitarian Action – Reaching the most vulnerable**

A methodology to identify the most vulnerable localities with both a high concentration of refugees and of Lebanese living under the poverty line was devised, comparing the following sets of data:

- Cadastral boundary shape files, which includes administrative boundaries of the lowest administrative boundary mapping available – locality level (admin level 3) (source CDR).
- UNDP's Poverty Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon study (2008), which estimates poverty as those living under USD 4/capita/day at the combined caza level (admin level 2) based on data from the 2004 Household Living Conditions Survey.
- UNHCR refugee distribution data.

The most recent crunching of this data (October 2013) shows that 86 per cent of the registered refugee population and 66 per cent of vulnerable Lebanese reside in 242 out of a total of 1,577 cadastres. In addition, 67 per cent of the refugees and 50 per cent of the Lebanese poor reside in 90 of these localities. Partners are thus encouraged to apply this geographic focus in their programming in order to allow for significant coverage of the most vulnerable populations in Lebanon. These locations are also expected to be areas where social tensions may be on the rise, due to already weak services that are being stretched beyond capacity.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected.											
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014					Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees			Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	1,500,000	26,995				Countrywide	5,474,747	1,884,464	10,498	3,579,785	UNHCR, UNRWA, IRD
Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	800,000					Countrywide	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	MOSA
Output 1.2 Protection violations against refugees are prevented, monitored and addressed	1,050,000	75,000	450,000			Countrywide	8,453,831	500,238	6,389,675	1,563,918	UNHCR (Ajem, DRC, Intersos, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, SFCG), UNRWA, MAG, Oxfam
Output 1.3 Access to timely registration and adequate reception conditions improved	1,300,000	3,300		50,000		Countrywide	15,574,998	14,280,628	1,294,370	0	UNHCR (Sheild, TDH Italy), UNRWA, IOM, CLMC
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and civil status documentation enhanced	290,000	12,700		250		Countrywide	5,558,343	0	4,296,710	1,261,633	UNHCR (Ajem, CLMC, IRC, IRD, NRC), UNRWA, CLMC, IRC, NRC
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>							<b>35,061,919</b>	<b>16,665,330</b>	<b>11,991,253</b>	<b>6,405,336</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>							<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>			

Objective 2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	600,000	75,000	20,000	12,000	Countrywide	14,814,386	0	14,814,386	0	UNHCR (Amei, CLMC, DRC, Interos, Shield), UNRWA, IOM, CLMC, HI, IRC, NRC, Oxfam, WRF
Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	181,555		181,555		Countrywide	19,636,800	0	19,636,800	0	MOSA
Output 2.2 Community self-management is strengthened and expanded	600,000	75,000	3,100	4,500	Countrywide	4,019,266	0	2,929,266	1,090,000	UNHCR (AMEL, CLMC, Interos, IRC, Shield) UNRWA, IOM, IRC, WVI
Output 2.3 Persons with specific needs receive support and services	85,000	2,200	5,500		Countrywide	13,580,525	9,834,262	3,658,514	87,749	UNHCR (CLMC, DRC, HI, IRC, Makhzoumi, Shield), UNRWA (UNRWA-UNICEF), CLMC, FPSC, Handicap International, WRF (Rahma Medical Centre; Forum of the Handicapped; Friends in Need Association, Islamik Makarem Alakhiak Dispensary, DR. Mohammad Khaled Social Foundation, Mousawat Organisation, Lebanese Red Cross, P&O Centre Aley, Vision Association for Development, Rehabilitation & Care, Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped, Shams Club -Baibeek, Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped, Sidon Orphan Welfare Society).
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>32,414,177</b>	<b>9,834,262</b>	<b>21,402,166</b>	<b>1,177,749</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>19,636,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,636,800</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Objective 3. Prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces	70,000	3,000	30,000	3,300	Countrywide	13,523,867	6,318,359	7,205,508	0	UNICEF (Heartland Alliance, IRC, ABAAD, Medical Aid for Palestinians) ; UNFPA (MOSA and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, Amel, DRC, IRD, RDFL); Refugee Education Trust -RET; International Rescue Committee - IRC;
Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces					Countrywide	7,300,000	7,300,000	0	0	MOSA-SDCs
Output 3.2 All survivors of SGBV and women at risk access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security) through ethical referrals and quality case management	7,000	500	2,000	400	Countrywide	5,606,337	3,680,290	1,926,047	0	UNICEF(IRC,ABAAD, Arc en Ciel, Interos, ToH lausanne, DRC, Heartland Alliance, Medical Aid for Palestinians) ; UNFPA (and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, DRC, ABAAD, ); Refugee Education Trust -RET; IRAP; Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre -CMLC;
Output 3.3 Negative coping mechanisms and risks to SGBV are mitigated through community-based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers	110,000	5,000	20,000	500	Countrywide	2,855,994	0	947,541	1,908,453	UNICEF ((IRC, Heartland Alliance, ABAAD, MAP, Relief International, Interos, DRC, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, Arc en Ciel, KAFA); UNFPA ( KAFA and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, KAFA, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation); Refugee Education Trust -RET; IRAP; International Rescue Committee - IRC;
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>21,986,198</b>	<b>9,998,649</b>	<b>10,079,096</b>	<b>1,908,453</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>7,300,000</b>	<b>7,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 4. Child Protection response.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	396,280	26,030	154,707	4,987	Countrywide	34,382,470	0	34,382,470	0	CLMC, SCI, SeraphimGLOBAL, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI
Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	40,295	0	39,795	500	Countrywide	14,611,000	0	14,611,000	0	GoL (MoSA)
Output 4.2 Child Protection Violations are mitigated and addressed	8,145	466	3,045	0	Countrywide	3,793,155	3,330,764	462,391	0	SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.3 Mainstreaming of child protection and capacity building of child protection actors/sectors	52,317	1,527	21,450	941	Countrywide	2,193,506	0	1,024,348	1,169,158	CLMC, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>40,369,131</b>	<b>3,330,764</b>	<b>35,869,209</b>	<b>1,169,158</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>14,611,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,611,000</b>	<b>0</b>	



Objective 5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Most vulnerable persons are identified through fair and transparent processes	36,000				Countrywide	507,048	0	507,048	0	UNHCR
Output 5.2 Individuals have their status determined	9,000				Countrywide	1,828,200	0	1,828,200	0	UNHCR
Output 5.3 Refugees benefit from resettlement and humanitarian admission	7,000				Countrywide	5,260,786	0	5,260,786	0	UNHCR (CLMC)
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>7,596,034</b>		<b>7,596,034</b>		
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>14,611,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,611,000</b>	<b>0</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian refugees registered	650,000
# of PRS recorded	3,300
# of Lebanese returnees profiled/ registered	50,000
# of persons provided with individual legal counselling	35,000
# of persons reached with legal awareness	110,000
# persons benefiting from empowerment activities- linked to community centers and other community-based activities	140,000
# of persons with specific needs receiving specialised support	85,000
Percentage of SGBV survivors reporting violence who are assisted	100%
# of vulnerable women and girls receiving dignity kits	60,000
# of persons who accessed GBV prevention and, or response support activities within mobile and static safe spaces	95,000
# of service providers and frontline workers trained on SGBV prevention and response	4,000
# of refugees and host community members sensitized on SGBV services and referral pathways	135,500
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from psychosocial support according to minimum standards	300,000
# of children (boys and girls) at risk of being harmed and survivors of violence who have been individually assisted according to minimum standards	2,500
# of persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	7,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>Humanitarian agencies</b>	<b>137,427,459</b>	<b>39,829,005</b>	<b>86,937,758</b>	<b>10,660,696</b>
<b>Government of Lebanon (GoL)</b>	<b>45,547,800</b>	<b>11,300,000</b>	<b>34,247,800</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All</b>	<b>182,975,259</b>	<b>51,129,005</b>	<b>121,185,558</b>	<b>10,660,696</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

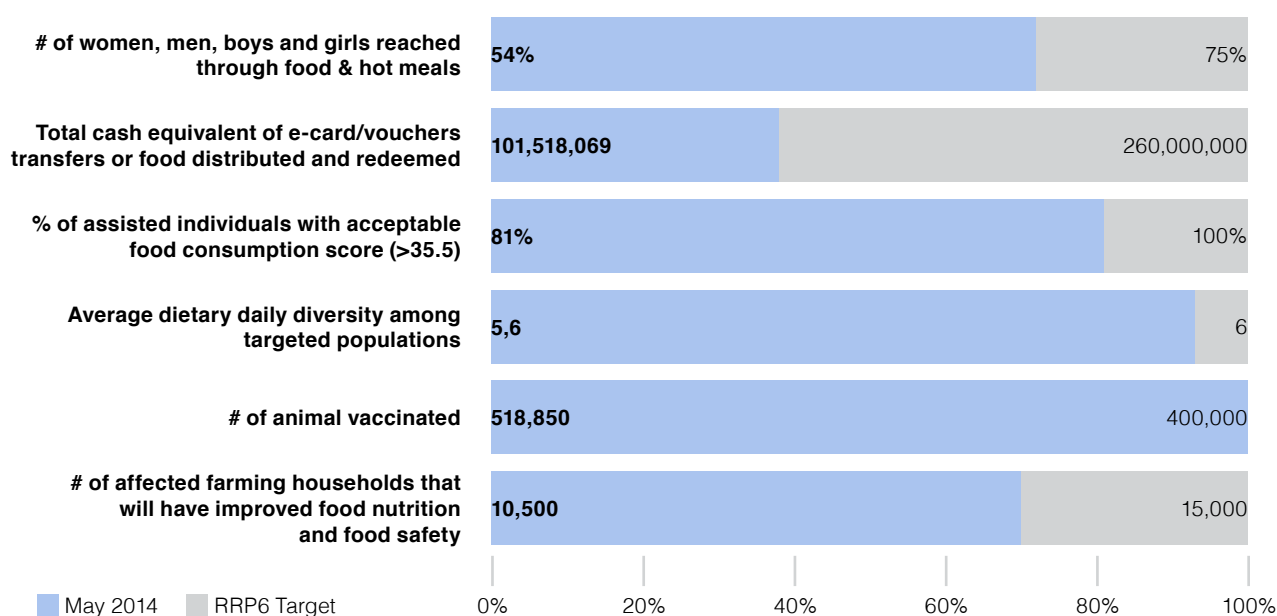
Protection in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CLMC	1,017,989
FPSC	867,000
HI	3,380,000
IOM	2,678,750
IRC	5,447,752
MAG	300,000
MC	1,099,837
NRC	4,275,061
OXFAM	425,000
RET	500,000
S GLOBAL	611,000
SCI	4,089,010
UNFPA	1,438,000
UNHCR	69,207,559
UNICEF	34,999,999
UNRWA	1,630,704
UNRWA-UNICEF	80,000
WCH	845,000
WRF	2,005,398
WVI	2,529,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,427,459</b>
<b>GoL</b>	<b>23,636,800</b>

## FOOD SECURITY

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agency</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	HRC, MoSA, ACF, ACTED, DRC, FAO, GVC, Handicap International, International, InterSOS, International Rescue Committee, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Mercy-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Save the Children, Solidarites International, SHEILD, UNRWA, World Vision		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate food consumption for targeted affected population.</li> <li>2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$353,177,186	US\$11,925,470	US\$3,767,500
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$368,870,156		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Naison Chakatsva, <a href="mailto:Naison.Chakatsva@wfp.org">Naison.Chakatsva@wfp.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	1,268,342
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	172,525
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	67,388
Lebanese returnees	50,000	11,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation & Needs overview

Several studies have found that food is the biggest expense for Syrian refugees and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon. For Syrian refugees, it ranges from US\$151 to US\$275 per household per month. Based on the findings of the 2013 vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees (VaSyR), WFP continues to provide food assistance through its e-card program to some 70 per cent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population.

WFP's response will continue to focus on providing food assistance through e-cards to some 70 per cent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population, and a safety net mechanism is in place since the beginning of April. The safety net programme is an individual assistance provided



Distribution of WFP e-cards to Syrian refugees at a site in Tripoli, north Lebanon, run by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). There are 30 e-card distribution sites across Lebanon. WFP/Laure

by WFP to potentially nutritionally vulnerable members of households excluded from targeted assistance, hence ensuring that these vulnerable members do not become food insecure. Eligible vulnerable individuals receive an individual ration, through an e-card, for as long as their proven vulnerability persists.

Since most food assistance activities are life-saving, there is limited scope for prioritization of the activities. However, what would be discussed in a worst case scenario is the prioritization based on either the readjustment of the minimum expenditure basket's survival ration (voucher/e-card value), or the readjustment of the beneficiary figures (within the 70 per cent), i.e. refining the targeting among the highly or severely vulnerable. In this case, the results of the 2014 VASyR would be crucial in re-informing the food assistance provided.

Given the proportion of household expenditure spent on food and the additional limitations on employment and economic vulnerability faced by Palestinians, nearly all PRS are in need of food assistance. UNRWA and WFP will soon be jointly providing cash-based assistance for food through the UNRWA ATM program to all PRS families and will further assess vulnerability and need for assistance in 2014. Other humanitarian actors also continue to provide food assistance to other populations of concern, including Lebanese returnees and unregistered Syrian refugees.

As the conflict persists in Syria and the situation inside the country worsens, humanitarian actors have noted that newly arriving refugees are more vulnerable than those who crossed the border last year. According to the VASyR, many Syrian refugees rely on coping strategies when they are not able to meet their basic needs, especially food, through employment or assistance. Among households experiencing a shortage of food, some 90 per cent resorted to food coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals per day (69 per cent of households), reducing portion size of meals (65 per cent) and/or restricting adults' food consumption so that children may eat (49 per cent). Preliminary findings from a joint UNRWA/WFP's needs assessment survey on PRS show that the inability of PRS families to purchase adequate quantities of food often forces them to skip meals and/or reduce food portions.

Notwithstanding, so far the food consumption score (FCS) of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees has remained relatively stable, possibly meaning that beneficiaries are most likely prioritizing food at the expense of other needs. In January 2014, WFP increased the value of the e-card from US\$27 to US\$30, in order to ensure that beneficiaries can meet daily minimum kilo calorific and nutritional requirements as commodity prices naturally increased since the beginning of the refugee crisis in the middle of 2012.

Food sector partners have also identified newcomers, unregistered Syrians, Lebanese returnees<sup>1</sup> and members of host communities affected by the Syrian crisis as priority target groups. The response in the second half of the year will continue to provide targeted food assistance to Syrian refugees and PRS, as well as bolstering the safety net assistance for vulnerable members

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1 The Situation and Needs of Lebanese Returnees from Syria, IOM, December 2013, available at <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/The-Situation-and-Needs-of-Lebanese-Returnees-from-Syria.pdf> last accessed 7 May 2014.

of excluded households. Furthermore, the broader food sector actors will also consider the populations not targeted before but identified as vulnerable and in need of assistance. Starting June 2014, WFP, in cooperation with the Government of Lebanon through the National Poverty targeting Programme (NPTP), will start providing food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese affected by the Syria crisis. The project will initially target 36,000 of the most vulnerable among the local communities through e-cards until the end of 2014 and 50,000 by 12 months after the start of the programme.

The food assistance intervention has also tried to alleviate the burden on the host country. Through different interventions, over US\$78 million have been injected into the local economy by redeemed vouchers/e-cards and unconditional cash for food transfers since the beginning of 2014.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Government has reduced its participation in the food security response given its current capacity constraints. Humanitarian actors have been working to enhance Government's capacity both at the central and local levels to allow further participation.

Notwithstanding, the Ministry of Agriculture has actively supported the FAO livestock vaccination operation. Furthermore, WFP is working jointly with MoSA, within the NPTP, to provide food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese.

The 2014 VASyR is being jointly carried out by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. The VASyR should help re-inform food assistance the humanitarian actors are providing as it will provide a multi-sector update on the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the original assessment. The results of the assessment will provide updated information on the vulnerabilities of the increased refugee population, the impact of the introduction of targeted assistance, and the consequences of the duration of their stay in Lebanon.

It is hoped that there may be increased government engagement in food assistance through WFP's support to vulnerable Lebanese in close collaboration with MOSA. The Ministry has recently designated a food security sector co-lead. Though very early, it is expected that this will enable more opportunities for discussing and advocating for a more sustainable food security response strategy, such as mainstreaming livelihood opportunities that enable both refugees and their host communities pursue employment and income generation options.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improved food consumption for targeted Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese affected population										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Food assistance distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions to maintain adequate food consumption and dietary diversity	1,264,592	60,000	96,775	500	Countrywide	363,102,656	353,177,186	9,925,470	0	ACTED, CLMC, IOCC, Mercy-USA, MoSA, Oxfam, UNRWA, WFP (ACTED, CLMC, FAO, DRC, OXFAM, IOCC, Islamic Relief, GVC, Handicap International, SHEILD, Save the Children, ACF, PU-AMI, Mercy-USA, World Vision International, InterSOS, Solidarites International, MoSA, UNRWA), WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>363,102,656</b>	<b>353,177,186</b>	<b>9,925,470</b>		



Objective 2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established	3,750		63,750	7,500	Countrywide	2,000,000		2,000,000		FAO
Output 2.2 Smallholder agricultural production restored			12,000	3,000	Countrywide	3,767,500			3,767,500	FAO
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>5,767,500</b>	-	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>3,767,500</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of women, men, boys and girls reached through food & hot meals	1,421,867
Total cash equivalent of e-card /vouchers transfers and redeemed	\$235,894,966
Daily Average Diet Diversity (DADD) remains at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations	DADD>6
Food consumption scores (FCS) remain at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations.	FCS>35,5
# of animal vaccinated	400,000
# of affected farming households that will have improved food nutrition and food safety	15,000

Food Security - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All</b>	<b>368,870,156</b>	<b>353,177,186</b>	<b>11,925,470</b>	<b>3,767,500</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

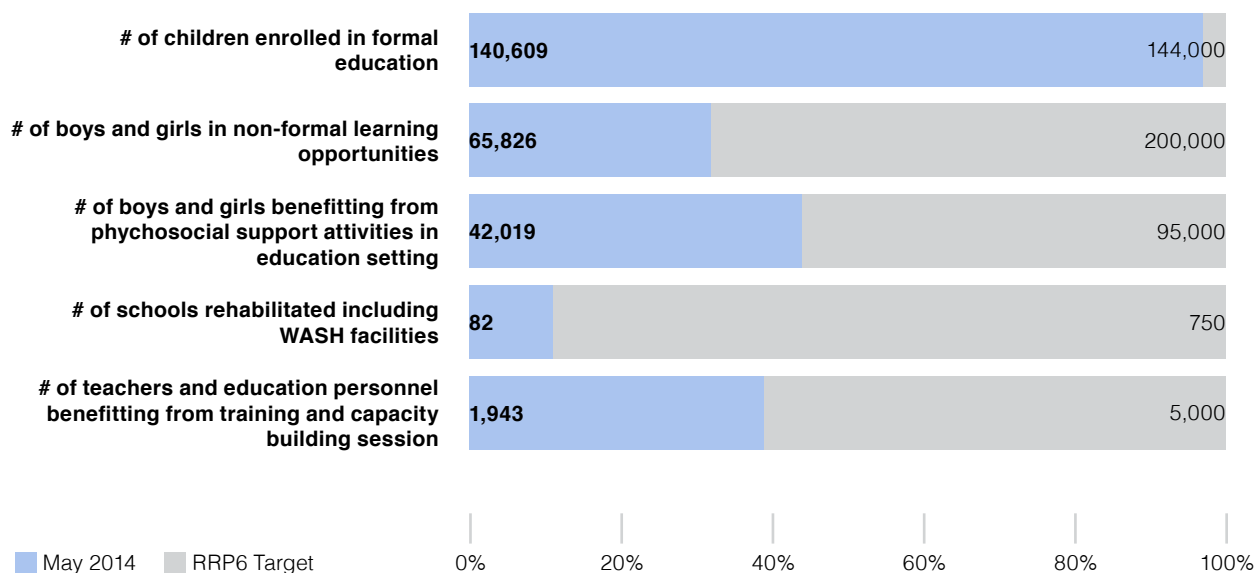
Food in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	332,000
CLMC	1,463,345
FAO	5,767,500
IOCC	800,000
MU	520,000
OXFAM	435,470
UNRWA-WFP	19,253,588
WFP	338,745,753
WVI	1,552,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,870,156</b>

## EDUCATION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	MEHE, MOSA, AVSI, British Council, FPSC, HWA, INTERSOS, IOCC, NRC, Relief International, RET, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNRWA, WCH, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the right to education for all children (girls and boys) is fulfilled in a protective learning environment.</li> <li>2. Systems strengthened to deliver quality education to respond to the escalating Syrian crisis in a protective learning environment.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$3,672,075	US\$193,391,822	US\$9,383,310
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$206,447,207		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Kerstin Karlstrom, <a href="mailto:karlstro@unhcr.org">karlstro@unhcr.org</a> Nathalie Hamoudi, <a href="mailto:nhamoudi@unicef.org">nhamoudi@unicef.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	597,000	225,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	111,400	85,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	28,000	21,000
Lebanese returnees	33,000	13,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation & Needs Overview

Based on refugee registration data of UNHCR and UNRWA respectively, there are 394,000 Syrian refugees and 21,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) of school-age (3-18 years) in Lebanon. In addition, among the most vulnerable in the host community due to high poverty rates, there are 7,300 Lebanese returnees according to IOM data, 40,000 vulnerable Lebanese children out-of-school<sup>2</sup> and a further 71,400 in families at risk of falling below the poverty line. A total of 462,300 school-age children are in need of education assistance.

The Lebanese education system is predominantly private, with 70 per cent of Lebanese children attending private schools and the remaining 30 per cent attending public schools. As such, the public school infrastructure, including classrooms, teachers, and equipment, as well as the quality of education provided was under served prior to the Syria crisis. Low public investment in the system meant that the existing services were insufficient for even Lebanese school-age children. The Syrian influx has increased the demand on the limited public school places by almost 134 per cent. Palestinian children are provided with educational services through UNWRA-managed schools.

Enrolment of refugee school-aged children in the formal public education system is a priority for the sector. Thus far, 90,000 Syrian refugee children are enrolled in public Lebanese schools, comprising 60,000 in the first shift (including 19,000 in kindergarten) and 30,000 in a second shift which started in October 2013. Barriers to education quotas include the language of instruction<sup>3</sup>, transportation costs and bullying. The vast majority of refugee children are in primary school, with only an estimated 3,000 enrolled in secondary school. This corresponds to an enrollment rate of approximately 20 per cent for school-aged Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank assessment

<sup>3</sup> Schooling in Lebanon is conducted primarily in French and English, whereas instruction in schools in Syria is given in Arabic.

Humanitarian agencies are facilitating school enrollment and attendance on a cost-per-child basis. At request of the Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE), these costs are covered through third-party international and local NGOs. The cost of a place in the public school system was estimated by MEHE at US\$2,200<sup>4</sup> per child per year for both Lebanese and Syrian children. The humanitarian community is paying US\$160 per child for the first shift, which covers running costs and materials. This money is channelled to the schools and the costs for additional fees, such as transportation, are paid to the parents. The second shift enrollment is facilitated by UNHCR, at an estimated US\$650 per child excluding transportation and school supplies. This amount is calculated by MEHE and covers the running costs, book fees, school materials and staffing costs for a full school year of 750 hours. It excludes the operational costs of partners, thus the total cost per child in second shifts is actually higher.

UNRWA provides education services to more than 7,400 PRS school-aged children through their schools which have consequently opened double shifts. To address the needs of PRS pupils, UNRWA hired more than 300 teachers in addition to support staff, adapted school premises in terms of infrastructure and sanitary facilities, covered the increased school running costs, and provide teacher training, as well as textbooks, stationary and school uniforms. The 20 per cent increase in enrolment has placed an enormous strain on already limited resources for Palestine refugees.

It is important to note that the needs of children are not necessarily homogeneous. Newly arrived refugees are more vulnerable because they are likely to have missed a longer period of schooling. Older children face difficulty catching-up due to language barriers, and because they are often



4 World Bank report, October 2013 (NEED FULL NAME)

vulnerable to child labour, domestic chores and generally discouraged. Therefore, ensuring that those children not ready to enter formal schools receive appropriate support through non-formal education is another priority. As of March 2014, 42,143 refugee children are attending non-formal education programmes. Currently, only the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), developed with the support of UNICEF, is being accredited by the MEHE. However, a variety of non-formal education programmes, such as literacy and numeracy, basic competency programmes, community-based education and catch-up programmes aim to transition children back into the formal school system as soon as possible without missing out on immediate education needs.

Some 750 schools are targeted for renovation and rehabilitation in order to increase classroom capacity and improve school conditions to accept more pupils, thus benefitting refugee and Lebanese children. Enhanced professional development of 5,000 Lebanese teachers through training and capacity building activities is aimed to improve the overall quality of the public education system.

Psychosocial support in learning centres and schools has increased to cater for the estimated 95,000 children traumatized by the conflict, which has reduced their ability to learn. To this effect, strengthening the capacity of teachers and school management to support the rapid integration in the classroom of Syrian children facing trauma is also a priority for the sector.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

MEHE establishes policy and oversight related to the quality of education services, the curriculum and certification for formal education and it has been generous in supporting the education service to Syrian children. The humanitarian community is in dialogue with MEHE to increase the ceiling for formal education for the 2014/2015 school-year and to endorse the non-formal education programmes. The education sector is also in the final stages of developing a proposal in support of a three year strategic framework.

Strengthening the public education system is necessary to increase its capacity to absorb more children in need. However successful these attempts would be, the public system will be unable to serve all the children in need and non-formal education options are required to enable their access to education. Standardization, recognition and certification of these non-formal alternatives are essential to ensure quality of these programmes and sustain learning over time for the children. Links to development will be explored to sustain initiatives since increased absorption capacities and quality in the public system would influence long-term education gains for Lebanese children. They would also be a positive step for the socio-economic development of Lebanon after the crisis. Issues such as social cohesion can also be tackled through education by supporting holistic approaches in support of both the host communities and refugees, and by supporting interventions that do not lead to the creation of a parallel system.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Ensure that the right to education for all children is fulfilled in a protective learning environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
1.1 School aged children affected by the Syrian crisis have access to formal and nonformal education programs	225,000	21,000	85,000	13,000	Countrywide	138,898,499	3,672,075	135,226,424	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNESCO, SCI, HWA, RI, WCH, AVSI, TdH, NRC, INTERSOS, RET, FPSC, WVI, TdH, AMEL, CMCL, CCP Japan, Mouvement Sociale, IQRA, ALPHA, Lebanese Red Cross, Beyond, SAWA, ANERA, IRC, Mercy Corps
School aged children affected by the Syrian crisis have access to formal and nonformal education programs	-	-	31,000	-	Countrywide	6,300,000	-	6,300,000	-	MOSA
1.2 School aged boys and girls are learning in a safe and protective environment	60,000	12,000	12,000	35,000	Countrywide	12,636,826	-	12,636,826	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, SCI, IOCC, HWA, RI, AVSI, TdH, NRC, INTERSOS, CHF, CMCL, Mouvement Sociale, IQRA, ALPHA, Lebanese Red Cross, Beyond, SAWA, Hopps Club
School aged boys and girls are learning in a safe and protective environment	-	-	-	-	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
1.3 School/learning space environment are improved and conducive to learning	63,000	13,000	13,000	38,000	Countrywide	28,795,072	-	28,795,072	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, SCI, HWA, TdH, INTERSOS, FPSC, WVI, CHF



School/learning space environment are improved and conducive to learning	32,000	-	-	Countrywide	23,360,000	-	23,360,000	-	MEHE
1.4. Adolescents at risk have access to adequate learning opportunities and increased knowledge on life skills	19,000	4,000	4,000	Countrywide	16,733,500	-	16,733,500	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI, WCH, NRC, RET, FPSC
Adolescents at risk have access to adequate learning opportunities and increased knowledge on life skills	-	-	-	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>					<b>197,063,897</b>	<b>3,672,075</b>	<b>193,391,822</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>					<b>29,660,000</b>		<b>29,660,000</b>		

Objective 2. Systems strengthened to deliver quality education to respond to the escalating Syrian crisis in a protective learning environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
2.1 Educational personnel and school teachers have increased knowledge and skills	50,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	Countrywide	5,986,312	-	-	5,986,312	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNESCO, SCI, IOCC, British Council, ToH, HWA, RI, AVSI, NRC
Educational personnel and school teachers have increased knowledge and skills	50,000	0	0	50,000	Countrywide	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	MEHE
2.2 Institutional support is provided to MEHE departments and services	70,000	13,000	13,000	41,000	Countrywide	2,991,588	-	-	2,991,588	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, RI, NRC
Institutional support is provided to MEHE departments and services	50,000	0	0	50,000	Countrywide	16,762,000	-	-	16,762,000	MEHE
2.3 Effective coordination and leadership is established	6,800	1,400	1,400	4,000	Countrywide	405,410	-	-	405,410	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI
Effective coordination and leadership is established	0	0	0	0	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>9,383,310</b>	-	-	<b>9,383,310</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>18,762,000</b>	-	-	<b>18,762,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of 6-15 year old children in basic education (girls and boys)	144,000
# of 3-18 year old children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	200,000
# of children in psycho-social support (girls and boys)	95,000
# of schools rehabilitated including WASH facilities	750
# of teachers and education personnel who have strengthened their capacity through training sessions (men and women)	5,000

Food Security - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>Humanitarian agencies</b>		<b>206,447,207</b>	<b>3,672,075</b>	<b>193,391,822</b>	<b>9,383,310</b>
<b>Government of Lebanon</b>		<b>48,422,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,660,000</b>	<b>18,762,000</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All</b>		<b>254,869,207</b>	<b>3,672,075</b>	<b>223,051,822</b>	<b>28,145,310</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

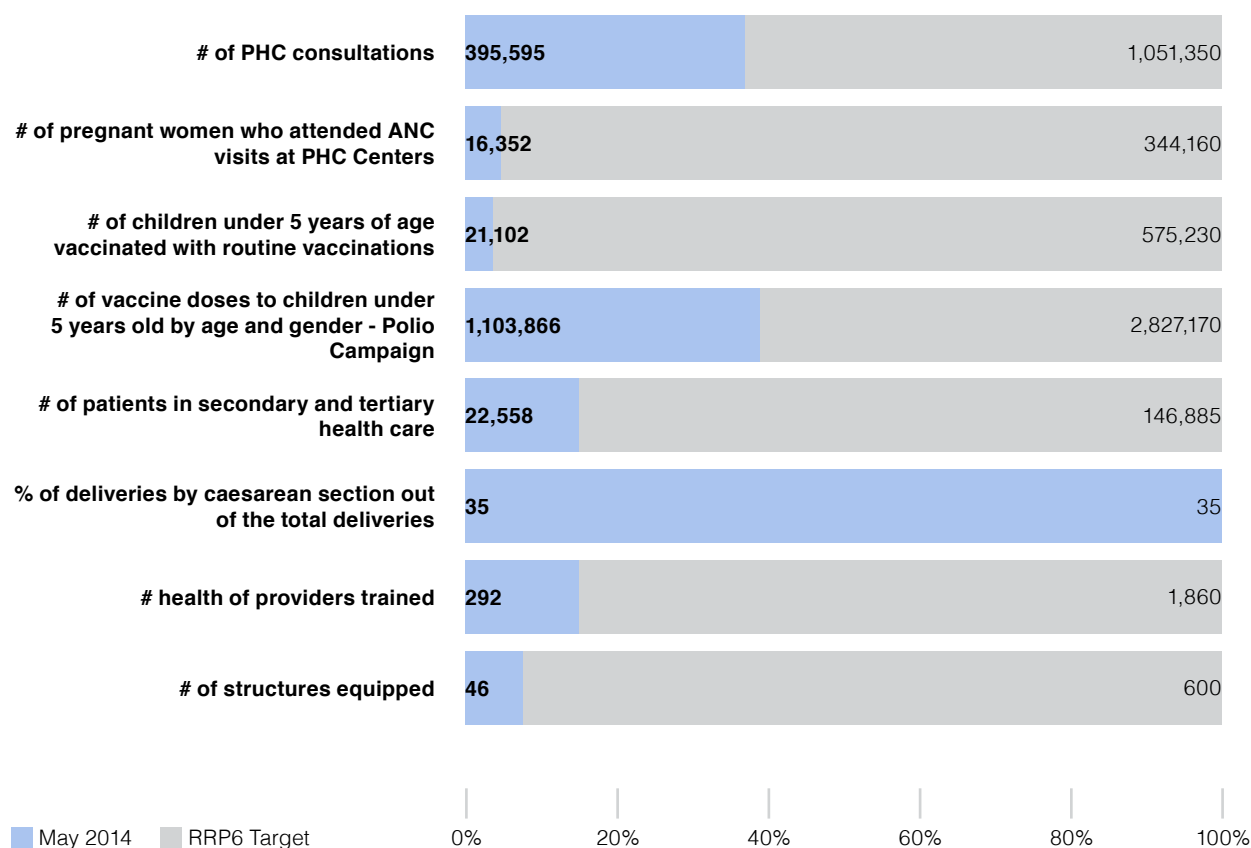
Education in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ANERA	1,041,886
BC	1,274,936
CCP	160,000
FPSC	305,000
HWA	360,000
IOCC	4,050,000
IQRAA	1,215,000
IRC	2,535,502
MC	1,500,000
NRC	2,849,500
RET	240,000
RI	1,084,284
SCI	7,945,705
UNESCO	3,900,000
UNHCR	49,994,420
UNICEF	114,833,214
UNRWA	8,235,023
UNRWA-UNICEF	921,237
WCH	54,000
WVI	3,947,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,447,207</b>
<b>GoL</b>	<b>45,475,000</b>

# PUBLIC HEALTH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, WHO, MoPH		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	<p>MoPH, MoSA</p> <p>AJEM, Amel Association, Armadilla SCS Onlus, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre, Centre for Victims of Torture, Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura, Handicap International, Humedica, International Medical Corps, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Organization for Migration, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Medecins du Monde, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale, Relief International, ReStart, Save the Children, Seraphim Global, Soins Infirmiers Development Communautaire, Young Man's Christian Association.</p> <p>UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNRWA</p>		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access, coverage, and quality of primary health care services</li> <li>2. Improve access and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services</li> <li>3. Strengthen national health care system</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$114,327,083	US\$41,107,976	US\$15,261,730
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$170,696,789		
<b>Contact Information</b>	<p>F. Tyler, <a href="mailto:Tylerf@unhcr.org">Tylerf@unhcr.org</a></p> <p>A. Rady, <a href="mailto:radya@who.int">radya@who.int</a></p>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	900,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	900,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	55,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	30,000

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current situation & Needs Overview

More than one million Syrian refugees in Lebanon are supported through humanitarian partner associated healthcare clinics and Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) health centres. These primary health care clinics provide a range of primary health care services as well as referrals to secondary care.

Lebanon has a wide network of health care; however, affordability is a primary barrier to health for affected populations. Health services in Lebanon are largely privatized and based on user fees. Refugees are expected to cover the costs of treatment, which can reach significantly above their means. Many beneficiaries seeking healthcare services are being over-prescribed expensive diagnostic tests and treatments. UNHCR subsidises a portion of consultation fees for all refugees and covers 85 per cent of primary health care diagnostic test costs for children below the age of five years, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and others with specific vulnerabilities.

UNHCR provides secondary healthcare for obstetrics and emergency care with strict treatment and testing guidelines to control costs. Only registered refugees are covered, and they pay a co-share of 25 per cent of their secondary health expenses. Extremely vulnerable cases can be covered up to 100 per cent and these account for seven per cent of all cases. Partners cover a proportion of those cases not supported by UNHCR, including weapon-wounded and longer term chronic conditions.



A Syrian mother gives water to her son in Lebanon, who is desperately ill with cancer. The influx of so many refugees has severely stretched health services. © UNHCR/L.Addario

The low utilisation rates of ante-natal and post-natal services are leading to high rates of emergency obstetrics (34 per cent of all deliveries are caesarean sections and 53 per cent of all admissions to secondary health care have been for pregnancy and child birth as of March 2014). Geography and cost present barriers to accessing ante-natal care.

Refugees are spread over 1,700 locations, making access challenging even though the geographic spread of public health facilities is relatively good. Refugees who live further away from facilities bear the extra cost of transportation. Humanitarian agencies operate mobile health clinics to reach as many vulnerable individuals as possible living in remote areas. Unregistered refugees approaching a UNHCR-supported health facility in case of an emergency are served for the first time, but are then requested to register immediately.

UNRWA health centres provide Palestine refugees from Syria with free health services, while referrals and financial support for secondary health care and hospitalization are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Of the estimated 50,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria, a total of 30,000 individuals will benefit from health assistance and improved quality of public health care.

Whilst UNICEF maintains its vaccination services at the four registration centres in Lebanon, routine immunisation coverage is low for the Syrian refugees, as well as for host communities. Coverage data for Lebanese prior to the crisis are variable and of unknown quality. The local healthcare system has a number of access barriers that prevent children from being opportunistically vaccinated, including that doctors often charge a consultation fee even though the MOPH provides free vaccinations.

Under the regional polio response plan, there have been four polio vaccination campaigns (totally free service) targeting children under five years of age. Approximately 1,103,866 vaccination doses were administered by the end of April 2014. The last polio vaccination coverage survey estimated coverage at 89.1 per cent. Early warning and surveillance have been improved to identify any cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP). There have been no reported cases of polio in Lebanon to date.

Health working group members have identified a shortage of medicine, equipment and health worker capacity as a growing concern, as well as the need to strengthen health information and communicable diseases surveillance systems. Strengthening and improving the quality of primary health care remains one of the main priorities for the sector, thus reducing the cost of services as well as providing better services for the beneficiaries.

The Lebanese healthcare system requires Lebanese nationals to pay for all health services, apart for those who have insurance or are in the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). The MOPH also covers the Lebanese who do not have insurance for specific amounts and medical procedures. The different level of access to health services between host communities and refugees is creating tension between the groups. To mitigate tensions, the health submission includes as an objective and budgetary requirement to directly and indirectly assist some 900,000 vulnerable Lebanese through improving their access and quality of public health services.



## National Systems & Sustainability

The public health sector was already facing major challenges even before the Syria crisis. MOPH and MOSA manage the primary healthcare system through Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) and Social Development Centres (SDC). Both Ministries apply a minimum complimentary services package, as part of the NPTF, for the most vulnerable Lebanese, which includes children under five years of age, women of reproductive age, older persons, persons with disabilities, and persons with mental health disorders.

Support to these vulnerable Lebanese provided at the current rate is expensive, and maintaining it requires significant funding. Assistance to cover individual medical costs for beneficiaries represents a large portion of the budget. A shift towards capacitating the public health system to cope with an increasing number of patients instead of paying for high-cost secondary and specialised services would be a more strategic long-term approach to benefit the host community and the government. However, this would require a commitment from traditional development donors to inject long-term health financing to Lebanon.

### Communicating with persons of concern

Communicating with refugees, host communities and other persons of concern is critical to ensuring they are aware of the services available and can also participate in the planning and implementation of the response. Given that the refugees are widely dispersed, creative solutions are sought to guarantee maximum coverage and involvement, such as SMS, video and radio spots, community outreach, posters and leaflets, as well as a website dedicated to refugees and other persons of concern.

### QUICK STEPS TO ACCESSING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN LEBANON

**STEP 1**

Get registered!



**STEP 2**

Contact a Primary Health Center or dispensary to see a doctor.



**STEP 3**

If your doctor says you need to go to the hospital, contact GlobeMed Lebanon.



In a life-threatening emergency you can go straight to a Hospital but remember to contact GlobeMed Lebanon on

**01-518111**

Then Press **1** Then Press **1** if you live in Beirut/Mount Lebanon

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improve access, coverage and quality of primary health care services										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Treatment of acute and chronic conditions in PHC settings	420,000	28,080	400,000	6,600	Countrywide	38,046,517	35,782,925	2,263,592	-	Amel, IMC, IOM, Makassed, Medair, PUAMI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNRWA-UNICEF
Treatment of acute and chronic conditions in PHC settings	100,800	0	21,000	420,000	Countrywide	6,008,533	6,008,533	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.2 Management of childhood illness	222,000	12,300	200,000	5,600	Countrywide	26,066,648	14,122,796	11,943,852	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, Medair, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, Makassed
Management of childhood illness	96,000	9,900	6,000	300,000	Countrywide	8,323,023	8,323,023	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.3 Reproductive health and family planning services provided	34,000	2,000	40,000	1,000	Countrywide	10,195,067	7,983,236	2,211,831	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, MAP, Medair, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Reproductive health and family planning services provided	32,000	2,400	1,040	40,000	Countrywide	1,003,520	1,003,520	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.4 Mental health psychosocial services and support persons with disability	15,500	2,800	10,000	900	Countrywide	3,320,346	938,000	2,382,346	-	CCP JAPAN, CMLC, CVT, IOM, Makhzoumi, MAP, UNHCR, UNICEF

"Output 1.5 Health promotion and outreach and outbreak prevention"	500,000	15,000	500,000	10,000	Countrywide	5,830,659	2,019,590	3,811,069	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, MAP, Makassed, Medair, PUAMI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI
Health promotion and outreach and outbreak prevention	6,000	0	2,400	150,000	Countrywide	1,734,897	-	1,734,897	-	MOSA
"Output 1.6 Polio Campaign "	300,000	11,000	300,000	6,000	Countrywide	8,090,185	-	8,090,185	-	UNICEF, UNRWA-UNICEF, WHO
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>91,549,422</b>	<b>60,846,547</b>	<b>30,702,875</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>17,069,973</b>	<b>15,335,076</b>	<b>1,734,897</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2: Improve coverage and quality of secondary and tertiary health care										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Management on neonatal and congenital conditions	4,131	2,400	0	0	countrywide	5,816,950	2,690,408	3,126,542	-	CLMC, Humedica, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management on neonatal and congenital conditions	0	0	3,000	1,360	countrywide	4,237,500	3,437,500	800,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.2 Management of obstetric and gynaecological conditions	35,280	3,120	0	0	countrywide	31,040,875	30,805,137	235,738	-	CLMC, Amel, IOCC, QRC, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management of obstetric and gynaecological conditions	0	0	170,000	5,000	countrywide	21,000,000	19,500,000	1,500,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.3 Management surgical conditions	7,730	1,150	0	0	countrywide	15,727,136	9,013,473	6,713,663	-	Amel, CLMC, Handicap international, MAP, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management surgical conditions	20,850	0	15,000	6,000	countrywide	16,832,500	7,832,500	9,000,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.4 In and out patient management of medical conditions	17,854	89,000	0	0	countrywide	11,300,676	10,971,518	329,158	-	Amel, CLMC, IOCC, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
In and out patient management of medical conditions	0	0	15,000	7,250	countrywide	9,460,000	6,460,000	3,000,000	-	MOSA
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>63,885,637</b>	<b>53,480,536</b>	<b>10,405,101</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>51,530,000</b>	<b>37,230,000</b>	<b>14,300,000</b>		

Objective 3: Strengthen national health systems										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Strengthen primary health care system	900,000	56,100	700,000	22,360	Countrywide	12,496,800	-	-	12,496,800	IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, Medair, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO, WWI, Makassed
Strengthen primary health care system	0	0	30,000	2,448,000	Countrywide	466,400	-	-	466,400	MOSA
Output 3.2 Strengthen secondary/tertiary health care system	900,000	56,100	1,080,000	27,360	Country wide	2,764,930	-	-	2,764,930	IMC, IOCC, UNHCR
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>15,261,730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,261,730</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>466,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>466,400</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of PHC consultations by age and gender	1,051,369
# of pregnant women attending ANC visits at PHC Centres	344,160
# of children under 5 years old by age and gender receiving routine vaccination	575,230
# of vaccine doses to children under 5 years old by age and gender - Polio Campaign	2,906,497
# of patients receiving inpatient or emergency care by age and gender	146,885
% of deliveries by caesarean section	35%
# health of providers trained by cadre	1,860
# of structures equipped by category	600

Health - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>Humanitarian agencies</b>	<b>170,696,789</b>	<b>114,327,083</b>	<b>41,107,976</b>	<b>15,261,730</b>
<b>Government of Lebanon (GoL)</b>	<b>69,066,373</b>	<b>52,565,076</b>	<b>16,034,897</b>	<b>466,400</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All</b>	<b>239,763,162</b>	<b>166,892,159</b>	<b>57,142,873</b>	<b>15,728,130</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Health in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
AMEL	721,229
CCP	45,000
CLMC	1,260,680
CVT	210,000
HI	3,900,000
HUMEDICA	225,000
IMC	6,969,773
IOCC	1,590,000
IOM	2,516,001
MAKASSED	56,000
MAKHZOUMI	545,000
MAP	160,350
MEDAIR	1,304,609
PU-AMI	503,360
QRC	684,000
SCI	370,632
UNDP	5,000,000
UNFPA	1,209,000
UNHCR	92,861,153
UNICEF	36,187,787
UNRWA	9,408,030
UNRWA-UNICEF	169,185
WHO	3,850,000
WVI	950,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,696,789</b>
<b>GoL</b>	<b>69,066,373</b>

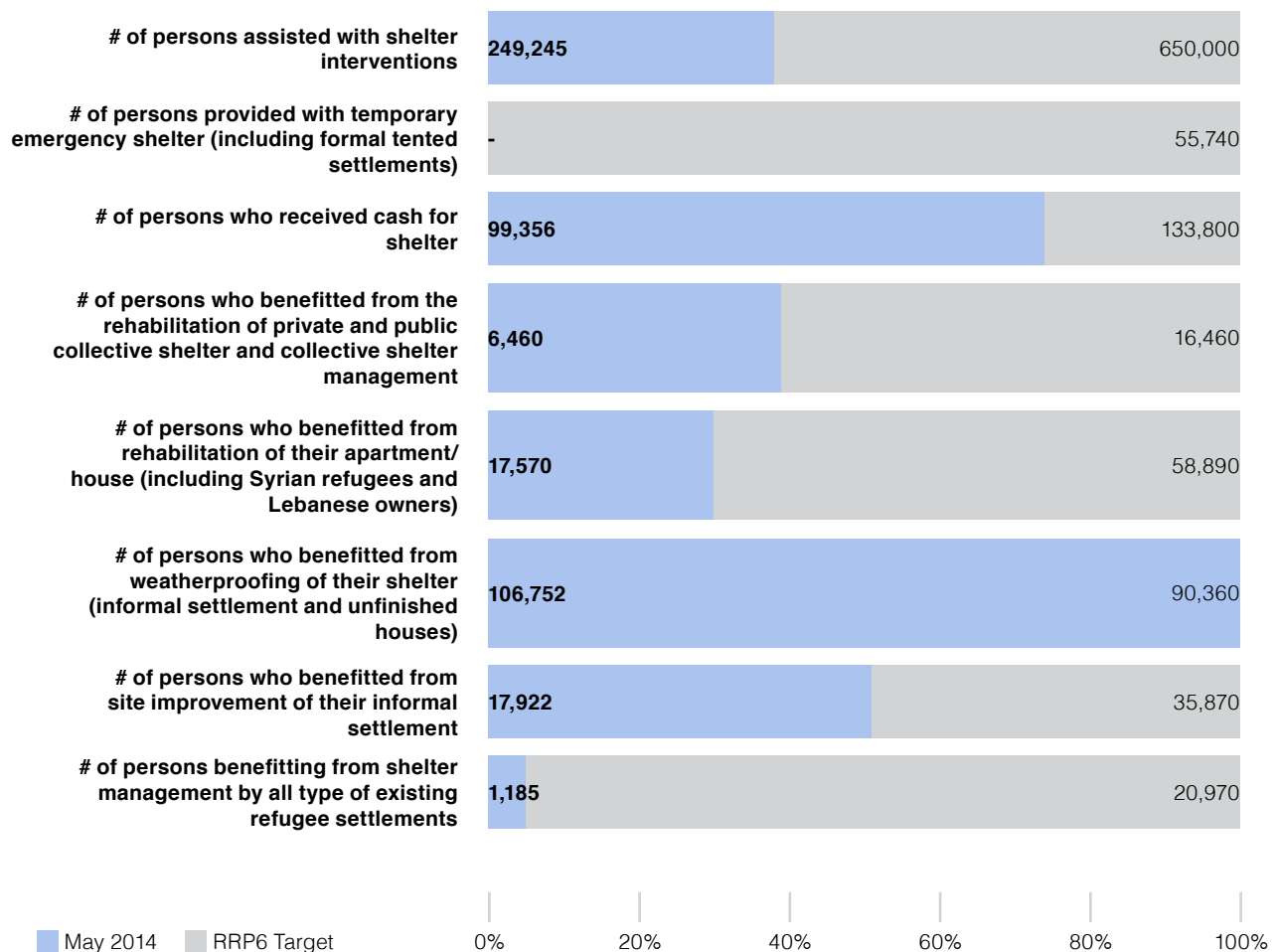
# SHELTER

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, MOSA (Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs)		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, CARE International, CONCERN, COOPI, CISP, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, SCI, PU-AMI, PCPM, Shield, SIF, Solidar, Solidarites UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNRWA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate settlement space to accommodate refugee families is available and maintained</li> <li>2. Shelter conditions in settlements (including other options in urban/rural settings) are improved and maintained</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$56,036,261	US\$64,740,988	US\$27,292,917
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$148,070,166		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Mohamad Mukalled, <a href="mailto:Mukalled@unhcr.org">Mukalled@unhcr.org</a>		
	Ahmad Kassem, <a href="mailto:Kassema@unhcr.org">Kassema@unhcr.org</a>		



## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

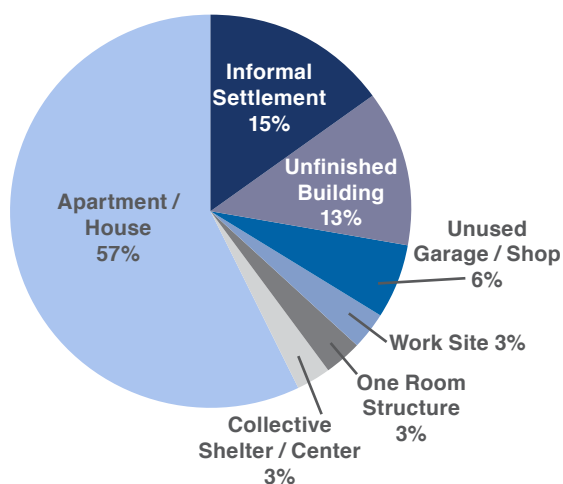
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	765,000	708,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	55,000	55,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	64,000	64,000
Lebanese returnees	28,000	27,000

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current situation & Needs Overview

The results of the inter-agency shelter survey conducted in March 2014 found that over 81 per cent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon rent their accommodation, with the average rent being USD 200 per month. At least 40 per cent of refugees live in sub-standard housing, including in makeshift shelters (garages, worksites, one room structures, unfinished housing) and informal settlements (IS). Three per cent of refugees are accommodated in collective shelters, which are often rehabilitated spaces. Others are at risk of eviction or live in over-crowded apartments.

### Type of Accommodation



As shelter, refugees use rudimentary materials such as plastic sheeting or cardboard boxes spread across rickety timber and metal pieces, and have limited access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. These shelters do not protect from climatic conditions and, during winter, the cold and precarious heating solutions increases risks for family members. Recognizing these sub-standard conditions, partners provide weatherproofing and emergency assistance throughout the year with additional focus on the build-up to the winter season. In addition, partners have identified and addressed IS which are prone to flooding and lack drainage.

Thus far, the Government has permitted one formal settlement comprising 70 shelter units, which was established in Arsaal in response to the refugee influx there at the end of November 2013. Partners continue to advocate for the establishment of more managed sites for additional Syrian refugees. This will maximize the use of resources by humanitarian actors and allow for proper development of sites to acceptable international shelter standards. More importantly, it will allow for proper management and protection standards to be met.

It is estimated that by the end of 2014 there will be 55,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon, mostly accommodated in Palestinian refugee camps or similar settlements. Camps offer insufficient basic facilities and are frequently overcrowded. Repairs improve the living conditions although do not provide long-term solutions. Of the few PRS who live in urban areas in private apartments, many have difficulties paying their rent.

Some 50,000 Lebanese nationals are expected to have returned from Syria by the end of 2014, with the majority of them not owning land or housing but obliged to rent or live with host families. At least 51 per cent are shelter insecure and require assistance to cover rental costs or shelter repair. The target population for assistance during 2014 is 28,000 individuals.

**Collective site management and coordination:**

Management and coordination of collective sites, particularly targeting informal and formal settlements and collective centres, is a cross-sectoral priority given the scale and displacement pattern of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The roles and responsibilities of the national authorities, partners, the refugees and host communities will be key areas to define in order to ensure effective management and coordination at the respective sites. Moreover, strengthening partnership and collaboration with the government and the humanitarian community, especially in areas of advocacy, resource mobilization and technical support will be necessary to enhance the response in the following areas: (1) Monitoring of gaps and engaging meaningfully with both the refugee, returnee and host communities in order to find local solutions, while referring issues that cannot be tackled at community level to the various sectors for intervention; (2) Strengthening community governance structures by ensuring active participation and involvement of the vulnerable population in decision making; (3) Capacity building, mentorship and coaching for the national authorities and stakeholders; and (4) Coordination with national authorities, partners and the sectors.

**National Systems & Sustainability**

The Government of Lebanon is co-leading the shelter sector and actively participates in the development of refugee shelter strategies. During the first part of 2014, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) collaborated in the identification of transit shelter locations. However, no formal decision on the establishment of camps has been made yet, and discussions continue around refugee shelter strategy options.

The Government of Lebanon is aware of the use of IS as a shelter solution. Nonetheless, the reluctance of local authorities and the owners of land on which IS are established slows down the process of providing communal services such as water, sanitation and electricity.

Cash for shelter will be limited to the most vulnerable refugee families. The shelter strategy seeks to increase the shelter options available for refugees, including through rehabilitation of small shelter units that can be made available for reduced rent or for no rent within pre-determined periods. This option would also benefit the hosting communities.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Settlement Space Available										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
"Output 1.1 Refugees, and other displaced persons from Syria have access to increased number of adequate settlement space	900,000	56,100	700,000	22,360	Countrywide	104,124,893	18,783,905	64,740,988	20,600,000	ACTED, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, IOM, NRC, PCFM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHABITAT, UNRWA, UNHCR (DRC, INTERSOS, CISP, PU-AMI, SOLIDAR, UN-HABITAT, NRC, SCI, SHEILD, PCFM, CONCERN, CHF, ACTED, DAF)
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>104,124,893</b>	<b>18,783,905</b>	<b>64,740,988</b>	<b>20,600,000</b>	

Objective 2. Acceptable Living Conditions										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Refugees have access to settlement spaces with acceptable living conditions.	465,671	13,331	31,423	19,036	Countrywide	43,945,273	37,252,356	0	6,692,917	ACTED, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, SIF, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, DRC, COOPI, INTERSOS, CISP, PU-AMI, SCI, CHF)
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>43,945,273</b>	<b>37,252,356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,692,917</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals provided with temporary emergency shelter (including formal tented settlements)	47,000
# of individuals received cash for shelter	176,700
# of individuals benefitting from the rehabilitation of private and public collective shelter and collective shelter management	16,200
# of individuals benefitting from upgrade/rehabilitation of unfinished or substandard buildings (including Syrian refugees and Lebanese owners)	100,200
# of individuals benefitting from weatherproofing of Informal Settlements, including scattered locations	181,300
# of individuals benefitting from weatherproofing of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, worksites, etc)	215,300
# of individuals benefitting from site improvement of their informal settlement	81,300
# of individuals benefitting from collective shelter management	51,600

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>148,070,166</b>	<b>56,036,261</b>	<b>64,740,988</b>	<b>27,292,917</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

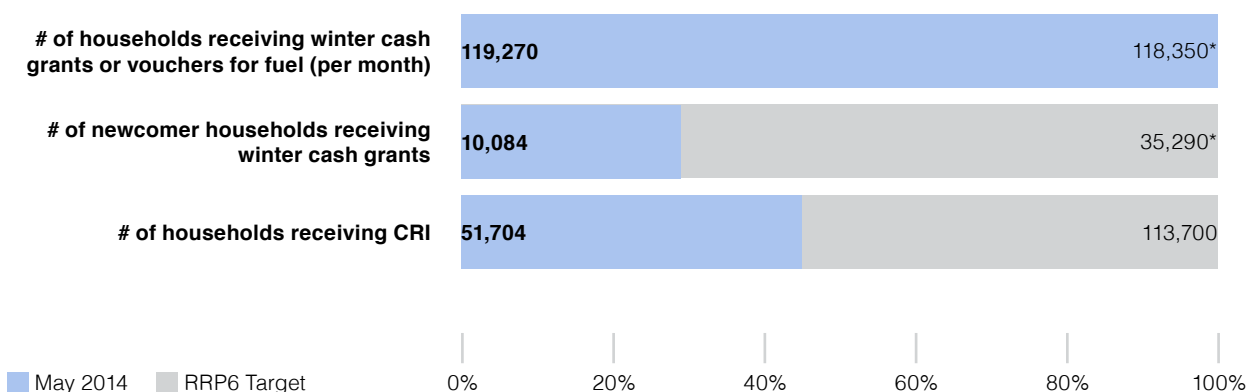
Shelter in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	1,990,000
CLMC	3,680,000
CONCERN	121,000
DRC	2,606,875
GVC	210,000
IOM	8,750,000
MEDAIR	3,785,000
NRC	11,942,216
PCPM	830,000
PU-AMI	1,547,170
SCI	9,185,500
SI	1,860,000
SIF	400,000
SOLIDAR	333,360
UNHABITAT	3,946,000
UNHCR	77,370,162
UNRWA	19,512,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,070,166</b>

## BASIC NEEDS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, MoSA		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	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		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter is provided without adverse effects.</li> <li>2. The provision of necessary seasonal NFI for the winter is targeting newcomers.</li> <li>3. Sufficient basic and domestic items, including stocks for emergency needs, are targeting newcomers shortly after arrival.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$102,319,309	US\$84,992,640	US\$0
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$187,311,949		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Chadi Ghajar, <a href="mailto:Ghajar@unhcr.org">Ghajar@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



\* Targets refer to Jan—April winterization response

### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	820,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	17,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	60,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	49,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation & Needs Overview

All newcomer families receive a standard NFI package. Newcomers are considered vulnerable since they need to establish a household and, mostly, need the NFI package (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, etc.) to establish basics. Families arriving in recent months lack basic domestic items as well as the financial means to procure them and are thus, generally more vulnerable than refugees who arrived in Lebanon earlier in the operation. Many have been displaced inside Syria and have exhausted their goods and savings before crossing the border. Once in Lebanon, refugees are faced with difficulty in finding jobs and the high costs of accommodation.

It is projected that some 820,000 Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria, affected Lebanese and Lebanese returnees will have been targeted for winter assistance by the end of the year. The targeting criteria are based on altitude of residence, vulnerability, and condition of shelter. Provision of assistance is in the form of physical distribution of items such as blankets, winter clothes and stoves, while fuel for heating is mainly through cash transfer via ATM cards. Fuel vouchers are provided in areas where access to ATM machines is difficult.

Newcomers arriving in the winter months meeting the targeting criteria for winterization assistance, are provided with a one-off assistance package that consists of a stove, blankets and heating fuel for one month, in addition to the standardized newcomer package. Afterwards, they may continue to receive fuel for heating for the winter either in the form of cash or vouchers.

Cash programmes will continue to target the most vulnerable people with the aim of reducing their exposure to hardship and preventing them resorting to negative coping mechanisms (i.e. early marriage, child labour, reduction of food consumption/security, selling of assets or entering into debts, and survival sex). Through post-distribution monitoring, partners assess that cash is used to address the critical needs of targeted family members, in particular those of women and girls.

Cash schemes should make assistance more efficient, as well as inject resources into local economies. The impact on the market and communities will be closely monitored, while programmes



will be adjusted to mitigate negative effects. At the same time, interventions in education, health, shelter and protection, which cannot be monetized, will continue to be delivered directly. Moreover, the design of cash interventions are governed by the (do no harm) principle of ensuring that no harmful impact is generated through these actions, especially for the poor Lebanese.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and High Relief Commission (for Lebanese returnees), identify the vulnerable affected Lebanese families and provide the lists to agencies assisting this group. Distribution of items is coordinated with, and supported by, the municipalities and MOSA-run Social Development Centres scattered throughout the country.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Targeted population has the basic needs addressed to survive without adverse affects.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided - all humanitarian agencies	820,000	60,000	17,000	50,000	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	152,477,495	98,255,798	54,221,697		ACTED, CARE, CISP, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HWA, IOCC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy-USA, MF, Oxfam, PCPM, SCI, Shield, SI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Tch-Italia, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>152,477,495</b>	<b>98,255,798</b>	<b>54,221,697</b>		

Objective 2. Newcomer population has the necessary seasonal NFI for the winter										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided - all humanitarian agencies	98,000	2,000	0	600	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	4,063,511	4,063,511			ACTED, CLMC, DRC, GVC, Medair
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>4,063,511</b>	<b>4,063,511</b>			

Objective 3. Newcomer population has sufficient basic and domestic items, shortly after arrival										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Core relief items (CRI) provided - all humanitarian agencies	566,000	9,000	3,000	20,000	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	30,770,943		30,770,943		ACTED, CARE, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, IOM, Medair, SCI, SI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Tch-Italia, UNHCR
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>30,770,943</b>		<b>30,770,943</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
# of HH receiving winter cash grants or vouchers for fuel (per month)	189,400
# of newcomer HH receiving winter cash grants	20,120
# of HH receiving CRI	119,600

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>187,311,949</b>	<b>102,319,309</b>	<b>84,992,640</b>	

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

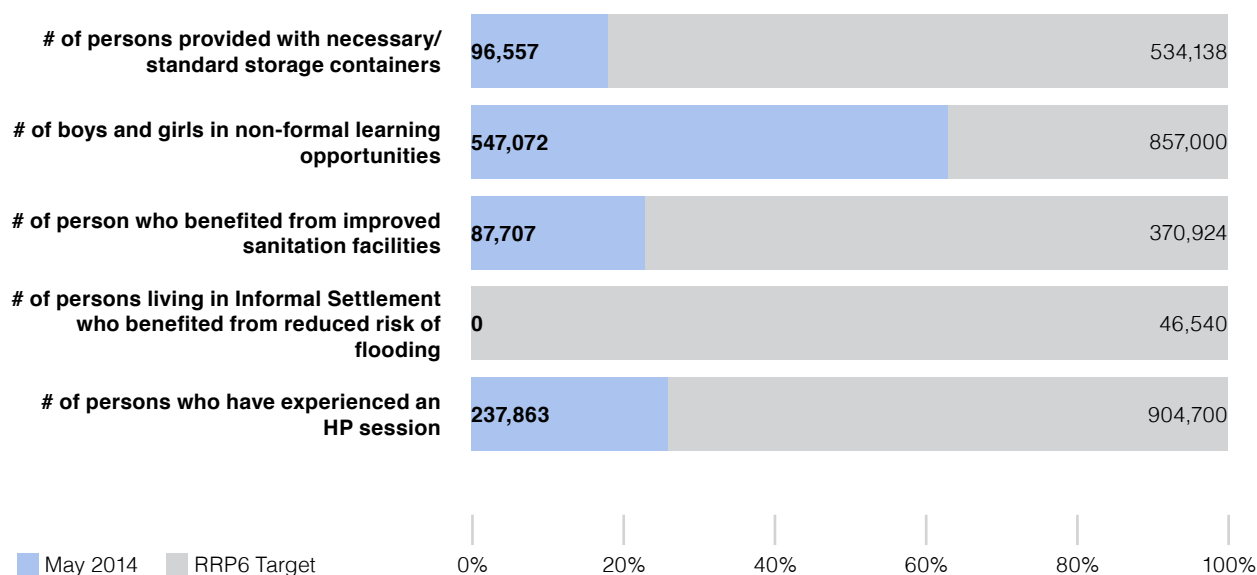
Basic needs in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	1,200,000
CARE	3,396,097
CLMC	4,283,452
DRC	15,624,909
GVC	1,330,000
HI	1,700,000
HWA	200,000
IOCC	700,000
IOM	7,051,438
IRC	5,000,000
MEDAIR	1,477,000
MU	280,000
OXFAM	2,883,700
PCPM	1,000,000
SCI	13,506,500
SI	3,025,000
SIF	2,360,000
SOLIDAR	675,400
TDHI	391,401
UNHCR	97,215,390
UNICEF	10,000,000
UNRWA	7,874,162
WVI	6,137,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,311,949</b>

# WASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR/UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Center, CISP, Concern, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IRD, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, MercyCorps, MercyUSA, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Relief International, Rescate, Save the children, SHIELD, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWRA, WWL		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity and quality of potable water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene is ensured.</li> <li>2. A safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment that protects affected populations from the spread of disease is promoted.</li> <li>3. Hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis that reduce the risk of WASH-related diseases are improved.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or resilience
	US\$36,132,194	US\$138,430,881	US\$8,465,737
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$183,028,812		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ross Tomlinson, <a href="mailto:Tomlinso@unhcr.org">Tomlinso@unhcr.org</a> David Adams, <a href="mailto:dadams@unicef.org">dadams@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

#### WASH (Water)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	405,000	405,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	405,000	405,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (including PRL)	50,000	45,000
Lebanese Returnee	13,800	2,000

#### WASH (Sanitation)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	435,000	281,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	435,000	165,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (including PRL)	50,000	45,000
Lebanese Returnee	14,800	1,000

#### WASH (Hygiene)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	1,050,000	605,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	1,050,000	250,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (incl PRL)	70,000	30,000
Lebanese Returnee	35,800	2,700

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current situation & Needs Overview

Challenges relating to sufficient access to quality water and proper environmental services already existed in Lebanon before the Syria crisis. The large influx of refugees has exacerbated this situation and is increasingly becoming a concern in some areas of the country where the concentrations of Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese is highest.

A total of 40 per cent of Syrian refugees live in sub-standard buildings and informal settlements, impacting severely on WASH service provision<sup>5</sup>. WASH conditions are worse for the estimated 14 per cent of Syrian refugees living in some 1,069 informal settlements, and for the Syrian refugees in the Bekaa valley and the North of Lebanon who live in difficult-to-access locations. The 26,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who are residing in Palestinian gatherings are considered to be among those most in need of WASH services. The PRS have added to the already underserved Palestinian populations who were living on minimal service provision before the current crisis.

Overall, the following needs have been identified as priorities: supply of safe water, including infrastructure rehabilitation of water systems that will also benefit the host community; water quality monitoring; improved access to and quality of segregated toilets and bathing facilities, especially in informal settlements and schools; latrine de-sludging and consequent wastewater safe disposal and treatment; improved solid waste removal; improved hygiene practices, including water saving awareness; and, provision of facilities for persons with special needs. Additional response



On 7 December 2013 in Lebanon, a boy collects safe drinking water at a community water tank, in an informal settlement for Syrian refugees, in the eastern Bekaa Valley. A lack of safe water and sanitation are a concern in many informal settlements. UNICEF/ Noorani

5 Shelter Survey, March 2014

planning is in process to cover potential humanitarian needs arising from the low volume of rain during the 2013-2014 winter. Longer term priorities should include upgrading of large-scale water and wastewater infrastructures and improvement of water management policy at national and regional levels.

Water is more widely available in Lebanon compared to other countries in the region. However, it is generally water-scarce due to spatial and temporal variations in water availability, variations in water quality, delayed implementation and upgrading of infrastructure, and incomplete institutional reforms to enable sustainable operations and cost-recovery. All this brings considerable gaps in service provision and performance is below potential.

With the large numbers of Syrian refugees, it is estimated that the demand for water has increased by 7 per cent, equating to a cumulative cost of approximately US\$18 million<sup>6</sup>. Competing demand for safe drinking water in poorly serviced areas may exacerbate tensions within an already volatile social, economic and political environment. The WASH sector estimates that 28 per cent of Syrian refugees do not have enough access to safe water<sup>7</sup>. Over 70 per cent of households rely on the public water network<sup>8</sup>, however most have to supplement this in order to meet their drinking and other water needs. Water supply is a greater concern in the rural areas where water trucks do not fill household tanks as frequently. According to the health sector, high instances of diarrhoeal diseases are attributed to the consumption of poor-quality water. As water scarcity becomes more of an issue in summer 2014 onwards due to lower than average precipitation in winter 2013, WASH actors have been working to reduce the impact of water scarcity through various water projects, such as conducting regular awareness campaigns with both Lebanese communities and Syrian refugees to encourage them to practice water conservation. Agencies are also advocating for the development of sustainable water payment systems that would help preserve water on the long run. Over 234,703 people (128,794 Lebanese and 105,909 Syrians) have benefited from investments in communal water infrastructure, water establishments, and other small scale projects since the beginning of 2014. Efforts are focused on locations with high concentrations of refugees where there is excessive demand on the existing water infrastructure, or where the water supply infrastructure was found to be old and fragile.

Some municipalities rely mainly on a public sewerage system for sanitation. Many localities, however, still rely on infiltrating pits or simple holding tanks. Overall, the lack of wastewater treatment facilities (only 8 per cent<sup>9</sup> of the total waste water produced is treated) and limited wastewater collection systems pose major risks to public health.

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6 World Bank, September 2013

7 MSNA WASH chapter, April 2014

8 Ibid

9 Lebanon National Water Sector Strategy, 2012



Around 29 per cent of Syrian refugees are in need of access to improved sanitation (toilet and bathing facilities), of which 7 per cent are particularly vulnerable as they use primitive toilet facilities<sup>10</sup>. The lack of adequate sanitation is a particular concern in buildings and settlements that were not originally intended as living spaces. In informal settlements, wastewater is not properly evacuated. Poor sewage disposal, combined with insufficient collection of solid waste, often results in water source pollution and poor vector control, which remain major hazards for flood-prone areas.

Although refugees from Syria are knowledgeable about appropriate hygiene practices, their behaviour is compromised when obliged to live in sub-standard settings resulting in 40 per cent of refugees needing hygiene assistance: access to hygiene products and clean facilities remain an issue, especially in overcrowded and/or precarious housing, including in Palestinian camps and gatherings. As a consequence, many refugees, particularly children, suffer from hygiene related illnesses including diarrhoea and scabies.

### **Cross-sectoral monitoring of informal and formal settlements:**

Cross-sectoral monitoring is currently underway in all informal and formal settlements in Lebanon, through a mapping exercise that will be regularly updated. Information on the number of residents, the type of shelter, services available (WASH in particular) and interventions carried out by partners in each site will be made available through an interactive map linked to Activity Info. This information is now used for a real-time analysis of the response gaps in each of the sites and the cross-sectoral coordination of the response.

## **National Systems & Sustainability**

Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are publicly owned at the regional and municipality level. Municipalities are responsible for collecting solid waste, while water and sanitation services are managed by the Water Establishments.

The partnership and coordination between the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian agencies at the central level so far has included information exchange. The Government has yet to clarify its policy priorities related to refugee water and waste management.

While the presence of refugees increases the demand on national water and sanitation services and the operational budgets needed to provide them, central budget provisions have largely not kept pace with the increase in demand and usage of services.

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10 VASyR, December 2013

The WASH sector will continue to focus on interventions responding to the protracted emergency and measures that continue to build resilience in water and sanitation. However, these emergency interventions require continuity and a parallel need exists to scale-up infrastructural projects at communal level (rehabilitation and/or upgrading), as well as improving contributions to resilience. Special focus should be on improving efficiency of water systems and management. For that, it would be important to pursue central and municipal budget resources. Longer-term water and sanitation infrastructure projects at the community and municipal levels, including support for municipalities and sewage/wastewater treatment, remains a major gap.

In October 2013, the Government of Lebanon requested US\$235 million to achieve its strategic objectives for water and sanitation infrastructure. The humanitarian WASH sector is not positioned, in terms of mandate and capacity, to implement major water and sanitation infrastructure projects, but will continue to advocate for support on longer term stabilization initiatives.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. WATER - Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Supply	405,000	45,000	405,000	2,000	Countrywide	38,750,613	21,375,516	17,375,097	-	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 1.2 Storage	405,000	24,750	102,808	1,580	Countrywide	9,251,187	7,482,219	1,768,968	-	ACF, ACTED, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 1.3 Quality	405,000	1,595	210,208	1,825	Countrywide	7,274,459	7,274,459	-	-	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 1.4 Water Management	322,264	30,974	405,000	951	Countrywide	2,529,667	-	-	2,529,667	ACTED, INTERSOS, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>57,805,926</b>	<b>36,132,194</b>	<b>19,144,065</b>	<b>2,529,667</b>	

Objective 2. SANITATION - Affected populations are protected from the spread of disease, and promoted with a safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Facilities	281,000	2,403	85,801	1,720	Countrywide	52,003,541	-	50,030,041	1,973,500	ACF, ACTED, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, OXFAM, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 2.2 Drainage	42,600	-	3,640	300	Countrywide	1,465,157	-	1,465,157	-	ACF, CISP, INTERSOS, IOCC, OXFAM, UNHCR,
Output 2.3 Wastewater Management	177,411	45,000	91,267	1,400	Countrywide	8,891,871	-	4,929,301	3,962,570	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, OXFAM, SI, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 2.4 Solid Waste Management	281,000	45,000	165,000	1,800	Countrywide	19,001,149	-	19,001,149	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 2.5 Vector Control	88,850	45,000	26,150	1,000	Countrywide	1,025,074	-	1,025,074	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CISP, IOCC, MEDAIR, UNHCR, UNICEF-UNRWA, WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>82,386,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,450,722</b>	<b>5,936,070</b>	

Objective 3. HYGIENE - Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Hygiene Items	605,000	8,982	100,490	2,250	Countrywide	21,318,864	-	21,318,864	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CARE, CISP, CLMC, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 3.2 Hygiene Promotion	605,000	45,000	250,000	4,700	Countrywide	21,517,230	-	21,517,230	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>42,836,094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,836,094</b>	<b>-</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals with necessary/standard storage containers	534,138
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	857,000
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	370,924
# of individuals living in IS (Informal Settlement) benefitting from reduced risk of flooding	46,540
# of individuals who have experienced an HP session	904,700

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>183,028,812</b>	<b>36,132,194</b>	<b>138,430,881</b>	<b>8,465,737</b>	

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

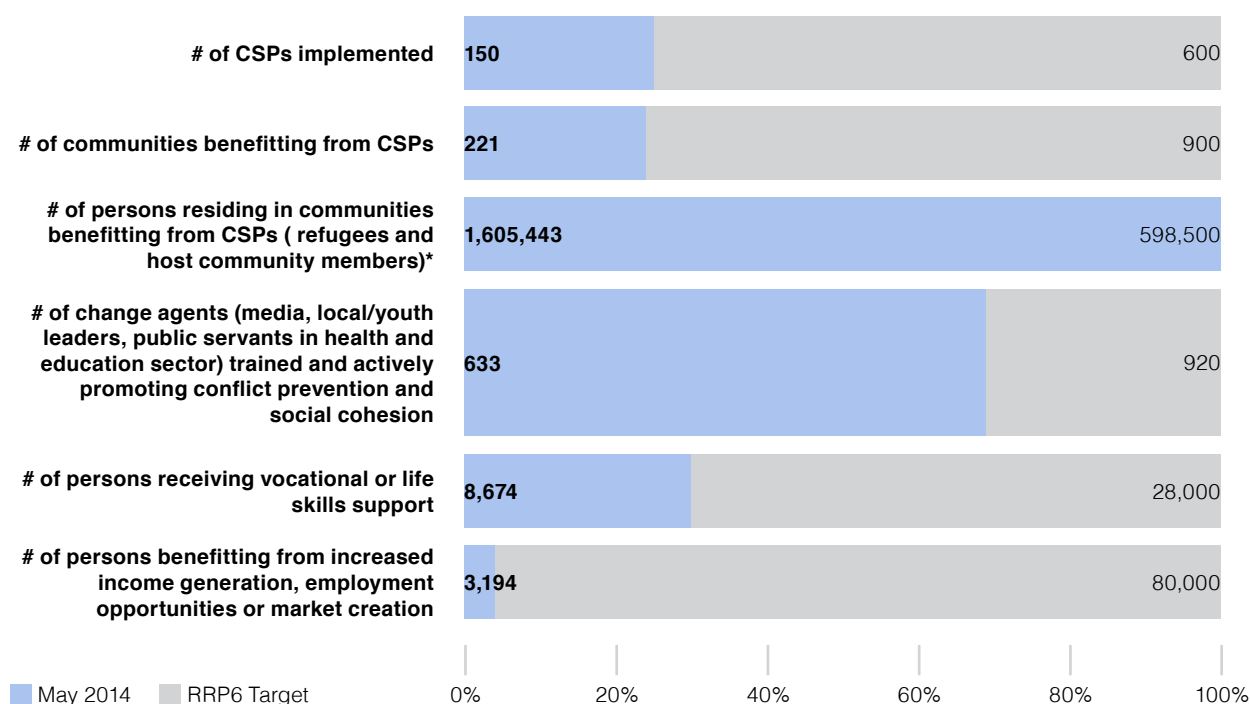
WASH in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,368,500
ACTED	2,332,000
ANERA	1,672,500
CARE	2,957,401
CISP	780,000
CLMC	589,701
GVC	1,185,000
INTERSOS	970,100
IOCC	4,207,350
MC	3,772,250
MEDAIR	1,340,177
MU	400,450
OXFAM	7,382,506
PU-AMI	24,696
SCI	681,000
SI	1,010,000
UNDP	7,000,000
UNHABITAT	2,545,000
UNHCR	38,632,825
UNICEF	90,104,519
UNRWA	1,634,313
UNRWA-UNICEF	1,525,596
WVI	9,912,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,028,812</b>

## SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, Al Majmoua, Amel, BBC Media Action, DRC, FAO, GVC, ILO, International Alert, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Relief International, RESCATE, RET, Safadi Foundation, SC Lebanon, SFCG, WRF		
	UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted</li> <li>2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$81,475,362	US\$32,164,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$113,639,362		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Afke Bootsman, <a href="mailto:Afke.bootsman@undp-lebproject.org">Afke.bootsman@undp-lebproject.org</a> Bastien Ravel, <a href="mailto:Bastien.ravel@undp-lebproject.org">Bastien.ravel@undp-lebproject.org</a> Anna Leer, <a href="mailto:Leer@unhcr.org">Leer@unhcr.org</a> Carol El-Sayed, <a href="mailto:Elsayed@unhcr.org">Elsayed@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS





### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	682,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	726,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	13,900
Lebanese returnees	50,000	17,900

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation & Needs Overview

An estimated 86 per cent of refugees are living in 242 communities where approximately 68 per cent of the most economically vulnerable Lebanese also reside.

Assessments highlight the significant impact of the Syrian crisis on available resources and services resulting in a lower GDP and an increase in the unemployment rate.<sup>11</sup> The country has also seen a decrease in trade, tourism and investment and an increase in public expenditure as a result of the Syrian crisis.<sup>12</sup> At the community level, competition over economic opportunities is growing and trends suggest that Lebanese workers are being replaced by Syrian refugees for lower pay and longer working hours in low wage sectors.

The pressure on basic services such as water, sanitation, waste collection, health and education adds to tensions at the community level. Moreover, there is a perception among affected Lebanese that assistance only targets refugees. The number of security incidents along the border area, particularly in the Bekaa, is another contributing factor to a rise in friction.

While there have been few reports of actual hostilities, UNRWA has observed increasing and at times overt tension between Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and the hosting Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL). PRS are perceived by some PRL as competition for low-paid daily-wage jobs in the informal sector and responsible for the increasing cost of rent and overcrowding in the camps, as well as an additional strain on the already deficient infrastructure.

Measures to combat the sources of tension are crucial and priority will target the North and the Bekaa, which are the regions hosting the majority of refugees and where the Lebanese population is the most economically impoverished.

11 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Social Cohesion and Livelihoods chapter, May 2014.

12 World Bank report , Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict, September 2013

The response will continue with a four-pronged approach. Firstly, social cohesion partners will bring local actors (both communities and local authorities) together in dialogue and support them with tools to mediate conflict; secondly, local and national change agents – such as media, teachers, youth and local leaders – will be called upon and prepared to actively combat the misperception fuelling hostilities; third, community support projects will continue to be implemented to address sources of tensions and priorities identified by vulnerable communities; and fourth, innovative livelihood activities will be scaled up.

To improve the overall performance and reach common standards, the sector is developing guidelines on how to conduct participatory processes at the local level and on vocational training, as well as standard operating procedures for cash for work projects, with the objective of harmonizing approaches concerning daily wage, selection criteria of participants, and the identification of CFW projects. In addition, the sector will map areas of conflict/tensions between refugees and host communities, and between Lebanese, with the objective of informing sector strategy and the link to stabilization.

In addition to implementing specific activities to promote social cohesion and improve livelihoods, the sector will also work with other sectors to mainstream social cohesion and do-no-harm (in particular vis-à-vis host communities) throughout the response. The sector has identified water scarcity, cash assistance, peace education, protection, and food security as areas affecting social cohesion and livelihoods. By working together with other sectors, resources and information are being pooled and a more sustainable and integrated response can be provided.

There has been a multiplication of humanitarian and development actors working in the sector. Over one hundred community support projects (CSPs) have already been implemented throughout the country in the first three months of 2014. They address the most immediate needs identified by communities, such as waste collection, water network refurbishment, or school rehabilitation. However, lack of funding has affected actors' abilities to address the needs in the sector. More restrictive government policies regarding livelihood initiatives targeting refugees in the face of growing public concern about competition for jobs, and limited local market opportunities, present additional challenges.

### **Equity in Humanitarian Action – Mitigating perceptions**

In non-camp situations such as Lebanon, where refugees and other persons of concern are living within host communities throughout the country, humanitarian assistance must be carefully tailored to avoid perceptions that the needs of one community are favoured over another. Recent conflict assessments have underlined that the Lebanese broadly perceive the international community's response as imbalanced in favour of support to Syrian refugees. This perception exists despite conscious efforts from humanitarian partners to ensure their interventions benefit both communities. Further efforts are being made to communicate better on the positive impact of the response on both Lebanese communities and institutions.

## National Systems & Sustainability

Development and humanitarian agencies are working together with the Government of Lebanon on addressing livelihood and social cohesion needs. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the Prime Minister's Office are leading on the government side.

Establishing links with national structures and government-driven development plans is important to ensure that sector interventions are sustainable. Social cohesion and livelihood actors are working with ministries and municipalities to ensure they are engaged in sector discussions. Municipalities are consulted on social cohesion projects so to ensure ownership. Through local level working groups, sector partners coordinate their efforts to create synergies and avoid overlap.

In October 2013 the Government of Lebanon launched the Stabilization Roadmap which quantifies the impact of the Syria crisis on specific sectors and identifies three strategic objectives to improve resilience and ensure stability in Lebanon: restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities, and create an enabling environment for private sector investment; restore and build resilience in access to and quality of sustainable basic public services; and strengthen social cohesion.

The Stabilisation Roadmap is based on a three track approach of which the first track deliberately coincides with the RRP with a strong focus on immediate needs that can be addressed in the short term. The link between both instruments ensures that short, medium and long term priorities of the Government are taken into account.

### Strengthening public institutions

The provision of public services, especially in water and sanitation, solid waste collection, electricity provision and access to health and education, has been most affected by the refugee crisis<sup>i</sup>. Both the RRP and the National Stabilization Roadmap highlight the urgent need to restore and strengthen the capacity of public institutions to ensure greater access and better quality of these basic public services by host communities, refugees and other persons of concerns.

Accordingly, partners contribute to solutions within one coordinated framework, maximizing the benefits of short-term investments as a contribution to the longer-term system gains, such as strengthening the capacities of public servants delivering agriculture, education or health services, or participating in the rehabilitation of critical public infrastructures, such as schools, water systems or solid waste management plants or building public information systems aimed at increasing knowledge about the access and quality of services that the public system delivers. This is done through government involvement in setting up priorities for interventions within the host communities and streamlining planning through an integrated participatory community-led planning process, building on existing capabilities and commonly agreed priorities.

i Lebanon – Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict (ESIA), World Bank, 20 September 2013. – UN Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon

The sector intends to increase the number of local NGOs participating in the working group in recognition of the strategic importance and key role they play in the response and in the longer term development agenda.

In view of their close proximity to each other, it is difficult to separate the humanitarian assistance provided to Syrians from the development initiatives for Lebanese. It is therefore essential to ensure Government buy-in so that sector interventions are sustainable.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Change agents capacitated to address misperceptions fueling tensions - all humanitarian agencies	2,915	45	4,010	0	Country-Wide	8,576,401	0	8,576,401	0	Amel, BBC Media Action, CLMC, International Alert, Interos, Mercy Corps, RET, SCI, SFCG, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, Wold Vision
Output 1.2 Community capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened - all humanitarian agencies	213,038	2,762	245,813	0	Country-Wide	5,988,706	0	5,988,706	0	Amel, Interos, UNDP, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs-all humanitarian agencies	360,098	9,111	369,541	10,000	Country-Wide	37,002,655	0	37,002,655	0	ACTED, CLMC, DRC, IOM, Interos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR
Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs- all government projects	99,700	0	847,900	49,900	Country-Wide	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	MOSA
Output 1.4 Social Cohesion mainstreamed - all humanitarian agencies	30,000	200	30,000	0	Country-Wide	670,000	0	0	670,000	AIMajmoua, OXFAM, UNDP, UNHCR
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>52,237,762</b>		<b>51,567,762</b>	<b>670,000</b>	
<b>Total Review for Government of Lebanon</b>						<b>5,000,000</b>		<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihood improved										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Income generation, employment and market creation opportunities increased - all humanitarian agencies	62,990	1,450	66,038	6,261	Country-Wide	50,042,563	0	18,548,563	31,494,000	ACTED, AIMajmoua, CLMC, DRC, FAO, ILO, IOM, IRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR, World Vision
Output 2.2 Vocational life skills and entrepreneurship training opportunities increased - all humanitarian agencies	12,765	242	10,053	925	Country-Wide	11,359,037		11,359,037		AMEL, CLMC, DRC, IOM, IRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RET, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR
<b>Total Review for all humanitarian agencies</b>						<b>61,401,600</b>		<b>29,907,600</b>	<b>31,494,000</b>	

<b>Sector indicators</b>	Target
# change agents trained and actively promoting conflict prevention and social cohesion	7,000
# communities with active conflict mitigation or participatory mechanisms	150
# CSPs completed	600
# communities benefitting from completed CSPs	900
# individuals benefitting from income generating opportunities or new employment	90,000
# of persons receiving vocational and life-skills support	24,000

<b>Social Cohesion and Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements</b>				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
<b>Humanitarian agencies</b>	<b>113,639,362</b>		<b>81,475,362</b>	<b>32,164,000</b>
<b>Government of Lebanon (GoL)</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>		<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All</b>	<b>118,639,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,475,362</b>	<b>32,164,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	3,400,000
Al Majmouaa	35,000
AMEL	287,000
BBC	1,000,000
CLMC	1,079,500
DRC	12,579,000
FAO	3,000,000
IA	565,000
ILO	2,825,000
INTERSOS	1,175,000
IOM	6,000,000
IRC	1,193,778
MC	2,783,209
OXFAM	1,669,000
RET	940,000
SAFADI	1,385,000
SCI	11,310,000
SFCG	406,884
UNDP	34,818,764
UNESCO	400,000
UNHCR	25,737,227
WVI	1,050,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,639,362</b>
<b>GoL</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>



## TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,368,500
ACTED	9,254,000
Al Majmouaa	35,000
AMEL	1,008,229
ANERA	2,714,386
BBC	1,000,000
BC	1,274,936
CARE	6,353,498
CCP	205,000
CISP	780,000
CLMC	13,374,667
CONCERN	121,000
CVT	210,000
DRC	30,810,784
FAO	8,767,500
FPSC	1,172,000
GVC	2,725,000
HI	8,980,000
HUMEDICA	225,000
HWA	560,000
IA	565,000
ILO	2,825,000
IMC	6,969,773
INTERSOS	2,145,100
IOCC	11,347,350
IOM	26,996,189
IQRAA	1,215,000
IRC	14,177,032
MAG	300,000
MAKASSED	56,000
MAKHZOUMI	545,000
MAP	160,350
MC	9,155,296
MEDAIR	7,906,786
MU	1,200,450

Agency	Total 2014
NRC	19,066,777
OXFAM	12,795,676
PCPM	1,830,000
PU-AMI	2,075,226
QRC	684,000
RET	1,680,000
RI	1,084,284
S GLOBAL	611,000
SAFADI	1,385,000
SCI	47,088,347
SFCG	406,884
SI	5,895,000
SIF	2,760,000
SOLIDAR	1,008,760
TDHI	391,401
UNDP	46,818,764
UNESCO	4,300,000
UNFPA	2,647,000
UNHABITAT	6,491,000
UNHCR	451,018,736
UNICEF	286,125,519
UNRWA	48,295,115
UNRWA-UNICEF	2,696,018
UNRWA-WFP	19,253,588
WCH	899,000
WFP	338,745,753
WHO	3,850,000
WRF	2,005,398
WVI	26,079,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	75,072,130
Child Protection	40,369,131
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	21,986,198
Education	206,447,207
Food Security	368,870,156
NFI	187,311,949
Public Health	170,696,789
Shelter	148,070,166
Social cohesion and livelihood	113,639,362
WASH	183,028,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	23,636,800
Child Protection	14,611,000
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	7,300,000
Education	48,422,000
Public Health	69,066,373
Social Cohesion and Livelihood	5,000,000
<b>Total GoL</b>	<b>168,036,173</b>



# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Turkey

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan **Turkey**

Mid-Year Update



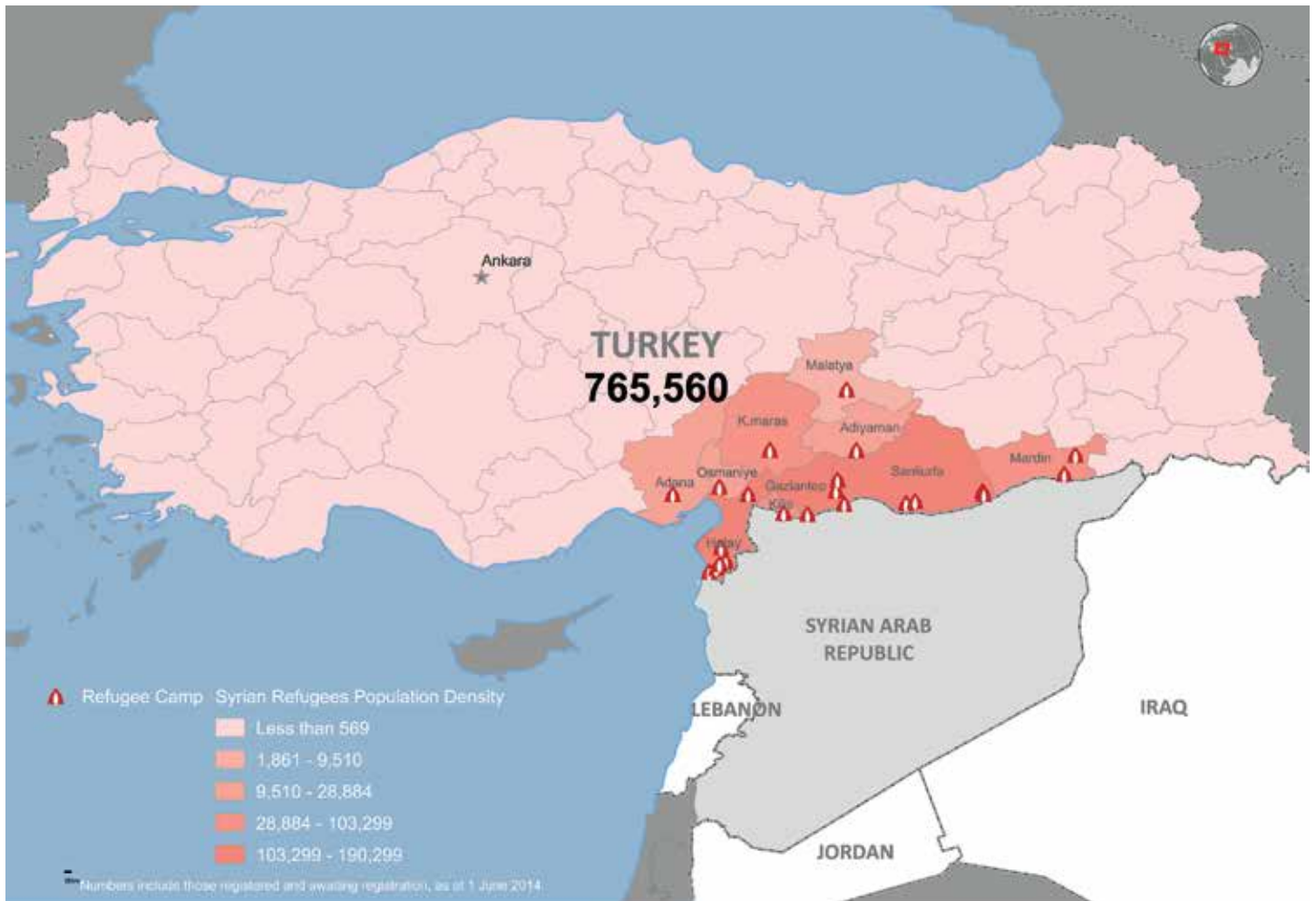
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# Turkey Response Plan Country Overview



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

## Revised Refugee Planning Figures

Population planning figures as of:	Camp	Non-camp	Total
<b>1 January 2014</b>	210,635	349,494	560,129
<b>1 June 2014</b>	220,450	545,110	765,560
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	300,000	700,000	1,000,000

## OVERALL SITUATION

As of 1 June, Turkey hosted over 765,000 refugees from Syria. It represents 27 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. About 49 per cent of the population is females and 51 per cent males, while 18 per cent of the overall population is children under five.

The Government of Turkey leads the refugee response and extends Temporary Protection to all Syrians in Turkey. Refugees residing in camps are provided with food, shelter, education, basic services and medical assistance by the Government, supported by humanitarian partners. More than 540,000 Syrian refugees - 70 per cent of Turkey's total Syrian refugee population - live outside of camps. Significant efforts are being made at local levels to address the needs of the growing urban refugee population. Registration is still ongoing in many urban centres across the country and the number of Syrian refugees is likely to continue to increase.

Six sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Turkey, seven UN agencies and IOM, as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Turkey and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

This update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The inter-sectoral working group (ISWG) reviewed the sector strategies, objectives, planned activities, achievements and current level of funding. Following the review, the ISWG identified the following strategic priorities:

### PROTECTION

- Supporting General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM) registration efforts of Syrian refugees, in order to ensure that systematic, biometric, comprehensive, and protection sensitive registration of Syrian refugees is established throughout Turkey;
- Strengthening the protection of non-camp refugees through expansion of and support to community centers operated by NGOs, which offer a wide range of services through community-based assistance and the bridging of connections with other service providers;
- Empowering and building the capacity of government service providers and counterparts, including relevant Turkish national structures and line ministries, through continued provision of technical support and expertise.

### BASIC NEEDS

- Prioritizing urban Syrians in the provision of core relief items including kitchen sets, hygiene kits bedding.
- Covering of winter needs for all vulnerable refugees in camps and non-camp locations.

### HEALTH

- Coordinating emergency health sector response and information management in partnership with all health partners.
- Strengthening essential primary health care including communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response in partnership with all health partners.

### EDUCATION

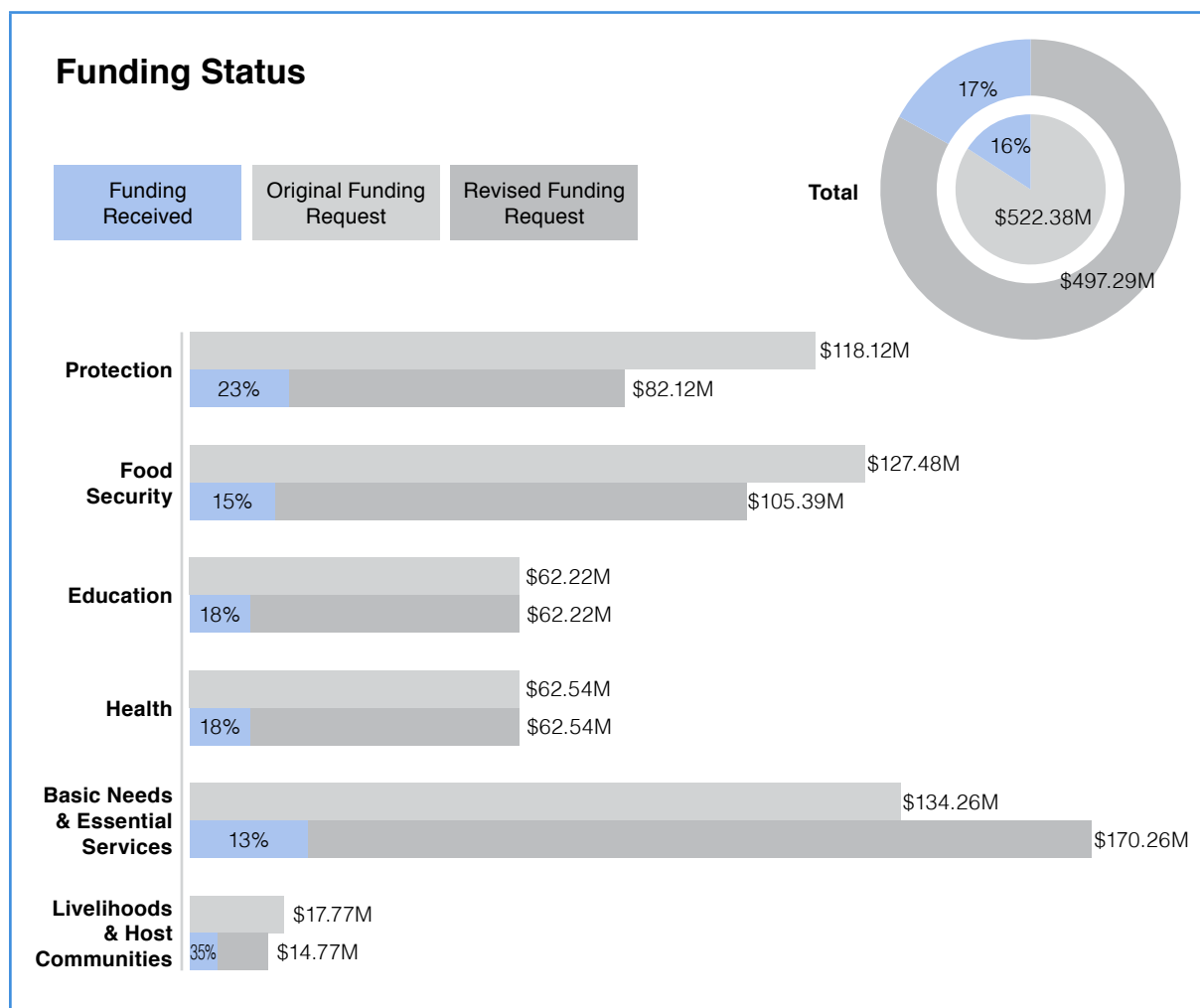
- Expanding access to education through increasing the number of learning spaces and facilitating access to Turkish State schools.
- Supporting volunteer teachers with incentives, develop teacher capacity, strengthen instructional management and facilitate access to teaching materials

### FOOD

- Providing of food assistance to refugees in camps and, if requested by the Government of Turkey, to vulnerable refugees in urban areas in order to prevent immediate risk of harm to health.

## LIVELIHOODS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

- Piloting initiatives in support of host communities and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees in most affected provinces.
- Strengthening local capacities for public service delivery to host communities and non-camp Syrians in most affected provinces including better livelihood opportunities.



### Consequences of Underfunding

For every \$1 million not mobilized:

- **26,300 children** will not have sustained access to schooling which will increase the risk of child labour, early marriage, involvement in criminal activities, recruitment into armed groups and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Communicable disease surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality cannot be strengthened, affecting an average of **192,000 Syrians as well as members of the host communities**.
- Over **26,000 Syrians in camps or out-of-camp** areas will have inadequate WASH facilities or access to sanitary materials, which may lead to outbreaks of communicable diseases in camps or communities where refugees are hosted.

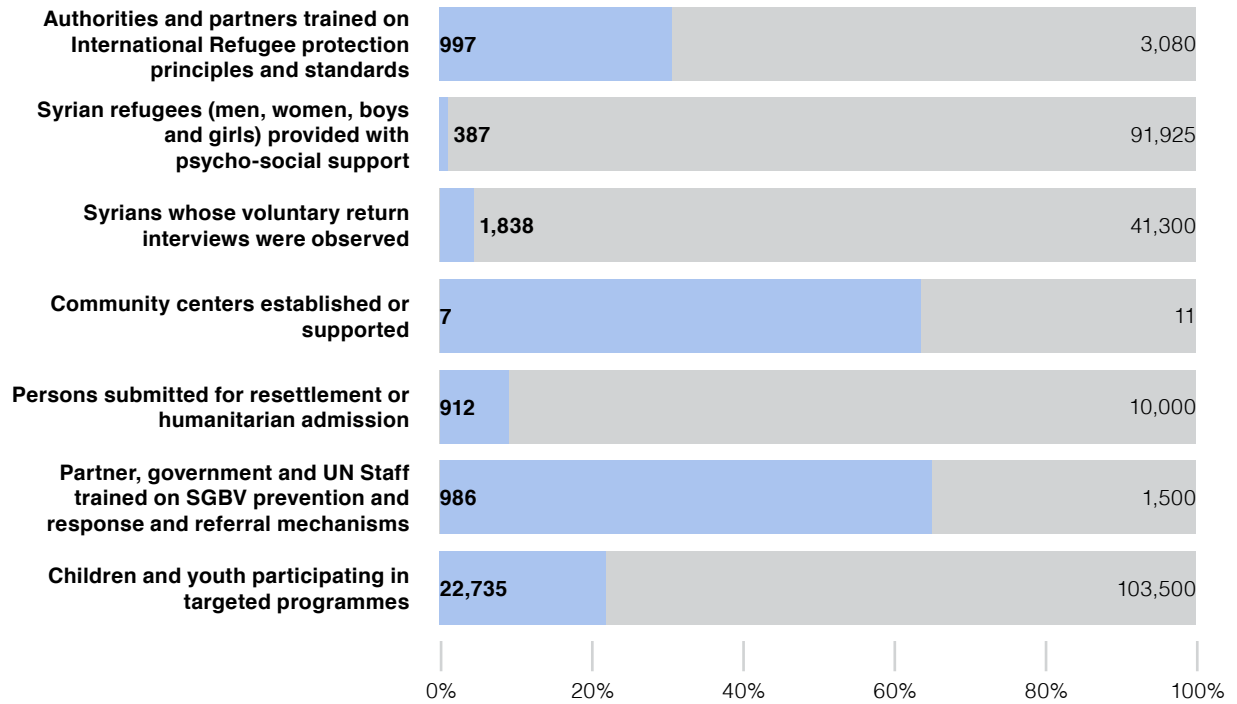
# Sector working group responses

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection under a legal framework.</li> <li>2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis are reduced and/or mitigated.</li> <li>4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,463,200	US\$38,070,432	US\$21,584,996
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$82,118,628		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Brenda Goddard, <a href="mailto:goddard@unhcr.org">goddard@unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

In April 2014, the new asylum law that provides a comprehensive framework for protection of asylum-seekers and refugees regardless of country of origin entered into force. However, the large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and challenged their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. RRP partners will continue providing technical support and expertise to the relevant national authorities including the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM), and concerned line ministries such as the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP). In order to strengthen the protection and assistance to non-camp refugees, RRP partners continue to expand and support community empowerment through community centres in different locations operated by NGOs. These centres offer a wide range of services and community-based assistance while linking the various available service providers.

With the rapid increase in the number of Syrian refugees and the limited capacity in the camps, Turkish authorities have adopted a system of staggered arrivals at the border. As such, in 2013 and into 2014, not all Syrians, in particular the undocumented ones, had unhindered access to Turkey. While Syrians with passports continued to enter without any problem through the official border crossings, those without passports, with the exception of medical emergency cases and a number of vulnerable categories including women and children, were not admitted to the territory until places in the camps are available. Owing to the security situation along the border, the official crossing points changed on a regular basis.



A Syrian girl plays in the late afternoon with a young child in the Akcakale refugee camp in southern Turkey, which houses almost 10,000 refugees. UNHCR/A. Branthwaite



Registration of Syrian refugees continues to be undertaken by the Turkish authorities. As no single authority registers the refugees, different registration procedures and enumeration initiatives have been developed for non-camp Syrian refugees under the Temporary Protection regime. An important challenge in the registration remains the lack of awareness among refugees on the registration procedure and the benefits of registration in terms of protection and assistance.

A strategy is currently being put into place by the Turkish authorities to undertake a re-registration exercise of Syrian refugees from June 2014 to December 2015. The exercise will not only ensure uniform and systematic documentation of all Syrian refugees but will also facilitate the identification of vulnerabilities and needs among refugee population and allow both the Turkish authorities and RRP partners to develop targeted and effective protection and assistance programmes.

### **Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

SGBV incidents continue to be underreported due to cultural barriers, stigmatization and fear of exclusion from the community. The incidents of domestic violence or sexual assault that have been reported to the authorities in the refugee camps have been generally followed up in terms of legal proceedings. However, challenges remain in terms of prevention and early identification of SGBV survivors. Lack of awareness of existing response mechanisms, lack of psychosocial support, limited public information and language barriers remain obstacles for refugees to access services and benefit from appropriate responses. Strengthening capacity of national structures, including MoFSP and service providers, and facilitation of refugees to access to information concerning rights and complaint mechanisms remain a vital need to ensure effective and timely identification of SGBV survivors and the establishment of effective referral pathways and provision of counseling, legal and physical protection.

### **Protecting Children**

Half of the Syrian refugee population is children. Continued access to national child protection services for unaccompanied and other children-at-risk is critical, and RRP partners continue to engage in dialogue with the relevant authorities with advocacy for the implementation of a robust system. Early marriage and child labour, as well as the prevention of youth returning to Syria to engage in the armed conflict remain main areas where authorities and RRP partners need to scale up their interventions. In the fourth year of the crisis, the resilience of refugees continues to drop and many have been forced to send their children to work. Although marriage under 18 years of age and religious marriages are legally prohibited, the law is not always enforced and hence the legal response to early marriage has not always been effective. It has been reported that peer pressure has been observed in the camps for adolescent boys to join armed groups. Recreational activities play an important role in discouraging negative behavior among youth and need to be expanded.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective. Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of refoulement reduced	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	4,721,900	1,800,000	835,400	2,086,500	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	19,725,994	8,025,000	6,789,694	4,911,300	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.3 Reception conditions improved	-	500,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3,607,719	1,294,700	2,313,019	-	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,583,600	-	973,700	609,900	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.5 Persons with specific needs receive support and services	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	5,687,200	2,520,000	2,632,200	535,000	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>35,326,413</b>	<b>13,639,700</b>	<b>13,544,013</b>	<b>8,142,700</b>	

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Increased community-based protection in camps	300,000	-	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	6,167,436	-	5,510,940	656,496,00	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
Output 2.2 Increased community-based protection in urban areas	-	611,600	600 service providers	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	12,797,939	600,000	8,791,139	3,406,800	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
Output 2.3 Information dissemination and awareness raising improved	159,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,448,200	-	1,394,700	53,500	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>600 service providers</b>		<b>20,413,575</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>15,696,779</b>	<b>4,116,796</b>	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian Crisis in Turkey are reduced and/or mitigated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Capacity and collaboration with relevant stakeholders increased	-	-	2,000 relevant stakeholders	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,473,700	-	-	1,473,700	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM and relevant stakeholders)
Output 3.2 Identification and reporting opportunities improved	-	-	600 interpreters	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,297,620	-	1,040,820	256,800	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM and NGOs)
Output 3.3 Referral mechanisms strengthened	-	-	520 staff	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	980,900	-	759,700	221,200	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, NGOs and local authorities)
Output 3.4 Multi-sectoral response improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	813,200	-	-	813,200	UNHCR (with AFAD, and other stakeholders)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>2,000 stakeholders, 600 interpreters 400 staff</b>		<b>4,565,420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,800,520</b>	<b>2,764,900</b>	

Objective 4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Capacity of child protection services strengthened [including establishment of a BID mechanism]	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	4,401,700	4,294,700	107,000	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.2 Identification and reporting opportunities improved	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,559,700	1,559,700	-	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.3 Referral mechanisms strengthened	159,000	381,600	400 staff trained	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3,230,900	-	-	3,230,900	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.4 Multi-sectoral response improved	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	5,060,820	-	3,453,820	1,607,000	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)
Output 4.5 Children with special needs receive support and services	8,000	12,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,901,700	-	1,901,700	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>381,600</b>	<b>400 staff</b>		<b>16,154,820</b>	<b>5,854,400</b>	<b>5,462,520</b>	<b>4,837,900</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 5.1 Improved registration data and outreach allows for identification of protection vulnerabilities	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2,043,700	759,700	1,284,000	-	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.2 Protection cases benefit from expedited interventions, including RST if necessary	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	866,700	759,700	-	107,000	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.3 Potential for voluntary return realized	90,000	360,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	952,300	759,700	192,600	-	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.4 TCNs displaced from Syria receive humanitarian support	-	-	150 TCNs fleeing Syria	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	180,000	90,000,00	90,000	-	IOM (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.5 Public attitude towards Syrians improved, donor relations and coordination for the protection of Syrian refugees strengthened	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,615,700	-	-	1,615,700	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>150 TCNs fleeing Syria</b>		<b>5,658,400</b>	<b>2,369,100</b>	<b>1,566,600</b>	<b>1,722,700</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians whose voluntary return interviews were observed	41,300
# of Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey	1,000,000
# of relevant authorities and partners trained on International Refugee protection principles and standards.	3,080
# of Syrian refugees (men, women, boys and girls) provided with psycho-social support.	91,925
# of community centers established or supported	11
# of partner, government and UN Staff trained on SGBV prevention and response and referral mechanisms	1,500
# of children and youth participating in targeted programmes	103,500
# persons undergo refugee status determination or other in-depth screening	30,000
Indicator 9 - # persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	10,000
# of refugees, partners and other organizations' staff trained on counter trafficking and referral mechanisms	1,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>82,118,628</b>	<b>22,463,200</b>	<b>38,070,432</b>	<b>21,584,996</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Protection in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	3,480,000
UNFPA	400,000
UNHCR	60,593,189
UNICEF	17,645,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,118,628</b>

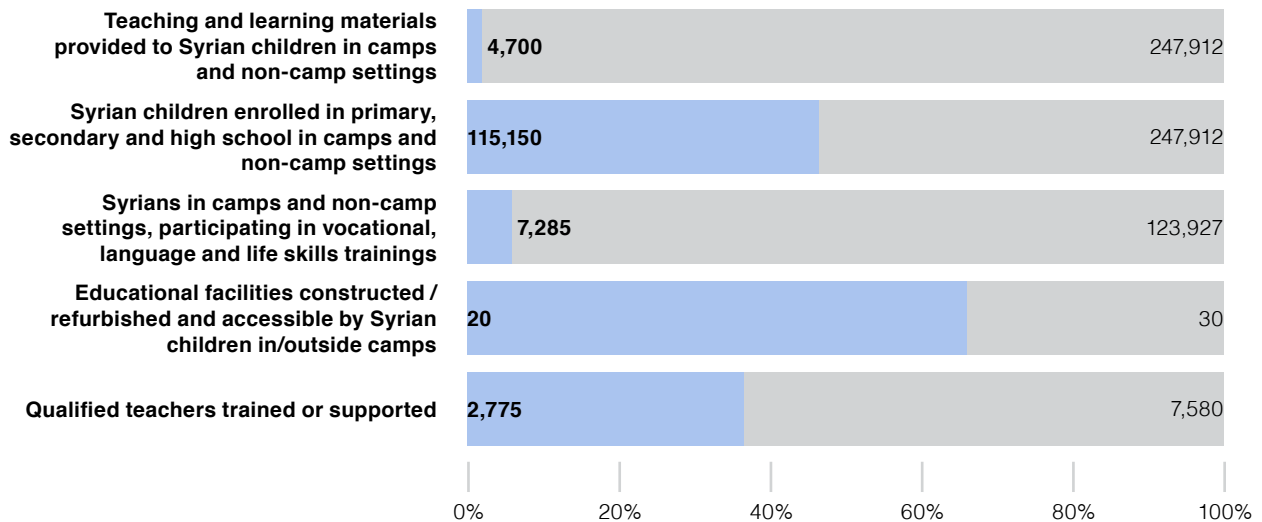


# EDUCATION

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings.</li> <li>2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a safe and secure learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$27,322,698	US\$31,099,918	US\$3,796,800
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$62,219,416		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jennifer Roberts, <a href="mailto:roberts@unhcr.org">roberts@unhcr.org</a>		
	Anne Kindrachuk, <a href="mailto:akindrachuk@unicef.org">akindrachuk@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Total Expected Number of Children	Total Expected Number of School-age children (Ages 6-18)	Total expected number of pre-school children (Ages 3-5)	Targeted children for education interventions
Syrian refugees in camps	159,000	103,350	23,850	127,200
Syrian refugees out of camps	371,000	241,150	55,650	178,080
Host communities	-	-	-	-
Total	530,000	344,500	79,500	305,280

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

To date, there are more than 344,500 Syrian school-aged children in Turkey (241,150 in host communities and 103,350 in camps) who will need sustained access to quality education. Although coordinated efforts by the Ministry of National Education, AFAD, UNHCR and UNICEF have contributed to an increase in enrolment of school-aged children in camps to 80 per cent, children in host communities face ongoing challenges in accessing quality education. Many Syrian children in Turkey have missed up to three years of education and are in danger of becoming a lost generation.



A UNHCR employee (in blue jacket) chats with primary school students attending class in Turkey's Adiyaman refugee camp. UNHCR/B. Sokol

Formal enrolment into state schools requires that the Syrian student possess a foreigner ID number, which is issued only for those registered refugees who entered Turkey through a formal border crossing and with a valid travel document. Although it is expected that this obstacle will be addressed in the context of the new Law on Foreigners and International Protection, it currently presents a challenge for many. Lack of Turkish language fluency prevents many from seeking access to state schools. A significant number of refugee children attend programmes delivered by education centres which teach in Arabic. However, there are often insufficient centres to meet the level of demand for education, and the quality of education is compromised by insufficient teaching materials being available, lack of certification, reduced instructional time due to the need to have multiple shifts, and a reliance on volunteer teachers. School attendance is negatively affected by the cost of transportation, while the impact of the experience of war on children affects their well-being, attendance and ability to concentrate. Teachers also experience the after-effects of trauma and are in need of psycho-social support in order to effectively assist children.

Youth require access to vocational and language training programmes in order to provide them with skills that will support future economic participation and the ability to contribute effectively to their communities. Access and quality remain critical issues in need of urgent interventions in both camps and host communities.

The availability of schools and education materials is a priority in ensuring access to education. UNHCR and UNICEF will work in partnership with the Ministry of National Education to identify available educational facilities and needs in host communities. Where necessary, temporary learning spaces will be established. UNICEF will continue to support the procurement of prefabricated classrooms in camps, as well as increasing access to schooling in host communities through the refurbishment of existing schools and establishing new prefabricated schools. There is also a need for learning materials to be provided to all students. UNICEF and UNHCR will support regular classes, language classes and catch-up classes with material assistance. Early Childhood Development (ECD) will also be supported with ECD kits. Campaigns and targeted community-based activities need to be undertaken to promote school enrolment, attendance and retention in camps and host communities. Recreational activities to address and alleviate the effects of traumatic exposure need to be provided and links between schools and Child Friendly Spaces strengthened. Existing programmes to subsidize learner transport, which are provided by IOM, will need to be expanded to more locations.

The availability of trained and qualified teaching staff is critical in ensuring quality education. Relevant training will be provided to teachers in camp and host community schools that will enhance professional abilities and address psychosocial needs. A comprehensive teacher compensation strategy has been drafted with input from various partners, and needs to be tested and implemented.

### **National systems and sustainability**

All agencies are working to ensure sustained, meaningful access to quality, accredited education for Syrian refugees. One of the main ways in which this will be achieved is through facilitating access to the national education system, while providing the necessary support to help children acquire the language skills needed for meaningful participation in learning. UNICEF and UNHCR will work in cooperation with national authorities to ensure sustainability of teacher training and compensation. In coordination with the authorities, a monitoring system is being set up to monitor school attendance, student achievement and teacher performance. This system will also be used to monitor teacher compensation. There will also be an added focus on strengthening focus on data collection and coordination mechanisms.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective. Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Pre-school, primary, secondary and high-school education, enrolment and retention of Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings supported, including children with specific needs.	127,200	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	11,647,496	4,322,698	6,222,698	1,102,100	UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.2 Educational facilities constructed or refurbished, educational materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings.	127,200	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	31,538,720	15,600,000,00	15,938,720	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.3 Life skills, language training and vocational training for Syrians in camps and non-camp settings supported.	41,309	82,618	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	4,971,700	-	4,971,700	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.4 Measures ensuring accreditation and recognition of school certificates of Syrian children put in place or supported.	103,350	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	1,766,700	-	-	1,766,700	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>178,080</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>49,924,616</b>	<b>19,922,698</b>	<b>27,133,118</b>	<b>2,868,800</b>	

Objective 2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a protective learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Measures to improve capacity of teachers and quality of teaching taken or supported.	3,790	3,790	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	10,192,700	7,400,000,00	2,364,700	428,000	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 2.2 Education monitoring system for Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings established or supported.	103,350	178,080	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	500,000	-	-	500,000	UNICEF (with AFAD and MoNE)
Output 2.3 Syrian children and youth in camps and non-camp settings are supported with recreational, social and extra-curricular activities	127,200	178,080	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	1,602,100	-	1,602,100	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>178,080</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>12,294,800</b>	<b>7,400,000</b>	<b>3,966,800</b>	<b>928,000</b>	

<b>Sector indicators</b>	Target
# of Syrian children enrolled in primary, secondary and high school in camps and non-camp settings.	247,912
# of Syrians in camps and non-camp settings, participating in vocational, language and life skills trainings.	123,927
Indicator 3 - # of educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	30
Indicator 4 - # of teaching and learning materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	247,912
Indicator 5 - # of qualified teachers trained or supported	7,580

<b>Education - Sector Summary Requirements</b>				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>62,219,416</b>	<b>27,322,698</b>	<b>31,099,918</b>	<b>3,796,800</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	700,000
UNHCR	24,274,020
UNICEF	37,245,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,219,416</b>

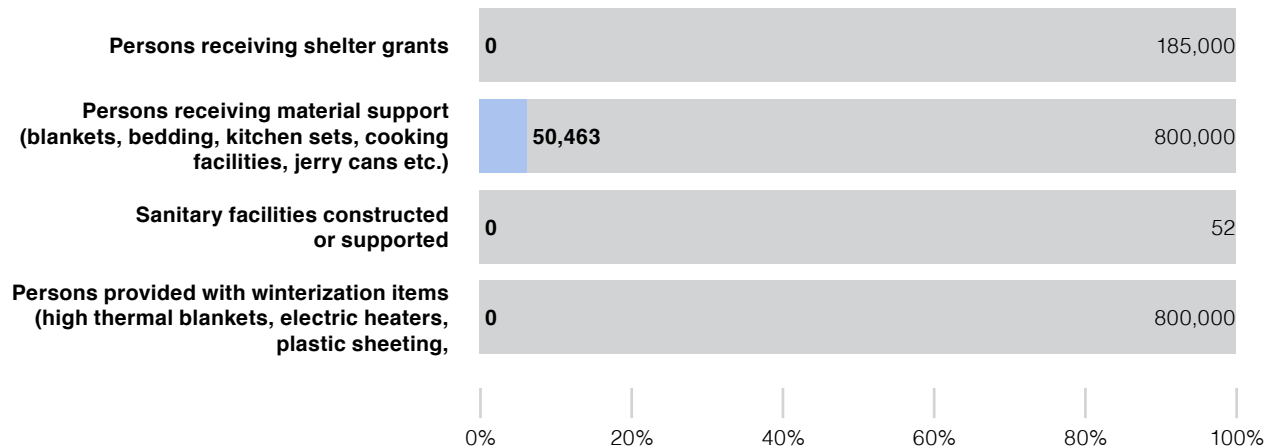


# BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas.</li> <li>2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.</li> <li>3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$104,220,500	US\$65,799,200	US\$239,680
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$170,259,380		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Nedimoglu Baran, <a href="mailto:NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org">NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	100,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	800,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

At the end of May 2014, there were more than 220,000 refugees in 22 camps and more than 540,000 living outside of camps in Turkey. The Government's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) Field Survey conducted in 2013 indicates that between 20-40 per cent of Syrians in camps and up to 80 per cent out of camps consider that their basic needs are not being met.<sup>1</sup>

The majority of assistance is currently being provided for refugees in camps. UNHCR provides cooking facilities and kitchen sets to refugees in all camps to complement WFP's food voucher programme. The cooking facilities include a mini fridge, a kitchen cabinet and a stove. Blankets and heaters were also distributed during the winter months, mostly to refugees in camps. For the coming winter, UNHCR is planning to provide high thermal blankets to 315,000 Syrians out of camps. Additionally, UNHCR plans to distribute winter clothing sets for up to 150,000 Syrians, should funding be available. IOM is planning to assist 50,000 non-camp beneficiaries with additional winterization support such as blankets, coal, carpets or other core relief items identified through assessments. Additional provisions of core-relief items are based on requests from the Government of Turkey and distributed to beneficiaries by the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

The percentage of refugees claiming their basic needs are not being met is much higher for refugees living out of camps, where assistance has so far been more limited. AFAD's Field Survey shows that non-camp refugees claim to have inadequate sleeping materials (73 per cent), heating (81 per cent), kitchen equipment (71 per cent), basic food items (75 per cent) and clothing (77 per cent). The absence of comprehensive registration, the dispersed location of non-camp refugees and the limited number of partners are the main challenges hindering the distribution of core relief items outside of the camps. IOM provides blankets, mattresses and carpets for new arrivals and vulnerable families in one of the provinces. Additionally voucher programs are supported through implementing partners to meet the basic needs for urban refugees.

1 [https://www.afad.gov.tr/Dokuman/TR/61-2013123015505-syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013\\_print\\_12.11.2013\\_eng.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/Dokuman/TR/61-2013123015505-syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013_print_12.11.2013_eng.pdf)

Shelter conditions have also been highlighted as one of the key needs for refugees both in and out of camps. AFAD's Field Survey reports that over 25 per cent of Syrian refugees live in ruins or make-shift arrangements. Overcrowding is a predominant issue, with almost 30 per cent of refugees in camps and 60 per cent of refugees out of camps living with more than seven persons per housing unit. Furthermore, 73 per cent of refugees in camps and 53 per cent of refugees out of camps consider their housing unit to be unsuitable for the climate conditions.

The overall priority needs include winterization items, such as coats and blankets, and adequate shelter. Programmes for the provision of core relief items and voucher assistance to refugees living out of camps through NGOs is also a priority and will be undertaken in consultation with relevant local authorities.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Government of Turkey is responsible for the refugee response and is the main provider of assistance, although there is no Ministry yet in charge of the provision of basic needs.

Vulnerable Turkish nationals receive assistance through the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (SASF), the social safety net system of the Government of Turkey. Assistance to Syrians through SASF varies depending on the province.

With the General Directorate on Migration Management (GDMM) becoming operational in April 2014, it is expected that secondary regulations defining the rights and entitlements of foreigners (including refugees and asylum-seekers) in Turkey will be drafted. Such regulations will be the fundamental basis for the Government and aid agencies to formulate their strategies in terms of enhancing livelihood of refugees and reducing dependency on the distribution of relief items.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 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	18,949,700	18,949,700	0	0	UNHCR (with AFAD)
Output 1.2 Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance or grants	-	185,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	18,167,700	2,000,000	16,167,700	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>37,117,400</b>	<b>20,949,700</b>	<b>16,167,700</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 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"	36,305,100	9,737,000	26,568,100	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2.2 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"	26,786,100	25,786,100	1,000,000	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
Output 2.3 Individual/family support provided to vulnerables referred by the local authorities, partners and NGOs	-	185,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	39,079,700	39,079,700	0	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>102,170,900</b>	<b>74,602,800</b>	<b>27,568,100</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 3.1 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	12,351,700	2,604,000	9,747,700	0 UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 3.2 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	18,619,380	6,064,000	12,315,700	239,680 UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>30,971,080</b>	<b>8,668,000</b>	<b>22,063,400</b>	<b>239,680</b>

Sector indicators	Target
# of persons receiving cash grants or vouchers for shelter and other basic needs	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 etc.)	800,000

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>170,259,380</b>	<b>104,220,500</b>	<b>65,799,200</b>	<b>239,680</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY**

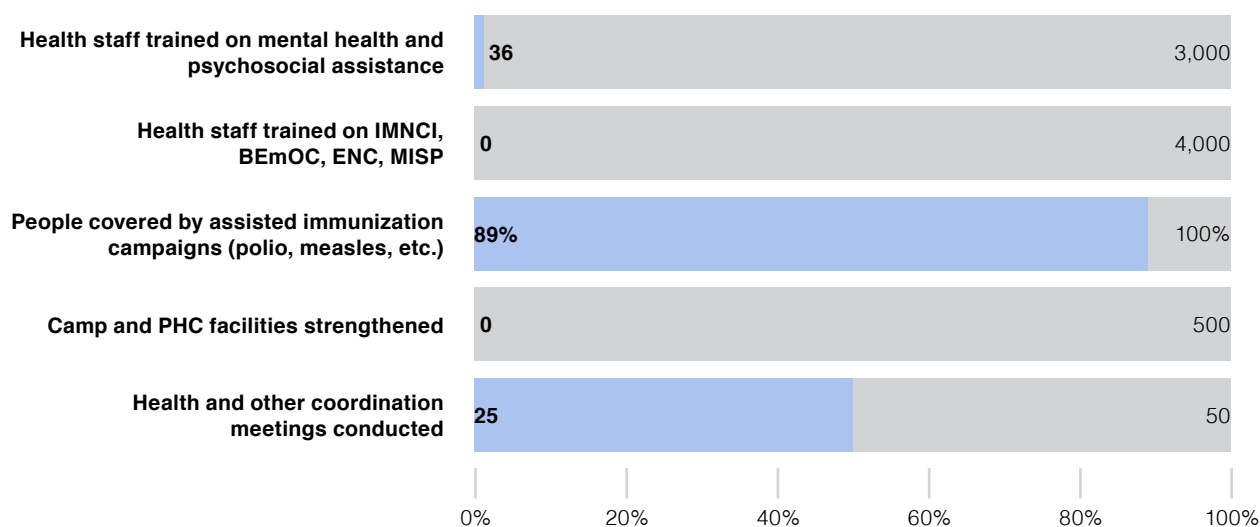
Basic needs in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	7,000,000
UNHCR	163,259,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,259,380</b>

## HEALTH

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, WHO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors</li> <li>2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> <li>3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population</li> <li>4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services</li> <li>5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services, including core SGBV services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$25,564,400	US\$24,073,100	US\$12,898,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$62,535,500		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Azret Kalymov, <a href="mailto:aks@euro.who.int">aks@euro.who.int</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS





### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities (including Turkish children under 5 years old - polio response)	4,500,000	4,500,000
Total	5,500,000	5,500,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

All Syrian refugees in Turkey have free access to public healthcare, although access is not always as straightforward as it is meant to be. Distance to facilities, transportation costs and language barriers are the most important impediments to accessing health services for refugees.

Individuals in camps are provided with health services through clinics set up by the Ministry of Health. These services range from primary health care to specialized treatment with referrals for tertiary care in hospitals outside the camps. Refugees in urban and rural settings can access public services in the Provinces where they are located. Urban refugees tend to directly access hospital services. Some urban refugees approach family doctors, although most do not have access to interpreters to assist with the consultation process. The massive extra burden placed on host communities is overstressing local health facilities and the health system at large (estimated by 30-40 per cent) in southern Turkey. A further concern is that due to the increasing pressure on Government facilities and the language barrier some Syrian refugees living in urban areas are turning to registered and unregistered ad hoc clinics that are not integrated into the referral system. Health concerns related to people living outside of the camps include an increased risk of communicable diseases, potential health service access challenges, and an increased number of patients requiring psycho-social support. Temporary insertion of Syrian health professionals into the primary health services' provision could reduce the patient load of hospitals and reduce communication problems between patients and health staff. Although provision of services is connected to the registration of individuals as refugees in Turkey, services have not been denied to unregistered refugees but are not always free of charge. Drugs and medications generally have to be procured by the refugees with their own funds, although in some provinces refugees are entitled to a partial payment.

As a result of a polio outbreak in Northern Syria in October 2013, the Government of Turkey launched a vaccination campaign targeting, initially, all children located in the seven border provinces and four additional provinces hosting camps, and then also Syrian refugee children under five years in all the other provinces. Since the polio outbreak in Iraq, an additional six provinces conducted polio vaccination campaigns. In Istanbul all 500,000 children under five in six districts with high numbers of refugees were vaccinated. Thus, more than two million children under five were reached.

Pre-natal, mother and baby care services are available in the camps and through public health care clinics for refugees outside camps. Language barriers restrict the number of women accessing this service in urban areas. Reproductive health care is the most required and used service by the refugees within the primary health sphere. A nutrition program will commence during the second half of the year, with a target of assisting 150,000 children and pregnant women.

The limited funding of health sector activities brings the situation of up to one million people facing avoidable diseases, malnutrition and exacerbation of existing chronic diseases and between 150,000 and 200,000 Syrian children under 5 years of age may not receive the complete EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization). For every \$1 million not mobilized 50 emergency health kits for 10,000 people cannot be procured, 10,000 Syrian children cannot be vaccinated and 10,000 Syrian refugees stay without access to hospital care. Thousands of those in need will not receive urgent trauma and rehabilitation care.

Health sector priorities in 2014 include coordinated emergency health sector response, information management, and strengthened essential primary health care, including communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response in partnership with all health partners.

### **National Systems and Sustainability**

The Turkish authorities' emergency response has been of a consistently high standard. New arrivals who are settled in camps set up by AFAD, partnering with the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), UN agencies as well as line Ministries, including the Ministry of Health, have access to necessary health services. Those who live outside of the camps also have access to public health services.

The Government of Turkey has so far covered almost all costs related to provision of health services to refugees. Health partners operating in the country, mostly due to lack of funding, have concentrated their efforts in provision of training for public health workers, equipment and medication to health facilities. More concrete requests to the humanitarian actors are expected as the crisis continues and numbers of refugees increase.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Health service delivery supported	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,572,100	155,000	150,000	1,267,100	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 1.2 Strategic decision making is informed and coordinated	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,148,200	130,000	60,000	958,200	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
Output 1.3 Planning and Strategy Development are in place	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,108,200	80,000	120,000	908,200	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
Output 1.4 Contingency Planning and Preparedness	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,101,100	100,000	100,000	901,100	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>4,929,600</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>430,000</b>	<b>4,034,600</b>	

Objective 2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, boys, girls and men in Turkey, including essential life saving medicines and other medical supplies, for filling gaps and unmet needs in the health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Camp and non-camp based health and PHC facilities supported and strengthened	300,000	700,000	Up to 500 health facilities	Refugee hosting provinces	24,873,200	3,585,000	16,235,700	5,052,500	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.2 Capacity building support to PHC staff is provided	300,000	700,000	Up to 3,200 health workers	Refugee hosting provinces	2,645,900	1,030,000	400,000	1,215,900	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>27,519,100</b>	<b>4,615,000</b>	<b>16,635,700</b>	<b>6,268,400</b>	

Objective 3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Early Warning and Response System is supported.	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	450,000	180,000	120,000	150,000	WHO
Output 3.2 Capacity support to field epidemiology staff is provided	300,000	700,000	11 epidemiology centres		550,000	210,000	140,000	200,000	WHO
Output 3.3 Improved laboratory capacity	300,000	700,000	11 provincial laboratories		250,000	75,000	120,000	55,000	WHO
Output 3.4 Strengthened cold chain and vaccination	300,000	700,000	4,500,000,00	Refugee hosting provinces	3,950,000	3,775,000	120,000	55,000	WHO, UNICEF
Total	300,000	700,000	4,500,000		5,200,000	4,240,000	500,000	460,000	

Objective 4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Available MCH, sexual and reproductive health care, including obstetric care and family planning	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	360,000	100,000	150,000	110,000	WHO, UNFPA
Output 4.2 Population and health staff have access to health promotion and education materials	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	980,000	250,000	350,000	380,000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM
Output 4.3 Children under five and mothers (including lactating mothers) are monitored with access to maternal, child health and newborn care services	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	810,000	150,000	150,000	510,000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>2,150,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	

Objective 5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 5.1 Mental Health and psychosocial interventions supported	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	380,000	165,000	50,000	165,000	WHO, IOM, UNFPA
Output 5.2 Health centres equipped with needed rehabilitative services	300,000	700,000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	8,499,700	8,349,700	100,000	50,000	WHO, UNHCR
Output 5.3 People with disability benefit from rehabilitative services	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	135,000	25,000	50,000	60,000	WHO
Output 5.4 Health facilities providing NCD services are strengthened	300,000	700,000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	7,514,700	7,204,700	50,000	260,000	WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 5.5 Vulnerable population receive nutrition support	100%	100%	Lactating and pregnant women and children	Refugee hosting provinces	6,207,400	0	5,607,400	600,000	UNICEF
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>22,736,800</b>	<b>15,744,400</b>	<b>5,857,400</b>	<b>1,135,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of health and other coordination meetings conducted	50
# of camp and PHC facilities strengthened	500
% of people covered by assisted immunisation campaigns (polio, measles, etc.)	100%
# of health partners trained on on IMNCI, BEmOC, ENC, MISP	4,000
# of health partners trained on mental health and psychosocial assistance	3,000

Health - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>62,535,500</b>	<b>25,564,400</b>	<b>24,073,100</b>	<b>12,898,000</b>



**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

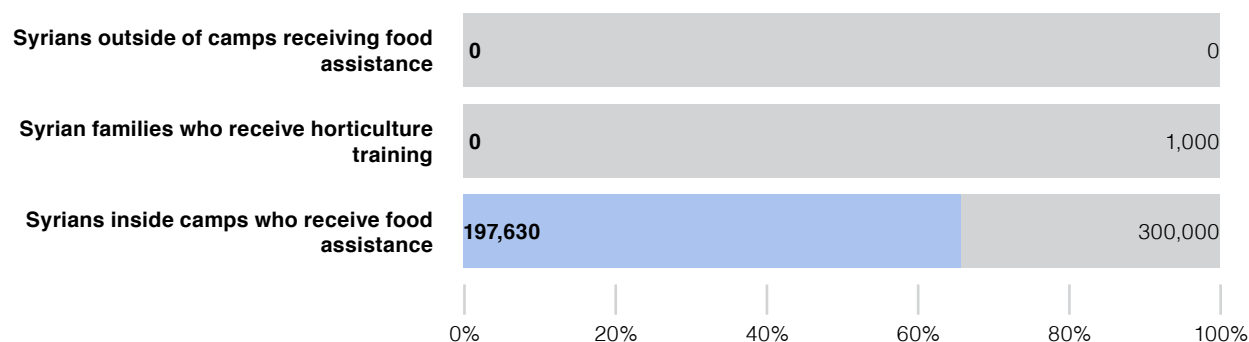
Health in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	450,000
UNFPA	8,900,000
UNHCR	35,663,100
UNICEF	10,067,400
WHO	7,455,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,535,500</b>

# FOOD

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, UNHCR		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know-how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$105,137,647	US\$0	US\$250,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$105,387,647		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jean-Yves Lequime, <a href="mailto:jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org">jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	-
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	300,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

WFP, with cooperating partner the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), provides food assistance to refugees living in 21 camps, reaching an estimated 220,000 persons. By year's end, WFP is planning to reach the projected 300,000 refugees living in camps. According to WFP monitoring results, over 85 per cent of Syrians interviewed rely completely on WFP assistance for food, with the other 15 per cent obtaining some additional food through other sources. As Syrians in camps are considered among the most vulnerable by the Government of Turkey, there is no targeting of assistance, nor are there plans to start this in the camps. Comprehensive data for refugees living outside the camps is yet to be made available. WFP and the broader humanitarian community will continue advocating and supporting the government for a comprehensive needs assessment.

Workers distribute lunch from food trolleys to refugees in the Akcakale refugee camp in southern Turkey, which houses almost 10,000 Syrians. UNHCR/A. Branthwaite



WFP and TRC implement the E-Food Card Programme in collaboration with AFAD, under which 80 Turkish Lira (TL) per person per month is provided for food to refugees in camps. WFP contributes 60 TL of this amount through the WFP/TRC e-food card and AFAD contributes 20 TL (plus 5 TL for non-food items). Everyone in camps receives food assistance, and food consumption scores for refugees in camps are generally very good - an average of 94-95 per cent of people have acceptable food consumption scores. UNICEF and WFP are preparing to conduct a nutrition survey for refugees outside of camps and, on a smaller scale, in camps to ascertain if there are any supplementary nutritional needs. Some food security activities are being conducted outside of camps by local authorities, NGOs and INGOs on a relatively smaller scale.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

WFP works in coordination with the Government of Turkey, which is in charge of the overall refugee response. Funding remains a priority to sustain current levels of assistance, as WFP's current funding levels will cover activities only until the end of June 2014.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps and cash injected in local economies and host communities through a food assistance programme that links the redemption of vouchers to local shops or through shops installed in camps by local retailers.	300,000	-	-	In all camps hosting Syrian refugees	105,137,647	105,137,647	-	-	WFP, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
Output 1.2 Food assistance provided to the most vulnerable population outside of camps based on the findings of a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.	-	-	-	Pilot area with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians, TBC	0	0	-	-	WFP, TBC, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014		Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Training modules on "GAP for small scale and microgarden systems" and "nutrition, healthy diet and food safety" developed and implemented.	-	-	1,000	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniturfa	250,000	-	250,000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000</b>		<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians inside camps that receive food assistance	300,000
# of Syrians outside of camps that receive food assistance	0
# of Syrian families that receive horticulture training	1,000

Food - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>105,387,647</b>	<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

Food in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
FAO	250,000
WFP	105,137,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,387,647</b>

## HOST COMMUNITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, IOM, UNFPA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.</li> <li>2. Syrian refugees living in camps and in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.</li> <li>3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$8,770,000	US\$6,000,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$14,770,000		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Nedimoglu, Baran, <a href="mailto:NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org">NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	5,000 (1,000 families)
Host communities	-	15,000 (3,000 families)
Total	1,000,000	20,000



### 3. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation/Needs

In some provinces along the Syrian border, for example Kilis, the refugee population has doubled the local population, severely straining the municipality's capacity to cope and provide quality services. While there have been no official assessments to inform the needs in the Host Communities and Livelihoods sector, humanitarian actors have observed that national municipal capacities have not been capable of responding to the refugee overload, particularly with regards to waste management and basic needs.

According to the Brookings Institute survey, *Syrian Refugees and Turkey's Challenges*<sup>2</sup>, the influx of Syrian refugees has also put pressure on the labour market and increased competition between Syrians and Turkish nationals, especially for low skilled jobs. Obtaining a work permit for Syrian refugees has been very slow and complicated, with refugees needing to have a valid passport and a residence permit and employers needing to show that there are no Turkish nationals available for the position. An expedited procedure for Syrians to obtain work permits, which would relieve the employer of this requirement, was introduced by the Ministry of Labour in April 2014; however it is too early to say whether this practice will indeed improve the situation of Syrians and draw them into the formal labour market.

The inability to work legally has created an underground labour force for adult and child workers in industries such as construction, textile manufacturing and heavy industry, as well as in the agricultural sector. There are reports of Syrian refugees travelling all the way from provinces along the Syrian border to the Black Sea region to work as seasonal agricultural workers. This is pushing wages downwards, with daily rates in Kilis estimated to have declined from 60 to 20 Turkish liras per day. Often Syrians find themselves having to work for much lower wages than their Turkish counterparts. Those Syrians willing to take lower wages and work longer hours face a higher risk of exploitation with little recourse, while provoking resentment among locals. Yet, at the same time there are also reports that Syrian labour was a welcome relief for the labour market, at least in Gaziantep. In 2013 Gaziantep and Kilis were two of only three provinces in Turkey which reported a drop in the unemployment rate. While Syrian labour is informal and does not appear in these statistics, they seem to suggest that there will continue to be a demand in Gaziantep for Syrian labour whether it is informal or not.

Syrian labourers tend to work in the worst conditions, with the seasonal emigrational labour groups believed to be the most vulnerable. Syrians in Turkey have complete freedom of movement, which allows them to move and find work in the informal sector wherever it is available. UNDP has ongoing programmes on socio-economic development to address the need for labour opportunities in Turkish communities. These programmes, implemented in Southeast Anatolia (the region that borders Syria and receives the highest Syrian influx), mainly focus on supporting the economic

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2 Brookings Institute survey: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Syrian%20Refugees%20and%20Turkeys%20Challenges%20%20Kirisci%20May%202012%202014.pdf>

development of the region by strengthening the competitiveness of selected sectors (mainly organic agriculture and renewable energy) and strengthening women's economic productivity and social development. Beneficiaries of the first group of projects are business groups and enterprises operating in the region, whereas beneficiaries of the second group of projects are women with lower income levels and socio-economic status.

A joint UNDP-UNHCR programme is planned to benefit five or six municipalities and will include assistance for waste management trucks, collection, disposal and clearing of waste through the provision of equipment as well as some strategy management. The programme will also have a socio-economic component and will facilitate the employment of Turkish nationals in an olive oil processing facility. This component is expected to employ over 50 people and reach a total of 250 beneficiaries.

### **National Systems and Sustainability**

AFAD and the Government of Turkey are overall in charge of the refugee response. Humanitarian actors are working with AFAD to develop the local capacity of government municipalities and soft assistance is being provided to municipalities for better waste management. The aim is to increase the capacities of municipalities so that they can deliver better services to both non-camp Syrian refugees and Turkish host communities.

The initiative targeting waste management in municipalities also aims at developing solutions for better waste management for a pilot municipality, hence increasing the resilience of the local authorities and communities against crises.

## 4. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	2,000 Turkish families	Saniurfa, Kilis and Gaziantep; for families in communities hosting Syrian citizens	3,600,000	-	3,600,000	-	UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, Local Governorates, Municipalities and Employment Agencies
Output 1.2 Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	2,000 Households	Saniurfa, Kilis Gaziantep, Hatay; for households in host communities that are affected in social and economic terms from the Syrian crisis and the Syrian population influx	6,000,000	-	2,000,000	4,000,000	UNDP, UNHCR, Municipalities, Employment Agency, Governorates and relevant local offices of government agencies relating to social infrastructure
Output 1.3 Community needs assessed to determine the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities	-	-	Up to 2,000 Host communities households	South East region of Turkey; for households that are affected from the Syrian crisis	500,000	-	-	500,000	UNFPA
<b>Total</b>			<b>Up to 2,000 Turkish families and communities hosting Syrian citizens</b>		<b>10,100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	

Objective 2. Syrian refugees living in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for Syrians living in host communities	-	1,000 households	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees; for households of Syrian refugees living in host communities	1,670,000	-	1,670,000	IOM, UNHCR, local authorities and partners
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000 Households</b>			<b>1,670,000</b>	-	<b>1,670,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Objective 3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	750 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
Output 3.2 Opportunities created to create new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	250 Households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1,500,000	-	0	1,500,000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000 Households</b>		<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of host community families that have increased incomes and better access to public services with UN intervention	2,000
# of Syrian refugee households living in host communities with increased access to livelihoods	1,000
# households in host communities with improved farm incomes	1,000

Host Community & Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14,770,000</b>	-	<b>8,770,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>

**5. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

Livelihoods in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
FAO	3,000,000
IOM	1,200,000
UNDP	9,000,000
UNFPA	500,000
UNHCR	1,070,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,770,000</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	82,118,628
Education	62,219,416
Food	105,387,647
Health	62,535,500
Basic Needs and essential services	170,259,380
Host communities and Livelihood assistance	14,770,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
FAO	3,250,000
IOM	12,830,000
UNDP	9,000,000
UNFPA	9,800,000
UNHCR	284,859,689
UNICEF	64,958,235
WFP	105,137,647
WHO	7,455,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>



# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Jordan

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Jordan

## Mid-Year Update

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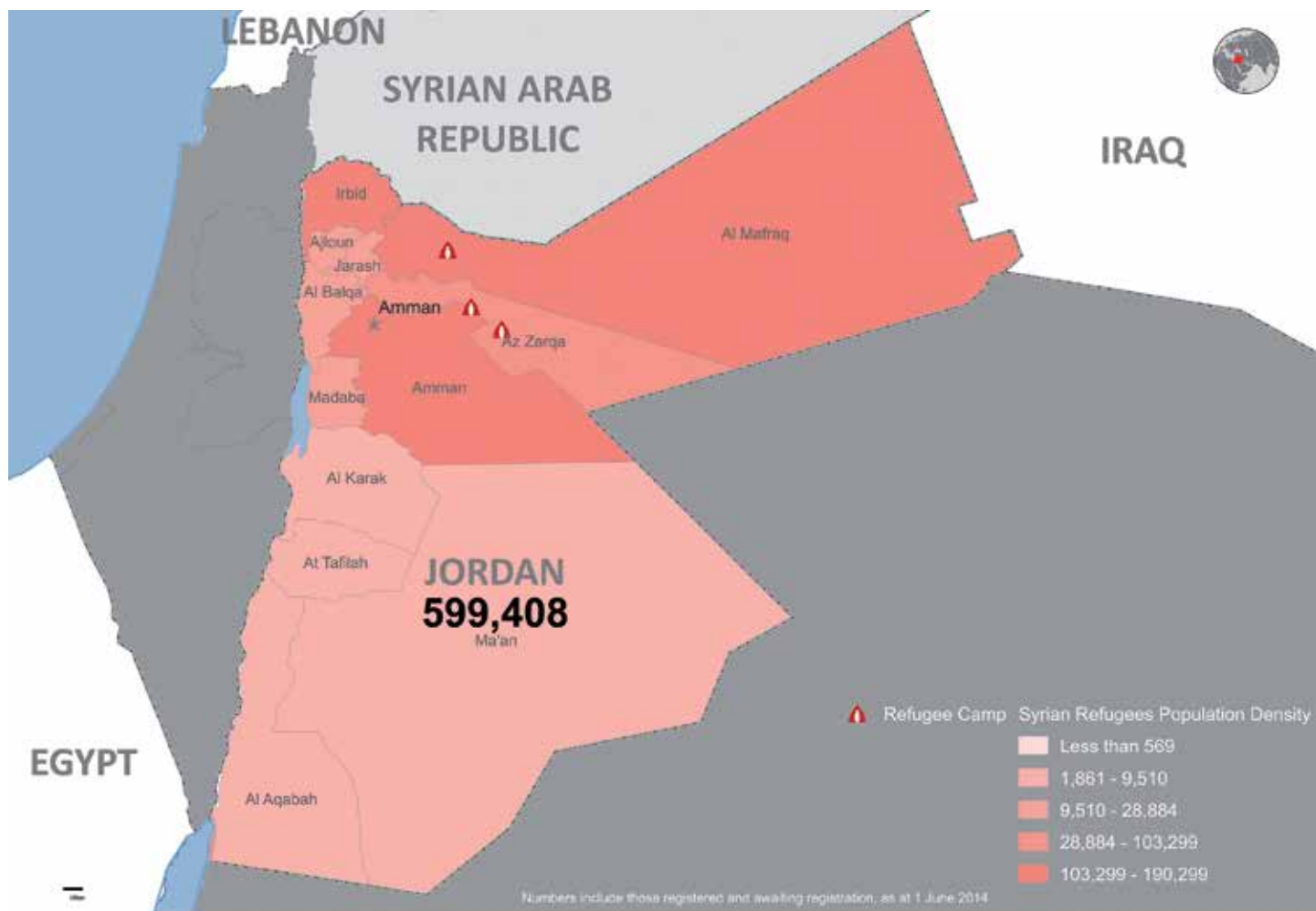
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# Jordan Response Plan Country Overview



## Revised Refugee Planning Figures

Population planning figures as of:	Camp	Non-camp	Total
<b>1 January 2014</b>	100,000	450,000	550,000
<b>1 June 2014</b>	80,000	520,000	600,000
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	150,000	550,000	700,000*

\* The Government of Jordan and RRP partners maintain a planning figure and capacity to respond to the needs of up to 800,000 Syrian refugees. The Government of Jordan has requested that the planning figure of 800,000 by the end of the year be retained.

## OVERALL SITUATION

As of 1 June, Jordan hosts almost 600,000 refugees from Syria. This represents 21 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. About 51 per cent of the population are females and 49 per cent are male, while 18 per cent of the overall population are children under five.

The first half of 2013 witnessed a massive arrival of Syrian refugees fleeing to Jordan. The Government of Jordan officially opened a new camp, Azraq, in April 2014 to provide protection to Syrian refugees who continue to cross into Jordan in search of safety. This complements Zaatari camp, the largest refugee camp in Jordan with some 90,000 inhabitants.

Close to half a million Syrian refugees are living in host communities, concentrated in urban centres in the central and northern governorates of Jordan. Through the RRP, humanitarian organizations and the Government have been working tirelessly to relieve the pressure of services and resources, and ensure assistance to both Syrians and Jordanians in a balanced way. This in turn is a crucial step in maintaining the protection space in Jordan. Together with the cost of accommodating nearly 100,000 people in camps in Jordan, maintaining this response requires a considerable and sustained investment.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Jordan, 12 UN agencies, 51 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Jordan and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

Following the mid-year review, this update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators.



## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The RRP6 Jordan Strategic Objectives<sup>1</sup>, included in the main RRP6 document, are the overall parameters of the Jordan Refugee Response. At the sector level, the majority of sector objectives have also been maintained during the mid-year review process.

However, within these objectives, the following issues have been identified by the sectors as 'Strategic Priorities' for the next six months.

- 1) Strengthen advocacy on the respect for refugee protection principles and maintaining humanitarian space, including non-*refoulement*, and with a continued focus on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence.
- 2) Invest further in the capacity of refugees in communities, families and women, girls, boys and men to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, in particular in non-camp settings. A specific focus will be on reducing asset depletion of refugee and Jordanian households in the context of rising prices.
- 3) Continue to develop alternative cost-effective delivery mechanisms in the camps in relation to service provision, in particular in relation to WASH and electricity systems, and also shifting towards vouchers for NFIs.
- 4) In the face of the shortage of affordable and adequate shelters – resulting in rental inflation, eviction and multiple displacement – increase the availability of and access to such shelter through a scaled-up response. This priority will be complemented by programmes strengthening the security of tenure and monitoring of evictions.

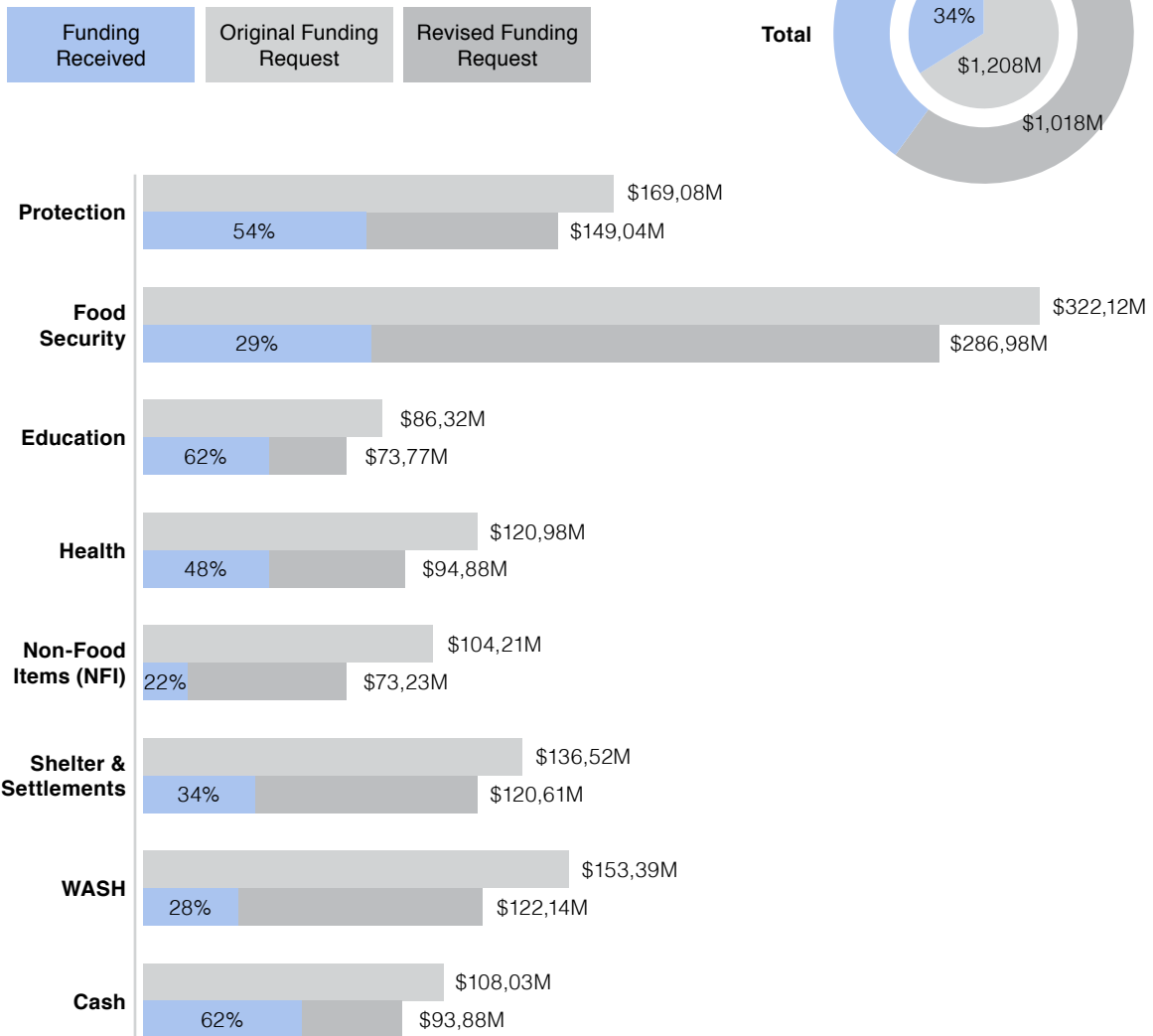
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<sup>1</sup> In 2014, the Strategic Objectives for the Jordan RRP, reviewed by the GoJ and the UNHCR-chaired Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) are as follows:

1. Strengthen the protection of women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan, including through advocating for international burden-sharing, ensuring access to the territory and registration of Syrian refugees, preventing *refoulement*, and by preventing and responding to violations of protection norms, with a particular emphasis on child protection (CP) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
2. Ensure the effective protection, reception of and assistance to Syrian refugees in camps, with an emphasis on maintaining humanitarian standards across all sectors while moving towards more efficient, participatory and sustainable methods of delivering assistance.
3. Provide protection and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas in a targeted and equitable manner across all sectors.
4. Reinforce the resilience of host communities, through support to basic services benefiting both host populations and refugees in urban and rural areas in the immediate term, increasing awareness of, equitable access to, and the quality of such services.
5. Strengthen linkages between RRP6 activities and medium and longer-term host community resilience plans being undertaken by the GoJ and international development actors, including through the collection, analysis and sharing of information on refugee and host communities, available to the humanitarian community.

- 5) Increase the number and scope of community-level projects that benefit Jordanians in areas with high concentrations of refugees, together with greater investment in shared services – in Education, Health, WASH - with the aim to reduce tensions and maintain protection space in Jordan.
- 6) Support the Jordanian economy by channelling short term (or humanitarian) assistance through existing productive and marketing structures.
- 7) Increase support to reproductive health services for women, girls, boys and men, with a focus on emergency obstetric care and clinical care for SGBV survivors as an essential entry point and life-saving service.
- 8) Strengthen interventions for women, girls, boys and men, with moderate to severe intellectual and physical impairments (including autism, Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy,) to ensure their physical, psychosocial, educational and health needs are met in a way that promotes dignity and inclusion.
- 9) Roll out the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, both as a mechanism to monitor vulnerability among refugee households over time, and to inform targeting of assistance on the basis of vulnerability. This in turn should lead to efficiencies in programming.
- 10) Increase the inter-agency focus on Code of Conduct sessions for staff of all humanitarian agencies, community-based organizations and other institutions working with refugees and other affected populations, and on expanding the inter-agency network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and community-based complaints mechanisms.

## Funding Status



### Examples of the consequences of underfunding

- Approximately **1.1 million people** face the possibility of avoidable diseases and exacerbation of existing chronic diseases and up to **2.4 million polio vaccinations** will not be administered. **3,000 individuals** will lose direct access to mental health services and over **10,000 individuals** could be turned away from non-communicable disease treatments.
- Without appropriate funding, WASH actors will be forced **to discontinue services** in camps, including Zaatari, and denied a supply of clean water, de-sludging, solid waste management, and hygiene promotion services.
- **83,000 vulnerable refugees** in urban areas will not receive monthly cash assistance during the last quarter of the year.

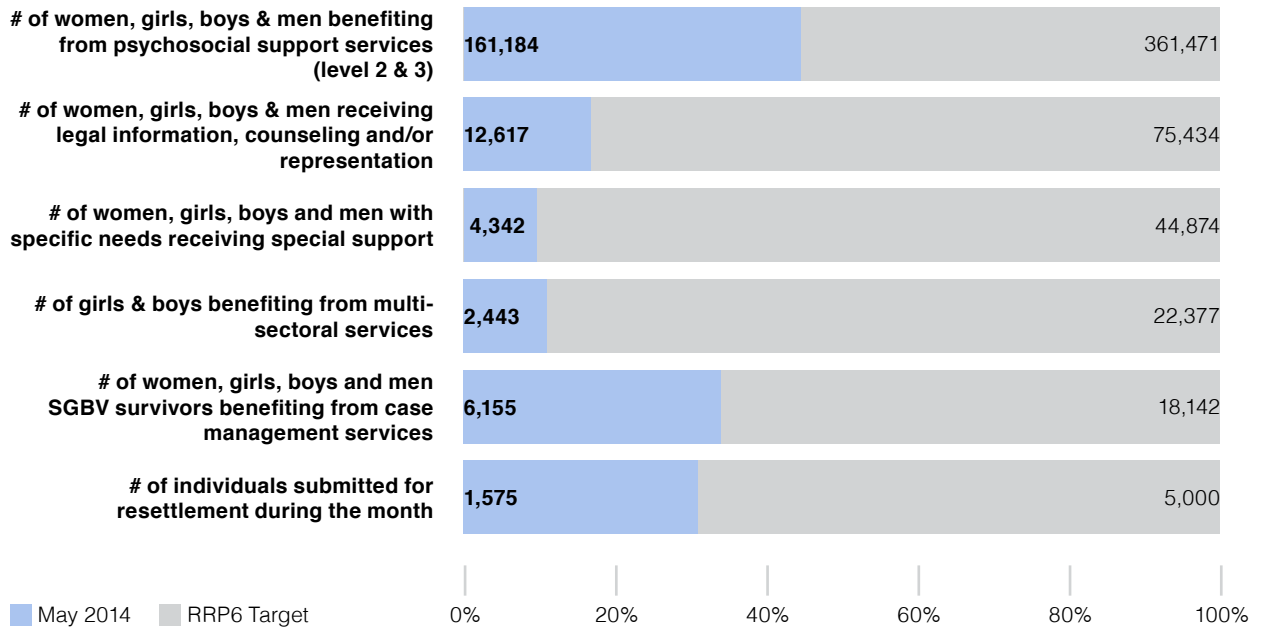
# Sectors working group response

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with UNICEF in Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with UNFPA in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with IMC and WHO on Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector</li> </ul>		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ARDD - Legal Aid, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, FCA, FGAC, FPSC, Global Communities, HI, ICCS, IFH/NHF, ICMC, Internews, INTERSOS, ILO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, JBA, JOHUD, JRC, JRF, JWU, KnK, LWF, MA, Mercy Corps, MPDL, NCCA, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, Questscope, SCI, SCJ, TdH Lausanne, TdH Italy, TGH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UPP, WAAJC, War Child UK, WVI, Y-PEER		
<b>Participating Government entities</b>	Civil Status Department, FPD, JAF, JPD, MoE, Mol, MoJ, MoL, MoSD, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation, SRCD/PSD		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.</li> <li>Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.</li> <li>The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.</li> <li>Emergency Child Protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$47,559,593	US\$85,818,648	US\$15,660,746
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$149,038,987		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Karen Whiting, <a href="mailto:Whiting@unhcr.org">Whiting@unhcr.org</a> Uma Kandalayeva, <a href="mailto:uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org">uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org</a> Child Protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muhammad Rafiq Khan, <a href="mailto:mrkhan@unicef.org">mrkhan@unicef.org</a></li> <li>Bertrand Blanc, <a href="mailto:blanc@unhcr.org">blanc@unhcr.org</a></li> </ul> Sexual and Gender Based Violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maria Margherita Maglietti, <a href="mailto:maglietti@unfpa.org">maglietti@unfpa.org</a></li> <li>Ana Belen Anguita Arjona, <a href="mailto:anguita@unhcr.org">anguita@unhcr.org</a></li> </ul> Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zein Ayoub, <a href="mailto:ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int">ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int</a></li> <li>Ahmad Bawaneh, <a href="mailto:abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org">abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org</a></li> </ul>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	550,000
Host communities	700,000	700,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The overall priorities of Protection actors remain the same as identified in the RRP6 Protection Sector response strategy, namely: (i) to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected; (ii) to strengthen and expand community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance, while ensuring that women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services; (iii) to reduce and/or mitigate the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men, while improving the quality of response; (iv) to strengthen and harmonize emergency child protection interventions for boys and girls; and (v) to actively explore durable solutions for refugees from Syria.

In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will prioritize the following activities across the Sector: (i) continue to expand and strengthen quality programmes providing community-based, multi-sectoral and case management services to survivors of SGBV and children at risk (including UASC) adapted to their age, gender and diversity; (ii) advocate for increased support to self-reliance programmes and community-based initiatives which promote positive coping mechanisms and psychosocial wellbeing, particularly those programmes that target youth (16-24 years of age) and women; (iii) advocate for increased support to reproductive health services for women, girls, boys and men, with a focus on emergency obstetric care and clinical care for SGBV survivors; and (iv) continue to work with other Sectors to mainstream protection into the overall refugee response, and more particularly, continue strengthening collaboration between the Protection Sector and the Education and Health Sectors.

The number of new arrivals in the first half of 2014 has been lower than originally expected as the Government of Jordan continues to control access to Jordan through a managed border policy. The rate of refugee arrivals in Jordan has also been affected by the evolving situation in Syria, which has made it more difficult for Syrians to travel within Syria and to cross into Jordan through safe border crossings. In 2014, the overwhelming majority of new arrivals entered through the eastern border instead of the western border crossings which are closer to the heavily populated areas to the north of Jordan's border with Syria.

Significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, including improved access to registration and documentation for the Syrian population in Jordan. The use of biometrics and collection of an enhanced data set have been introduced at all registration centres in camps and in urban areas, including at the joint Government-UNHCR registration centre in Rabaa Al-Sarhan. The verification and re-registration exercise in Zaatari, begun in January 2014, will be complete by mid-June 2014. Continuous registration in camps and urban areas will continue to be a priority for UNHCR in order to ensure that all humanitarian actors have accurate data regarding the Syrian population in Jordan. This will also result in an improved profile, which will enable partners to better target their protection and assistance programmes. The return of personal identity documents to Syrians registered in the camp through the verification exercise, as well as the establishment of an office of the Civil Registrar and the Sharia Court in Zaatari (offices will open in Azraq camp in the second half of 2014), have improved access to civil status documentation for Syrians, notably birth certificates and marriage certificates. The Government of Jordan will begin the return of all personal identity documents to Syrians registered in urban areas in the second half of 2014.

Protection actors will continue to collaborate closely with the Government of Jordan on the issue of undocumented marriages and late birth registration in both camps and urban areas.

Protection actors will continue to increase outreach efforts and improve refugees' access to information about available services. A large component of the Sector's outreach activities is raising awareness of protection issues, including through the Inter-Agency Child Protection and SGBV "Amani" awareness-raising campaign, the birth registration campaign, the prevention of child recruitment campaign, the Ma'an campaign to combat violence against children in schools. Awareness raising and outreach will also include working mechanisms such as community-based protection networks and committees, home visits, information hotlines, and help desks. Programmes and services will also be expanded in urban areas. Service mapping exercises are planned by all of the Sub-Sectors in the second half of 2014, which will support enhanced information-sharing with refugees about available services, and facilitate identification of gaps. In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will continue their efforts to engage male youth in recreational and civic engagement activities, a gap that has been identified, particularly in the refugee camps.

Protection actors will continue to work with the Government of Jordan to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, empowerment, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24 years of age) and women. The number of Syrians detained for working illegally in Jordan has increased in 2014, although it remains limited. UNHCR continues to work with the authorities to ensure that Syrians have access to appropriate legal representation and that these individuals are not deported. Protection actors will also increase their collaboration with the Education Sector in order to ensure that Syrians, in particular Syrian youth, have access to educational opportunities, including higher education and non-formal education opportunities. In this regard, Protection and Education actors will increase their efforts to reduce violence and bullying in schools through awareness-raising campaigns, teacher training and strengthened referrals for cases requiring specialized protection services.

Protection actors will continue to work with other sectors to mainstream protection into the overall refugee response, including by providing recommendations on site planning in refugee camps and delivery of assistance in urban areas. A study published in 2014 also indicates the need for all sectors to increasingly focus their programmatic and protection response on the elderly and those with reduced mobility due to impairment or disability, to ensure that these women, girls, boys and men have equal access to services, and that there are adequate and appropriate services targeting their specific needs.<sup>2</sup> In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will increasingly reach out to community-based and faith-based organizations to more effectively coordinate protection and assistance interventions, and to ensure that services are delivered in a non-discriminatory manner, and in accordance with respect for protection and humanitarian principles.

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2 HelpAge International and Handicap International, Hidden Victims of the Syria crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees, May 2014.  
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Language%5B%5D=1&Country%5B%5D=107&Type%5B%5D=4>

SGBV and Child Protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas. Continued financial support is needed, however, to ensure that the level and quality of services is maintained, and that services are expanded to underserved governorates in the south of Jordan. In the first five months of 2014 (January to May 2014), 2,443 children at risk (including 455 unaccompanied or separated children in camps and host communities) and 6,155 survivors of SGBV benefited from case management and multi-sectoral services. This is a significant increase over the same period in 2013. Through the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Emergency CP and SGBV SOPs and the Amani awareness-raising campaign, Child Protection and SGBV actors are working to strengthen community awareness of services, and improving identification and self-reporting of child protection and SGBV cases in a safe, confidential and ethical manner.

Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that SGBV survivors can access health services; in the first four months of 2014, 18% of reported SGBV survivors accessed health services. Continued financial support is needed, however, to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services, as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors of SGBV. The SGBV Sub-Sector continues to focus its work around four priority areas - domestic violence (the most commonly reported form of SGBV both inside and outside the camps), sexual violence, survival sex and early and force marriage. It has formed a dedicated task force on forced and early marriage in order to: (i) map tools used by different partners in Jordan in awareness-raising and prevention of forced and early marriage (and to coordinate activities and share best practices); (ii) prepare a legal report on the relevant Jordanian legislative framework (focusing particularly on the issues of consent, best interests and documentation); and (iii) to develop technical support/advice to agencies working on the issue of forced and early marriages.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector continues to work on the five thematic priority areas for 2014: (i) unaccompanied and separated children; (ii) children associated with armed forces and armed groups; (iii) children in conflict with the law; (iv) violence against children; and (v) child labour. In the second half of 2014, Child Protection actors will intensify their collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and other Government actors to combat child labour amongst Syrian refugee children. The publication of two reports on child labour in urban areas in June 2014, and a planned assessment in Zaatari in the second half of 2014, will support the development of more targeted and effective programmatic responses in collaboration with other sectors. Protection actors in Zaatari, particularly those focused on children and youth, have developed a work plan to address the worst forms of child labour in the camp.

Significant efforts have been made to increase Mental Health and Psycho-Support services (MHPSS) in camps and urban areas. Within the first five months of 2014, 161,184 individuals accessed psycho-social support services and activities, including through a network of 124 child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps (57) and host communities (67). Despite this increased outreach, agencies' planning and programming still includes an over-emphasis on trauma and less focus on supporting natural coping strategies and family/community resiliency. A recent MHPSS assessment conducted in camps and urban areas demonstrates a continued need for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based



interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.<sup>3</sup>

## Achievements

- Significant investment has been made by Protection actors and the Government of Jordan in strengthening administrative institutions and practice in refugee camps. In addition to the establishment of offices of the Civil Registry and the Sharia Court in Zaatari (with Azraq to follow), offices of the Juvenile Police Department and Family Protection Department are operational in Zaatari and Azraq camps.
- In 2014, 479 individuals have been trained on the Inter-Agency Emergency Child Protection and SGBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways (including specialized child protection and SGBV actors, Government authorities and humanitarian workers). More than 800 individuals have been trained on the SOPs, since the launch of the Inter-Agency Strengthening Child Protection and SGBV Services and Systems Project in October 2013. Training sessions include modules on principles and standards relevant to the prevention of, and response to, child protection and SGBV cases, the roles and responsibilities of different actors, the importance of the principles of confidentiality and informed consent, and guidance on how to refer cases in a safe and confidential manner in accordance with the SOPs.
- The Child Protection and SGBV Sub-Sectors launched an awareness-raising campaign, “Amani” in March 2014. The campaign is based on key messages for communities, children and parents on how to better protect children and adults from harm and various forms of violence. The key protection issues addressed in the Amani campaign include: preventing violence and staying safe; raising awareness on services available to survivors of violence; prevention of early marriage; the importance of seeking psychosocial support; respect for the rights of persons with disabilities; prevention of child labour; the importance of birth registration; keeping families together/prevention of separation; prevention of bribery and promoting awareness that humanitarian aid is free; and respect for diversity/preventing discrimination. A variety of communication tools, including posters, a facilitators’ guide for focus group discussions, and information cards containing information about protection services, are being used in child protection and SGBV actors throughout Jordan.
- To continue to both improve evidence-based programming, and increase the understanding of SGBV trends and patterns, the SGBV Sub-Sector has stepped up its efforts to finalize the roll-out of the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) in Jordan, including its integration into RAIS. Following extensive trainings, all organizations involved in the GBVIMS roll-out have started collecting data. The information-sharing protocol, which governs the way that information is consolidated and shared, will be signed in June 2014, and the first inter-

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3 IMC, WHO, MOH & Emphnet, *Assessment of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Needs of Displaced Syrians in Jordan*, February 2014, available at: [http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/assessment\\_view.php?ID=147](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/assessment_view.php?ID=147)

agency reports on SGBV trends in Jordan will be generated in June 2014. The roll-out of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) is also underway through the Child Protection Sub-Sector.

- There were important achievements in terms of protection mainstreaming in 2014: Safety audits were conducted in Zaatari and Azraq, and implementation of the recommendations is being worked on in collaboration with camp management and key sectors, including WASH, site planning and NFIs. Age and disability actors have worked closely with the WASH and Shelter Sectors to develop infrastructure that is accessible to persons with functional limitations in Azraq. Age and disability actors have also finalized Standard Operating Procedures for Alternative Collectors in Zaatari, which ensure access to assistance for vulnerable refugees who are unable to reach distribution points due to their condition through the selection of a representative to collect their relief items. The Sector Gender Focal Point Networks continues to play a major role in the mainstreaming of gender into assessments, sectoral objectives and programme development.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Syrian Refugee Affairs Department (SRAD) within the Ministry of Interior (MoI) is the primary Government institution responsible for coordinating the government response to the Syrian crisis. It is involved in joint registration and documentation of Syrians together with UNHCR, as well as administration and security activities in refugee camps in Jordan. A number of other Government ministries and departments are also actively involved in the protection response to the Syrian crisis. These include the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection Department, the Juvenile Police Department, the Office of the Civil Registrar, the Sharia Court, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice. The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) also play a key protection role in light of their responsibility for reception and transportation of Syrians at the border.

Protection actors are working closely with the Government of Jordan in order to strengthen linkages between emergency humanitarian interventions and coordination structures on the one hand, and national protection systems and national coordination mechanism. National protection and coordination mechanisms include the Family Protection Team and the National Council for Family Affairs. The Government of Jordan and the Protection Sector's collaboration aims to ensure that Syrians have access to national protection mechanisms, and that they can benefit from national protection programmes to the extent possible. The Protection Sector (and its Sub-Sectors) coordinate closely with Government authorities, including the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection Department and the Juvenile Police Department in particular, to harmonize humanitarian interventions in the RRP and the longer-term interventions proposed in the NRP.

Linkages between the Protection Sector, including the Child Protection Sub-Sector, and the Education Sector are being strengthened. This is with particular regard to expanding informal education opportunities in safe spaces, such as child and youth friendly spaces, ensuring access

to inclusive educational opportunities for all children in accordance with principles of sensitivity to age, gender and diversity, and ensuring that education premises provide effective protective environments for Syrian children and youth. Many Protection activities, including those related to community-based protection mechanisms for children and their parents, support to administrative institutions and processes that are linked to child and family protection, and psychosocial and multi-sectoral support for girls and boys are in line with the No Lost Generation initiative, which aims to mitigate the long-term effects of the Syrian crisis on Syrian children and youth.



The Jordan Child Protection (CP) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Working Groups have launched an inter-agency CP and SGBV awareness-raising campaign called “Amani” (which means “my safety” in Arabic). The overall campaign message is “Our sense of safety is everyone’s responsibility”. The campaign is based on key messages for communities, children and parents on how to better protect children and adults from harm and different kinds of violence. These messages were developed by the CP and SGBV Sub-Working groups, in collaboration with women, girls, boys and men in Zaatari camp and in urban settings. The revision of the messages and the ongoing development of associated tools has been led by Save the Children

International, IRC, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR within the framework of the Inter-Agency “Strengthening SGBV and Child Protection Services and Systems Project”. The key protection issues addressed in the Amani campaign include: preventing violence and staying safe; response for survivors of violence; early marriage; the importance of seeking psychosocial support; respect for the rights of persons with disabilities; prevention of child labour; birth registration; keeping families together/prevention of separation; humanitarian aid is free; and respect for diversity/preventing discrimination. The activities of the campaign include development and distribution of a series of 10 posters on the key protection issues described above, as well as development of animated videos, and brochures for outreach workers and facilitators’ guides for group activities on the messages. Organizations will encourage refugees and Jordanians to join in the campaign and arrange activities within their own communities to raise awareness of how to stay safe, and what to do if you or someone you know experiences violence, abuse or exploitation.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of Refoulement and detention reduced	180,000	2,000	0	Country Wide (Ma'raaq, Zaatari )	\$4,532,298	\$4,002,298	\$530,000	\$0	IOM, UNHCR (JAF, SRCD, MOI, MOPIC)
Output 1.2 Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	150,000	550,000	0	Country Wide	\$10,595,000	\$0	\$10,195,000	\$400,000	UNHCR (SRCD, MOI, MOPIC, FPD, DAW, MoSD)
Output 1.3 Quality of registration and profiling improved (age and gender disaggregated data), and quality of reception conditions improved and maintained.	150,000	550,000	7,505	Country Wide	\$10,450,000	\$10,400,000	\$50,000	\$0	ACTED, UNHCR
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved and civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	39,100	28,314	8,020	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'raaq, Tafleeh and Camps (Azraq, Zaatari and Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC))	\$2,049,452	\$0	\$2,049,452	\$0	NRC , UNHCR (ARDD-LA, JBA, Civil Status Department, Rel. Judges Department), UPP
Output 1.5 Identification and referral of persons with specific needs strengthened and access to services improved	15,150	20,526	9,118	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman , Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'raaq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and camps(Zaatari and Azraq Camp)	\$10,135,064	\$5,605,000	\$4,375,064	\$155,000	DRG, FPSC, HI, MPDL, NRC, TGH, UNHCR (Zain Al Sharf Institute), WarChild UK
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$37,761,814</b>	<b>\$20,007,298</b>	<b>\$17,199,516</b>	<b>\$555,000</b>	

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.								
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)	
	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 Community-based protection mechanisms, outreach and community mobilization strengthened	82,500	33,000	60,000	\$25,409,651	\$0	\$21,727,887	\$3,681,764	ACF, CARE, Global Communities, DRC, IMC, Interiors, IRC, LWF, OXFAM, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UN WOMEN, UNESCO, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR (IRD), UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC), WarChild UK, WWI

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.									
Output 2.2 Peaceful Coexistence with local communities, including through community-support projects (such as QIPs and CIPs) is promoted	102,996	36,104	700,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafieh, Zarqa, and Camps(King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Azraq, Cyber City Refugee Center, EJC and Zaatari))	\$10,768,640	\$0	\$9,909,690	\$858,950	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IMC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, UNDP, UNFPA (YPEER, WAAJC, NCCA), UNHCR (IRD), UN Women
Output 2.3 Complaint and Accountability Mechanisms are established and functional	150,000	550,000	0	Country Wide	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Community empowerment and self reliance opportunities for refugee and host communities are promoted as part of comprehensive protection interventions	7,393	11,648	17,946	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa, and Camps (Azraq, EJC, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and Zaatari))	\$9,044,000	\$0	\$5,516,000	\$3,528,000	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IRC, LWF, NICCOD, Save the Children International, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER)



Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM are reduced/mitigated, and the quality of response is improved, in accordance with AGD principles.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 SGBV risks are reduced through WGBM's empowerment and engagement in prevention initiatives	77,293	96,821	43,319	Country Wide (Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Tafleeh, and Zaatari)	\$3,755,594	\$0	\$3,755,594	\$0	ACF, ICMC, IRC, Save the Children Jordan, TDHI, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJJC, NCCA and YPEER) , UNHCR, UN Women
Output 3.2 SGBV survivors access safe, confidential and compassionate multi-sectoral services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	4,880	9,348	5,014	Country Wide(Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps(Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, Azraq, Zaatari and EJC))	\$16,472,883	\$15,692,883	\$780,000	\$0	IOM, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR (FPD, MoSD (DAW), JRF, NHF, IMC), UNICEF, UPP
Output 3.3 Government and non-government actors in all sectors provide safe, confidential and informed referral for survivors and incorporate SGBV risk-reduction in the planning and implementation of their activities.	0	0	3,880	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Madaba, Mafraq,Zarqa)	\$1,037,500	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,500	IMC, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR
Total					\$21,265,977	\$15,692,883	\$4,535,594	\$1,037,500	



Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.							
	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 4.2 CP prevention activities are increased, including through the strengthening of CBCPCs and other community structures	118,262	194,063	78,866	\$7,401,392	\$0	\$7,319,512	\$81,880

AVSI, ILO, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, UNHCR, UNICEF, (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, FDP, JDP, SRCD), WWI

ACTED, DRC, ILO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, HI, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation) WarChild UK, WWI

Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Mafrq, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, Azraq, Zaatari and EJC))

Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafrq, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, Azraq, Zaatari and EJC))

Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.									
Output 4.3 Procedures and coordination mechanisms, including SOPs and referral mechanisms, are established and strengthened in order to support early disclosure, identification and referral in a safe & confidential manner	0	0	0	0	\$1,187,485	\$0	\$1,187,485	\$0	ILO, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.4 Quality of multi-sectoral response services for girls and boys and their families is strengthened and improved in accordance with AGD principles	11,768	8,974	1,635		\$11,788,668	\$10,821,343	\$961,325	\$6,000	IMC, IRC, Questoope, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR,(IRC, IMC, FPD, MOSD (DAW), NHF) UNICEF (IRC, IMC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$22,517,807</b>	<b>\$10,821,343</b>	<b>\$9,792,932</b>	<b>\$1,903,532</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 5.1 Improved registration data and outreach allows identification of protection vulnerabilities that call for resettlement or humanitarian admission programs in third countries	500	4,500	0	Country Wide	\$2,481,964	\$0	\$2,481,964	\$0	UNHCR
Output 5.2 Access to and quality of status determination procedures is improved for the purpose of resettlement	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$1,016,729	\$0	\$1,016,729	\$0	UNHCR
Output 5.3 Preparedness for possible return movements is improved (including contingency planning for voluntary repatriation if conditions permit)	30,000	10,000	0	Country Wide (Zaatari)	\$407,000	\$0	\$395,000	\$12,000	Internews, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$3,905,693</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,893,693</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of WGBM receiving legal information, counselling and/or representation	75,434
# of WGBM with specific needs identified who are receiving targeted assistance and interventions	44,874
# of persons (WMGB) benefiting from community-support project implemented for host and refugee communities	839,100
# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)	361,471
# of specialized SGBV service providers who receive training on case management, SOP and survivor centered approach (disaggregated by sex).-	1,100
# of gov't and non-gov't actors trained on SGBV referral pathways and core principles of working with survivors of SGBV.	3,880
# of community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways (age & gender disaggregated) (includes inter-agency information campaigns)	391,191
# of UAC, SC, and children at risk provided with multi-sectoral services (age & gender disaggregated)	22,377
# of individuals submitted for resettlement	5,000
# of persons accessing information on services	319,670
# of safe spaces operational (CFS, YFS, women safe spaces, community centres)	183

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$149,038,987</b>	<b>\$47,559,593</b>	<b>\$85,818,648</b>	<b>\$15,660,746</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Protection in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	714,235
ACTED	600,000
AVSI	312,500
CARE	5,250,000
DRC	2,142,880
FCA	1,100,000
FPSC	1,536,680
Global Communities	9,390,000
HI	3,500,000
ICMC	357,333
ILO	1,435,000
IMC	4,095,080
INTERNEWS	252,000
INTERSOS	650,000
IOM	5,382,141
IRC	9,150,000
LWF	1,072,000
MC	4,150,000
MPDL	133,000
NICCOD	50,000
NRC	750,000
OXFAM	286,930
QUESTSCOPE	267,500
SCI	2,351,000
SCJ	1,515,000
TDH	475,164
TDHI	192,000
TGH	414,500
UNDP	5,500,000
UNESCO	453,892
UNFPA	5,666,130
UNHCR	56,563,588
UNICEF	22,085,515
UNWOMEN	600,000
UPP	107,261
WC-UK	392,568
WVI	145,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,038,987</b>

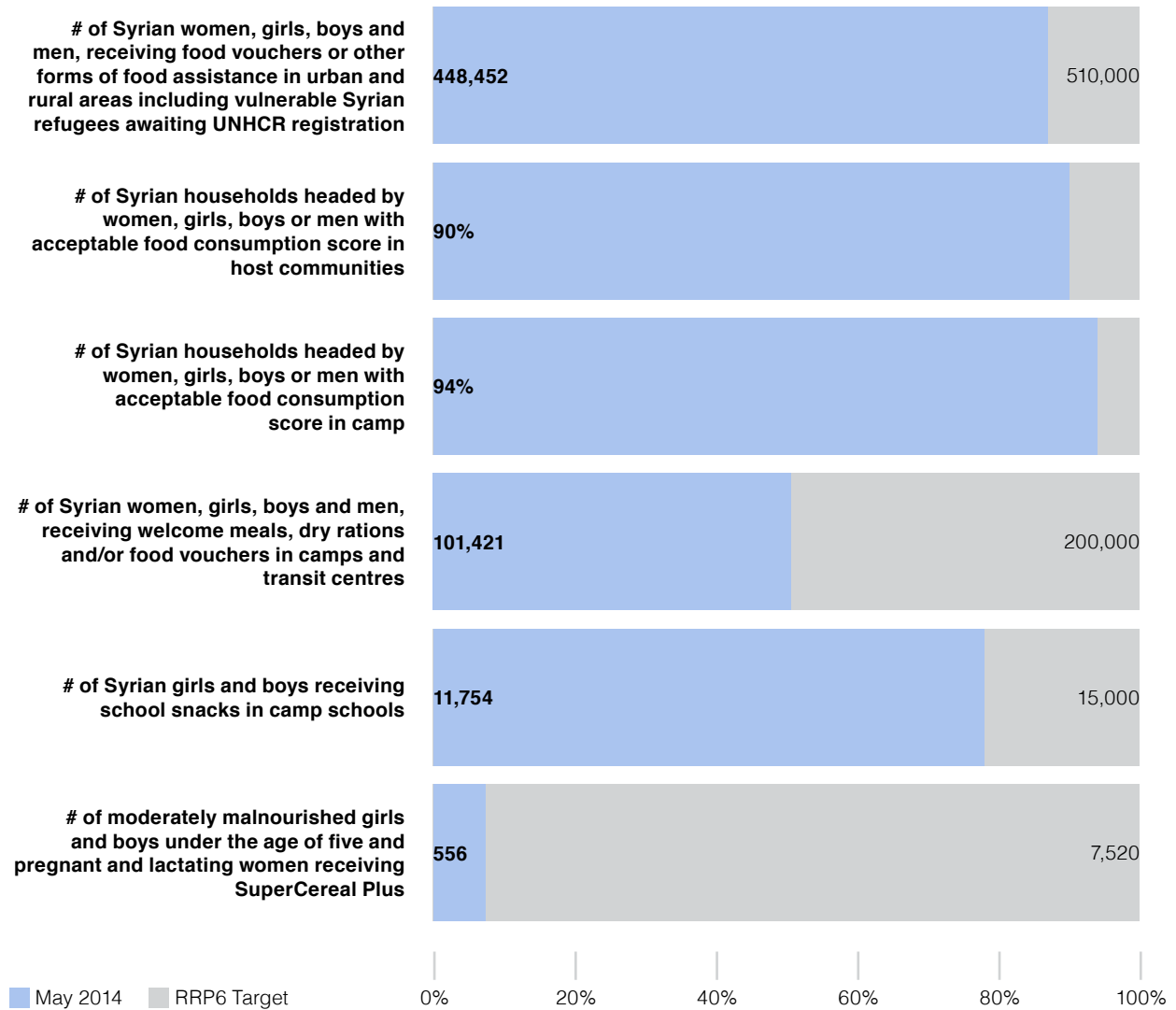
## FOOD SECURITY

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP and JHCO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Caritas, FAO, HRF, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IRW, JHCO, Medair, NAJMAH, NICCOD, SCI, SCJ, UAERC, UNHCR, WFP, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies in order to:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.</li> <li>2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.</li> <li>3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women</li> <li>4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$278,400,217	US\$7,171,892	US\$1,412,500
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$286,984,609		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Dorte Jessen, <a href="mailto:dorte.jessen@wfp.org">dorte.jessen@wfp.org</a>		
	Mohammad Kilani, <a href="mailto:kilani@jhco.org.jo">kilani@jhco.org.jo</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

\*The first five indicators are measured against monthly targets while the last two are measured against the annual targets



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	495,000
Host communities	700,000	127,500

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Syrian refugees in Jordan continue to receive much needed basic and complementary food assistance. In the first half of 2014, WFP and its cooperating partners have provided 98 per cent of registered Syrian refugees with food assistance in Jordan. The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) provides emergency food assistance to both registered and non-registered refugees in Jordan alongside several NGOs. This system, thus far, has been found effective, and the CARE Assessment on the situation of urban Syrian refugees in Jordan (Lives Unseen)<sup>4</sup> confirmed that access to sufficient quantities of food was not identified as a primary household need by Syrians, as WFP vouchers cover their basic food needs. Targeting levels will be reviewed in the second half of 2014 following the completion of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework in order to prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees residing in the host community. This takes into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men across all age groups and ensures suitable access of assistance to identified persons with disabilities.

In non-camp urban settings, heads of households receive paper vouchers every two weeks that can be exchanged at 68 specified shops, located in areas with significant concentrations of refugees throughout the 12 governorates of Jordan. Retailers are identified through a competitive selection process by WFP's partners, and then approved by WFP. Paper vouchers are being gradually transitioned to e-vouchers, which are similar to a digital debit card and can be used for multiple visits to the specified shops during the course of one month. This also negates the need for beneficiaries to attend distributions, reducing transportation costs as the monthly value is uploaded automatically by the partner bank. Moreover, this will increase the level of convenience for female-headed households or persons with disabilities who may experience difficulties with access to vouchers on the designated distribution dates. The total value of the assistance



WFP staff distribute date bars enriched with vitamins and minerals at Samma School in northern Jordan where students are benefitting from school meals. Copyright: WFP/Jordan

4 CARE, Lives Unseen: Urban Syrian Refugees And Jordanian Host Communities, April 2014; available at [http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE\\_Jordan\\_Urban\\_Refugees\\_and\\_Host\\_Communities\\_April\\_2014\\_Report.pdf](http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE_Jordan_Urban_Refugees_and_Host_Communities_April_2014_Report.pdf)



is according to household size, with each individual entitled to JOD 24 (USD 34) per month, regardless of age.

In camps, all refugees receive an in-kind daily allocation of bread. WFP distributes around 22 MT of fresh bread to residents from four distribution points. A food voucher valid for two weeks is also distributed, with the head of household receiving as many vouchers as the number of individuals in his/her household. This allows beneficiaries to make purchases several times, given the limited storage facilities of camp refugees. Refugees in camps redeem their vouchers at participating Community-Based Organization (CBO) operated shops and supermarkets located inside the camp. Since January 2014, two commercial supermarkets operate within Zaatari camp, with the capacity to serve the entire camp population through vouchers. These supermarkets also support the local communities in Mafraq and Zaatari through local recruitment and food procurement. The same voucher system is set up in Azraq camp, Cyber City and King Abdullah Park. In total, WFP provided food assistance to 89,527 refugees in camps in May 2014 (23,008 women, 23,187 girls, 23,993 boys, 19,388 men). In the Emirates Jordan Camp, the Emirati Red Crescent provides full catering to the 3,826 refugees living there (as at 19 May 2014).

ICRC provides welcome meals for refugees at border crossing points while UNHCR continues to provide complementary food packages (crackers and water). WFP distributes welcome meals to all newly arriving refugees at Rabat Al Sarhan (previously provided upon arrival at Zaatari camp). In camps, families with children under the age of two receive SuperCereal Plus, a highly nutritious age-appropriate/weaning food. WFP also implements a targeted supplementary feeding programme for boys and girls under the age of five and pregnant and nursing girls and women diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in both the camp and host community settings. To date, 343 MAM cases have been identified and are in the process of treatment.

Since March 2013, WFP has been distributing fortified date bars to Syrian boys and girls attending Zaatari camp schools under the emergency school-feeding programme. The purpose of this programme is to provide students with a mid-session snack that will increase school attendance and enhance concentration by addressing short-term hunger. The peak number of monthly beneficiaries to date is 13,564 boys and girls receiving date bars.

The Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) plans to provide food assistance to around 87,501 vulnerable Jordanians living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees. Identification of beneficiaries will be conducted in cooperation with the Government of Jordan.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

In response to the Syrian refugee crisis, food assistance for Syrian refugees is fully implemented and funded by international humanitarian actors. In line with the Government's strategies, policies and request for assistance, WFP is leading a protracted relief and recovery operation which aims to address the short-term food needs of more than 160,000 targeted vulnerable and food-insecure

beneficiaries, including vocational training to protect their livelihoods. A national school-feeding programme is also planned for implementation.

As of present, livelihood activities for refugees are still being discussed with the Government. Having insecure access to livelihood opportunities increases the risk of dependency and frustrates prospects for reducing international humanitarian food aid. Humanitarian assistance to food insecure Jordanians will not only assist in improving vocational skills and livelihood opportunities, but also help alleviate community tensions between Syrians and Jordanians. Although some refugee families have a level of regular income, either through employment or other means, the majority relies heavily on monthly food assistance to meet basic food needs. As mentioned above, a more targeted food assistance programme is being planned within the inter-agency Vulnerability Assistance Framework (VAF) to reduce the number of beneficiaries receiving monthly food assistance, which in turn will reduce the overall funding requirements of the Food Security Sector. However, initial indications suggest that 85 per cent of all registered refugees will struggle to meet their food needs if not provided with monthly food assistance.

Recent information indicates that housing costs pose a significant drain on refugee household resources amongst families residing outside of camps. Meeting these expense requirements leads to asset depletion, indebtedness and food insecurity. This is particularly the case in areas where large concentrations of refugees have settled in traditionally disadvantaged communities, notably the northern areas of Irbid and Mafraq. In Jordan, the unrest in Syria has drastically reduced agricultural and food trade, affecting agricultural and livestock producers and workers of agriculture products and inputs. To ensure continued access to food for Syrian refugees in the short and medium term, food vouchers and cash assistance should be sustained. Concurrently, both crop and livestock production, notably for poor small-scale farmers in the north of Jordan, must be addressed through diversification of agricultural production of small-scale farmers through promotion of climate smart technologies in order to maintain a certain level of food availability. The spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases need to be contained in order to mitigate the impact on agricultural livelihoods in Jordan. In consideration of the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis, it is crucial to promote the resilience of Jordanian host communities to withstand and recover from the numerous impacts. More than 3 years into the Syria crisis, the quality and quantity of credible and timely information on the food security, agriculture livelihood and natural resource situation remains extremely variable in terms of coverage and frequency. A systematic approach to data collection and analysis on food security and livelihoods is needed in order to adequately project future needs of women, girls, boys and men across all age groups and enable informed planning from National Government and Humanitarian Actors.

Without adequate, sustained funding, food assistance to Syrian refugees across the region will need to be reduced. Vulnerable Syrian refugees women, girls, boys and men depend on in-kind food or vouchers provided by WFP to meet their food needs. Without consistent food, many would be unable to purchase food for their families and could resort to negative coping strategies to the detriment of their nutritional wellbeing. More than half of WFP's refugee assistance goes to children, whose mental and physical development risks being compromised without adequate nutritional support.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Syrian refugees received welcome meals, dry rations and/or food vouchers in camps and transit centres	150,000	0	0	Country Wide	\$69,730,298	\$69,730,298	\$0	\$0	"UNHCR, WFP (ACTED, SCI)"
Output 1.2 Syrian refugees received cash, vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas including vulnerable Syrian refugees awaiting UNHCR registration	0	495,000	0	Country Wide	\$208,305,937	\$208,305,937	\$0	\$0	Caritas, JHCO, WFP (HRF, IR, SCI)
Output 1.3 Syrian girls and boys received school snacks in camp schools	37,500	0	0	Country Wide	\$1,136,210	\$0	\$1,136,210	\$0	WFP (ACTED, SCI)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$279,172,445</b>	<b>\$278,036,235</b>		<b>\$1,136,210</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Objective 2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilisation for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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. Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees received food assistance	0	0	87,501	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$1,113,224	\$363,982	\$749,242	\$0	Caritas, WVI
Output 2.2. Vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees provided with livelihood opportunities	0	0	32,154	Country Wide	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	ACTED, FAO (CARE)
Output 2.3. The production, access and utilization of diversified and nutritious food by vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian families living in refugee concentrated areas is enhanced and increased	0	520	230	Country Wide	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	ACF
Output 2.4. Risk of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD's) contained and animal productivity of livestock herds in the north of Jordan improved	0	0	45,000	Country Wide	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$0	FAO
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$5,813,224</b>	<b>\$363,982</b>	<b>\$5,249,242</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	

Objective 3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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. Moderately malnourished Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women received specialized nutritious foods (SuperCereal Plus)	2,300	7,700	0	Country Wide	\$586,440	\$0	\$586,440	\$0	WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
Output 3.2. Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women with moderate acute malnutrition attended until they have recovered	2,118	5,402	0	Country Wide	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
Output 3.3. Nutritional habits of Syrian women, girls, boys and men have improved through healthy behaviour training, communication and sensitization	94,000	239,700	0	Country Wide	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$600,000	FAO (ACTED), WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$1,186,440</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$586,440</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	

Objective 4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Food sector activities coordinated to ensure complementarity of activities by different food sector actors in order to minimize duplication and increase efficiency of assistance	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$37,500	\$0	\$0	\$37,500	JHCO, WFP
Output 4.2 Food sector documents, projects and assessments covering various aspects of protection in food security and livelihood interventions applying the gender marker tool	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	WFP
Output 4.3 Comprehensive (quantitative and geographically significant) food security and livelihood assessments conducted taking into account the different and special needs of women, girls, boys and men	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$750,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$550,000	ACTED, FAO, WFP
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$812,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$612,500</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of Syrian households with acceptable food consumption in host communities	100,000
# of Syrian households with acceptable food consumption in camps	30,000
# of newly arriving refugees receiving welcome meals, dry ration & Vouchers	150,000
# of Syrian women, girls, boys and men, receiving food vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas	519,050
# of Syrian girls and boys receiving school snacks in camp schools	37,500
# benefiting from livelihood opportunities	32,154
# beneficiaries receiving SuperCereal Plus	10,000
# of malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women reaching discharge criteria/recovery rates	7,520
# of food production programmes beneficiaries	750

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Food - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$286,984,609</b>	<b>\$278,400,217</b>	<b>\$7,171,892</b>	<b>\$1,412,500</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Food in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	200,000
ACTED	850,000
CARITAS	1,329,801
FAO	5,000,000
JHCO	2,012,500
UNHCR	500,000
WFP	276,343,066
WVI	749,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>286,984,609</b>

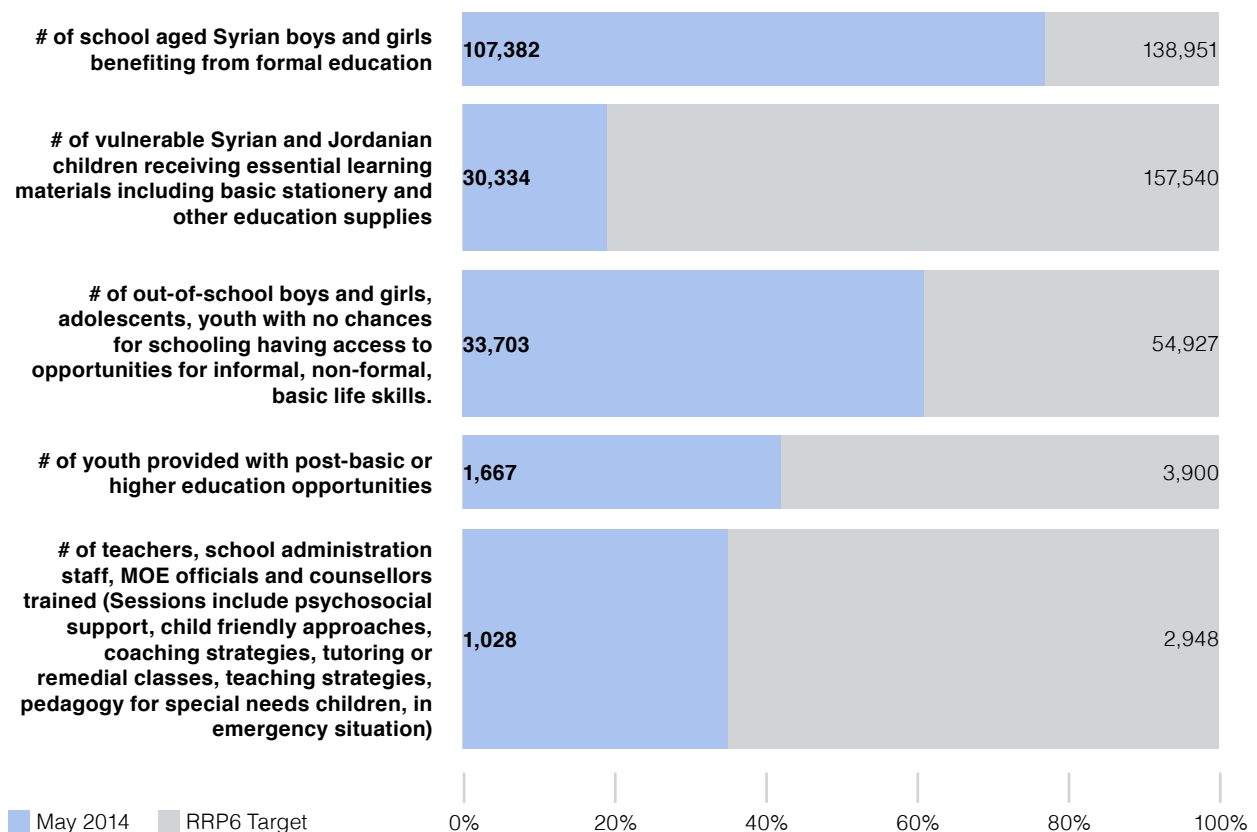


# EDUCATION

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF and SCI		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Action Aid, ACTED, ADRA, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, FCA, Global Communities, ILO, IOCC, IRD, JEN, JRS, JHAS, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, Mercy Corps, MA, NICCOD, NRC, Questscope, RI, SCI, SCJ, TDH-I, Taghyee, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI, War Child UK. <i>Participating Government Entity: MoE</i>		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities</li> <li>Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$45,491,260	US\$22,582,270	US\$5,699,168
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$73,772,698		
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## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population (*school-aged children 36% of total population)
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	54,000*
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	198,000*
Host communities	700,000	48,000 <sup>i</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Based on highest figure of Jordanians receiving essential learning materials.

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Approximately 36 per cent of the total number of Syrian refugees in Jordan are school-aged children; in March 2014 there were 109,437 school-aged Syrian refugee boys and 101,019 school-aged Syrian refugee girls, totalling 210,456.<sup>5</sup> Just over half (51 per cent) of school-aged Syrian children in Jordan are enrolled in schools, country-wide; as of April 2014 approximately 54,979 girls and 52,403 boys totalling 107,382 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in schools. Although this is among the highest enrolment rates in the five countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region, it is well below the targeted number and requires attention.



Ten-year-old Syrian refugee, Asmaa (in green), works on a maths problem as her teacher, Akram, speaks in the background with other students at the refugee school in Kherbet Al-Souk. UNHCR/ S. Baldwin / March 2014

5 36%, as per RRP6 and based on refugee population of 584,600 (March 2014)

The Jordanian Ministry of Education (MoE) recognises and offers several types of education services: i) formal education, including remedial classes where a child has been out of school for up to one year, and is available only to children within a specified age range; ii) non-formal education, which includes five defined programmes based on age and type of service; iii) informal education, which includes skills, basic learning and recreational activities and is intended for children who are not eligible for formal education including remedial classes.

Education Sector partners is also supporting the advocacy led by UNICEF and the MoE for establishing a standardised accreditation framework for current and future informal education activities, and for the establishment of certified alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school male and female children and youth. These measures are intended to support reintegration of Syrian children and youth into formal schooling for those who have missed a minimum of one year of education.

### **Formal Education**

Although a total of 21,851 Syrian children (11,188 girls and 10,663 boys) are enrolled in schools in refugee camps across Jordan, a significant number do not - or are unable to - maintain regular attendance. In Zaatari camp, there are three schools, in which 10,497 girls and 10,005 boys are enrolled, totalling 20,502. However, only 12,000 (60 per cent) of those enrolled regularly attend classes. Overcrowded classes impair access to education and reduce the quality of teaching in all three schools in Zaatari administered by UNICEF and MoE. Some classes in School Number One, for example, have a student-to-teacher ratio in excess of 90:1. This is, in part, because of a limited supply of qualified teachers in Jordan and Syrian teachers are only permitted by the Ministry of Education (MoE) to work as teaching assistants in schools in camps. In the Emirati Jordanian Camp, 1,349 (691 girls and 658 boys) children are enrolled.

The enrolment rate amongst Syrian children living in non-camp settings in Jordan is lower than in camps. Less than 45 per cent of Syrian children (43,791 girls and 41,740 boys) who are eligible for formal education are enrolled in public schools administered by the MoE. Access to formal education for these 85,531 Syrian children is dictated by the capacity of Jordanian public schools. The majority of in-school Syrian children living in non-camp settings attend classes in the afternoon, in schools which offer two shifts of teaching. There are currently 98 Jordanian public schools in the country that offer two shifts of teaching to accommodate afternoon classes for Syrian children. This number is expected to increase in the coming year.

In most cases, the content of education services provided in non-camp settings to Syrian children in afternoon shifts differs from that offered in the morning shifts to Jordanian children: school facilities such as computer labs or library services, and courses such as physical education, and the Arts are only available in the morning. This has been seen to reduce the quality of formal education provided for Syrian children and youth, and requires attention in the second half of 2014.

To help tackle the disparity between the numbers of children enrolled in school and those attending classes, the European Union, is supporting the MoE to transition from their current Education Management Information System (EMIS) system to an open platform EMIS, with technical assistance from UNESCO. The Open EMIS is expected to assist in monitoring the education sector, overall, by tracking enrolment and attendance rates of children of all nationalities across all schools in Jordan, including in camps.

### **Non-formal and Informal Education**

In the second half of 2014, it is estimated that over 77,000 school-aged children will not be eligible for re-enrolment for formal education services and will need alternative learning opportunities including Non-formal and Informal education services. Children who have missed more than one year of school are considered to be too far behind their peers to attend classes at the grade level appropriate to their age. There are currently 51 non-formal education centres serve children and youth between the ages of 13 and 18 for males and 13 and 20 for females. They provide accelerated learning courses, which allow children and youth to obtain a qualification that is equivalent to the 10<sup>th</sup> Grade and is certified by the Jordanian MoE. All Non-Formal education centres are exclusively located in host communities and are not available in the camps. There is a clear gap that needs to be filled by making Non-Formal education services available in camps, as well as providing accelerated learning programs for children aged between 8 and 12. In order to meet the needs of the large numbers of Syrian children in Jordan who are not – or will not be – eligible for re-enrolment in formal schooling in 2014, the provision of quality alternative education opportunities must be scaled up.

The education needs of Syrian refugee youth between the ages of 15 and 24 are particularly neglected. Older children and youth are often required by their families to forgo their education and support the household. Girls and young women are usually expected to carry out household chores and care for younger siblings, and boys are often engaged in income-generating activities to compensate for the inability of Syrian refugees to seek a large range of employment in Jordan. As a result, the dropout rate amongst this age group is very high. The Youth Task Force was created in Zaatari camp to address the gap in assistance for adolescents and youth. It operates under the guidance of the Education Sector and Child Protection Sub-Working Group and aims to strengthen and tailor education services for this age range. The Youth Task Force strives to guarantee that youths' education, peace building and participation needs are addressed in a participatory manner.

Education Sector partners have taken concrete steps toward making higher education affordable and accessible to Syrian refugees. UNHCR is supporting Syrian refugee students who live in non-camp settings to attend university through scholarships from the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) program. This program does not cover students living in refugee camps and it needs to be expanded to cater to the education needs of these students.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Jordanian MoE is responsible for all education services in Jordan, including those for refugees in camps, and for facilitating access to education in host communities. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) is being assisted to cover the cost of teacher salaries, and tuition fees, including textbooks, through direct budget support. The Education Sector provides support to the MoE in the form of direct projects that have been vetted and approved by the GoJ and guided by the MoE.

The National Resilience Plan (NRP) is aimed at strengthening the education system, while the RRP focuses on the short-term humanitarian response. All educational activities under the response plan are also in line with the No Lost Generation initiative, which aims to mitigate the long-term effects of the crises on the next Syrian generation.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 School aged Syrian boys and girls (children and youth) benefit from formal education (primary and secondary) in camps and host communities	50,600	113,692	7,498	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Maftaq, Zarqa, Zaatari camp)	\$23,281,663	\$20,953,663	\$2,328,000	\$0	Caritas, IRD, KnK, NRC, RI, UNICEF, WVI (MOE, MercyCorps, Save the Children Jordan )
Output 1.2 Out-of-school boys and girls (children and youth aged 6-24 years) benefit from alternative education services such as informal, non-formal education, and basic life skills activities.	19,190	34,513	13,265	Country Wide(Amman, Aqaba, Azraq Camp, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Madaba, Maftaq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$19,931,317	\$17,652,597	\$388,060	\$1,890,660	ActionAid, AVSI, Caritas, Global Communities, DRC, FCA, IR, KnK, NICCOD, NRC, RI, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan , Taghyeer, TDHI, UNESCO, UNICEF, WarChild UK, WVI

Objective 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.									
Output 1.3 Boys and girls (3-6 years) have access to pre-primary education services in camps	4,300	0	0	Country Wide(Zaatari Camp (all district))	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	Save the Children International
Output 1.4 Boys and girls with specific needs access educational and psychosocial services	500	1,000	500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid)	\$7,285,000	\$6,885,000	\$400,000	\$0	Caritas, Mercy Corps, UNHCR, UNICEF (MercyCorps)
Output 1.5 Youth benefit from higher education	710	230	120	Country Wide (Zaatari and Azraq Camps)	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	RI, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (NRC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$54,497,980</b>	<b>\$45,491,260</b>	<b>\$5,116,060</b>	<b>\$3,890,660</b>	

Objective 2. Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Boys and girls benefiting from activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in public schools	5,000	6,050	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari camp)	\$1,980,200	\$0	\$1,980,200	\$0	MADRASATI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Madrasati, East Amman Charities, Yarmouq Baqa, Relief International)
Output 2.2 Quality of teaching is ensured through training of education service providers such as teachers, school supervisors, counsellors and other educational personnel	1,294	70	4,609	Country wide (Amman, Azraq camp)	\$1,813,508	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,808,508	ActionAid, NRC, Save the Children International, Taghyeer, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (Cader, MoE, **All agencies doing education train their own teachers be in formal or non-formal education)
Output 2.3 Boys and Girls (Children and Youth) receive essential education supplies	51,030	55,740	47,950	Country wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq camp, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$5,520,852	\$0	\$5,520,852	\$0	ADRA, AVSI, DRC, JHAS, LWF, MA, NICCOD, NRC, TDHI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Save the Children Jordan)
Output 2.4 Jordanian public schools supported with additional learning spaces	0	67,060	46,950	Country wide (Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$9,960,158	\$0	\$9,960,158	\$0	JEN, LWF, MA, MADRASATI, NRC, Save the Children International, UNICEF (UNICEF, Madrasati)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$19,274,718</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$17,466,210</b>	<b>\$1,808,508</b>	



Sector indicators*	Revised
# of students, parents, community members (boys, girls, men and women) provided with information relevant for education and assisted with referral services	300,250
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls (children & youth) enrolled in Jordanian public schools	138,951
# of school aged boys and girls (children and youth) who attend remedial classes	25,308
# of boys and girls (children and youth) benefiting from basic life skills and recreational activities	50,646
# of boys and girls (children and youth) benefiting from non-formal education	4,281
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,260
# of boys and girls benefitting from psychosocial development course in public school setting including extra-curriculum activities, recreation activities and sports activities	16,050
# of boys and girls (children and youth) provided with individual education kits (ex. school bags and stationery)	157,540
# of schools provided with prefab classrooms, double shifted, rented space to support formal education	200
# of schools provided with furniture and equipment	131

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Education - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$73,772,698</b>	<b>\$45,491,260</b>	<b>\$22,582,270</b>	<b>\$5,699,168</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

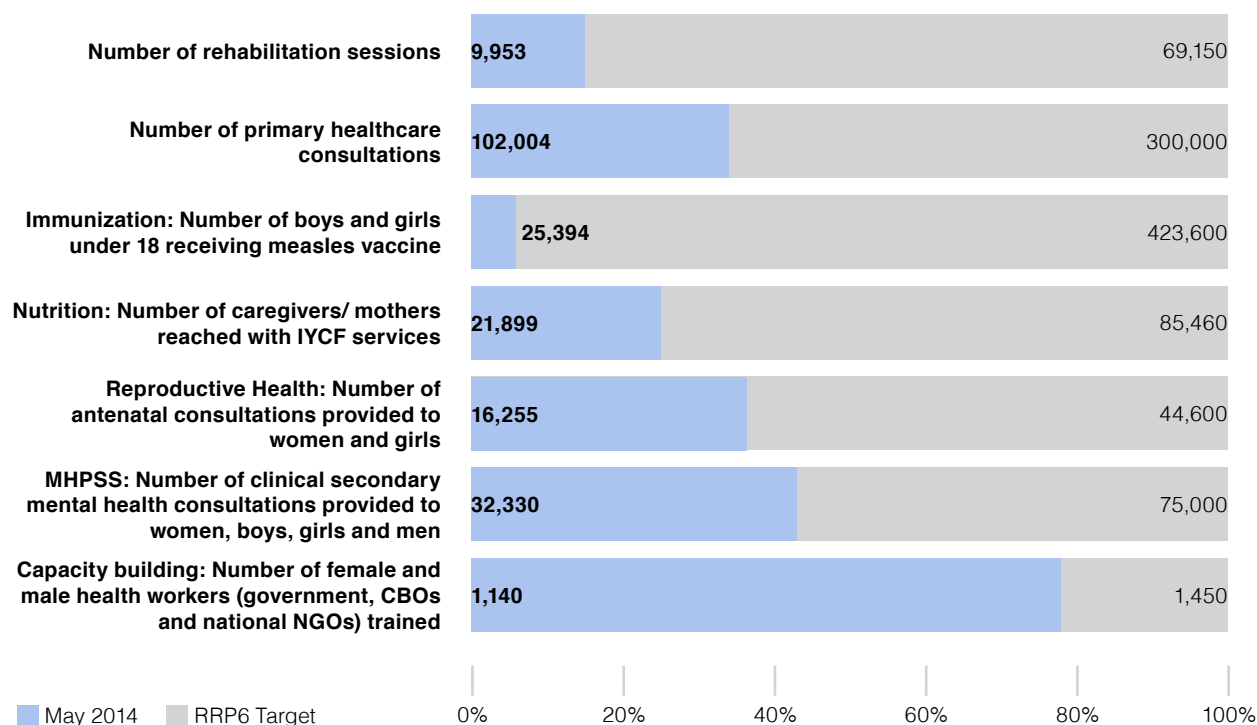
Education in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ActionAid	378,260
ADRA	77,500
AVSI	177,500
CARITAS	1,585,000
DRC	215,000
FCA	1,100,000
Global Communities	1,000,000
IRD	500,000
IRW	430,000
JEN	1,500,000
JHAS	200,000
KnK	624,300
LWF	1,186,440
MA	290,000
MADRASATI	970,200
MC	2,000,000
NICCOD	292,000
NRC	3,306,200
RI	4,180,000
SCI	2,055,000
SCJ	400,000
TAGHYEER	220,000
TDHI	163,000
UNESCO	2,747,679
UNHCR	1,750,000
UNICEF	42,458,324
WC-UK	152,310
WVI	3,813,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,772,697</b>

## HEALTH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproductive Health Sub-Sector: UNFPA</li> <li>• Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector: WHO and IMC</li> <li>• Nutrition Sub-Sector: UNHCR and SC</li> </ul>		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Action Aid, Aman Association, ACTED, Caritas, CVT, FRC, HI, IOM, IMC, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, Medair, MdM, NICCOD, OPM, RHAS, RI, SCJ, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPP, WHO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.</li> <li>2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services, especially to those of immediate and short term impact, to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.</li> <li>4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level health and rehabilitation interventions by end of 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$48,773,526	US\$42,009,415	US\$4,094,427
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$94,877,368		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ann Burton, <a href="mailto:burton@unhcr.org">burton@unhcr.org</a> Said Aden, <a href="mailto:adens@who.int">adens@who.int</a> Reproductive Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shible Sahbani, <a href="mailto:Sahbani@unfpa.org">Sahbani@unfpa.org</a></li> <li>• Maysa Al-Khateeb, <a href="mailto:mal-khateeb@unfpa.org">mal-khateeb@unfpa.org</a></li> </ul> Nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ann Burton, <a href="mailto:Burton@unhcr.org">Burton@unhcr.org</a></li> <li>• Sura Alsamman, <a href="mailto:salsamman@savethechildren.org.jo">salsamman@savethechildren.org.jo</a></li> </ul> Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zein Ayoub, <a href="mailto:ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int">ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int</a></li> <li>• Ahmad Bawaneh, <a href="mailto:abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org">abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org</a></li> </ul>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

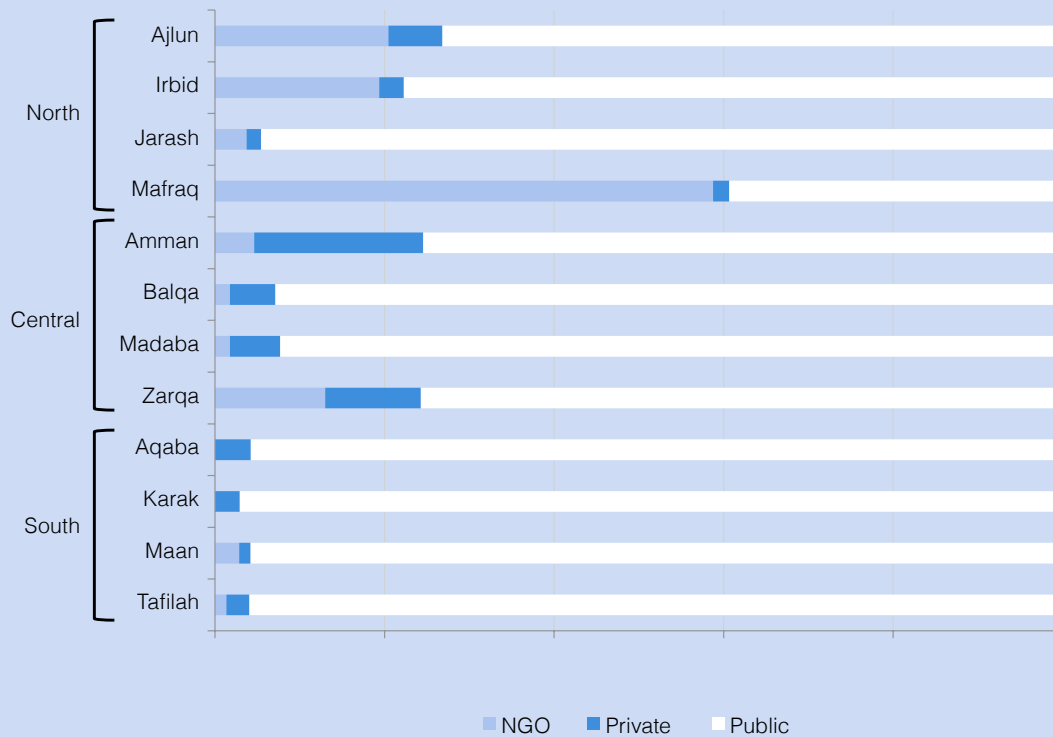
Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	550,000
Host communities	700,000 <sup>ii</sup>	300,000

<sup>ii</sup> This total does not include the 3,850,000 individuals who will benefit from vaccinations.

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

All registered refugees residing outside of the three official camps in Jordan with valid UNHCR registration and Government of Jordan service cards have access to primary, secondary and some tertiary health care in Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities. Advanced costly treatment such as certain types of cancer and cardiac interventions are limited at MoH facilities and these may be covered through UNHCR's Exceptional Care Committee.

### Refugees living outside of camps: types of access to healthcare by governorate (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

MoH estimates that it is serving nearly ten per cent more patients due to the Syrian crisis. As a result public health facilities are overcrowded with long waiting times and overworked staff especially in areas that are hosting large numbers of refugees. Medicine shortages are frequently reported and are expected to worsen during the second half of 2014. This also fosters resentment amongst the Jordanian population.

Unregistered refugees, refugees with expired asylum seeker certificates and those with a service card that does not match their current governorate of residence are unable to access services free of charge at MoH facilities. For these cases, UNHCR and other health partners support a network of clinics which offer primary and some secondary care. Other barriers include distance and lack of transport for a limited number of refugees who live in remote areas.

The Ministry of Health coordinates health care services in Zaatari and Azraq and supports vaccination and communicable disease control including the response to outbreaks. NGOs and other actors provide primary and some secondary health services. For refugees needing transfer to national health centres and hospitals, the national NGO Jordan Health Aid Society refers patients to hospitals and manages their transfer. Most referral costs are covered by UNHCR. Rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and injuries are mostly provided by NGOs such as Handicap International.

The Syrian refugee health profile is that of a country in transition with a high burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs); 21% of consultations in Zaatari in 2013 were for chronic NCDs<sup>6</sup> (diabetes constituted 17%, hypertension 17% and chronic respiratory diseases 14%). Communicable diseases also remain a public health concern with an ongoing polio outbreak in the region. The patchy immunization coverage, especially of refugees outside of camps, is of concern particularly in light of the polio outbreak with 36 confirmed cases in Syria and two confirmed cases in Baghdad as of end of May. New arrival children up to 15 years receive a polio booster and measles vaccination at the Raba Sarhan reception centre.

According to a survey conducted amongst non-camp refugees in February 2014<sup>7</sup>, 39.8% of household members aged ≥18 years were reported to have at least one chronic condition and 23.9% of these reported difficulty accessing medicine or other health services. During in-depth interviews with 51 NCD patients in another assessment<sup>8</sup>, the main barriers to care expressed were inability to get regular medications due to MoH shortages and then the cost of needing to purchase these medications themselves. Not surprisingly 34 stated that their condition had worsened since leaving Syria. The continuing challenges in adequately addressing NCDs have the potential to seriously impact both quality of life and life expectancy amongst refugees. MoH, WHO, UNHCR and other health stakeholders have established a task force to improve NCD management amongst Syrians.

Crude and under five mortality rates in Zaatari in the first quarter of 2014 were 0.2 and 0.4 per 1,000 per month which were within expected ranges and comparable to Jordan's rates. There were no gender differences in crude mortality rates but in under-five year olds girls had a higher rate than boys (0.5/1,000 per month compared to 0.3). This is the reverse of 2013 when boys under five had higher mortality rates than girls.

Neonatal mortality has improved from 26/1,000 live births in the camp in 2013 to 15.6/1,000 in the first quarter of 2014. If sustained these rates are now comparable with those of Jordan. Nevertheless, a neonatal and maternal care assessment<sup>9</sup> conducted in January 2014 in Zaatari and Mafraq demonstrated the need to refocus on appropriate and effective lower technology interventions such as kangaroo mother care, use of the partograph and early initiation of breast feeding as well as ensuring early management of both maternal and neonatal complications prior to referral.

In Zaatari UNFPA supports delivery services; the JHAS clinic became the only provider for uncomplicated deliveries in September 2013 while the Moroccan Field Hospital conducts planned

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6 This does not include consultations for mental health and injuries

7 UNHCR and JHAS. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

8 IMC. Health Access Assessment in Non-Camp Refugees in Jordan. December 2013- January 2014; presentation available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=5196>

9 Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, Maternal and New Born Health Services. Rapid Assessment Report Zaatari Camp and Mafraq Women and Children's Hospital . January 2014

caesarean sections. Reproductive health coverage has improved, with 100% of deliveries in Zaatari in the first quarter attended by a skilled attendant (compared to 92% on average throughout 2013). However, complete antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) and tetanus toxoid coverage both remain poor in Zaatari. The proportion of deliveries in girls under the age of 18 was 11% in the first quarter of 2014 which represents a significant increase compared to the average for 2013 of 5%). Girls under 18 are more likely to experience obstetric and neonatal complications. There is a need for health sector actors to link with child protection and strengthen interventions to reduce early marriage. UNFPA with MoH and other stakeholders also supports reproductive health services through both mobile and static clinics in out-of-camp settings to enhance access for vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as the Jordan Valley and southern Governorates.

Amongst non-camp refugee women and girls aged between 14 and 49 years, 16.6% were pregnant at least once in the past 2 years while in Jordan<sup>10</sup>. Of those who had delivered in Jordan 96.9% delivered in a health facility, of which 30.2% were in a private facility. A range of factors could explain the use of private facilities for deliveries including administrative barriers for registered refugees, lack of knowledge of available services, shortage of female doctors in the public sector and preference for private care.

Injury remains a considerable burden. A Handicap International/HelpAge International assessment<sup>11</sup> reported that 8% of refugees in Jordan have a significant injury of which 90% were conflict related. Men accounted for 72% of the injured persons and the highest proportion of injuries were found amongst those age 30 to 60 years. The impact of injuries on men of productive age increases household vulnerability. The capacity to address the health needs of war wounded has increased substantially, particularly emergency stabilization, acute surgery and rehabilitation (physical and psychosocial). However, there are still major gaps in medium to longer term post-operative/ convalescent care, home nursing, functional rehabilitation (assistive devices/prosthesis) and community-based rehabilitation.

According to the Handicap International/HelpAge assessment<sup>12</sup> 25.9% of Syrian refugees in Jordan have an impairment. The majority of these are physical or sensory but 4 per cent of all surveyed refugees have an intellectual impairment (4.8% of children 7.7% of older people). Refugees with an intellectual impairment and their families face particularly difficult challenges in coping due to the limited availability of specialized services and the lack of advice and support. More needs to be done to ensure that persons with these specific needs are able to access health, psychosocial and other support services.

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10 UNHCR. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

11 Handicap International/HelpAge International. Hidden victims of the Syrian crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees. 2014; available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=5812>

12 Handicap International/HelpAge International. Hidden victims of the Syrian crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees. 2014

The acute malnutrition prevalence among refugees is low with a global acute malnutrition level of 1.2% in under-fives in Zaatari based on weight for height Z score and 0.8% in refugees out of camp<sup>13</sup>. Anaemia in children under five and women of reproductive age in Zaatari camp was high at 48.7% and 44.7% respectively. Lower but still concerning levels were found in the host community. There is a need to expand anaemia prevention and treatment initiatives and ensure access to other critical micronutrients. Despite the low acute malnutrition levels new arrivals under five years old will continue to be screened with Mid Upper Arm Circumference in light of the potential deterioration of food security and nutrition status inside Syria.

Mental health problems remain a significant concern for refugees in Jordan. In general, there is an over-emphasis on trauma and less focus on delivering comprehensive, integrated services, and on supporting natural coping strategies and family/community resiliency. Furthermore, the geographic coverage of services needs to be widened. A comprehensive assessment<sup>14</sup> conducted in 2013 revealed an increased need for early detection and referrals, services to address concerns in children, and strengthening outreach, family and community-based activities that promote resiliency, skill building and adaptive coping strategies.

Refugees continue to cite lack of information on health services as a major problem. Although a survey demonstrated that 96% of registered refugees know that they have free access to governmental health services only 67% know that those who cannot access services can be assisted through UNHCR partner clinics<sup>15</sup>. Furthermore an Oxfam study<sup>16</sup> demonstrated that 75% of respondents in Zaatari wanted more information on medical services while refugees in the host community want clarity on which medical procedures they are entitled to, which they must pay for and why, and how to request additional support if necessary. Women refugees in non-camp settings cited lack of knowledge about available services as a barrier much more frequently than men<sup>17</sup> highlighting the importance of diverse communication strategies to reach women.

Syrian community involvement in the promotion or provision of health services is insufficient. Community health volunteers have improved this but the coverage is still not adequate. Employment of Syrian doctors in Jordan is theoretically possible, but has proven difficult to achieve due to the need to present documented credentials, pass examinations and to obtain a work permit.

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13 UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP/WHO/UNFPA/Medair. Nutrition Survey Preliminary Findings. April 2014

14 WHO, IMC, MOH and EMPHNET. Assessment of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Needs of Displaced Syrian in Jordan, February 2014

15 UNHCR and JHAS. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

16 Oxfam. Refugee Perceptions Study - Zaatari Camp and Host Communities in Jordan

17 IMC. Health Access Assessment in Non-Camp Refugees in Jordan. December 2013- January 2014



### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The MoH leadership through the National Emergency Coordinating Committee (NECC) in coordinating and responding to the influx continues to be supported. Indeed the NECC has been expanded to include key donors and some national and international NGOs in addition to UN agencies and the key MoH department and governorate representatives. With increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering Jordan and the Jordanian Government's generous support to Syrians the demand on the public sector continues to grow. As a result a key strategy of the health sector is support to MoH with medicines and other consumables, medical equipment, logistic and some staffing support provided in-kind. However it is insufficient to meet the needs. In response the National Resilience Plan has been developed to mitigate the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on host communities support socio-economic stability and protect Jordan's development gains. The NRP is a key step in linking humanitarian relief to broader development initiatives in-country.

The provision of health services in camps could eventually be taken over by the MoH, if sufficient financial support is granted. To do so, MoH would need to considerably increase the number of health workers at all levels not only to cope with the increased population coverage but also to prevent affecting services to Jordanians. The annual budget allocated to the Ministry of Health would also need to be increased to cover *inter alia* medicines, consumables, equipment, ambulances and expanded and improved infrastructure. In order to enhance refugee engagement, promote dignity and build capacity which could be used on return to Syria the Ministry could consider certifying more Syrian health professionals to provide care.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including EPI services in place	36,000	108,000	805,163	Country Wide (Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Azraq Camp, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$25,416,998	\$20,067,479	\$4,519,092	\$830,427	FRC, IMC, JHAS, MDM, RHAS, SC Jordan, UNHCR (JHAS, IMC, RHAS, IOM), UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2 Comprehensive reproductive health services provided to Syrian refugees and affected Jordanian population	50,000	35,000	15,000	Country Wide ( Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Cyber City Refugee Center, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$9,756,715	\$3,750,000	\$6,006,715	\$0	IMC, IRC, MDM, UNICEF, UNFPA (JHAS, IMC, AMAN, IFH, UPP, JWU, JAFPP)
Output 1.3 Increased availability of safe and confidential GBV related medical services	5,412	11,700	2,500	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid , Mafraq , Zaatari Camp, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and EJC Camp, Zarqa)	\$1,025,600	\$955,600	\$70,000	\$0	UNFPA (JHAS,IMC,A-MAN, IFH,UPP, JWU, JAFPP), IRC, MDM, JHAS
Output 1.4 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	15,400	56,200	13,860	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$3,796,309	\$0	\$3,796,309	\$0	ACF, MDM, UNICEF (SCJ, Medair)
Output 1.5 Improve access to mental health services at the primary health level	54,999	11,700	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Azraq, Cyber City, King Abdullah, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$4,276,170	\$30,000	\$4,206,170	\$40,000	CVT, IMC, MDM, NICCOD, TDHI, UNHCR (IMC), WHO, SRD
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$44,271,792</b>	<b>\$24,803,079</b>	<b>\$18,598,286</b>	<b>\$870,427</b>	

Objective 2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	3,623	7,326	250	Country Wide (Amman, Balqa, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$10,997,138	\$7,620,820	\$3,376,318	\$0	Caritas, IMC, IR, IRD, JHAS, MdM, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS, Caritas),
Output 2.2 Secondary mental health services provided	1,208	3,000	3,000	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$985,296	\$335,000	\$650,296	\$0	ACF, MdM, WHO, JHAS, UNHCR
Output 2.3 Access to emergency obstetric care provided	500	510	1,400	Country Wide	\$1,160,000	\$760,000	\$400,000	\$0	JHAS, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Physical rehabilitation for persons with injuries and/or disabilities provided	5,250	9,575	5,251	Country Wide ( Amman ,Mafraq )	\$5,922,681	\$0	\$5,922,681	\$0	HI, IMC, OPM, RI, SRD
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$19,065,115</b>	<b>\$8,715,820</b>	<b>\$10,349,295</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services especially those of immediate and short term impact to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Access to primary and essential secondary	1,800	354,345	300,000	Country Wide (Irbid and Zaatari )	\$2,273,720	\$200,000	\$738,720	\$1,335,000	MdM, MEDAIR, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS), UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.2 Capacity building developed	12,082	45,000	6,300	Country Wide(Irbid, Zaatari Camp and Zarqa)	\$2,708,000	\$1,758,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	JHAS, MDM, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, UNHCR, WHO
Output 3.3 Essential chronic disease drugs available	12,082	5,000	5,000	Country Wide(Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$21,446,974	\$12,916,681	\$7,555,293	\$975,000	ACTED, Caritas, IMC, IR, IRC, PU-AMI, TDHI, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNHCR, WHO, UPP, JHAS
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$26,428,694</b>	<b>\$14,874,681</b>	<b>\$8,744,013</b>	<b>\$2,810,000</b>	

Objective 4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Community health volunteer teams in place	60,000	159,859	30,010	Country Wide(Ajlun, Balqa, Aqaba, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$1,627,230	\$56,392	\$1,245,838	\$325,000	FRC, IMC, MdM, MEDAIR, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (IRD)
Output 4.2 Community level referral system in place	55,000	113,031	8,500	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$1,493,658	\$0	\$1,493,658	\$0	IRD, MEDAIR, OPM, UNHCR (IRD)
Output 4.3 Community management of acute malnutrition programs implemented and monitored	25,000	73,800	45,200	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$1,173,000	\$275,000	\$898,000	\$0	JHAS, MdM, MEDAIR, UNHCR (JHAS), UNICEF (Sc Jordan, Medair)
Output 4.4 Community Level Rehabilitation provided	0	0	0	Irbid	\$475,325	\$0	\$475,325	\$0	IR
Output 4.5 Community level mental health provided	24,000	6,006	3,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$342,554	\$48,554	\$205,000	\$89,000	IMC, MdM, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (IMC), WHO
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$5,111,767</b>	<b>\$379,946</b>	<b>\$4,317,821</b>	<b>\$414,000</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of boys and girls receiving measles vaccine	423,600
# of antenatal consultations provided to women and girls	63,862
# of GBV survivor (women, girls, boys and men) who access medical care	22,584
# number of facilities providing mental health services	1,755
% of deliveries undergoing caesarean section	15
# of male and female health workers trained	1,450
# of health facilities equipped/ constructed/ rehabilitated/upgraded	94
# of male and female community health volunteers trained and supported	683
# of girls and boys screened for acute malnutrition	84,900
# of rehabilitation sessions provided to women, men, girls and boys at home	90

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Health - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$94,877,368</b>	<b>\$48,773,526</b>	<b>\$42,009,415</b>	<b>\$4,094,427</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Health in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	631,042
CARITAS	6,800,000
CVT	2,500,000
FRC	750,000
HI	3,000,000
IMC	6,814,589
IRC	4,060,000
IRD	1,474,900
IRW	4,669,782
JHAS	4,330,000
MdM	4,150,000
MEDAIR	1,518,000
NICCOD	177,500
OPM	140,000
PU-AMI	630,946
RHAS	480,000
RI	1,500,000
SCJ	1,000,000
SRD	528,351
TDHI	59,000
UNFPA	7,313,562
UNHCR	22,573,996
UNICEF	9,768,019
UNOPS	1,900,000
UPP	138,681
WHO	7,969,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,877,368</b>

# SHELTER

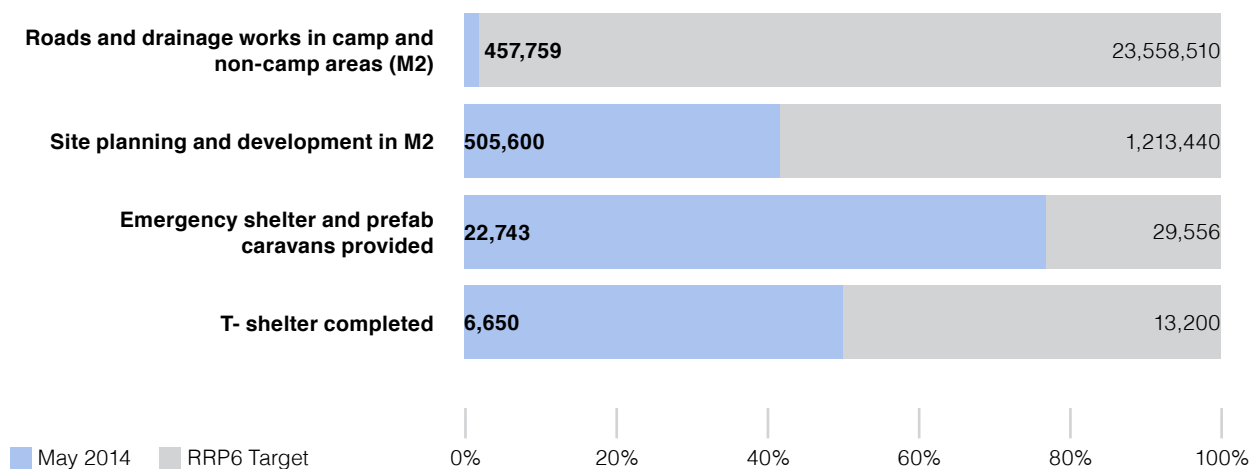
## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and NRC		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IR, JHAS, LWF, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps</li> <li>2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.<sup>iii</sup></li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$76,665,952	US\$40,546,387	US\$3,395,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$120,607,339		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Werner Schellenberg, <a href="mailto:schellen@unhcr.org">schellen@unhcr.org</a> Annika Hampson, <a href="mailto:annika.hampson@nrc.no">annika.hampson@nrc.no</a>		
<p><sup>iii</sup> The human right to access adequate housing is the right of every woman, man, youth and child to gain and sustain a safe and secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity. This definition is in line with the core elements of the right to adequate housing as defined the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (General Comment No. 4) The right for adequate housing includes therefore a) Legal security of tenure; b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; c) affordability; d) habitability; e) accessibility; f) location; and g) Cultural adequacy.</p>			

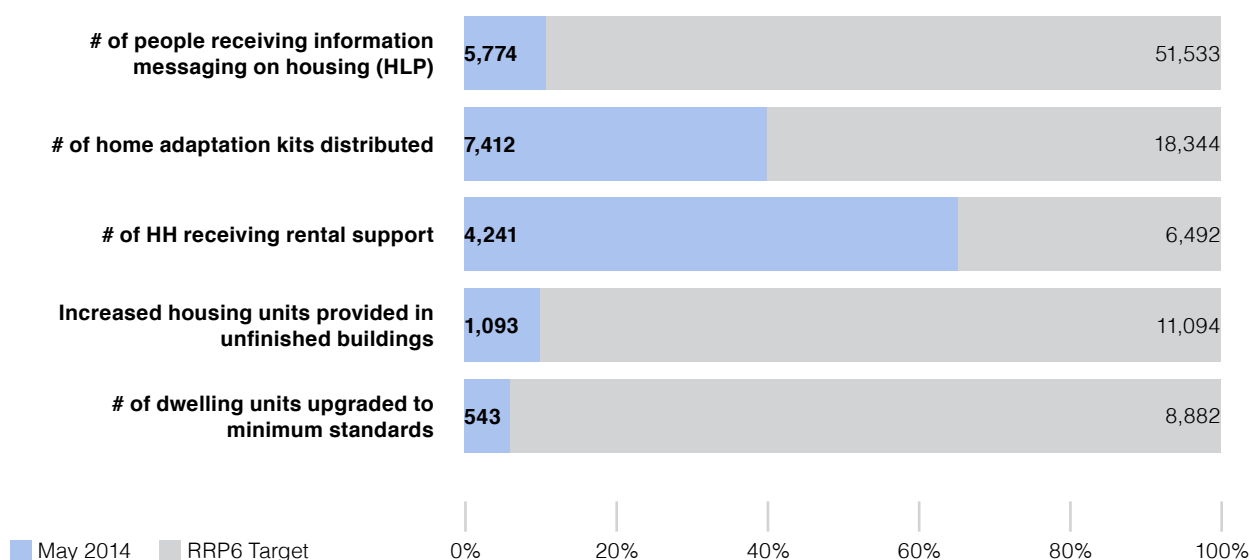


## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

### Camp



### Non-camp



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	180,000
Host communities	700,000	430,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The total number of Syrian refugees seeking refuge in Jordan is projected to reach 700,000 persons by the end of 2014. Of these 150,000 will be residing in camps while 550,000 will be in urban settings. Zaatari has a capacity for 90,000 refugees. Capacity for another 5,300 are in smaller sites, namely King Abdullah Park (KAP), Cyber City (CC) and Jordanian-Emirate Camp (EJC). At the end of April 2014 the second largest site, Azraq camp, was opened with an initial capacity of some 59,700 individuals. Additional space in Azraq camp will be reserved for accommodation of 15,000 individuals as contingency response, with extension options for 30,000 people. Azraq camp will be developed to full Phase 1 capacity by the end of the year with a total of some 13,500 transitional shelters, of which 10,000 units are currently committed for implementation. At all sites, refugee families are provided with individual shelters. These include emergency tents and prefabricated container units in Zaatari, EJC, and KAP and transitional shelter units in Azraq. With many refugees still accommodated in emergency tents and with a need to extend the minimum shelter space per person, more prefabricated container units will have to be provided in Zaatari. There is also a need for contingency preparedness stockpiling of 10,000 emergency family tents in case of an unexpected sudden influx.

Refugees in camps are fully dependent on humanitarian assistance for the provision of shelter and access to basic services. The need for decongestion and upgrading of overcrowded camp settlement sections and the need for construction of additional infrastructure, including access roads, feeder roads service roads, drainage structures, graveling, fencing, security lighting, as well as maintenance of infrastructure and basic service facilities are part of the needs and planned on the sites. Furthermore, upgrades and weather-proofing of shelter units will be ensured during the summer and winter seasons.

For the vast majority of the Syrian refugees who have chosen to settle in the urban areas, several types of assistance are available, although creation of new housing units in urban areas can be more expensive than in camps. Access to affordable and adequate shelter remains a major concern, compounded by increasing rental prices and the national shortage of affordable housing units available in the market for rent. The most affected governorates are Mafraq and Irbid where the influx of refugees equals 45 and 21 per cent of their total populations respectively. This increase is resulting in a huge immediate demand for housing, estimated at over 86,000 housing units on top of the estimated annual average need of 33,000 units by Jordanians. The rental prices have reportedly increased by 100-200 per cent in some areas, with extremes of 300 per cent, compared to pre-crisis values<sup>18</sup>.

According to a CARE assessment (*Lives Unseen*) on the situation of urban Syrian refugees in Jordan completed in April 2014, 95 per cent of the refugees in urban settings pay rent for their shelters (half of which are perceived as substandard). A smaller group of around 7,000 persons live in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS)<sup>19</sup>, often on private land. Rent payments in ITS are

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18 UNHabitat, Impact of Refugees on Jordan, 2014. Report available from the organization.

19 UNICEF/REACH, Informal Tented Settlements in Jordan: Key Findings from the household census, June 2014. Presentation available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6184>

A dozen Syrian refugee families in an informal settlement – a mix of tents and Bedouin-style shelters. More than 1,600 Syrian families live in tents outside Jordan's formal camps, like Zaatri, as they search for work in rural areas. UNHCR / J. Kohler/ February 2014



sometimes waived, although residents are often engaged in agricultural work for the landlord. It is estimated that 30 per cent of urban refugee families will need support to pay their rents. Female-headed households tend to be at particular risk for eviction and exploitation, partly due to reduced earning capacity. The improvement and upgrading of sub-standard shelters will be achieved with different interventions, including home adaptation kits and more substantial upgrading works of substandard housing. Home adaptation kits will be complemented with cash incentives. Upgrading works will include repair works on WASH facilities, in coordination with the WASH sector, and other basic civil, mechanical and electrical works to meet adequate standards, ensure protection from natural elements, and provide better privacy, safety and security. Agencies ensure that refugee families have a clear rental document stipulating rental terms, recognized in Jordanian court system, and access to legal protection in the case of arbitrary eviction or actions by the owner in contravention to the rental. Gender-sensitivity and protection concerns will be mainstreamed throughout responses.

Increasing the quantity of adequate housing in the rental market will allow refugee families to have access to shelter as well as improve the economic situation and contribute towards the resilience of Jordanian host communities. The development and increase of available and secure housing opportunities in local communities will help stabilise rents and reduce current inflation rates within the rental market — the main concern facing urban refugees and host community residents alike. Complementary to above interventions are initiatives that provide incentives to over 4,000 Jordanian house owners to bring new properties to the market in return for a rent-free period for refugees. Incentives will allow units to be brought to acceptable living standards before vulnerable refugee families are offered secure tenancy for a period of up to two years.

Through the Sector's Housing, Land and Property (HLP) initiatives, awareness-raising on tenure rights and obligations will be carried out for refugees and will empower them to ensure security of tenure. According to the CARE assessment, 83 per cent of families that are renting have a written contract, however this falls to an alarming 76 per cent for female headed households. About half of the newly arrived Syrian families and one-third of the longer-term-displaced Syrian households had short-term contracts (up to six months) and another 20 per cent were unsure regarding the duration of their contract. The short-term nature of rental contracts allows landlords to increase the rent or evict the tenants and rent to another family (Syrian or Jordanian) that will pay a higher price after a very short rental period.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

Camp sites are allocated by the Government although agreement of the humanitarian actors is sought out as the actual developers of infrastructure. Types of shelter and service facilities are decided by the Government as this has direct link to the lifespan of the sites. As a partner of UNHCR, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) has implemented roads, shelters and other infrastructure works in the camps, a very successful partnership in both quality and time of delivery.

The Government so far has seen its role as the provider of land and the humanitarian community as the ones in charge of the developers of the sites. The initial investment in the sites has been substantive, however once infrastructure is in place maintenance costs are significantly lower. As these costs go down, there might be a window for handing over some of the activities over to Government local authorities, although there are no clear counterparts to transfer responsibilities to. MPWH would be a possible counterpart however it lacks funds for maintenance/repair.

Refugees are paying high rental prices for substandard accommodation due to limited access to affordable shelter on the housing market. Unlike other shelter approaches, the creation of new housing units will contribute towards tackling the national shortage of affordable housing for men, women, boys and girls, thus providing a sustainable solution. The development and increase of available and secure housing opportunities in local communities will help stabilize rents and reduce current inflation rates within the rental market – which is the main concern facing urban refugees and host community residents alike. This approach is outlined in the RRP6, highlighted in the ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2014 and a key recommendation in the Government's National Resilience Plan (NRP) 2014-2016. During the next twelve months, it is envisioned that this intervention will transition from an emergency response, included in the RRP, to a developmental approach, included in the NRP.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Housing units upgraded to a minimum standard	0	13,370	750	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleh)	\$12,477,950	\$0	\$12,477,950	\$0	Caritas, Global Communities, Intersos, IOM, JHAS, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Increased housing units available	0	25,900	3,500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq)	\$13,865,000	\$15,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,850,000	IOM, IR, NRC, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Refugees enabled to pay rent on time	0	10,700	1,120	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleh)	\$5,082,980	\$2,954,038	\$2,128,942	\$0	ADRA, Caritas, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, MEDAIR, PU-AMI
Output 1.4 HH adapt housing to overcome harsh weather conditions	0	67,501	2,250	Country Wide (Aqaba, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleh)	\$7,451,160	\$6,916,665	\$534,495	\$0	ACTED, Caritas, DRC, Intersos, LWF, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.5 Increased awareness / knowledge about tenure obligations and rights	0	89,000	430,800	Irbid, Zarqa	\$2,887,118	\$2,118	\$1,340,000	\$1,545,000	ACTED, Caritas, MEDAIR, NRC, UNHABITAT
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$41,764,208</b>	<b>\$9,887,821</b>	<b>\$28,481,387</b>	<b>\$3,395,000</b>	

Objective 2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Site planning and development	22,942	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$2,680,108	\$2,680,108	\$0	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW)
Output 2.2 Infrastructure development and maintenance	200,000	21,768	0	Azraq and Zaatari Camp	\$41,883,023	\$32,618,023	\$9,265,000	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW, NRC), NRC
Output 2.3 Emergency shelter provided	59,132	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$0	UNHCR
Output 2.4 Semi-permanent shelter provided	0	0	0	Zaatari Camp	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$2,800,000	\$0	UNOPS
Output 2.5 T-shelter units provided and maintained	24,155	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$25,480,000	\$25,480,000	\$0	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$78,843,131</b>	<b>\$66,778,131</b>	<b>\$12,065,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of dwelling units upgraded to adequate standard	8,882
# of new dwelling units brought to the affordable housing market	11,094
# of HH (disaggregated by WGBM HH) receive rental support for 3 months	6,492
# of conditional cash grants / shelter kits distributed	18,343
# of people receiving information messaging on housing (HLP)	51,533
m2 of land planned and developed for settlement / # of Refugees	1,213,440
m2 of roads, stormwater drains, basic service and governance facilities constructed and maintained	23,558,510
# of emergency shelter units (tents) distributed and pitched on allocated plots	10,000
# of prefab container shelter units delivered & allocated	1,000
# of T-Shelter units constructed	10,192

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$120,607,339</b>	<b>\$76,665,952</b>	<b>\$40,546,387</b>	<b>\$3,395,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Shelter in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	500,000
ADRA	750,000
CARITAS	1,677,540
DRC	109,400
Global Communities	57,600
ICMC	886,942
INTERSOS	598,500
IOM	3,750,000
IRW	1,848,374
JHAS	500,000
LWF	141,243
MC	2,175,000
MEDAIR	1,763,000
NRC	10,240,000
PU-AMI	355,759
UNHABITAT	4,350,000
UNHCR	88,103,981
UNOPS	2,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,607,339</b>

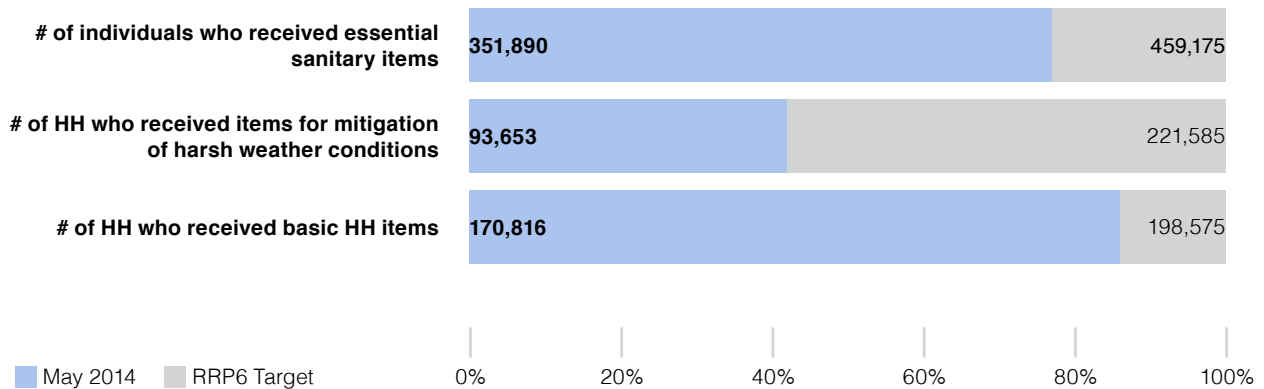


## NON-FOOD ITEMS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and NRC		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	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		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Ensure that the basic household needs of women, girls, boys and men are met.		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$43,733,832	US\$27,444,076	US\$2,050,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$73,227,908		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Maurice Bisau, <a href="mailto:bisaum@unhcr.org">bisaum@unhcr.org</a>		
	Hugh Earp, <a href="mailto:hugh.earp@nrc.no">hugh.earp@nrc.no</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	250,000	250,000 <sup>iv</sup>
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	200,000
Host communities	700,000	57,500

iv This figure represents those who are transported to the camps, where they receive an initial NFI package, as well as those who are already in the camps, and require replenishment of NFIs.

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugees arriving in Jordan are lacking the basic household items needed to resume their daily activities. Humanitarian partners have collectively continued to provide such non-food items (NFIs) for refugees in camps, as well as in urban and peri-urban settings.

Refugees outside camps consistently cite basic household items among their greatest unmet needs and surveys have shown that the provision of non-food items helps reduce the shortfall between income and necessary expenditure, even for households where one or more family members are working. According to the CARE assessment on urban refugees, *Lives Unseen*, the shortfall between income and expenditure is JOD 107 per month. In camps, the major need is for disposable and consumable items such as gas for cooking and heating, and hygiene items. In both settings, refugees state that they lack the ability to purchase their basic requirements, especially with significant expenditures on other important priorities, such as shelter and food.

While in-kind provision has been the standard methodology, more and more organizations are using cash assistance to cover the needs for basic items. Assessments conducted in Mafraq, Balqa



Syrian refugee Sameer does the washing with the help of her twins. UNHCR/S. Rich/April 2013

and Irbid have shown that refugees are increasingly highlighting cash as a need. The NFI Task Force is exploring ways to replace in-kind distribution with cash assistance (vouchers or e-card) so that beneficiaries have the choice of determining and covering their own needs. There are, however, areas where cash assistance cannot substitute the in-kind distribution and a minimum stock of NFIs is needed to enable organizations to deal with a primary emergency response.

The response will therefore constitute a combination of in-kind and cash assistance. Assessments of markets in camps (both Zaatari and Azraq) and in non-camp areas have demonstrated the availability of items, nonetheless access to markets in some areas might be a challenge given the additional cost of transportation. The basic NFI kit – or its cash equivalent – will be provided to all newly arriving refugee families in Azraq camp, with a total of 13,500 households expected to be accommodated in the camp by the end of the year.

Refugees both in camp and non-camp settings – as well as the most vulnerable families among host communities – are also in great need of materials and items to mitigate the effects of harsh weather, particularly during winter. Assessments have shown that an earlier preparation of the winterization programme is needed, and organizations are discussing ways to optimize the seasonal response, including joint procurement of winterization. Some 350,000 individuals will be assisted with winter assistance which includes heating stoves and fuel, extra blankets, clothes and plastic sheeting for shelter insulation.

### **National systems and sustainability**

The Government of Jordan has, to date, been understanding and supportive of the need to provide Syrian refugees with NFIs. The NFI WG members still experience challenges, particularly linked with the requirement that INGO activities under the NFI WG have between 30% and 50% Jordanian beneficiaries. This works well in many cases, particularly where INGOs develop parallel activities to support vulnerable Jordanians – though this requires significant extra work – and there remains little consistency at this stage in how INGOs identify and select Jordanian beneficiaries.

Whilst NFI distribution is not inherently a long-term intervention, two key processes are currently underway in order to improve the sustainability of the NFI sector response. The first is a developing a collective post distribution monitoring mechanism. This will enable the WG to maintain a consistent overview of the usage and appropriateness of the items distributed, as well as promoting a more coherent understanding of what items are not readily available to refugee populations.

The second process that the NFI WG is going through is the move towards cash or voucher provision, in lieu of in-kind support. Allowing refugees to make their own decisions about what items they want in order to address their basic needs.

Adapting the items distributed to ensure they remain in line with the needs of target populations, or providing greater flexibility to beneficiaries to choose their own items, means persons of concern can focus on addressing their other needs.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Ensure that the basic HH needs of MWBG are met.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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	250,000	25,000	11,000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq, Zaatari and Azraq Camps)	\$23,602,036	\$13,802,676	\$7,749,360	\$2,050,000	Mercy Corps, NRC, OPM, Save the Children International, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Provision of basic HH items to mitigate harsh weather conditions	150,000	145,000	57,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp, Azraq Camp and King Abdullah Park Refugee Center)	\$35,468,513	\$28,594,973	\$6,873,540	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, ICMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MEDAIR, MPDL, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Essential sanitary items provided	220,000	195,000	40,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Cyber City Camp, Irbid, Jarash, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$14,157,359	\$1,336,183	\$12,821,176	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, ICMC, IR, LWF, MA, MPDL, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC), WVI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$73,227,908</b>	<b>\$43,733,832</b>	<b>\$27,444,076</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of HH receiving basic HH items (disaggregated by MWBG)	57,200
# of HH receiving items for harsh weather conditions (disaggregated by MWBG)	70,400
# of individuals receiving essential sanitary items	455,000

NFI - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$73,227,908</b>	<b>\$43,733,832</b>	<b>\$27,444,076</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

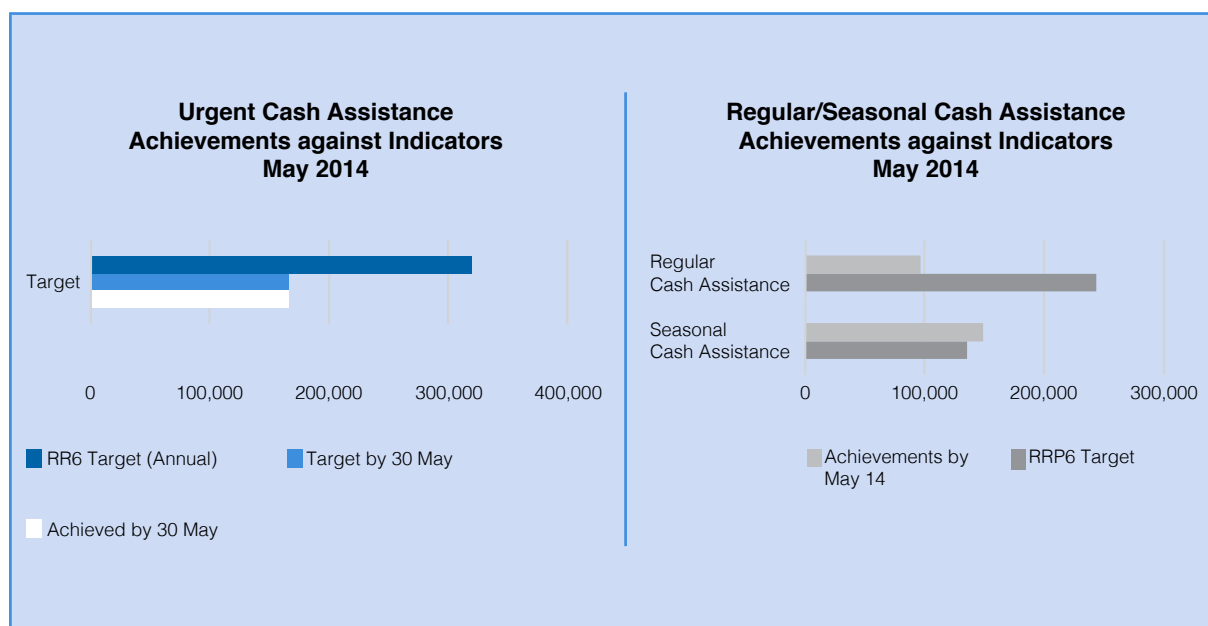
Non-food items in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	2,000,000
AVSI	275,485
CARE	2,500,000
CARITAS	1,852,600
DRC	1,424,645
ICMC	550,000
IRW	1,335,560
JEN	1,500,000
JHAS	1,545,700
LWF	1,768,817
MA	330,000
MC	3,750,000
MEDAIR	1,528,000
MPDL	60,000
NICCOD	835,000
NRC	10,250,000
OPM	260,000
OXFAM	3,527,790
PU-AMI	14,240
SCI	2,050,000
UNHCR	34,145,087
WVI	1,724,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,227,908</b>

# CASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and CARE		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, HI, ICMC, IRC, INTERSOS, JRC (IFRC, SRC, GRC), <sup>5</sup> Medair, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, TGH, UNHCR, WVI.		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$19,131,675	US\$74,749,574	US\$0
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$93,881,249		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Volker Schimmel, <a href="mailto:Schimmel@unhcr.org">Schimmel@unhcr.org</a> [co-chair election process underway]		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	N/A
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	137,500
Host communities	700,000	44,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugees' overall livelihood situation is challenging. A high proportion of newly arrived refugees come with barely enough to sustain their living for a few months. With no access to work permits, the few illegal or informal working opportunities present higher risks of exploitation, primarily financial and sexual exploitation, the latter of which overwhelmingly affects women and girls. Many families are left with few choices other than pursuing negative coping practices, including child labour, with boys being the primary group affected, and early marriages, with girls being the primary group affected. Debt is also a growing issue and cause for concern, also leading to increased risks of exploitation.

The baseline established in October 2013 by the Cash Working Group (CWG) remains valid, conservatively estimating that at least 40 per cent of the urban refugee population nationwide will be in need of cash assistance in 2014. It is expected that 30,000 vulnerable Syrian families (150,000 people, (25.6% girls; 25.5% women, 27% boys, 21.9% men) will be reached by the end of 2014. UNHCR carries out a re-assessment of cases every six months. In the cases of other organizations, assistance will end after 3-6 months and, in exceptional cases, after 12 months (e.g. ICRC). Assessments and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) have shown that for over 80 per cent of refugees outside camps, support for rent is the strongest need. Access to affordable and adequate shelter is an ongoing and increasing concern, with rental prices rising and availability of accommodation decreasing.<sup>20</sup> Refugees outside camps have expressed concern over the rise in prices and identify rent as the top priority. Based on interviews undertaken by humanitarian actors, refugees are increasingly engaging in debts to pay rent. The humanitarian community expresses great concern over exploitation mechanisms related to the debt phenomenon.

As refugee families are increasingly forced to share accommodation given the limited resources and affordable places, several protection risks are associated with overcrowding, including child abuse and gender based violence.

For women, men, boys and girls alike, livelihood opportunities are still limited, and assessments have shown that there is about 100-200 JD negative difference between the income of families and their total expenditure. There has also been a decrease in the number of adults able to

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<sup>20</sup> Jordan already suffered from a lack of housing stock prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, which has only been exacerbated by the refugee crisis.



find informal employment, and an increase in child labour. To this day, boys are the ones most involved in child labour, though girls are also increasingly involved.

Post distribution monitoring had also shown a significant number of refugees using cash assistance for health care. There is a perception among the refugee community that services are not available and thus the need for cash to pay for medical services. However, many of the services and pharmaceuticals mentioned by refugees are provided by humanitarian partners in Jordan. The Cash Working Group is working closely with the Health Sector to ensure there is better communication with refugees on services available, as well as identification of areas where cash assistance would be more suitable for the need. The close cooperation between the CWG and the Health Sector is also critical, in that any cash partner providing cash against health criteria becomes de facto a health actor, which puts the onus of due diligence, expertise and coordination on the implementing organization.

Other needs for refugees include costs associated with education (tuition fees, uniforms, etc.), transportation, drinking water and food. Notwithstanding assistance provided by WFP through food vouchers, refugees are still spending part of the money provided on food.

Taking into account the various needs described above, the focus of the cash response in 2014 will continue to be on assisting the population outside of camps, with the introduction of the cash and voucher modes of non-food assistance for people living inside the camps only becoming a factor in 2015, whilst WFP's food assistance is implemented via vouchers in camp settings. In many instances cash is the preferred way of delivering assistance to men and women alike given the responsiveness of the delivery mechanism and the particularities of urban refugees. The cash sector response includes regular monthly cash assistance, one-off urgent assistance or seasonal payments – such as winterization, back to school and Eid supplements – designed to cover specific needs. Vulnerability criteria differs for each cash actor, some of which take into account the nuances of gender, age, and disability in determining levels and suitability of need. This is another area requiring further attention and will be looked at in detail during the coming months through the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF).

Cash can also be provided in conditional form, earmarking the assistance to a specific need, or unconditional, allowing refugees to decide how and what to spend the money on according to their own needs. Conditional cash is included in the respective sector responses (such as cash for rent under shelter or water vouchers under WASH) and thus the requirements and needs under the cash sector reflect unconditional projects related to livelihoods, and the overall needs that are not entirely met through other types of assistance.

## National Systems & Sustainability

Overall, the Government of Jordan has been open on accommodating cash assistance for refugees. In addition, regular, though not structured, exchanges are made at the technical level between humanitarian actors and Government representatives. However, cash assistance to refugees is still provided exclusively by humanitarian actors, and INGOs are required to dedicate 30 to 50 per cent of their projects as provision of cash assistance to host communities. The list of Jordanian beneficiaries can be and often is provided by the National Aid Fund (NAF) to INGOs. However, these pre-selected individuals are not necessarily in the same location as the Syrian refugees benefitting from the cash assistance programme, making it harder for INGOs to meet their objectives of balancing assistance and promoting co-existence.



Some 20 years after the commercialization of the iris recognition algorithm, the UN Refugee Agency has started using it to distribute cash to Syrian refugees in Jordan. Tapping technology from IrisGuard, Inc. and Cairo Amman Bank specialized ATMs, it would be the first countrywide rollout of a cash assistance programme.

Since April 2012, Syrian refugees are able to receive 50 JOD, 100 JOD or 120 JOD a month, depending on family size, just by

looking into a special iris scan camera at one of the Cairo Amman Bank ATMs. No bank card, no codes to punch in. Refugees with disabilities, damaged irises, or the elderly receive bank cards so that a relative can receive the cash on their behalf.

UNHCR currently provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable of Syrian refugees, which make up about 30-55% depending on the Governorate. UNHCR is currently assisting 16 per cent of the total out of camp population in Jordan of around 500,000 people, on an unconditional basis. However, in order to manage refugees' expectations, UNHCR sends text messages every three months informing them that their ability to receive cash has been renewed. This has proved a good way of letting beneficiaries know that the programme will end at some point, which is something they should prepare for.

Using iris scan technology not only saves UNHCR funds that would otherwise be put into periodic verifications for identifying and preventing fraud, but also provides refugees with a safe way to receive assistance without queuing for lengthy periods, in addition to dignity and choice about where to spend their money.

The more problematic issue, however, is the challenge of creating dependencies in a development-oriented poverty alleviation scheme. Under current arrangements, vulnerable Jordanians receive assistance for 3-6 months without sustainability or graduation schemes built into the assistance. An open dialog will be kept with the Government on how to better select the Jordanian beneficiaries by giving priority to the areas who host the larger number of Syrian refugees.

Funding is crucial to sustain cash programmes. Humanitarian actors are considering adopting other strategies as a contingency in case funds are not received. These include reducing the number of beneficiaries, the amount provided, and the duration of assistance. Such measures will require stronger targeting of those in need, in part by considering how gender, age, disability, and other indicators of vulnerability should be factored into the selection process.

Cash assistance for host communities plays an important role in the National Resilience Plan, but since they are primarily focused on boosting the NAF, the likelihood of significant funding is deemed moderate at this stage. It is still hoped that these developments would eventually lead to the reduction or removal of the requirement imposed on INGOs that 30 per cent of the projects should directly benefit Jordanian nationals, as they would be covered by the NRP. This would allow use of these resources to improve infrastructure and services in host communities, instead of providing individual assistance. Cash assistance will have to continue until refugees have access to the labour market and can generate income, or at least until alternative ways of generating livelihoods have been identified and approved by the authorities.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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	0	45,000	13,500	Country Wide ( Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$17,422,590	\$16,204,054	\$1,218,536	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, DRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, UNHCR, WVI
Output 1.2 Provision of equitable regular cash assistance	0	92,500	22,500	Country Wide(Ajlun, Amman, Aqaba, Balqa, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$52,910,676	\$1,560,905	\$51,349,771	\$0	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, HI, ICMC, Intersos, IRC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, Save the Children International, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Provision of equitable seasonal assistance	0	92,500	8,000	Country Wide(Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$23,347,983	\$1,366,716	\$21,981,267	\$0	ACF, AVSI, CARE, HI, MEDAIR, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$93,681,249</b>	<b>\$19,131,675</b>	<b>\$74,549,574</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

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) from January-December 2014		Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Standardized and gender-sensitive modalities and monitoring mechanisms developed	0	0	0	Amman Governorate	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on urgent cash assistance	319,873
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on regular cash assistance	243,951
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on seasonal cash assistance	135,400
# of standards developed (i.e. criteria, PDM, levels of assistance, ...)	5

Cash - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,881,249</b>	<b>\$19,131,675</b>	<b>\$74,749,574</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

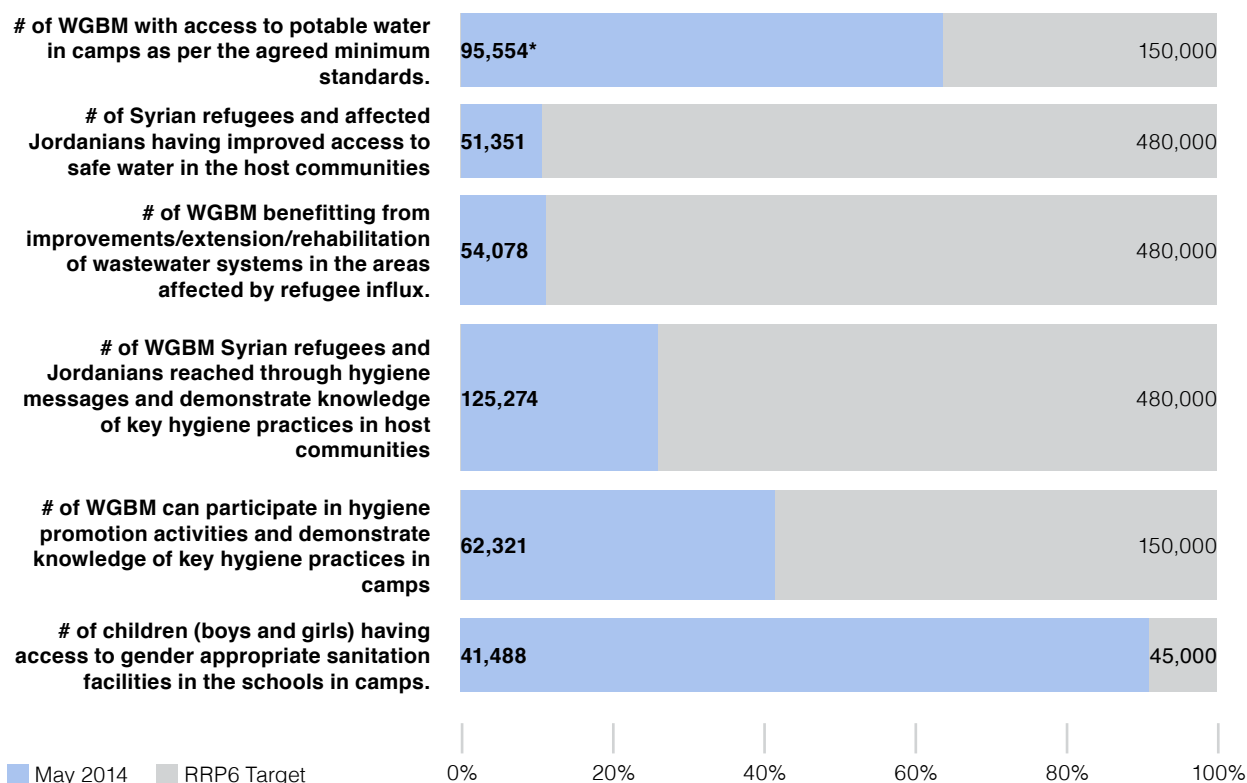
Cash in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,190,000
ACTED	1,600,000
AVSI	922,474
CARE	13,500,000
CARITAS	1,271,186
DRC	2,449,600
HI	3,100,000
ICMC	313,780
INTERSOS	651,000
MC	260,000
MEDAIR	1,915,200
OXFAM	4,706,760
PU-AMI	1,880,000
SCI	2,000,000
UNHCR	56,772,883
WVI	348,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,881,249</b>

# WASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNHCR, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.</li> <li>2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.</li> <li>3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.</li> <li>4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$69,284,851	US\$44,748,906	US\$8,107,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$122,140,757		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jamal Shah, <a href="mailto:jshah@unicef.org">jshah@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



\* Total population of camps

## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	300,000
Host communities	700,000	315,000



#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Jordan is the fourth most water scarce country in the world, officially categorized as water-stressed with an estimated 145 cubic metres of water per person. The Government of Jordan (GoJ), through the Ministry of Water, covers the cost of water at a rate of 2 JD per cubic metre. Fifty per cent of all water is lost due to an inefficient piping system and associated leakages.

The WASH sector working group (SWG) has identified its main priority as being the transitioning from emergency response to more sustainable activities. The main needs include household-level support, sanitation and waste water disposal, which in particular remains a huge problem. Some geographical pockets face major issues, with some people receiving water only once every three weeks. Funding shortfalls will lead to reduced activities based on funding available rather than on actual needs.

In Zaatari camp, 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water are being supplied every day by some 270 trips of trucks, and desludging provided by up to 80 trucks per day. These costs, of up to USD 5 million per annum, are covered by UNICEF. There are currently two boreholes in Zaatari and they are enough to provide for 65% of the camp's population, indicating a third borehole is needed to cover the needs of the whole.

The Jordan WASH Sector Working Group (SWG) includes as a priority the completion of a water and waste water network by the end of 2014 or mid-2015 which, once installed and operational, will make water delivery cheaper and more sustainable. In addition to considerably reducing the cost for water and waste services (from USD 7 million to USD 2 million per year), the sewage network and waste water treatment plants will reduce environmental risks to the camp and



Abu Khaled shows the well his family uses for non-potable water in Irbid. With Jordan in drought, the level is lower than last year. Abu fled Syria in late 2012, joining his wife and children in Jordan. A quarter of Syrian refugees say their families are separated. Getting affordable water remains a struggle. UNHCR / J. Kohler / February 2014

groundwater reserves. The estimated cost of this project is USD 6 million for the water system and USD 11 million for the sewage system. The system is currently being designed to reach communal facilities but could then later be expanded to reach individual households.

According to a REACH survey, 40 per cent of all toilets in Zaatari camp are in private households, rising to 85 per cent in the old part of the camp. This creates a dilemma for future camp planning as to whether water and waste should be planned for households or for communal facilities, as a large number of households will be affected if the network is only extended to communal facilities.

WASH services in Azraq camp, which opened on 30 April 2014, are better planned and have benefitted from the lessons learned in Zaatari. A water network is already in place but there is no functioning borehole. This implies that water will have to come to Azraq from a distance.

WASH activities are planned to reach 300,000 individuals living in host communities. 30 per cent of these are Jordanians are also included in the targeting. Syrian refugees are generally settled in areas that are poor and have limited water reserves, and the refugee burden further stresses the water requirements. The increase demand in water in some areas has resulted diversions of water from non-refugee hosting communities to refugee-hosting communities, straining the overall water system. The Ministry of Interior reports that there are an additional 750,000 unregistered refugees who are using the same subsidized services and adding to the strain on the country's water system.

Up to three per cent of Syrian refugees live in informal settlements that have a questionable legal status, thereby creating dilemmas regarding engagement by WASH partners. The nature of assistance provided is inevitably very different from that provided to host communities since the settlements are not permanent.

The public sewage system in Jordan reaches 35-37 per cent of the population in the northern governorates. Interventions to address waste water disposal remains a key challenge that will require considerable work, time and funding.

Priority areas of intervention in host communities include providing support to the most vulnerable households through improving water storage capacity, repairing non-functional toilets, and improving the excreta disposal system. Priority interventions in water systems include reducing water losses through better leakage detection and attention, rehabilitation of water sources, and connection of households to sewage network where possible. All of the above activities will be complemented by hygiene promotion and awareness raising on water conservation and safe use of water.

## **National Systems & Sustainability**

Both the RRP and National Resilience Plan (NRP) aim to support the GoJ with developing a master plan for water and sanitation. The WASH SWG has identified capacity building, human resources and funding as the main needs of the GoJ.

The main concerns of the GoJ are that the water is being taken away from host communities, that water extraction is exceeding planned levels, and that waste water from the camps is polluting the underground water reservoir. Contingency planning for drought is being managed by the GoJ.

Once completed, the water pipe network planned for Zaatari will require minimal operational cost. The maintenance of the pipe network would initially remain with humanitarian actors but then UNICEF plans to have a hand-over phase once all activities have been implemented.

The GoJ has identified its own priorities and gaps. The role of the WASH sector is to support plans and provide technical advice to implement interventions. The NRP differs from the RRP in its targeting criteria, timeframe and nature of activities. The NRP will target longer term resilience plans and goal. Resilience plans are already included under the RRP although not as a priority.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Affected population are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Ensure regular access to safe water as per the agreed minimum standard to the refugees living in camps	150,000	300,000	180,000	Country Wide (Emirati Jordanian Camp, Zaatari Camp)	\$31,744,800	\$30,844,800	\$400,000	\$500,000	UNHCR, UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WWI)
Output 1.2 Ensure access to safe water as per agreed minimum standards and to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps.	0	15,000	15,000	Zaatari Camp	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Output 1.3 Improve access to safe water to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places	0	25,000	25,091	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$21,411,004	\$4,204,409	\$13,008,595	\$4,198,000	ACF, ACTED, Global Communities, JEN, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), UNICEF, WWI
Output 1.4 Improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in areas affected by refugee influx.	0	20,000	17,500	Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$10,841,305	\$0	\$10,841,305	\$0	ACF, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$63,997,109</b>	<b>\$35,049,209</b>	<b>\$24,249,900</b>	<b>\$4,698,000</b>	

Objective 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Ensure regular access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities to Syrian refugees in camps as per agreed minimum standards.	20,000	0	100,000	Country Wide (Azraq Camp, Irbid, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$35,153,966	\$29,430,400	\$5,723,566	\$0	ACF, HI, UNDP, UNICEF, WVI
Output 2.2 Ensure access to gender appropriate safe sanitation, as per agreed minimum standards, to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps	0	600	600	Irbid, Zaatari	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Output 2.3 Ensure appropriate solid waste management in the camps.	0	0	0	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Activities included in other outputs.
Output 2.4 Improve access to sanitation facilities to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places	0	25,000	25,001	Country Wide ( Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq)	\$4,613,273	\$0	\$4,113,273	\$500,000	ACF, ACTED, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI
Output 2.5 Improvement/ extension/rehabilitation of Waste Water systems in areas affected by refugee influx	53,000	99,800	314,200	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$5,649,335	\$1,176,442	\$2,783,893	\$1,689,000	JHAS, LWF, MEDAIR, OXFAM, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$45,416,574</b>	<b>\$30,606,842</b>	<b>\$12,620,732</b>	<b>\$2,189,000</b>	

Objective 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Ensure promotion of hygiene and water conservation among all refugees in camps.	55,000	6,000	0	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	\$2,890,273	\$0	\$2,890,273	\$0	ACF, JEN, LWF
Output 3.2 Raise awareness on hygiene and water conservation among Syrian refugees and Jordanians in the host communities	196,400	35,000	66,000	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and Zaatari Camp)	\$9,282,961	\$3,628,800	\$4,504,161	\$1,150,000	ACTED, Global Communities, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), UNICEF, WWI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$12,173,234</b>	<b>\$3,628,800</b>	<b>\$7,394,434</b>	<b>\$1,150,000</b>	

Objective 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 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 Effective regular group coordination meetings and development of an information management system producing regular products.	0	2,500	2,000	Country Wide (Irbid, Karak, Mafraq)	\$553,840	\$0	\$483,840	\$70,000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WWI), RI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$553,840</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$483,840</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of Syrian refugees and affected Jordanians having improved access to safe water in the host communities.	296,805
# of school children benefitting from improved access to safe water in schools in the host communities.	38,500
# of Syrians Refugees and Jordanians getting benefit from improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in the refugee affected areas.	73,000
# of women and girls express satisfaction with the safety and privacy of latrines and bathing facilities.	59,076
# of MWBG benefitting from improvements/extension/rehabilitation of waste water systems in the areas affected by refugee influx.	478,137
Absence of solid waste dumps in camps.	1
# of MWBG Syrian refugees and Jordanians reached through hygiene messages and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in host communities	1,012,519
# of MWBG can participate in Hygiene promotion activities and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in camps.	400,000
# of agencies working in a coordinated manner resulting in gaps filling, avoidance of duplication and adaptation of agreed standards.	195

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$122,140,757</b>	<b>\$69,284,851</b>	<b>\$44,748,906</b>	<b>\$8,107,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

<b>WASH in Jordan (US\$)</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total 2014</b>
ACF	2,957,124
ACTED	4,615,000
Global Communities	114,500
HI	400,000
JEN	3,500,000
JHAS	500,000
LWF	670,593
MC	5,348,899
MEDAIR	1,680,000
OXFAM	4,532,549
RI	8,270,000
UNDP	5,000,000
UNHABITAT	1,235,000
UNHCR	13,470,300
UNICEF	66,407,040
WVI	3,439,752
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,140,757</b>



## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	6,692,401
ACTED	10,165,000
ActionAid	378,260
ADRA	827,500
AVSI	1,687,959
CARE	21,250,000
CARITAS	14,516,127
CVT	2,500,000
DRC	6,341,525
FAO	5,000,000
FCA	2,200,000
FPSC	1,536,680
FRC	750,000
Global Communities	10,562,100
HI	10,000,000
ICMC	2,108,055
ILO	1,435,000
IMC	10,909,669
INTERNEWS	252,000
INTERSOS	1,899,500
IOM	9,132,141
IRC	13,210,000
IRD	1,974,900
IRW	8,283,716
JEN	6,500,000
JHAS	7,075,700
JHCO	2,012,500
KnK	624,300
LWF	4,839,093
MA	620,000
MADRASATI	970,200
MC	17,683,899
MdM	4,150,000
MEDAIR	8,404,200
MPDL	193,000

Agency	Total 2014
NICCOD	1,354,500
NRC	24,546,200
OPM	400,000
OXFAM	13,054,029
PU-AMI	2,880,945
QUESTSCOPE	267,500
RHAS	480,000
RI	13,950,000
SCI	8,456,000
SCJ	2,915,000
SRD	528,351
TAGHYEER	220,000
TDH	475,164
TDHI	414,000
TGH	414,500
UNDP	10,500,000
UNESCO	3,201,571
UNFPA	12,979,692
UNHABITAT	5,585,000
UNHCR	273,879,835
UNICEF	140,718,898
UNOPS	4,700,000
UNWOMEN	600,000
UPP	245,942
WC-UK	544,878
WFP	276,343,066
WHO	7,969,000
WVI	10,221,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	149,038,987
Cash	93,881,249
Education	73,772,697
Food	286,984,609
Health	94,877,368
NFI	73,227,908
Shelter	120,607,339
WASH	122,140,757
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>



# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Iraq

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Iraq

## Mid-Year Update

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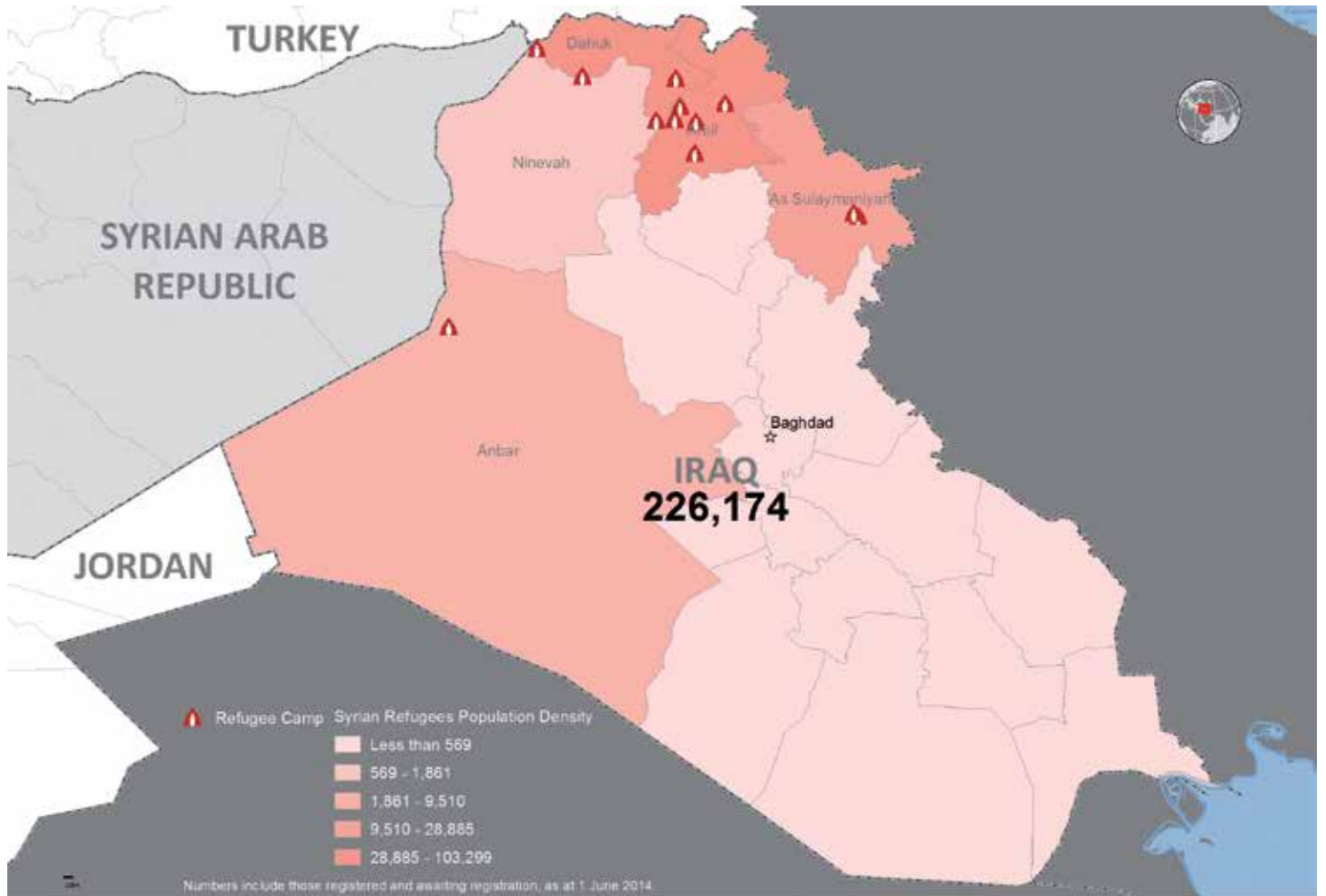


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# Iraq Response Plan

## Chapter Overview



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

### Revised Population Planning Figures

	Camp	Non-camp	Total
<b>1 January 2014</b>	84,872	127,309	212,181
<b>1 June 2014</b>	101,778	124,396	226,174
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	112,500	137,500	250,000

## OVERALL SITUATION

As of the beginning of June 2014, Iraq hosts over 226,000 Syrian refugees, including 12,186 registered so far in 2014. Nearly 42 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is female and 42 per cent is under 18 years of age. Over 45 per cent of Syrian refugees live in camps, while the rest of the population lives in host communities.

The Kurdistan Regional Government, currently hosting more than 95% of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq, grants residency permits to Syrians, which allow refugees to be engaged in gainful employment. This provides significant potential for humanitarian agencies to assist and support refugees to access livelihood opportunities.

Providing children with access to education remains a key priority, with 65 per cent of school-age refugee children out of school in Iraq. Armed conflict in Anbar and Nineveh governorates continues to cause massive internal displacement in Iraq, further straining the resources of host communities of both the Central and Regional government.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, 8 UN agencies<sup>1</sup>, 35 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

This update presents, for each sector, progress to date against the original objectives and indicators of the RRP along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The inter-Sector working group (ISWG) reviewed the sector strategies, objectives, planned activities, achievements and current level of funding. Following the review, the ISWG identified the following strategic priorities:

### PROTECTION

- Access to territory, asylum and basic rights respected.
- SGBV prevention and response expanded and strengthened.
- Protection of children expanded and strengthened.
- Durable solutions increased and protection space maintained.
- Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened.

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1 UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat and IOM

## FOOD

- Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.

## HEALTH

- Control of communicable diseases with special emphasis on Polio.

## EDUCATION

- Education of non-camp children in all Governorates<sup>2</sup>.
- Formal and informal education in camps.
- Expansion of schools that use Kurdish curriculum.

## BASIC NEEDS & ESSENTIAL SERVICES

- Provision and (or) replacement of Core Relief Items to refugees at a logical point upon arrival into Iraq and due seasonal requirements.

## WASH & SHELTER

- Improve sustainability of shelter, WASH and infrastructure in camps to reduce the need for continued humanitarian assistance.

## LIVELIHOODS

- Development of resilience and capacity building towards self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

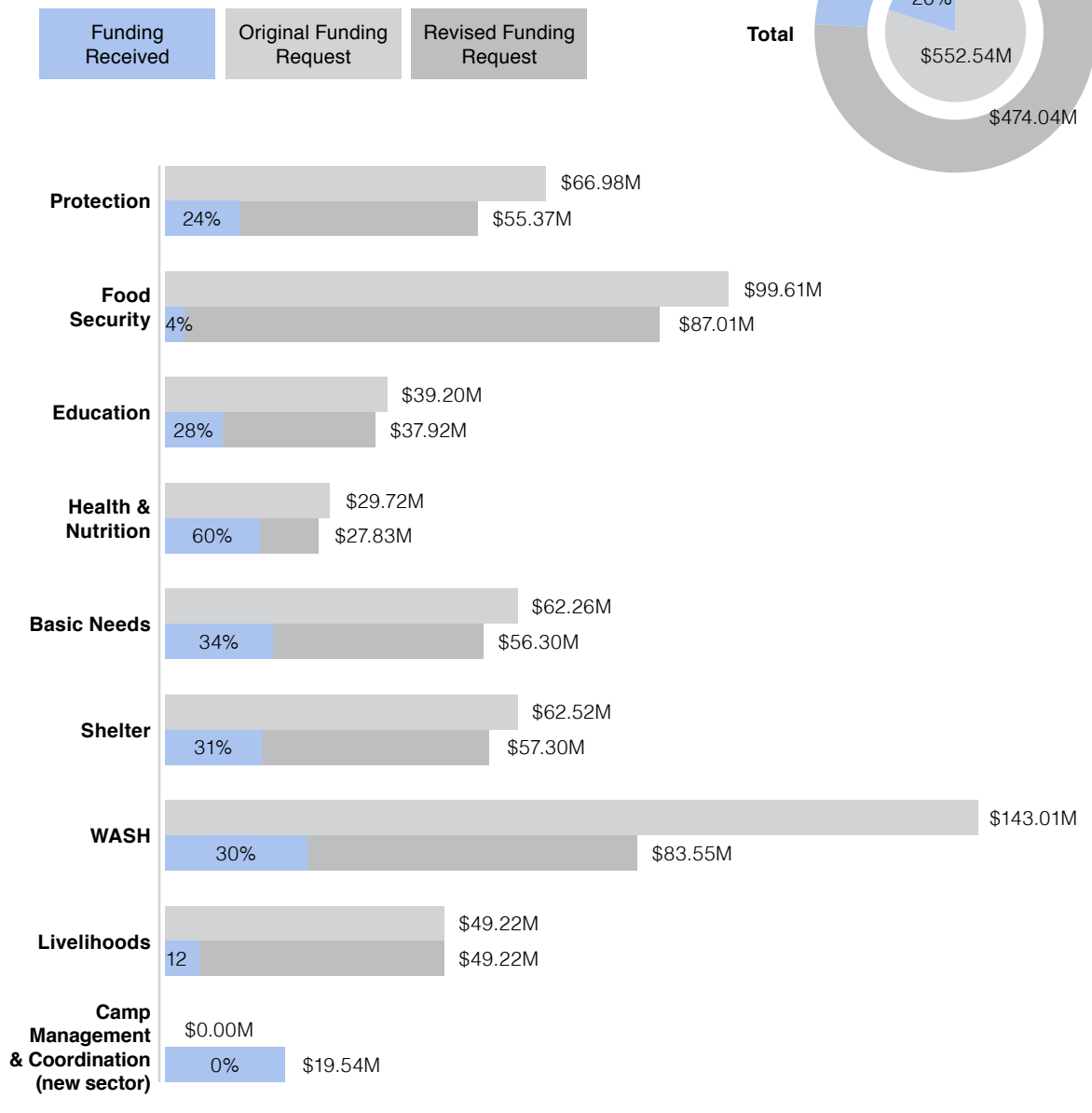
## CAMP MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

- To complete multi-sector needs assessments for the host community in conjunction with the World Bank and conduct follow-up surveys for camp and non-camp refugees to provide data for 2015 planning.
- Maintain essential and life-saving services in the camps and for the non-camp population.
- Review Government capacities in light of the on-going budget crisis and develop strategies to respond to the current lack of KRG funding.

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2 Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniah and Anbar. According to results of the Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) held during April, currently only 15% of children goes to school

## Funding Status



## Consequences of Underfunding

- The on-going verification of the registration, introduction of iris scan, support for the KRG for issuing residency permits will all be **jeopardized or delayed** unless additional funds are made available, leading to lack of proper documentation for the refugees and their access to work being at risk.
- **14,000 school aged children** and adolescents will miss out on school.
- The **construction in existing or new camps** for more than 16,000 people will not be pursued, leaving refugees in transit facilities and measures to de-congest already overfull camps delayed.

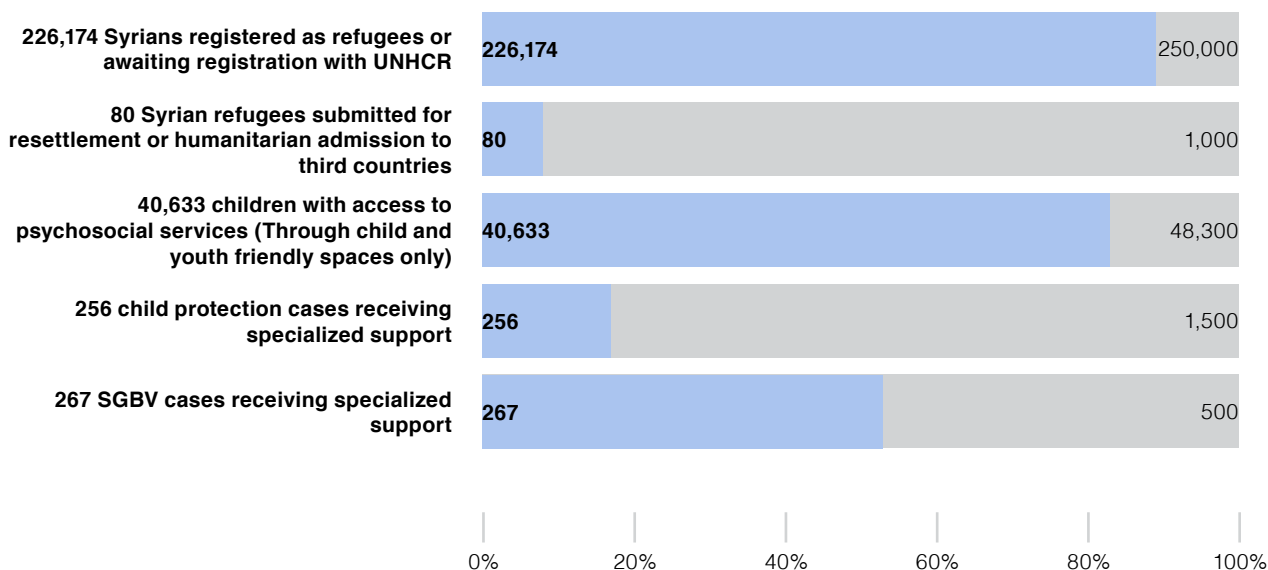
# Sector working group responses

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR Co-lead: Save the Children		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, InterSos, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. TDH Italy, MODM, BMD, UNDP, Qandil, UN Women, KRG Residency Department, ERC, SRC		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory and safety ensured.</li> <li>2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.</li> <li>3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved.</li> <li>4. Protection of children strengthened.</li> <li>5. Community self-management and participation improved.</li> <li>6. Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$23,329,433	US\$17,055,113	US\$14,988,130
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$55,372,676		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jacqueline Parlevliet, <a href="mailto:parlevli@unhcr.org">parlevli@unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	137,500
Host communities	N/A	4250 <sup>i</sup>

<sup>i</sup> 3,900 Host Community+350 Government Officials (Planning Figures)



## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

As of **31 May 2014**, 207,441 Syrian refugees have been registered and 18,733 refugees are awaiting their registration with UNHCR in Iraq. As mentioned above, some 55 per cent of Syrian refugees in KR live in non-camp settings, while 45 per cent live in 9 camps (and one community building) in the four governorates as follows:

No.	Camp Name	Type	Governorate	Persons	Opening Date
1	Al-Obaidi	Permanent Camp	Al Qaim, Anbar	1,672	27.06.2013
2	Basirma	Permanent Camp	Erbil	3,384	26.08.2013
3	Darashakran	Permanent Camp	Erbil	6,989	29.09.2013
4	Domiz	Permanent Camp	Duhok	74,201	01.04.2012
5	Kawergosk	Permanent Camp	Erbil	13,646	15.08.2013
6	Qushtapa	Permanent Camp	Erbil	4,726	19.08.2013
7	Arbat	Temporary camp	Sulaymaniyah	3,455	25.08.2013
8	Gawilan	Temporary camp	Duhok	2,503	29.09.2013
9	Bajid Kandala	<b>Transit Camp</b>	Duhok	2013	05.01.2014
10	Akre	<b>Community Building</b>	Duhok	1,392	28.08.2013
11	Arbat	Permanent Camp	Sulaymaniyah	<b>0</b>	<b>(Under Construction)</b>
12	Bahrka	Contingency	Erbil	<b>0</b>	First half of Aug. 2013

During the first four months of 2014, the total number of newly registered refugees was 17,288. This is a significant decrease as compared to the registration of new arrivals in the last half of 2013. This decrease can be attributed to the irregular border opening permitting persons in need of international protection to access the territory, a deterioration of the asylum space in the KR, especially in Erbil Governorate, where the authorities discontinued the issuance of residency permits in October 2013 as well as individual assistance to vulnerable refugees. The latter had a major impact on the refugees' ability to move freely in the KR, and affected their ability to find livelihoods and preserve or attain self-reliance.

The reduction in the population of Al Obaidi camp is attributed to spontaneous returns motivated primarily by the desire to reunite with family members, the lack of freedom of movement, the encampment policy as implemented by the central authorities and the lack of livelihood opportunities.

The **planning figure** of the targeted population in 2014 has been revised down to **250,000** instead of 400,000 as initially envisaged. However, the protection challenges faced by the Syrian population in Iraq as well as their protection needs **remain largely unchanged** especially with an ever growing number of refugees residing in urban areas in Dohuk, Erbil, Suleymaniah.

In Al Qua'im, refugees face arrest and detention, and are at risk of deportation when they are found without permission outside the camp as their stay is deemed to be illegal in Iraq. UNHCR provides legal aid and advocates for the release from detention and the regularization of stay for these individuals. Due to the deteriorated security situation in Anbar, UNHCR faces challenges in accessing this population and the provision of protection and assistance to the refugees is limited despite the assessed needs. With irregular border opening, and a deterioration of the security situation in certain Syrian border areas, UNHCR must maintain a **robust emergency protection capacity**.

UNHCR continues to vigorously **advocate** with the authorities in the KR and central Iraq for access to the territory for those individuals in need of international protection. In the KR there is dedicated protection capacity to monitor the cross border movement on a daily basis, to intervene on behalf of individual refugees seeking to access Iraq or to prevent refoulement.



In view of the established linkages between registration, documentation by the authorities and freedom of movement, UNHCR needs to maintain its **registration capacity** for new arrivals, continuous registration in preparation for the verification and roll out of biometric registration which is planned for the second half of the year. The verification and biometric registration offers an opportunity to confirm that every refugee is registered only once in the data-base, it also allows for a verification of the actual addresses of the refugees, and together with partners, an opportunity to improve the registration data and thus the profiling of refugees with specific needs. UNHCR will thus increase its registration capacity, and continues to support the residency department in the KR-I to facilitate the issuance of residency permits to refugees of 12 years and above residing in camps and in urban areas. UNHCR will offer extensive training to registration staff to identify vulnerabilities, and will strengthen the implementation of referral mechanisms for these refugees as well as access to services and durable solutions.

Regarding **SGBV response**, the situation is complex and the capacity and expertise of both national authorities and partners to effectively respond to needs is limited. UNHCR and its partners will prioritize capacity building and awareness-raising amongst refugees, partners and the authorities while also strengthening prevention activities and available services for the refugees in camps and urban areas. To further reduce the risks of SGBV, there is an immediate need to strengthen community-based protection networks and outreach, and to conduct series of focus group discussions with refugees, religious leaders, teachers and other opinion shapers in the refugee community to facilitate discussions on SGBV in the community. The SGBV-sub WG will continue working towards the consolidation of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs), review the SGBV strategy and monitor the implementation of the referrals mechanism in place for SGBV survivors to ensure that services are timely made available. The coordination of SGBV activities will be further improved with the arrival of dedicated staff at UNHCR and UNFPA, the co-leads of the SGBV sub working group.

In Iraq, around 42% of the refugees are **children**. According to ProGres data base, out of these, some 2,905 are unaccompanied or separated children. The need for psycho-social support to children, including to children with disabilities, remains a high priority in the programme. Children have access to child friendly spaces in the camps and in urban settings across the KR-I. Further, the multi sector needs assessment which was recently conducted for urban refugees indicated that a staggering number of children (40-60%) do not have access to education. Further, there are concerns about safe learning environments reported in many schools in the camp, and thus a significant drop-out rate. Education is considered to be a key protection tool for children; the lack of access compounded by significant poverty levels amongst the refugees, lead to reports on child labour, sexual abuse and exploitation, affecting the well-being of the children negatively and exposing them to high levels of protection risks.

Programming for **adolescents and youth** remains a challenge and will need to be increased, particular to target those children that are not in education or vocational training. UNHCR capacity will be increased to conduct Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) and best interest determination (BIDs) for approximately 100 cases of unaccompanied and separated children in the second half of 2014. The recently re-activated BID panel will be further capacitated, as well as local authorities,

staff and partners, to ensure the quality of the assessments will improve further. The sub-WG on Child protection will continue to be a coordination platform to ensure a comprehensive response to protection risks, including security and violence and other abuses of their rights among refugee children. The sub-WG will also finalise and implement a comprehensive child protection strategy, and will adjust the standard operating procedures currently in place.

Various agencies have raised concerns for the protection of **refugees with disabilities**. The results of REACH's disability assessment report indicates that some 9% of the refugee households include at least one member with a disability (where 62% is male). It also highlights the relatively high percentage of children with disabilities in the community (41%). The findings further indicate that refugees with disabilities face stigmatization and subsequent social exclusion, and severe other challenges to access their rights. There is a general lack of awareness amongst refugees, humanitarian aid agencies, and other actors with regard to their rights and policies such as UNHCR's guidance on Working with Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified by Iraq in 2013. The Protection sector thus seeks to embark on a robust inter-sector programme to enhance the protection environment for refugees with disabilities and ensure that their rights are protected.

**Awareness raising activities and community outreach** will be strengthened especially for refugees residing in urban areas. There are plans to review the refugee community leadership structure, and possibly hold elections before the end of the year; further the support to community-based organizations will be enhanced and community-based protection networks established as a matter of priority. Relationships with local leaders of the host community will be further developed, especially also through the implementation of targeted QIP interventions in areas populated by refugees. Issues that continue to require attention include SGBV, child protection, education, civil status documentation access to quality services by refugees, the importance of respecting national laws and regulations, and the issuance or renewals of residency permits allowing refugees freedom of movement and access to livelihood opportunities. Regular protection monitoring, including through UNHCR's outreach facilities (PARC) and the organization of participatory assessments with refugees will be reinforced in urban and camp settings across the Kurdish region and in Al Quaim refugee camp by UNHCR and partners.

**Resettlement** will remain a key protection tool for extremely vulnerable refugees in 2014, with UNHCR having put in places procedures including the referral mechanisms and additional staff to increase its resettlement processing capacity with a view to meet the target of 1,000 refugees submitted for resettlement by the end of 2014.

Simultaneously, UNHCR and partners will increase its advocacy with the authorities and other stakeholders including the host community leaders to maintain **asylum and protection space** in Iraq for refugees from Syria. UNHCR's will continue to exercise its leading protection role through the inter-sector working group by **mainstreaming protection** and thus ensuring that protection considerations are incorporated in the various sector strategies and work plans.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality, use & coverage to essential health care to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp setting while ensuring sustained coverage of promotive, preventive, & curative interventions in Iraq by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Advocacy for access to territory, freedom of movement and non-refoulement in KRG. (Issuing of residency cards; Late information for deportation cases)	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,900,000	650,000	750,000	500,000	UNHCR, IRC, MoMDS
Output 1.2 Monitoring, at border of access and provision of information, transport, awareness on refugees' rights and obligation (Border monitoring report)	40% of new arrivals in 2014 for 6 mths 30,000	46,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	2,002,725	1,500,000	307,800	194,925	Harikar/Gandil/CDO/PARC, ACTED, UPP, IOM, and other NGOs monitoring in and outside of camps, IRC
Output 1.3 Capacity building for security authorities (e.g. Border Guards, security forces, police etc)(Training for emigration authorities, Asalash in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulay)	81,840,00	N/A	Government officials: 350	All KR Governorates, central governorates	449,499	96,396	150,000	203,103	CDO/PARC, Residence Department, Ministry of Justice, Prison authorities, DDM, ICRC, DRC, NRC, MoMD
Output 1.4 Clearance of Mines / UXO and provision of awareness information	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,328,400	680,000	418,400	230,000	MAG, MOD KRI
<b>Total</b>					<b>5,680,624</b>	<b>2,926,396</b>	<b>1,626,200</b>	<b>1,128,028</b>	

Objective 2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Registration of ALL individual refugees and PoCs using biometrics system, updated data, and issuance of appropriate documentation	75% of total population in camps: 84,375	66% of total population in non camp settlements: 90,750	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,350,000	500,000	750,000	100,000	UNHCR, Qandil, IRC, Harikar,
Output 2.2 Identification of vulnerable cases, including UAM/SC and persons with special needs referred to appropriate Prt/CS support	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	1,385	All KR Governorates, central governorates	5,224,182	3,452,250	1,271,932	500,000	UNHCR, Harikar,CDO, IRC UNICEF, UNFPA, government agencies
Output 2.3 Continuous capacity building of registration staff to improve quality	80% Registration Staff	N/A	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	670,000	270,000	150,000	250,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO/DoH, UNAMI HR
<b>Total</b>					<b>7,244,182</b>	<b>4,222,250</b>	<b>2,171,932</b>	<b>850,000</b>	



Objective 3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	50	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,422,747	1,414,306	1,290,000	718,441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV (community based capacity building interventions)	24,800	14,880	5,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	5,517,087	2,310,000	1,457,087	1,750,000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups (community protection networks)	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	2,500	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,864,534	378,285	822,499	663,750	IRC, UPP, GANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	45% of total refugee population: 112,500	55% of refugee population: 137,500	Government officials: 350	All KR Governorates, central governorates	4,883,192	512,500	800,000	3,570,692	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, GANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Total</b>					<b>15,687,560</b>	<b>4,615,091</b>	<b>4,369,586</b>	<b>6,702,883</b>	

Objective 4: Protection of children strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 unaccompanied/separated children identified and provided access to appropriate assistance	5,000	7,000	1,200	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,209,503	1,133,996	1,207,066	868,441	UNICEF, UNHCR, War Child, IRC
Output 4.2 All new births registered to prevent statelessness	7,500	11,500	2,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,816,015	310,000	756,015	750,000	UNHCR, Harikar, PARC, UPP
Output 4.3 Children protected from exploitative and hazardous forms of labour	550	800	150	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,748,964	322,500	762,714	663,750	UNHCR, QANDIL, IRC, Save the Children,
Output 4.4 Children provided access to education and psycho-social support	10,250	15,000	2,550	All KR Governorates, central governorates	3,239,720	960,100	1,199,000	1,080,620	UNICEF, UNESCO, NRC, TRIANGLE-GH, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Total</b>					<b>10,014,202</b>	<b>2,726,596</b>	<b>3,924,795</b>	<b>3,362,811</b>	



## Objective 5: Community self-management and participation improved.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 5.1 Participatory assessments of protection concerns and priority basic needs of women, men, boys and girls using age, gender and diversity approach are conducted;	3,500	2,695	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,894,310	135,000	1,088,910	670,400	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 5.2 Camp, non-camp and host community leadership committees and outreach networks maintained and strengthened, to ensure community/ based participation in the planning and delivery of services and interventions	128,000	192,000	50,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	2,818,105	920,150	1,025,955	872,000	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, InterSOS
Output 5.3 Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugee and host community promoted and strengthened	124,000	186,000	500	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,951,647	945,000	376,779	629,868	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
Output 5.4 The engagement and participation of youth and women in self-management of refugee and host communities is promoted, including through capacity-building and awareness raising.	5,000	7,000	50,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	1,390,250	296,450	754,160	339,640	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
Output 5.5 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals are identified and provided with assistance	35% of total population in camps: 39,395	40% of total population in non camp settlements :55,000	20,000	All KR Governorates, central governorates	7,428,459	6,150,000	1,195,959	82,500	UNHCR, ACTED, InterSOS, DRC, ACF, IRC
<b>Total</b>					<b>15,482,771</b>	<b>8,446,600</b>	<b>4,441,763</b>	<b>2,594,408</b>	

Objective 6: Potential for resettlement realized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 6.1 Potential for resettlement realized (identification of cases and submission, emergency resettlement organised)	700	300	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	988,337	392,500	345,837	250,000	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 6.2 Potential for integration realized and made more sustainable (permits facilitated, advocacy, social and economic integration realized)	1,000	6,000	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	100,000	-	-	100,000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 6.3 Potential for voluntary return realized (advocacy, assessment, information provided, cash grants to returnees)	703	859	N/A	All KR Governorates, central governorates	175,000	-	175,000	-	IRC, UPP, GANDIL
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,263,337</b>	<b>392,500</b>	<b>520,837</b>	<b>350,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
Number of Syrian refugees seeking access to Iraq are admitted and reside in a safe location	250,000
Number of Syrian refugees registered and profiles shared to increase individuals' protection	250,000
Number of persons identified as survivors of SGBV, referred to services, knowledge and capacity of community improved	1,500
Number of reported children with specific needs are provided protection	84,000
Community management established in camps and in hosting communities with ADGM consideration	Partially
Number of resettled individuals per year	1,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>55,372,676</b>	<b>23,329,433</b>	<b>17,055,113</b>	<b>14,988,130</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

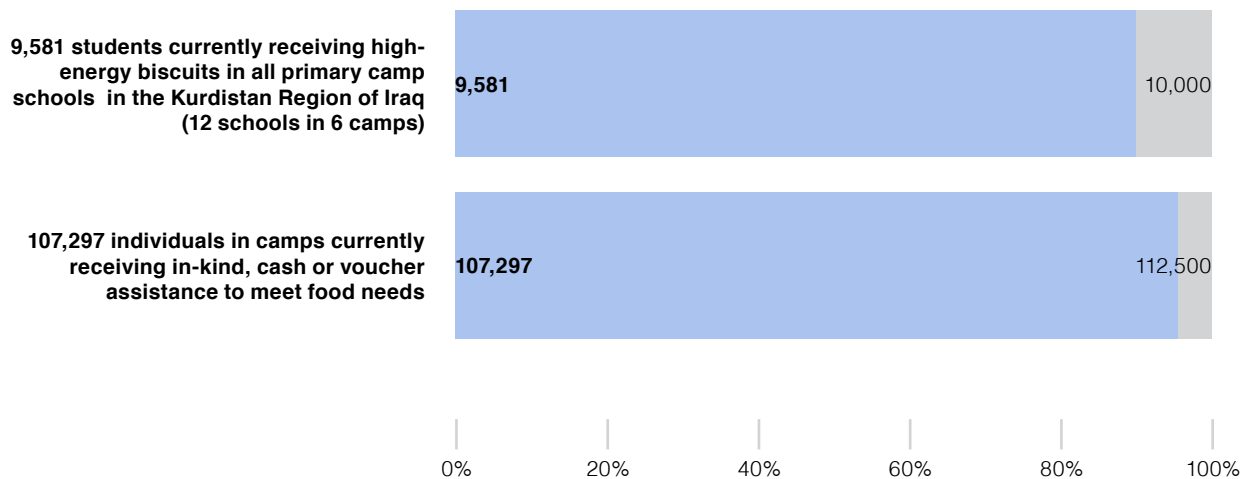
Protection in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,170,000
ACTED	3,645,000
DRC	1,860,318
HAI	400,000
HI	1,271,932
INTERSOS	700,000
IOM	6,000,000
IRC	594,739
KURDS	500,000
MAG	1,500,000
NRC	1,079,620
SCI	1,562,000
SCI KR-I	150,000
STEP	250,000
TDHI	350,000
TGH	900,000
UNDP	3,937,810
UNFPA	6,400,000
UNHCR	14,687,907
UNICEF	4,898,400
UPP	756,950
WARVIN	259,000
WC-UK	499,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,372,676</b>

# FOOD SECURITY

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP & UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ACF, IRW (Iraq), FAO		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$82,569,052	US\$1,952,963	US\$2,489,835
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$87,011,850		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Elizabeth Spencer, <a href="mailto:Elizabeth.spencer@wfp.org">Elizabeth.spencer@wfp.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

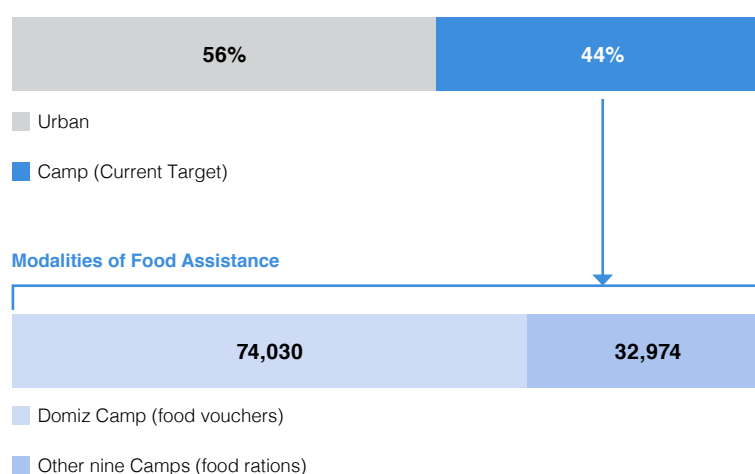
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	N/A
Host communities	N/A	N/A

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

Over 45 per cent of the 226,000 Syrian refugees currently living in Iraq, are living in camp settings. All refugees living in camps receive, and will continue to receive, food assistance. More than 98 per cent of the beneficiaries receiving food assistance are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Food assistance in camps is reaching 107,000 people, of which over 74,000 are registered in Domiz camp. The difference between the actual camp population (some 58,500 people, according to UNHCR records) versus the number of **people registered in the camp and receiving food assistance are believed to be living in the host community**.

#### Current Refugee Population



The food assistance is provided in the form of **food parcels in all camps** (including Bajid Kandala transit camp at the border in Dohuk) with the exception of Domiz, where WFP runs a **voucher programme** in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide - Iraq. In those camps receiving in-kind food, a parcel of 16.29kg of dry food commodities is distributed per person per month. Three shops participate in the voucher programme in Domiz and over **\$24 million have been injected into the local economy by redeemed vouchers** since the start of the programme. The value of the voucher is calculated based on the cost of several commodities needed to reach a daily consumption of 2,100 kcal/person/day.

WFP also runs a **school feeding program** in eight camps across KRI, distributing 100g of high energy biscuits daily to over **9,500 students**.

WFP monitoring shows that food consumption levels are increasing, indicating a gradual increase in food security among camp residents. Nonetheless, food consumption scores of female heads of household are lower than male heads of households. Male heads of households also consume a slightly more diverse diet than female households. Food consumption scores in Al Obady, in Anbar province, are worse than in the KRI, with refugees there twice as likely to resort to negative food coping strategies.

Additional food distributions are being conducted in the camps by other partners and actors, but necessarily through a harmonized distribution methodology. The possibility of introducing a Refugees Assistance Information System (RAIS) as a pilot into the KRI is being reviewed to facilitate distribution reporting. Ad hoc food distributions, which sometimes take place outside of the established coordination mechanisms, are also of great concern to UNHCR.

Food assistance to non-camp refugees is still under discussion with the Government. The joint UNHCR-WFP One Card programme is planned to pilot in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah and then potentially expand to Dohuk, pending discussions with the government.

Providing food security to the Kurdish population was planned, but is not yet underway.

### National Systems & Sustainability

The Kurdistan Regional Government's (KRG) involvement in the food response has been recently scaled back, including the cessation of daily bread distribution in camps in Erbil. Discussions on how best to meet the food needs for the non-camp caseload are underway and the KRG has so far been very receptive to the idea of expanding the voucher programme.

The aim of the food sector in the longer-term is **to move towards a focus on food security and long term sustainability**. There is a gradual movement from in-kind food assistance to vouchers, starting with the larger camps. There is also a plan to move the voucher system in Domiz (and later, in other camps) to an **online e-voucher system**; however, more analysis is required before this would be possible, including an assessment of the KRI's banking system's compatibility with such a project. The advantages of the online e-voucher system are that it negates the need for regular food distribution and users don't need to redeem the entire voucher value at one time.

Research conducted in other countries has proven that **vouchers are a tool to generate employment, invest in the economy and strengthen markets in the long term**. Voucher programmes are more costly than in-kind food assistance, but the investment made in the country yields higher economic returns. **The One Card system** is also planned for Sulaymaniyah, and is an innovative way of combining different forms of cash assistance. Vouchers also help to promote the employment of local and refugee populations in the retail shops.

The Government of Iraq continues to provide all Iraqi citizens with a monthly in-kind food allowance. It is not known if refugees could eventually avail themselves of this programme, which may be cheaper, as a government-led long-term solution to address their food security needs.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Food Security for all Syrian Refugees in need is ensured.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Food Assistance	104,625	127,875	N/A	KRG and Anbar Governorates	83,725,534	82,569,052	1,156,482	-	WFP, UNHCR, IR, ACTED and ACF
Output 1.2 Food security assessments are conducted for WFP on their commodities and voucher distributions	104,625	127,875	N/A	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	300,000	-	300,000	-	ACTED-REACH
Output 1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of WFP activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	100,000	-	100,000	-	ACTED-REACH
Output 1.4 Improve food security among vulnerable Kurdish rural communities hosting Syrian refugees and Syrian refugees	31,388	89,513	N/A	Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah Governorates	2,886,317	-	396,482	2,489,835	FAO
<b>Total</b>					<b>87,011,850</b>	<b>82,569,052</b>	<b>1,952,963</b>	<b>2,489,835</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of beneficiaries receiving food assistance per month	233,500
# of beneficiaries receiving food vouchers per month	112,500
# of beneficiaries attending schools receiving food vouchers per month	20,000

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>87,011,850</b>	<b>82,569,052</b>	<b>1,952,963</b>	<b>2,489,835</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

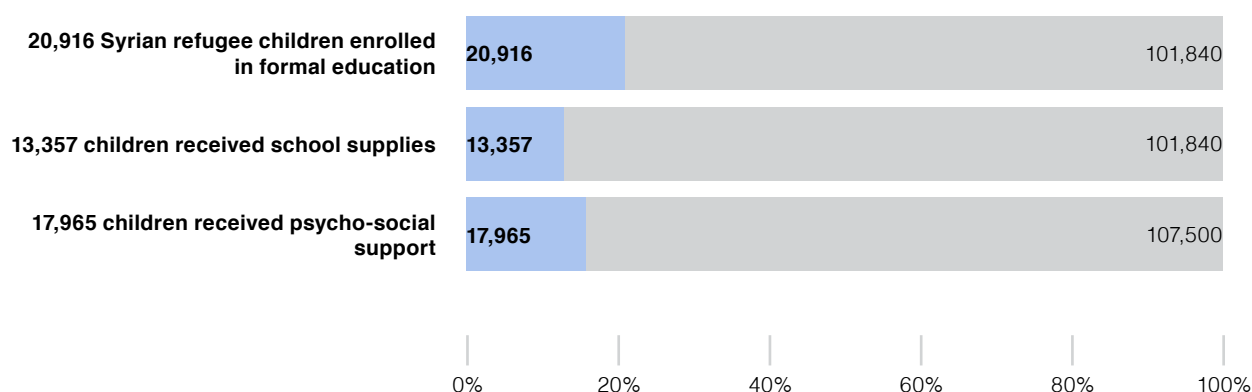
Food in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	400,000
FAO	2,489,835
UNHCR	1,552,963
WFP	82,569,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,011,850</b>

## EDUCATION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGE, ARK, Peace Winds Japan, STEP, INTERSOS		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase access to inclusive and equitable education opportunities for Syrian refugees, boys and girls from pre-school to university education levels using formal and alternative approaches by December 2014.</li> <li>To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,933,923	US\$12,723,750	US\$4,264,240
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	USD 37,921,913		
<b>Contact Information</b>	April Coetzee, <a href="mailto:acoetzee@unicef.org">acoetzee@unicef.org</a> Miki Chikoko, <a href="mailto:mchikoko@unicef.org">mchikoko@unicef.org</a> Mohammed AL-Jabbari, <a href="mailto:aljabbar@unhcr.org">aljabbar@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	48,375	48,375
Syrian refugees out of camps	59,125	59,125
Host communities	N/A	N/A

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

Around 57,000 Syrian children and youth in Iraq are of primary and secondary school age. The majority of the Syrian refugees in Kurdistan region are of Kurdish ethnicity, with Arabic as the first language. The language of instruction in Syria is Arabic and most of the children speak little or no Kurdish. This has proved to be an issue in accessing education, especially in the urban areas as it is estimated that only 1 per cent of the total number of schools use Arabic as their language of instruction.



Iraq, February 2014. 9 year old Mohammed attends school in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. © UNICEF/UKLA2014-4800/Schermbrucker

Whilst, in principle, **Syrian children have access to the public education system in non-camp settings, a number of barriers have restricted their full participation.** The main barriers are: very limited capacity in schools with the Arabic curriculum; high levels of dropout in schools with the Kurdish curriculum due to lack of extra support for second language speakers; lack of textbooks and other education materials; and lack of teachers.

The current **rate of enrolment in the camps is 55 per cent for primary education and less than 1 per cent for secondary. Outside the camps the enrolment rate is lower**, at 22 per cent of the school-age population.

**Fourteen elementary schools have been set up in seven refugee camps**, which have an enrolment of around **11,800 primary students** (6-14 years old). Three secondary schools have also been established in the camps, however only one is functioning. The second is undergoing teacher training and the third is not functioning at all due to lack of teachers. In the functioning school, there are some 300 students enrolled (15-18 years of age).

In 70 per cent of primary schools, an **adapted Syrian curriculum is being taught by Syrian teachers**, who are contracted by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Starting in September 2014, all schools serving Syrian refugees will use the Arabic version of the Kurdish curriculum. This will mean that the MoE will be able to provide certification. The main challenges to make these schools operational include **lack of textbooks, availability and quality of teachers, and the fact that the Syrian curriculum is not accredited by the MoE**, which will hamper certification for this current academic year.

The expansion of schools that use Kurdish curriculum in Arabic is one of the priority interventions made by agencies in the education sector, including the construction of additional classrooms, rehabilitation of existing structures, improvement of basic facilities, provision of school furniture and operating a two-shift system. So far one school has been constructed and a further five will be constructed in the urban areas. 19 further schools are being supported through partners.

Students who were attending university in Syria have not been able to integrate into universities in Kurdistan due to lack of capacity of Higher Education Institutes to absorb the numbers and the lack of documents/certificates to prove their level of schooling. Around **250 young people have been offered short intensive courses** that give them additional skills, such as IT, to enrol in a later stage. Distance learning, e-learning and scholarships at universities abroad are also being considered.

Around **3,000 youth in urban settings are reached through literacy and life skills**, catch up classes and entrepreneurial trainings offered by UNESCO and NGOs. The main focus for youth in camps continues to be formal education, with nearly no attention being given to non-formal education interventions. A greater focus on technical and vocational skills is needed to provide skills for employability.

Another aim of the education sector is to **offer access to kindergarten to children 4-5 years of age** to focus on the school readiness aspect of Early Childhood Development. Before supporting any pre-schooling activities, the issues of teacher capacity and curriculum need to be addressed and resolved.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

Due to funding shortfalls, in the first months of 2014 the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has been unable to pay the salaries of the additional teachers employed to teach Syrian students enrolled in public schools. Some teachers were not paid from October 2013 until February 2014. Even though they did receive back pay the uncertainty had an impact on teacher motivation, consistency of staff, and moral.

By the start of the new academic year, in September 2014, the MoE intends to introduce the **Kurdish curriculum translated into Arabic**, into all schools serving Syrian refugees. This will enable the Ministry to certify the program and accord recognition at the same level as the Kurdish curriculum, widely accepted internationally, for all students.

Given the limited number of Iraqi and Kurdish teachers who are eligible to provide instruction in Arabic, the employment of Syrian teachers would be a welcome initiative to address the low enrolment rate of Syrian refugees. However, enhancing their capacity and quality of teaching are considered very important requisites to make this a reality. Establishing new schools for Syrian refugees living outside the camps is excessively expensive and not recommended, since **investing in the existing schools would be beneficial to both the refugees and the hosting communities**.

The option to start a double shift in the current schools would allow for a degree of mainstreaming and maximize the use of limited resources allocated for education. More involvement of the Departments of Education in the governorates would ensure future handover and continuity of education services. Advocacy and negotiation to assist university students to continue their studies in Kurdistan, as well as formalize vocational training programs, will undoubtedly improve the chances of the youth to have access to the labour market and gainful employment.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. To increase access to inclusive and equitable education opportunities for Syrian refugees, boys and girls from pre-school to university education levels using formal and alternative approaches by December 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 0-5 years to integrated Early Childhood Development services in camp and non-camp settings	1,262	1,894	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,261,622	-	1,261,622	-	UNICEF, SCI
Output 1.2 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 6-15 years to basic education through formal and alternative approaches in camp and non-camp settings	28,163	42,246	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	7,735,812	5,425,180	1,784,472	526,160	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, NRC, IRC, Traingle GH, Ark, Kurds, ACTED-REACH, SCI, UPP, PWJ
Output 1.3 Access provided to Syrian refugee children 16-18 years to secondary education through formal approaches in camp and non-camp settings	9365	14,047	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	6,035,100	3,850,100	2,010,000	175,000	MOE, DOE, UNESCO, UNHCR, IRC, SCI
Output 1.4 Access provided to adolescents and adults in camp and non-camp locations to university, technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training.	11,011	16,515	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	4,149,180	425,000	3,230,100	494,080	UNESCO, UNHCR
Output 1.5 No lost generation initiative	6,350	9,525	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	5,155,875	5,000,000	135,875	20,000	UNICEF with all Partners
<b>Total</b>					<b>24,337,589</b>	<b>14,700,280</b>	<b>8,422,069</b>	<b>1,215,240</b>	



Objective 2. To improve quality of education for Syrian refugees, boys and girls, accessing inclusive education from pre-school to secondary level by December 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 ECED caregivers oriented on effective early learning and development support methodologies and parental education.	208	312	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,695,584	-	1,695,584	-	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, SCI, IRC
Output 2.2 Teachers trained on improved pedagogy and child-centred methodology and capacity of school staff enhanced	1,373	2,194	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	2,663,480	2,332,480	200,000	131,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.3 Essential teaching/learning materials and recreational kits provided in camp and non-camp schools	31,365	47,435	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	2,772,973	2,377,183	395,790	-	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, REACH, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.4 Psychosocial support provided to increase well-being of refugee children from pre-school to secondary level.	48,375	59,125	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	3,787,287	1,223,980	1,748,307	815,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP
Output 2.5 Training and orientation of PTA conducted for their effective participation in school governance.	457	686	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	1,720,000	165,000	132,000	1,423,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, STEP
Output 2.6 Sector coordination strengthened for effective emergency education preparedness and response.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	515,000	45,000	90,000	380,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWJ
Output 2.7 Minimum standards on education in emergency are mainstreamed in programme planning, implementation and monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erbil, Dohuk, Sulymaniya	430,000	90,000	40,000	300,000	MOE, DOE, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, SCI, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE, ARK, STEP, PWJ
<b>Total</b>					<b>13,584,324</b>	<b>6,233,643</b>	<b>4,301,681</b>	<b>3,049,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# Syrian children attending ECD facility	6,499
# of parents received parental education	325
# Syrian refugee children/adolescents attending school and received educational materials (Primary)	57,151
# Syrian refugee children/adolescents attending school and received educational materials (Secondary)	19,005
# Teachers and school staff received training	2
# children/adolescents with access to psychosocial services	83
# adolescents with access to technical and vocational education, literacy, life-skills and entrepreneurship training	22

Education - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37,921,913</b>	<b>20,933,923</b>	<b>12,723,750</b>	<b>4,264,240</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

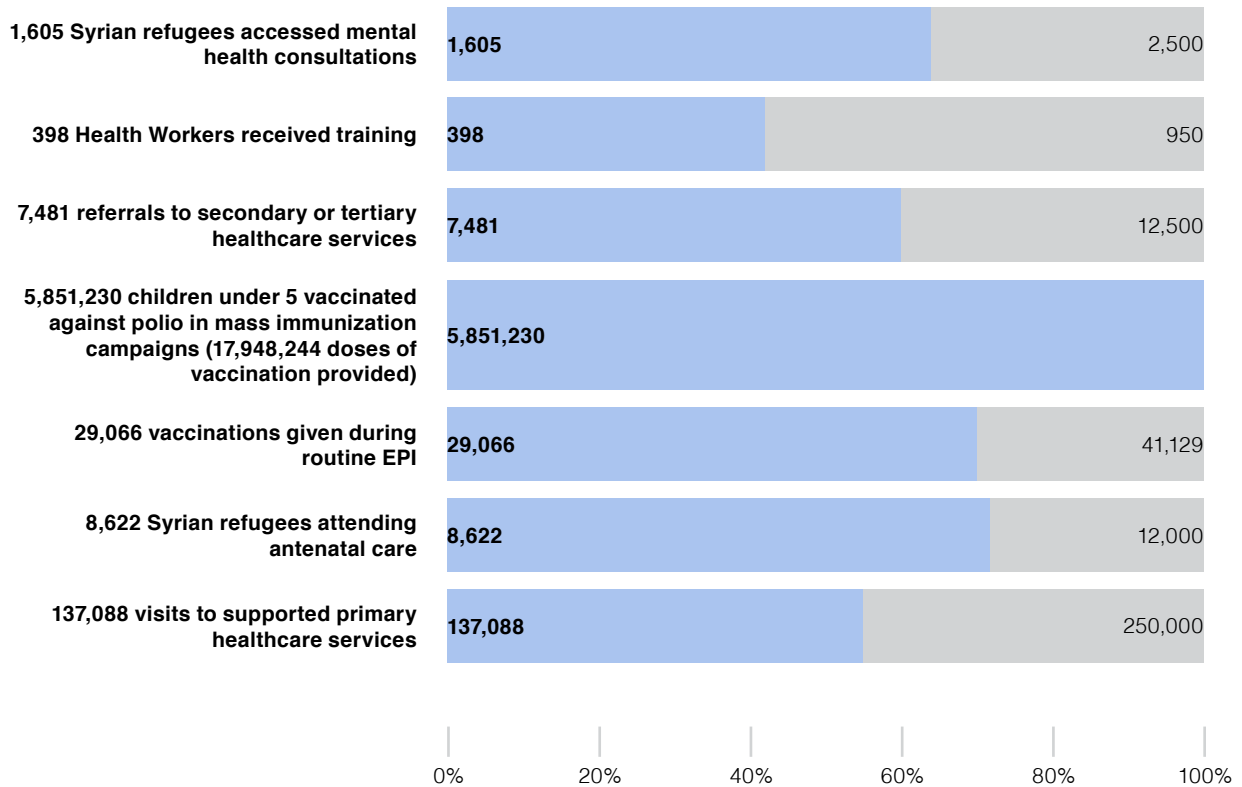
Education in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IRC	5,000,500
NRC	3,150,000
PWJ	600,000
SCI	2,300,000
STEP	31,800
TGH	738,000
UNESCO	7,955,462
UNHCR	4,646,151
UNICEF	13,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,921,913</b>

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WHO and UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, PU-AMI, IMC, UPP, JIM-Net, UIMS		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve equitable access, quality, use and coverage to essential health care services, including referral, to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp settings while ensuring sustained coverage of preventive, promotive and curative interventions in Iraq by end of 2014.</li> <li>2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide health and nutrition services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqis in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,712,000	US\$3,511,100	US\$1,607,500
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$27,830,600		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Iliana Mourad, <a href="mailto:mouradil@who.int">mouradil@who.int</a>		
	Sandra Harlass, <a href="mailto:harlass@unhcr.org">harlass@unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	137,500
Host communities	N/A	5,700,000

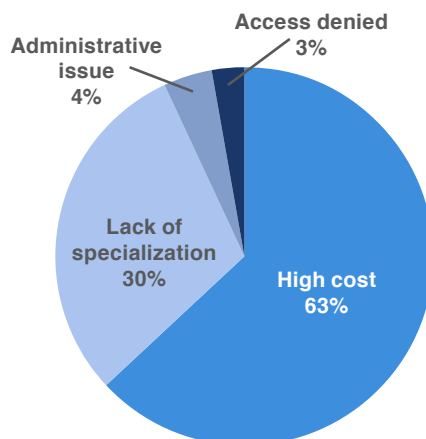
## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

To provide equitable access to quality essential health services, to improve the coverage of comprehensive health services, and to support the capacity of the national public health care system are needs that remain similar to those at the beginning of the year. Access to primary healthcare has improved but remains constrained for specialized services including, among others, mental health, chronic diseases and secondary/tertiary health care. There is a knowledge gap with respect to the needs of out of camp refugees. The two most vulnerable groups out of the 137,500 persons of concern are women of reproductive age (21 per cent of the population) and children under the age of five (15 per cent).

According to REACH assessments 2014, **all refugees have free access to health** services, although out of camp refugees have to bear the cost of transportation. Health services in the camps are provided by the government in coordination with humanitarian actors, while assistance to refugees out of camps is only provided by the government. Access to health care services for non-camp populations needs to be further strengthened.

### Predominant challenges to accessing health services for non-camp refugees



**The increasing number of refugees in host communities is putting strain on an already fragile and overloaded health system.** An estimated 20 per cent of the non-camp population encounters difficulties in accessing health services. Key obstacles include costs for health services and medicines as well as perceived availability of relevant services. Separate Focus Group Discussions revealed a **low awareness on available public facilities providing specialized services for chronic diseases among urban refugees.**

Additional information campaigns are needed in urban areas to enhance awareness of available services. Quick impact projects (QIPs) carried out by humanitarian agencies and targeting facilities most in need have proven to be very effective in improving the capacity of the public health services and benefiting both host communities and refugees and will consequently be expanded throughout the year.

It is further estimated that **only 44 per cent of unregistered persons with disabilities have access to health care services**, in comparison to 69 per cent of the registered persons with disabilities. In camps and urban areas mental health services remain a key area for further support. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services for Syrians escaping conflict and seeking refuge from war and persecution are available in seven camps but need to be further expanded for camp and non-camp populations. Similarly services for persons with disabilities need to be further enhanced as **74 per cent of the household with a disabled family member perceived difficulties in accessing health services**.

**Stretched hygiene and sanitation services** means the health situation in the camps is of great concern. There is strong coordination between the Directorates General of Health (DoH) and humanitarian agencies to ensure that the response to any potential outbreak of disease will be efficient. A weekly Health information System, in combination with the Early Warning System (EWARNs) is being used to provide an overview of the health situation and to provide early warnings on any outbreaks. There have been no outbreaks of communicable diseases in recent months, but preparedness plans need to be updated and reinforced.

Another issue of particular concern in the camps is **environmental health**, which can directly affect the outbreak of diseases. Health response actors are **coordinating with WASH actors to ensure sanitation and hygiene services** aren't overloaded and to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases such as cholera. Additional prevention and awareness raising activities are planned for the summer months.

It is estimated almost **half of households in the camps have a borderline or poor food consumption score** (although these scores are rising). Half of the households were also found to have low dietary diversity scores and a large proportion indicated that they didn't consume meat, fruit or dairy. This situation could result in **micro nutrient deficiency and lead to chronic malnutrition**. A rapid nutrition assessment of newly arrived refugee children (6-59 months) also showed that **1.8 per cent suffered from global acute malnutrition and 0.33 per cent suffered from severe acute malnutrition. More than 66 per cent of the global acute malnutrition cases are female**.

### National Systems & Sustainability

The DoH is overall in charge of health activities and is working in close coordination with the health sector working group. Health services out of the camps are completely covered by the DoH and **refugees have free access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care**, whereas the host population has to pay a nominal fee to access these same services. Preventive care is coordinated by DoH, with the interventions being supported by various humanitarian organizations. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is now facing major challenges to expand and sustain the already existing health services in the rapidly growing camps as well as supporting the urban Primary Health Centres due to the increased number of refugees and IDPs.

The government carries out screenings of needs for **dental, optical and ear care in schools** both in and out of camps. Polio vaccinations are also being provided by the government to everyone crossing the border, as **communicable diseases such as polio or measles remain a real concern**. The KRG is also taking the lead on contingency planning in the case of an outbreak. Expectations of health services are generally high, because of the region's strong economy and established infrastructure, but a huge gap remains in the field of advanced medical services such as radio therapy for cancer patients and psychiatric services.

The sustainability of services being provided by the DoH is limited, as **the increasing number of refugees is overloading the DoH's human and financial resources as well as its facilities**, for both camps and non-camps settings.

The refugee population in Iraq is expected to reach 250,000 by the end of 2014, which will increase the strain on the already stretched resources of the government. The main concern is that **health services will overflow, limiting access to healthcare for those in need**. In addition, new refugees are expected to arrive in poorer mental and physical health, further increasing the strain on the healthcare system. Curative services are provided by NGOs in several refugee camps and currently the funding commitment of their respective donors is only until end of 2014. Should no further funding be provided, these services will cease and subsequently put a further strain on the public health system.

The KRG is trying to fill human resources gaps by adding new health workers into the national system and by recruiting skilled Syrian doctors. **In Domiz camp, 95 per cent of the staff providing health services are refugees and in the long term they could be incorporated into the national system**. Quick impact projects (QIPs) carried out by humanitarian agencies and targeting facilities most in need have proven to be very effective in improving the capacity of the government and benefiting both host communities and refugees.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality, use & coverage to essential health care to Syrian refugees in camp and non-camp setting while ensuring sustained coverage of promotive, preventive, & curative interventions in Iraq by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Establishment of health services and provision of comprehensive primary health care including NCD and MHPSS	112,500	137,500	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	5,649,500	3,904,000	1,423,000	322,500	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, PU-AMI, UPP, EMERGENCY, IMC, UIMS
Output 1.2 Increased comprehensive coverage of EPI services	22,400	N/A	N/A	Highly congested camps	610,000	580,000	-	30,000	UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.3 Comprehensive reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care and GBV services provided to Syrian refugees in camps and non camps	27,300	41,000	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	1,029,000	553,000	331,000	145,000	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IMC, JIM-NET
Output 1.4 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	5,625	6,875	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	1,078,000	828,000	200,000	50,000	UNHCR, WHO, EMERGENCY, PU-AMI, IMC, UIMS
Output 1.5 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	20,000	N/A	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	436,750	436,750	-	-	UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>8,803,250</b>	<b>6,301,750</b>	<b>1,954,000</b>	<b>547,500</b>	

Objective 2. Improve coverage of comprehensive health services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Community health volunteer teams in place	112,500	137,500	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	1,238,000	605,000	298,000	335,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, PU-AMI, UPP, EMERGENCY, IMC
Output 2.2 Community based Newborn care and Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) programs implemented and monitored	10,000	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymania and Anbar governorates	155,250	155,250	-	-	UNICEF
Output 2.3 Community based reproductive health awareness programs using Syrian women volunteers	24,750	30,250	N/A	Camps and districts with a high concentration of refugees	135,000	-	110,000	25,000	UNFPA
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,528,250</b>	<b>760,250</b>	<b>408,000</b>	<b>360,000</b>	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Iraqis in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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 Access to primary and essential secondary and tertiary health care supported	107,500	132,500	10,000	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	3,365,000	2,550,000	565,000	250,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, PU-AMI, EMERGENCY, UIMS
Output 3.2 Contingency plan for disease outbreak maintained	112,500	137,500	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	1,700,000	1,400,000	250,000	50,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.3 Increased comprehensive coverage of mass vaccination campaigns (Measles, Polio, Meningitis) with deworming and Vit-A supplementation	22,400	33,500	5,644,100	All of the country (about 5,700,000 children per NID round), including both targeted Iraqis and Syrian children living	11,484,100	11,100,000	234,100	150,000	UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.4 Health information system strengthened	112,500	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar governorates	950,000	600,000	100,000	250,000	UNHCR, WHO
<b>Total</b>					<b>17,499,100</b>	<b>15,650,000</b>	<b>1,149,100</b>	<b>700,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of refugees having access to essential health services	250,000
# of women accessing antenatal care services	12,000
# of EPI coverage under-fives children in the camp setting	41,129
# of children immunized for polio vaccines during campaigns	5,700,000
Referrals to secondary or tertiary healthcare services	12,500
Health workers received training	950
Syrian Refugees accessed mental health consultations	2,500
# of children receiving measles vaccine	3,000

Health and Nutrition - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>27,830,600</b>	<b>22,712,000</b>	<b>3,511,100</b>	<b>1,607,500</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

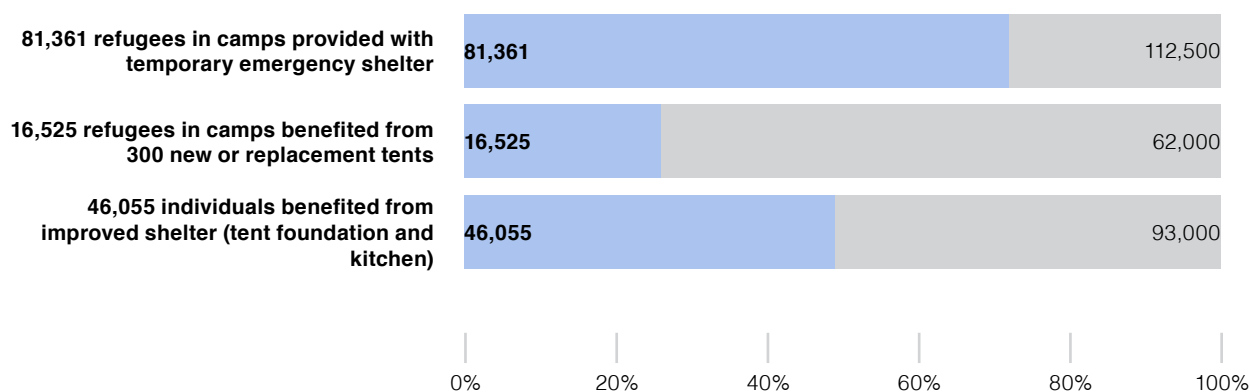
Health and Nutrition in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
EMERGENCY	125,000
IMC	603,000
JIM-NET	173,000
PU-AMI	270,000
UNFPA	1,060,000
UNHCR	7,165,860
UNICEF	8,722,740
UPP	827,500
WHO	8,883,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,830,600</b>

# SHELTER

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, ACTED, INTERSOS, NRC, TRIANGLE, UNHABITAT, MERCY CORPS		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$34,885,442	US\$10,760,946	US\$11,643,184
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$57,289,572		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Martin Zirn, <a href="mailto:zirn@unhcr.org">zirn@unhcr.org</a>		
	Michael Waugh, <a href="mailto:michael.waugh@nrc.no">michael.waugh@nrc.no</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



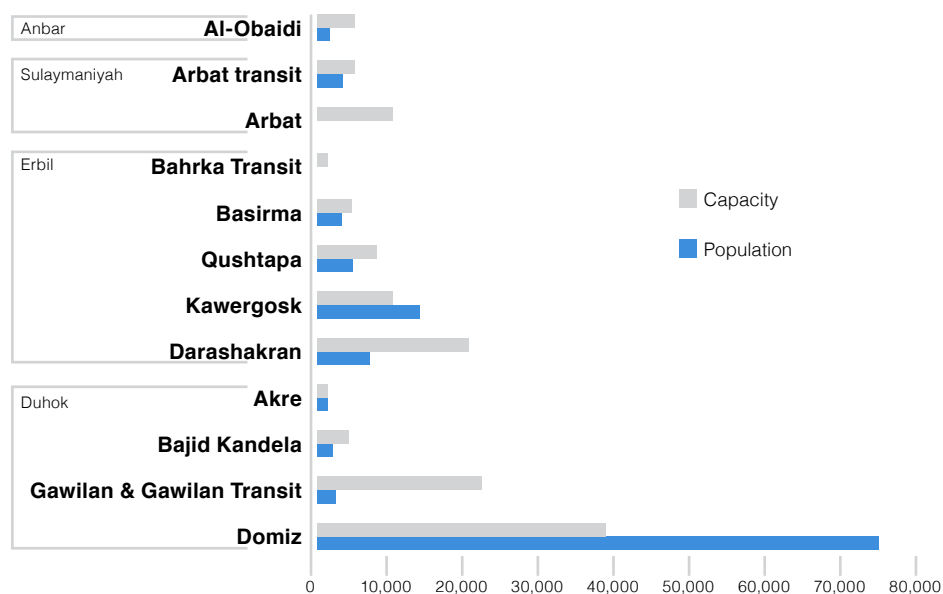
## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	10,000
Host communities	N/A	N/A

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

#### Available space per camp



The current camps have a capacity to host up to 127,000 people, or 25,000 families. There are a total of nine occupied camps, one community building and 2 unoccupied camps (Arbat camp in Suleymaniyah under construction and Bahrka contingency camp) in the Kurdistan region, currently under various degrees of construction.

Of these 12 locations, seven are considered permanent camps, which include facilities such as latrines, showers and kitchens, three are temporary camps where refugees are living pending the construction of more permanent facilities, and one transit center, at Bajid Kandala, near the Syrian border. **The total registered population in camps is 113,981<sup>3</sup>**, where 74,201 **(65% of total camp based population) are located in Domiz**, the largest camp. Both the camp and non-camp refugee populations in Iraq are very mobile, making the shelter response a very complex challenge to be achieved.

An estimated 55 per cent of refugee families are living outside the camps, mainly in rented dwellings, **57 per cent of those households does not have a written agreement for rental tenure and accommodation** (75% of this proportion are allocated the in Duhok Governorate). **Housing property rights** for the more vulnerable non-camp refugees it's also a main concern issue.

3 As mentioned in Food and Security section, an important number of Refugees registered in the camps and receiving assistance are believed to be living in the host community. Based on the assessments, the planning figure for population living in camps in 2014, has been adjusted to 112,500 including expected upcoming families and individuals.

The shelter situation of non-camp refugees varies greatly from relatively comfortable living conditions to unfinished houses that may lack water, heating or even doors. Conditions are worse for squatters and persons living in smaller, often overcrowded, houses and apartments. **Informal settlements tend to be spread out, with some of the largest congregations being in areas near camps such as Domiz.**

**Cash for rent** is being discussed but the program needs to be agreed with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Some **variants of cash assistance are being used for shelter assistance to refugees**, for example **vouchers for building or modifying housing infrastructure**.

### National Systems & Sustainability

The **KRG has ownership of the camps** and determines the camp's locations, in coordination with humanitarian actors. Local municipalities are involved with the urban planning to varying degrees. The **Development Modification Center (DMC)** in Dohuk governorate takes a particularly active role in this regard. Types of infrastructure, including shelter and sanitation facilities, are ultimately determined by the DMC in Dohuk, the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) in Erbil and the Suleymaniah Refugee Council (SRC) in Suleymaniah, in consultation with UNHCR and other partners.

**In 2013 KRG** funding and resources enabled the establishment of the camps and **have provided some US\$ 70 million for services including electricity, fencing, and site planning**. However, given financial constraints in **2014 the KRG is now looking at the humanitarian community to fund similar activities**.

There are plans to invest in community infrastructure that would benefit both refugees and host communities, although these vary widely depending upon which governorate the camp is located in and its distance from towns and cities. It is also important to ensure that humanitarian interventions are part of the process of urban design and planning of the rapidly expanding cities.

**Domiz camp has the greatest expectations of developing into a more permanent setting in the long-term**. In other camps, where there is limited opportunity for the development of economic activity, it is hard to envision a longer-term sustainable existence.

**Investment in the development of infrastructure and of more durable shelter solutions** inside the camps will not only improve the living conditions for the refugees, but also ensure that the **humanitarian cost of maintaining sub-standard shelters is significantly lower in the coming years**. Family plots, consisting of a concrete slab with a **60 cm wall for a tent, kitchen, shower and latrine are being developed in all camps earmarked to become permanent**. In Domiz, many families use the concrete slab as a basis to build a more permanent house. Assistance for refugees and host communities outside the camps will enable refugees to better integrate and have improved access to gainful employment as well as have higher potential for self-sustainability.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Shelter and Infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Emergency shelter provided for new arrivals	75,000	N/A	N/A	KR-I	20,022,018	15,863,549		4,158,469	UNHCR, KURDS, PWJ, DRC
Output 1.2 Shelters in urban settings and camps offer adequate living conditions	N/A	10,000	N/A	KR-I	9,731,065	2,500,000	2,500,000	4,731,065	UNHCR, NRC, UNHABITAT
Output 1.3 Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure	32,000	174,000	4000	KR-I	27,536,489	16,521,894	8,260,946	2,753,649	UNHCR, NRC, UNHABITAT
<b>Total</b>					<b>57,289,572</b>	<b>34,885,443</b>	<b>10,760,946</b>	<b>11,643,183</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
% of households living in adequate dwellings	60
# of persons supported with grants to upgrade shelters	10,000
# of persons provided with cash for rent	70,000
# of new arriving persons in receiving emergency accommodation	75,000

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>57,289,572</b>	<b>34,885,442</b>	<b>10,760,946</b>	<b>11,643,184</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

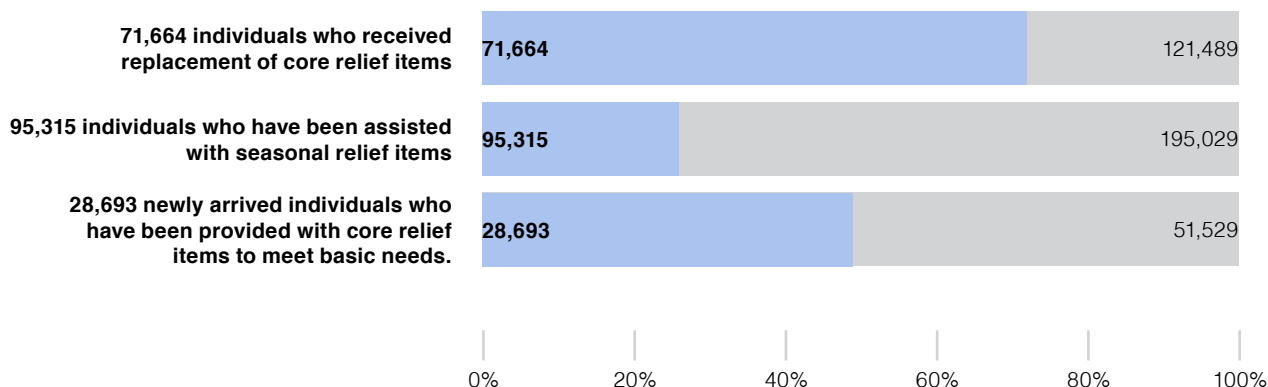
Shelter in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	2,307,042
INTERSOS	603,857
NRC	6,812,741
SCI	819,237
UNHABITAT	6,193,401
UNHCR	40,553,294
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,289,572</b>

## BASIC NEEDS & ESSENTIAL SERVICES

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and ACTED		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Save the Children, IRC, IOM, DRC, ACTED, Triangle GH, Mercy Corps, ACF,IYL, IRW.		
<b>UNHCR Distributing partners</b>	Acted, DRC, Qandil and YAO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of Core Relief Items to refugees upon arrival into Iraq. Replacement of Core Relief Items.</li> <li>2. Provision of Core Relief Items based on seasonal requirements.</li> <li>3. The provision of logistics capacity and distribution modalities for Core Relief Items.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$56,297,679	US\$0	US\$0
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$56,297,679		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Geoff Wordley, <a href="mailto:wordley@unhcr.org">wordley@unhcr.org</a> Asmaa Boukhait, <a href="mailto:boukhait@unhcr.org">boukhait@unhcr.org</a> Kate Holland, <a href="mailto:kate.holland@acted.org">kate.holland@acted.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	87,750
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	107,250
Host communities	N/A	N/A

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

The total projected Syrian refugee population in Iraq by the end of 2014 is 250,000 individuals. Some 102,000 individuals/23,000 households<sup>4</sup> are currently accommodated in camps while the remaining population is spread throughout the Kurdistan region in urban and rural settings.

Refugees arriving in Iraq come with few if any personal belongings, and they typically prioritize **the use of their personal savings to cover food and rent expenditures**. According to the Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) carried out in the Kurdistan region in April 2014 for Syrian refugees outside camps, scored **relief items as one of their 3 main areas of priority requiring assistance**. According to the assessment, refugees in Dohuk scored CRIs as the top second priority identified after rent.

It is planned that the total of new refugee families arriving in the country, estimated as 51,500 individuals/some **11,700 households, will receive a basic core relief items** package which includes mattresses, blankets, kitchen set, plastic sheet and jerry cans. This allows them to resume their normal daily activities and provide some sense of ownership. One other major need is for consumables and particularly hygiene items.

The need for provision of materials and **items that mitigate the effects of the harsh weather** is evident and comes up in every assessment conducted. Heating sources as well as fuel are especially important as quality of shelters in general and insulation in particular are far from perfect. Furthermore, winter clothes will be distributed to the most vulnerable individuals both in camps and non-camps settings.

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<sup>4</sup> Based on an average number of 4.4 persons by HH (MSNA 2014).

## National Systems & Sustainability

Directorate of Displacement and Migration / KR-I (DMC) in Duhok, which is a government counterpart, is in charge of distribution of donated CRIs by sources outside RRP6 structure. For Erbil and Sulaymaniyah there's no involvement from government in CRIs distribution. At least as of today, there are no formal coordination mechanisms between government and RRP6 agencies related to distribution of Non Food and/or core relief Items that it's expected to be adjusted by the end of 2014.

**Although refugees outside camps have access to markets and potentially could purchase themselves basic household items, they do not have the means to make such acquisitions.**

Access to the labour market has proven difficult while livelihood and income generating projects have limited outreach. Families who have reached Iraq in 2012 and 2013 have received core relief items; however some articles have suffered “tear and wear” and need replacement. **20 per cent of the non-camp and camp refugee families (some 27.500 individuals) will benefit from a replenishment** of Quilts, Mattresses, Stoves, Water and (or) Kerosene Jerry Cans, Plastic Sheets, Kitchen Sets, Hygiene Kits, Blankets, Tents and Fans.

Prolonged provision of cash assistance is a risk to self-reliance of refugees and might encourage dependency on aid. However, **as long as the livelihood and income generation activities do not pick up pace cash assistance cannot be fully terminated.** Vulnerable and extremely vulnerable cases will require continuous care and support as they possibly won't be able to have access to other means of income. The same applies to provision of core relief items.



Iraq, February 2014. Hakim and Amira wrapped up in blanked inside the family tent in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. (Children's names have been changed.) © UNICEF/UKLA2014-04891/Schermbrucker

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	42,652	21,658	3,655	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	11,653,922	11,653,922			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
<b>Total</b>					<b>11,653,922</b>	<b>11,653,922</b>	-	-	

Objective 2. Replacement of Core Relief Items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	42,652	21,658	3,655	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	11,653,922	11,653,922			UNHCR, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps, ACTED
Output 2.2 Procurement of Core Relief Items in a sufficient capacity to allow for replacement to occur	82,178	34,341	3,639	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	21,210,620	21,210,620			UNHCR, IRC, DRC, IOM, Mercy Corps
<b>Total</b>					<b>22,458,974</b>	<b>22,458,974</b>	-	-	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	124,800	118,596	4,487	Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniyah, Al-Qaim	15,859,676	15,859,676			UNHCR, DRC, Triangle, GH, IOM, Save the Children, ACF, Mercy Corps, ACTED
<b>Total</b>					<b>15,859,676</b>	<b>15,859,676</b>	-	-	

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 - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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	57,018	9,553	1,463	Erbil, Dohuk,	5,882,521	5,882,521			DRC, ACTED, IRC,
Output 4.2. Warehousing and transportation of Core Relief Items across Iraq	6,350	9,522	1,463	Suleimaniyah	442,586	442,586			Mercy Corps
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,325,107</b>	<b>6,325,107</b>	-	-	



Sector indicators	Target
# of Newly arrived individuals who have been provided with core relief items to meet basic needs	63,896
# of individuals who have been assisted with seasonal relief items	241,836
# of individuals who received replacement core relief	150,647

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>56,297,679</b>	<b>56,297,679</b>	-	-

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

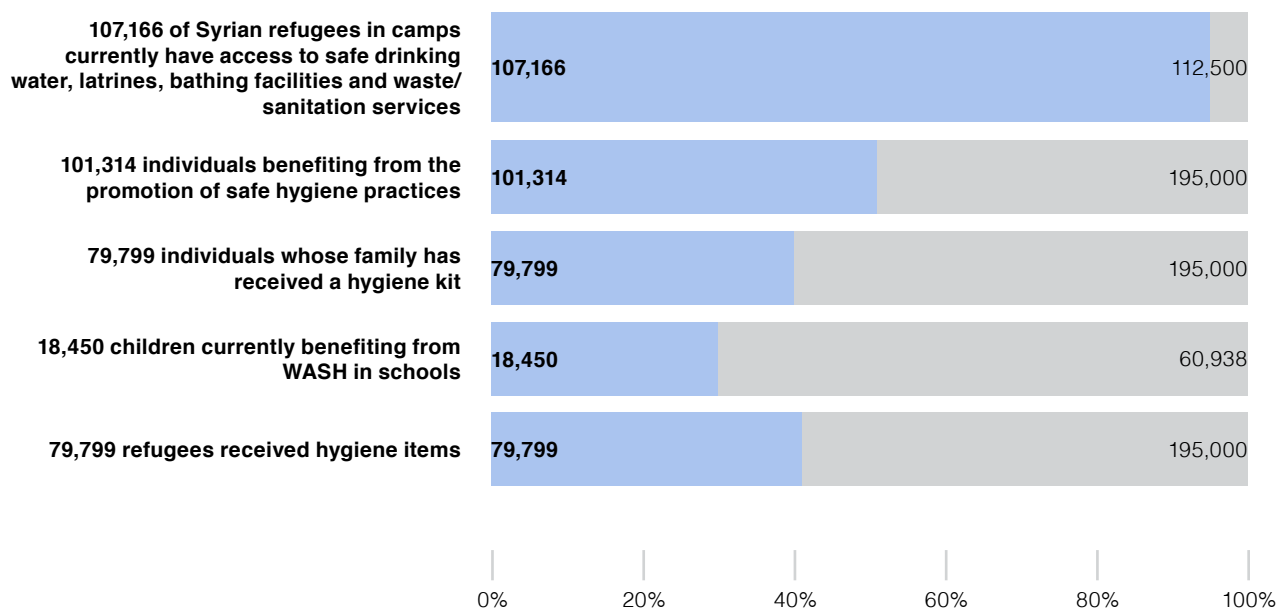
Basic Needs in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,367,600
ACTED	2,354,960
DRC	10,500,000
IOM	9,100,000
IRC	2,330,000
MC	4,286,435
SCI	2,911,731
UNHCR	21,446,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,297,679</b>

# WASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, DRC, FRC/IRCS, IRC, IRW,UPP, NRC, Qandil, Relief International, KURDS, UPP, CDO, Harikar, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, PU-AMI and WHO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.</p> <p>2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.</p> <p>3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.</p> <p>4. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilization to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of Hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.</p>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,141,895	US\$57,791,285	US\$5,615,766
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$83,548,946		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Adam Thomas, <a href="mailto:adthomas@unicef.org">adthomas@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	87,750
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	107,250
Host communities	N/A	N/A

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

In the nine refugee camps in Northern Iraq, **refugees are supplied with an average of 50 litres of water per person per day** through water trucking or access to the water network. The fact this is above SPHERE standards of 15 liters of water per person per day, has been established as a result of an agreement between government and partners based on estimated daily need and in the context of a shift from emergency- short term response to a longer term-sustainable support to the refugees. **Water is provided by both Government and implementing partners** and the costs are partially underwritten by the international humanitarian community. The supplied water is chlorinated and residual chlorine is tested at source, tank and household level to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

Of the nine camps in Northern Iraq, the largest is Domiz, situated in the Dohuk Governorate, hosting 74,200 registered Syrian refugees. Water is provided from the existing community water supply distributed via boreholes in the camp, augmented by water trucking. Because of **the high population density and high water usage rate that the population is accustomed to, ground water levels appear to be impacted and there is a need to access new water sources.** Monitoring of groundwater levels is ongoing and managed by government authorities. **Reports show a high occurrence of water wastage due to taps left flowing or leaking pipes,** so there is a need to **improve water conservation practices and install better technology to counter**

WHO testing water quality at Arbat camp, Iraq. /Copyright WHO Iraq 2014



**this.** Better network distribution systems would also improve equity of access and reduce the cost of water supplied.

In the camps, the ratio of latrines and showers to individuals is in accordance with SPHERE standards. However, some protection issues relating to sanitation remains - for instance that many users are not able to utilize toilets and showers due to a lack of locks. Day-to-day maintenance is done by refugees, supported by both government and NGOs for more technical operations and maintenance. Current de-sludging arrangements are costly and unsustainable (for example, in Domiz de-sludging costs USD 600,000 per year), and there is **no proper site for disposal**. There is a need, therefore, for more advocacy with government to install wastewater treatment and better disposal practices to alleviate contamination of water and the surrounding environment. Costs for de-sludging are borne principally by international partners.

Currently, **WASH interventions are limited principally to camps**. Up until now there has not been a demonstrated need for WASH interventions in non-camp populations. However, **it is a priority for the sector to look more closely at the needs of Syrian refugees residing in non-camp situations**. The recent multi-sectoral needs assessment will be the first step in informing the sector. In the meantime, there has been some assistance to out of camp refugee with the provision of hygiene kits in Dohuk Governorate. **Although hygiene kit distribution is ongoing in both camp and non-camp situations, the WASH sector is seeking to move to vouchering or cash transfer modalities for the provision of hygiene kits and other WASH related items**. Some partners have begun to implement distributions in this manner, with others moving in a similar direction. Coupled with the distribution of hygiene items, hygiene promotion is ongoing. While personal hygiene appears to be strong, cleanliness of the sanitation facilities and environment continues to be target areas. An assessment of WASH facilities in Arabic language schools, where non-camp Syrian refugees are attending, is planned in the next two months. It will look at the status of WASH facilities in schools throughout the three governorates in KRG.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) maintains a leadership role in the coordination, planning and implementation of WASH activities in camps, **however each of the three governorates (Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah) establishes its own standards**. This highlights the importance of the WASH sector in harmonizing standards amongst camps and for refugees.

The Development Modification Center (DMC) in Dohuk governorate, UNICEF and UNHCR have signed a tripartite agreement, which outlines a master plan to upgrade the road, **water network, and sanitation facilities, including drainage systems**, in Domiz camp. The agreement, when signed, would bring together government and international community resources to fund upgrading and improvements to road, water network, sanitation facilities, including drainage systems, for Domiz camp. It will put into place a more sustainable and long-term cost efficient approach to addressing the water and sanitation needs for its residents.

As these **camps are expected to transition into longer term residential centers**, there is an urgent need to **invest in sustainable water and sanitation services**, including constructing permanent piped water and sanitation systems in the camps. Networks for water supply and sewerage would provide sustainable solutions and would replace the costly short terms measures such as water trucking and de-sludging. **Although it requires an intense capital investment, financing of this essential infrastructure would be more sustainable and cost-effective in the long term.**

To strengthen local-level engagement and promote cost-effectiveness and sustainability, partners are looking at different ways to encourage local participation, including forming WASH committees at camp level and working with national authorities on developing strategies to ensure the longer term operation and maintenance of WASH services.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. WASH interventions targetting affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sector partners.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Functional WASH sector coordination mechanism at national and subnational levels	N/A	N/A	0	KRG, Central Iraq	1,366,182	750,805	489,183	126,194	UNICEF, UNHCR, ACF, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,366,182</b>	<b>750,805</b>	<b>489,183</b>	<b>126,194</b>	

Objective 2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Adequate water supply services for the affected people living in camps & non camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	16,383,899	5,378,500	10,066,399	939,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, IRW, Harikar, QRCS, THW
Output 2.2 Quality of water supplied in camps and host communities is monitored for compliance with agreed standards on bi-weekly basis	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	2,896,690	1,603,500	1,092,190	201,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, RI, DRC, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, IRW, Harikar
<b>Total</b>					<b>19,280,589</b>	<b>6,982,000</b>	<b>11,158,589</b>	<b>1,140,000</b>	



Objective 3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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 Adequate sanitation services (latrines, bathing units, hand washing and laundry facilities and wastewater collection and disposal system) of facilities for the affected people living in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	42,288,719	8,583,190	31,690,184	2,015,345	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, Gandii, IRW, Harikar, QRCS, THW
Output 3.2 Adequate system for collection and disposal of solid waste in camps and host communities is provided and functional	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Central Iraq	9,360,306	1,623,900	7,434,406	302,000	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNHABITAT, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Gandii, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS, THW
<b>Total</b>					<b>51,649,025</b>	<b>10,207,090</b>	<b>39,124,590</b>	<b>2,317,345</b>	

Objective 4. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilization to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 All the affected people in camps and host communities receive WASH NFI (hygiene, water and winterization kits) with awareness messages on safe hygiene practices	112,500	82,500	0	KRG, Center	7,651,190	1,498,000	4,649,965	1,503,225	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, CDO PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Gandli, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS
Output 4.2 Adequate water and sanitation services for schools and child friendly spaces, clinics in camps and host communities are provided and being well operated and maintained	27421,875	33,516	0	KRG, Center	3,601,960	704,000	2,368,958	529,002	UNICEF, UNHCR, with government, national and international partners including ACF, FRC, DRC, RI, SCI, NRC, CDO PWJ, KURDS, UPP, Gandli, IRW, ACTED, Harikar, QRCS
<b>Total</b>					<b>11,253,150</b>	<b>2,202,000</b>	<b>7,018,923</b>	<b>2,032,227</b>	

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Sector indicators	Target
# of WASH sector coordination mechanisms at nation and sub-national levels that are performing and fulfilling the 6 core function of a coordination platforms.	19
# of emergency affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water.	157,500
# of emergency affected population with access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services	157,500
# of emergency affected population provided with access to soap and other hygiene items and receive messages on safe hygiene practices	157,500
# of children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces.	60,938

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>83,548,946</b>	<b>20,141,895</b>	<b>57,791,285</b>	<b>5,615,766</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

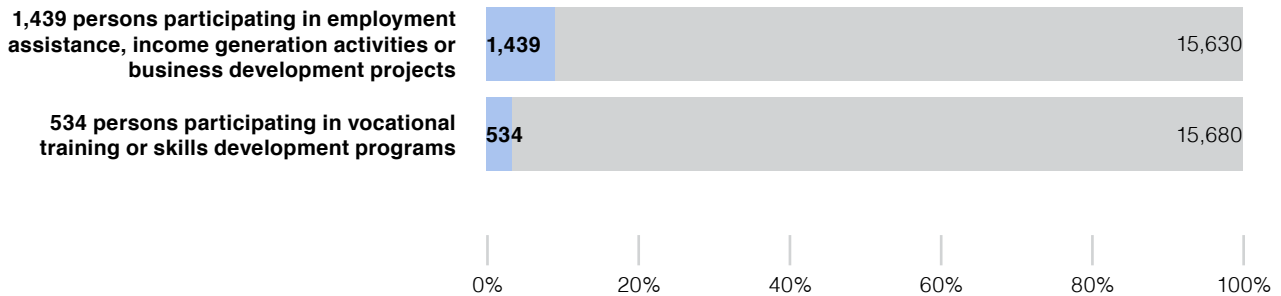
WASH in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	3,468,140
ACTED	1,034,482
DRC	2,770,000
FRC	2,481,000
IRW	1,667,917
NRC	1,724,138
PU-AMI	230,000
PWJ	1,510,000
QANDIL	1,037,932
QRC	2,858,000
SCI	2,800,000
THW	7,644,000
UNHABITAT	3,103,449
UNHCR	14,865,154
UNICEF	35,285,976
UPP	218,758
WHO	850,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,548,946</b>

# LIVELIHOODS

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	DRC, UNDP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Mercy Corps, ACTED-Reach, FAO, DRC, IRC, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, Kurds, Relief International, STC		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Provision of Individual Support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion 2. Access to on-the-job, post-secondary and vocational training		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$49,223,446	US\$0
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$49,223,446		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Shankar Chauhan, <a href="mailto:chauhan@unhcr.org">chauhan@unhcr.org</a> Mizuho Yokoi, <a href="mailto:mizuho.yokoi@undp.org">mizuho.yokoi@undp.org</a> Anubha Sood, <a href="mailto:anubha.sood@drciraq.dk">anubha.sood@drciraq.dk</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

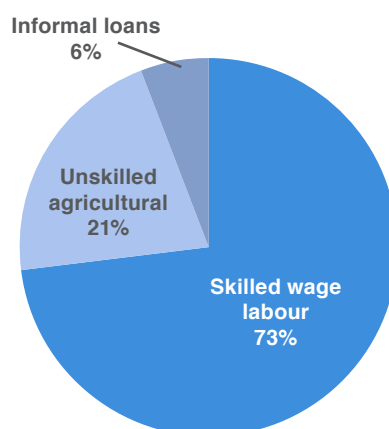
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	7,056
Syrian refugees out of camps	137,500	8,624
Host communities	N/A	N/A

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

**Iraq is the only country in the region that officially provides residency permits to the Syrian refugees** allowing free access to work opportunities. This allows a significant potential for humanitarian agencies to assist and support refugees to access the labour market and livelihood opportunities. **Access to gainful employment would allow lower dependency on assistance and decrease the overall humanitarian cost of the response.**

### Predominant sources of income for non-camp refugees



The economy in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has witnessed substantial economic growth in the past several years, in contrast to many other governorates in Iraq. Employment opportunities are mainly available in urban areas and are accessed predominantly by Syrians residing in the host-community, and to a lesser extent, those living in camps. Refugees living in remote areas (such as Gawilan and Basirma) are in a disadvantageous position due to distance and the additional burden of transportation costs.

According to the Needs Assessment conducted by REACH for camp-refugees in April 2014, **47 per cent of the respondents among camp residing refugees have reported no source of cash/income for their household.** The survey response in Basirma, Darashakran and Gawilan camps exhibit much lower figures of households having an income, 28 per cent, 35 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, which indicates refugees living in remote areas are in a disadvantageous position due to distance and the additional burden of transportation costs.

**Forty per cent of non-camp in Sulamaniya answered that they do not sufficient income to afford essential items** but only 21 per cent of the respondents in Dohuk reported the same (the average in three governorates: 30 per cent). A comprehensive labour market survey on the growing economic sectors in the Kurdistan Region, such as construction, services (hospitality and tourism) and agriculture is needed to be conducted, to ensure skill matching to secure sustainable income sources in future programming.

A special attention needs to be paid to the **refugees with vulnerability and special needs**, such as women, youth, and people with disability. The MSNA study indicates that only **18 per cent of female members of non-camp households are earning an income**. The Rapid Needs Assessment on refugees with disabilities in Domiz camp conducted by Handicap International in support of UNICEF indicates **99 per cent of refugees with disabilities were not working in comparison to 86 per cent of the non-disable control group**.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The policy of the Kurdistan Regional Government to grant residency permits (thus allowing access to employment opportunities) to Syrian refugees is strongly commended by the humanitarian community. Yet, **there is a need to advocate towards local authorities (ERC, DMC and SRC) for improving livelihoods through residence permits and through NGO access to households residing in non-camp areas**. The Government should be further encouraged to participate in the policy and operational side, particularly setting clarity on legal status for refugees engaging in economic activities.

The **involvement of the government would also ensure complementarity and sustainability of projects** by linking them with government development plans and employing available resources.

While the nature and type of projects that could be supported will depend on the needs and other factors, the following non-exhaustive list would be worthy to pursue: a) **micro-entrepreneurship** through micro-credit intervention; b) **provision of vocational training** based on market needs and to enhance their potential in accessing the labor market; c) implementation of livelihood projects **targeting both refugees and host communities**; d) **rehabilitation of infrastructure** and social service facilities such as schools, clinics/hospitals, and water/sanitation facilities. This would provide additional income to vulnerable populations from both displaced and hosting communities and concurrently improve the living conditions of both communities and enhance social cohesion and resilience.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Provision of individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Assessment of Labour Market Needs, Database of Skills & Businesses, Referral Hub for Job Placements	580	1,340	160	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	1,609,280		1,609,280		Mercy Corps, ACTED, DRC, UNESCO
Output 1.2 Increased Incomes for Syrian refugee households	2,032	3,668	1,096	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	8,433,600		8,433,600		DRC, IRC, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Small Businesses Promoted, Established & Sustained	5,292	16,924	2,420	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	16,865,600		16,865,600		Mercy Corps, DRC, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, IAO
Output 1.4 Income Generation/work opportunities through infrastructure investment	38,400	18,000	-	Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya	4,924,000		4,924,000		UNDP
<b>Total</b>					<b>31,832,480</b>		<b>31,832,480</b>		



Objective 2. Access to on the job, post-secondary and vocational training improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Assessment/ Mapping of vocational training needs	704	1,152		Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	187,760		187,760		ACTED, Mercy Corps, UNESCO
Output 2.2 Training Programmes: Vocational, Technical, On-the-Job, Business, Life Skills, Language - including some equipment	10,196	13,519	1,677	Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya Governorates	15,091,206		15,091,206		UNHCR, ACTED, KURDS, DRC, Relief International, Mercy Corps, STC, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO
Output 2.3 Technical & Organizational Capacity Building in TVET Centres				Erbil, Dohuk & Sulimaniya Governorates	2,112,000		2,112,000		DRC, UNHCR, UNESCO
<b>Total</b>					<b>17,390,966</b>		<b>17,390,966</b>		

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Sector indicators	Target
# of people placed in employment through job placement facilitation support	940
# of people participating in income generation activities (e.g., cash for work)	3,247
# of people received small business assistance	5,594

Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,223,446</b>	-	<b>49,223,446</b>	-

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

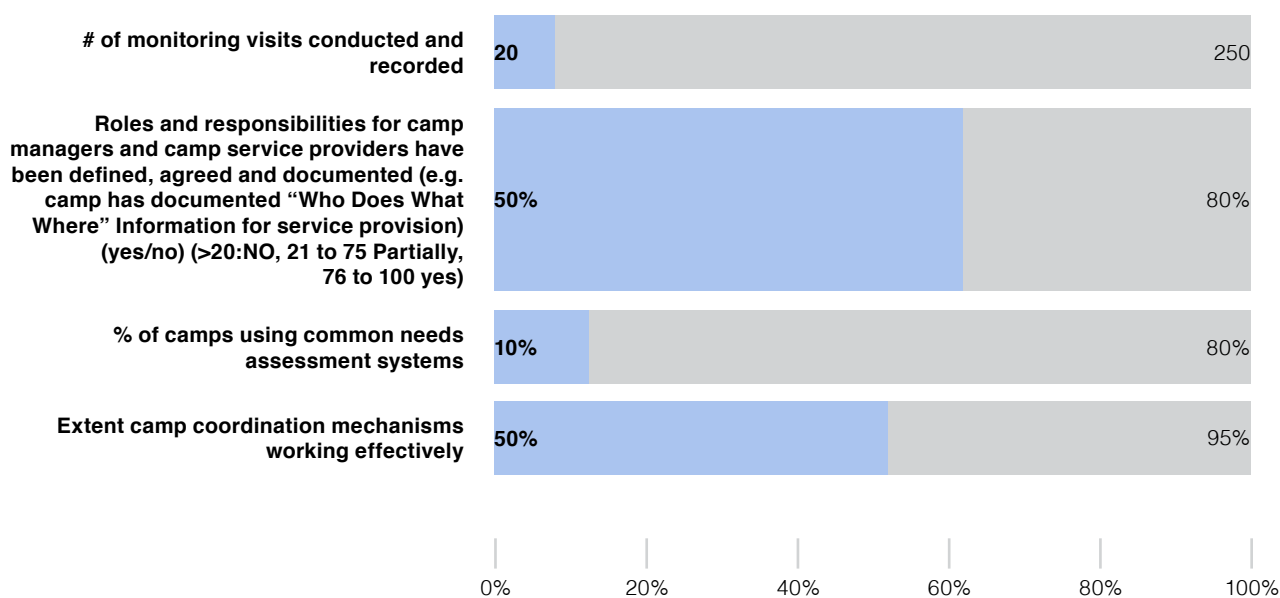
Livelihoods in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	600,000
DRC	3,944,000
FAO	1,249,600
IOM	10,368,000
IRC	7,208,600
KURDS	800,000
MC	1,265,680
RI	1,452,500
SCI	496,000
UNDP	6,444,000
UNESCO	8,576,998
UNHCR	6,818,068
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,223,446</b>

## CAMP MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Camp management and coordination refined and improved</li> <li>2. Coordination and partnerships strengthened</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$651,804	US\$14,330,387	US\$4,561,540
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$19,543,730		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Whycliffe Songwa, <a href="mailto:songwa@unhcr.org">songwa@unhcr.org</a>		
	Geoff Wordley, <a href="mailto:wordley@unhcr.org">wordley@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	112,500	112,500
Syrian refugees out of camps	N/A	N/A
Host communities	N/A	N/A

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

There are several actors providing essential intervention to the Syrians in the camps and the IDPs. These include representatives of the host population, Government departments, international organizations and some private firms coming with assistance intermittently. There is therefore the need for clear camp management responsibilities to be carried out by designated actors to ensure proper coordination in service delivery. **Effective camp management has been a gap in some camps which has led to a general lack of coordination among actors, wide gaps in service delivery, low participation of refugees in decision making structures and incomplete/unclear information dissemination.** As a result, efforts are being duplicated in the camp in some areas and entire sectors are being ignored. Refugees are incapable of accessing meaningful information and they do not have an opportunity to provide input into the decisions being made affecting their lives.

The establishment of Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) Sector Working Group will ensure on-site coordination of all activities and services in all Syrian refugee camps in Iraq. UNHCR through the camp management partners will coordinate the activities of each service provider to **ensure immediate responses are provided to the needs of the camp population.** Coordination and management will take place with all concerned humanitarian actors working in the camp, including UN agencies, NGOs, IOs and donors, as well as government and local authorities. UNHCR coordination efforts will always be provided in the sole interest of and in cooperation with the camp residents thus the refugees and IDPs to ensure a consistent and harmonized Camp Management approach across all the Syrian refugees and IDPs camps in Iraq.

Successful humanitarian response to both refugees and the internally displaced people depends on effective coordination, planning, information management and data analysis, and a commitment to set response priorities based on need. Through the Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group which was established in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (ISWG/KR-I) in December 2013, this will endeavour to provide technical leadership within the international humanitarian community in the KR-I in the functional areas. It provides a joint forum where both refugee and IDP/natural disaster issues can be discussed in a collaborative manner. This effort is based on the leadership and joint

decision of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq and the UNHCR Representative to Iraq to use one system for the coordination of the relevant issues.

**Actors on the ground in the KR-I are committed to avoiding the duplication of systems, time, and resources often found in contexts where both refugee and IDP crises are occurring simultaneously.** The ISWG effort in the KR-I is based on mutual respect for respective mandates and accountabilities, and is driven by a commitment to finding practical coordination solutions that work for the unique operational context in the KR-I.

### **Objectives:**

1. Coordinate the work of sectors around all the steps of the humanitarian response which require a joint approach, i.e. preparedness and contingency planning, needs assessment and analysis, strategic and operational planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring.
2. Ensure that UNHCR and the relevant partners receive the information and analysis they need on the refugee response respectively, to make informed strategic decisions and to conduct advocacy.
3. Coordinate the information management of sectors and to ensure a common baseline and situation analysis for the use by all sectors in their operation.
4. Maximize resources, identify strategic priorities for resources, minimize duplication and enhance complementarities between sectors.
5. Ensure the systematic mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues (e.g. age, gender, and environment) and cross-cluster issues (e.g. non-camp refugees, cash transfers) across the response.

(The above five points are common to both a refugee response, under UNHCR leadership and accountability, and an IDP/natural disaster response, under HC/HCT leadership and accountability. The specific vehicles for how the above objectives will be carried out may differ between the refugee response and the IDP response.)

## Roles, Responsibilities and Reporting Lines

A camp management structure will be carried out to ensure clear coordination roles and responsibilities to enable the Syrians refugees in the camps to have access to their basic human rights and access to humanitarian services in various sectors, consistency and common standards applied in all camps and follow up on the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues including protection, environment, HIV/AIDS and age, gender and diversity. Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers will be defined, agreed and documented.

UNHCR will collaborate with its partners and the local authorities **to coordinate assistance provided to the beneficiary population, working with the Syrian refugees, NGOs, UN agencies and local authorities as well as any other relevant stakeholders**, in order to assure the needs of the refugees are met by the international community; services delivered are not duplicated; gaps in services are identified; and all services meet the identified standards. This includes supporting strong linkages and coordination with all partners in the camp and maintaining an open dialogue with the refugee population at all times.

UNHCR will coordinate regularly through Camp Administration Meetings involving the ERC, DMC in Duhok, and Government Emergency Cells (GEC) in Sulaymaniyah and Anbar, respective Mayors, and the heads of Asayeesh, the heads of the Police, the Camp Administrators, partner representatives, and other stakeholders. The Sector Working Group will also be organized as necessary to respond to evolving needs and ensure aid delivery is coordinated. It includes but is not limited to the following:

- Coordination of humanitarian activities implemented by different actors in all the camps in KRI;
- Facilitate regular camp coordination meetings (predominantly on a fortnightly basis), taking minutes and coordinating actions among stakeholders;
- Provide and update the Indicator Matrix, the 3W Stakeholder, Contact List and the meeting minutes on behalf of UNHCR;
- Facilitating the harmonization and the appliance of common operational standards and practices for all humanitarian actors operating in the camps. Monitoring the use of minimum international standards in the construction of the camps under the supervision and coordination of UNHCR Technical unit;
- Facilitating dialogue, understanding and joint initiatives/activities between Syrian refugees and host communities;
- Facilitate capacity building and training local authority officials and staff of UNHCR partners to strengthen their operational capacities in camp management and general coordination, etc.

UNHCR is accountable for ensuring an appropriate response to refugees in Iraq. It is responsible for providing leadership to the strategic planning process. UNHCR works with partner UN Agencies and the NGO community to define the overall vision and prioritization for relevant refugee interventions and to oversee the refugee programme activities. UNHCR ensures the strategy is based on a thorough protection analysis and developed through consultation with the broadest range of humanitarian actors, and then implemented and monitored.

### **Community Outreach and Mass Information**

UNHCR in collaboration with the Sector Working Group partners will disseminate information such as service delivery, policy changes and relocations to the camp community, through a combination of static and mobile mechanisms, utilizing a combination of and other partner NGO outreach teams in all the camps in Iraq. UNHCR's mass information objective seeks to fill any information vacuum, distribute necessary knowledge and prevent the spread of misinformation. UNHCR and partners will use different channels to disseminate information supervised by UNHCR Information Management teams and trained NGO Community Mobilisers assigned with mass-information responsibilities.

### **Camp Governance and Refugee Community Coordination**

UNHCR will endeavour to establish community-driven camp coordination structures through an inclusive refugee leadership involving women and youth. This will facilitate effective communication between refugees and all partners as well as promoting empowerment of refugees to be part of decision making that affects their own lives. Syrians will also be mobilized to strengthen social protection in the camp through community groups. Positions in the camp committee will be voluntary (i.e. unpaid) though limited incentives will be provided through phone cards, stationery and visibility material.

At the camp level, UNHCR will establish a Camp Representative Committee (CRC), dedicated Women Committee and Youth Committees. The Committees will voice women's and youth's specific concerns to camp authorities and humanitarian actors and will be provided each one with clear Terms of Reference adapted to the committee's respective objectives and the Code of Conduct will be introduced. The respective committees will be trained in community representation and will also contribute to disseminating information to the camp population following the stakeholder meetings they attend, giving feedback and following-up on agreed actions. This will make on-going efforts to facilitate the members' ownership of decision making procedures, meeting procedures (in terms of encouraging the committees to issue agendas prior to meetings, keep and endorse records/minutes) and monitoring procedures.



UNHCR and partners including the local authorities' representatives in the camps will establish a dedicated Complaints and Feedback Mechanism in the camps, which will be independently monitored by a dedicated staff. This will ensure compliance with international standards of accountability and conduct towards target communities. UNHCR and partners will be responsible for running the complaints desks; gathering information from complaints boxes and consultation meetings; maintaining the Complaints Registration Database; following up actionable complaints and, if necessary establishing referral mechanisms with partner organizations; and providing regular reporting and feedback to Camp Coordination, Camp Management and the relevant Field/protection staff.

### **Maintenance and Upgrading of Camp Facilities**

This outcome seeks to ensure that camp infrastructure meets the needs of Syrian refugees and the humanitarian community. The majority of this objective will be undertaken through Cash-For-Work (CFW) utilizing Syrian refugees residing in the camps. CFW will be paid using the harmonized rates. Day labour will be utilized for camp maintenance and repairs, such as preparing primary and secondary drainage, setting up tents/shelters, one-off extraordinary maintenance or construction of common infrastructure. Gender equity will be maintained for all day labor activities where feasible.

This component will also include a component for environmental management through the planting and maintaining of trees in all the camps in KR-I. This will act as a modality through which soil erosion by both wind and rainfall can be curbed and water absorption will be facilitated. CFW teams will be provided with necessary equipment and pre-grown saplings to be planted throughout the camp and cared for. Through this greening initiative, the overall aesthetic of the camp will generate a sense of ownership and belonging for beneficiaries whilst providing a dignified source of income for individuals involved in its activity. The maintenance and upgrading of facilities in the camps will consist of:

- Coordinating with the respective Mayors and relevant local authorities for upkeep of roads and general maintenance of the Camps;
- Cash-For-Work programme for soft upkeep of camps through upkeep of roads and drainage, etc, as defined in discussions with partners and local authorities;
- Environmental improvement through planting of trees.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

Sector Working Group liaises with Government structures according to the topic and governorate where intervention is implemented.

Multi sector assessment structures, as well as Information management Unit, Planning and Analysis and Mass information contributes to guarantee higher levels of cost efficiency during the intervention of all sectors and partners, providing harmonization in the planning and monitoring tools for all stakeholders (Participating NGOs as implementing and operational partners included as well as government structures in each camp).

A permanent update of a What-Where-Who (3Ws) mapping is implemented in monthly basis in order to revise accountability levels.

As several times mentioned during this document, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) is on-going. These assessments will allow all sectors to systematically assess the needs of both camp and non-camp refugees.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Camp management and coordination refined and improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 Information management systems, incl. needs assessment and monitoring, are integrated across camps	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,952,032	651,804	1,534,928	765,300	UNHCR
Output 1.2 Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and service providers defined and agreed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	7,539,518		7,117,714	421,804	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>10,491,550</b>	<b>651,804</b>	<b>8,652,642</b>	<b>1,187,104</b>	

Objective 2. Coordination and partnerships strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	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 2.2 Collection, collation and dissemination of information by partners harmonized	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,338,441		1,494,832	843,609	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,338,441</b>		<b>1,494,832</b>	<b>843,609</b>	

Objective 3. Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	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 Financial control assured	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	2,065,413		1,221,804	843,609	UNHCR
Output 3.2 General project management services provided	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	3,382,913		2,539,304	843,609	UNHCR
Output 3.3 Monitoring conducted	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dohuk, Erbil & Sulimaniya	1,265,413		421,804	843,609	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,713,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,182,912</b>	<b>2,530,827</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively	95
% of camps using common needs assessments systems	80
Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented (e.g. camp has documented "Who Does What Where" Information for service provision) (yes/no)	Partially
# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded	250

Camp Management & Coordination - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19,543,730</b>	<b>651,804</b>	<b>14,330,386</b>	<b>4,561,540</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

Camp management in Iraq (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
UNHCR	19,543,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,543,730</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	10,605,740
ACTED	9,741,484
DRC	19,074,318
EMERGENCY	125,000
FAO	3,739,435
FRC	2,481,000
HAI	400,000
HI	1,271,932
IMC	603,000
INTERSOS	1,303,857
IOM	25,468,000
IRC	15,133,839
IRW	1,667,917
JIM-NET	173,000
KURDS	1,300,000
MAG	1,500,000
MC	5,552,115
NRC	12,766,499
PU-AMI	500,000
PWJ	2,110,000
QANDIL	1,037,932
QRC	2,858,000
RI	1,452,500
SCI	10,888,968
SCI KR-I	150,000
STEP	281,800
TDHI	350,000
TGH	1,638,000
THW	7,644,000
UNDP	10,381,810
UNESCO	16,532,460
UNFPA	7,460,000
UNHABITAT	9,296,850
UNHCR	131,280,080
UNICEF	62,407,116
UPP	1,803,208
WARVIN	259,000
WC-UK	499,000
WFP	82,569,052
WHO	9,733,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Agency	Total 2014
Protection	55,372,676
Education	37,921,913
Food	87,011,850
CRI	56,297,679
WASH	83,548,946
Shelter	57,289,572
Livelihoods	49,223,446
Health and Nutrition	27,830,600
CMCC	19,543,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Egypt

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Egypt

Mid-Year Update

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# Egypt Response Plan

## Chapter Overview



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

### Revised Refugee Planning Figures

	Syrian Refugees
<b>1 January 2014</b>	131,707
<b>1 June 2014</b>	137,472
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	140,000

## OVERALL SITUATION

Increasing numbers of Syrian refugees began fleeing to Egypt in early 2013 due to the lower cost of living and a favorable protection environment, including access to public education and health care. Due to security concerns, the Government enacted a visa regime in July 2013, resulting in limited new arrivals since then. Hostility toward Syrians has increased and there has been a shift in the level of sympathy afforded to them. The recent instability and social unrest may be coming to an end with the election of a new President. Nonetheless, refugees are likely to continue to resort to illegal means to depart by sea and seek protection elsewhere.

As of 1 June, Egypt hosted 137,472 registered Syrian refugees, representing around 5 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. Forty-nine per cent of Syrian refugees in Egypt are women and more than 43 per cent are children.

The government of Egypt has continued to support both registered and unregistered Syrians in Egypt upholding earlier commitments to provide Syrians with access to public health, education, and higher education services on equal footing with Egyptians and at the same minimal cost, despite the already heavy strain on these public sectors. According to the Ministry of Education, the decision to provide free public schooling to Syrians in Egypt, cost the Ministry USD 1.3 million for the school year of 2012/2013, which went up to USD 12 million for the current school year 2013/2014 after the mass arrival of Syrians during the course of 2013.

The number of Syrian refugees foreseen by end-2014 has been revised down to 140,000 from 250,000 people.

Five sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Egypt, six UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration and three international NGOs as well as implementing partners, refugees, and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Egypt and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

This update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

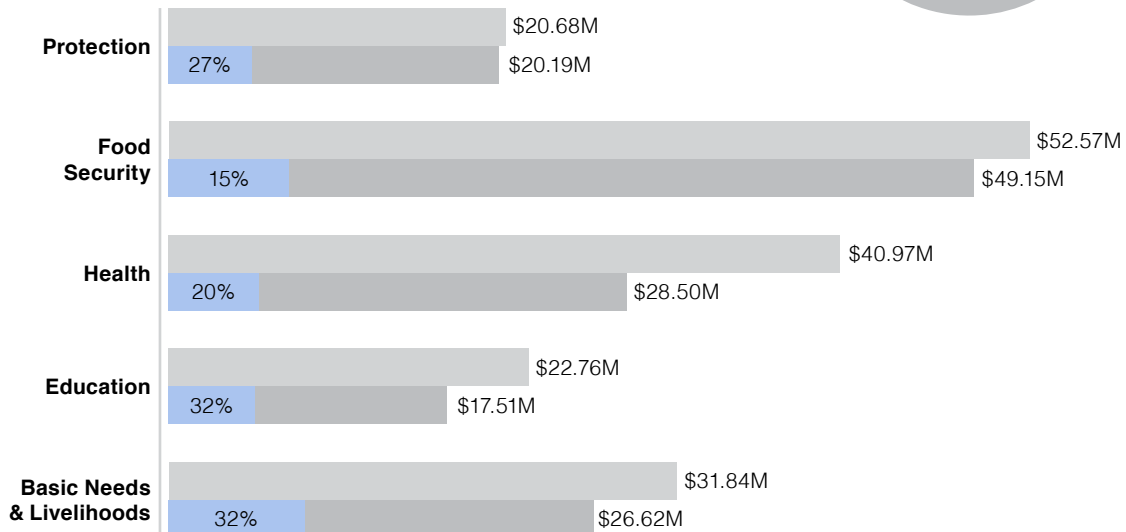
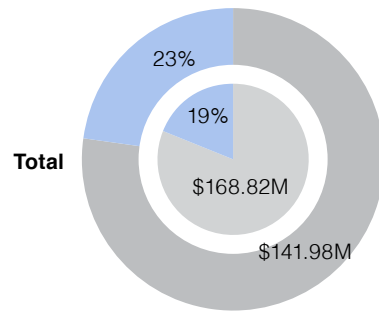
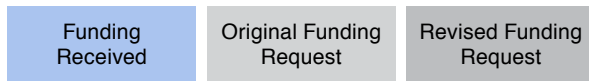
## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

- Improved access to basic health and education services through coordination and capacity building for selected government ministries.
- Save lives by enhancing targeting of assistance and follow-up of most vulnerable cases.
- Enhanced access to livelihoods and skills training both to enhance self-reliance in Egypt and to prepare for eventual return to Syria.
- Promote coexistence between Syrian communities and their Egyptian hosts.
- Increase communication and participatory assessments with refugee communities including in areas outside Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.
- Coordinated protection response with particular emphasis on child protection, SGBV and prevention of irregular migration.





## Funding Status



## Consequences of Underfunding

- 700 individuals and families in detention for illegal departure and entry will not be assisted with food, medical care and NFIs or have access to legal assistance while in detention and after release from detention.
- 50,000 people face eviction from their rented apartments.
- 30,000 fewer refugees and 600,000 fewer Egyptians benefit from community-support projects.

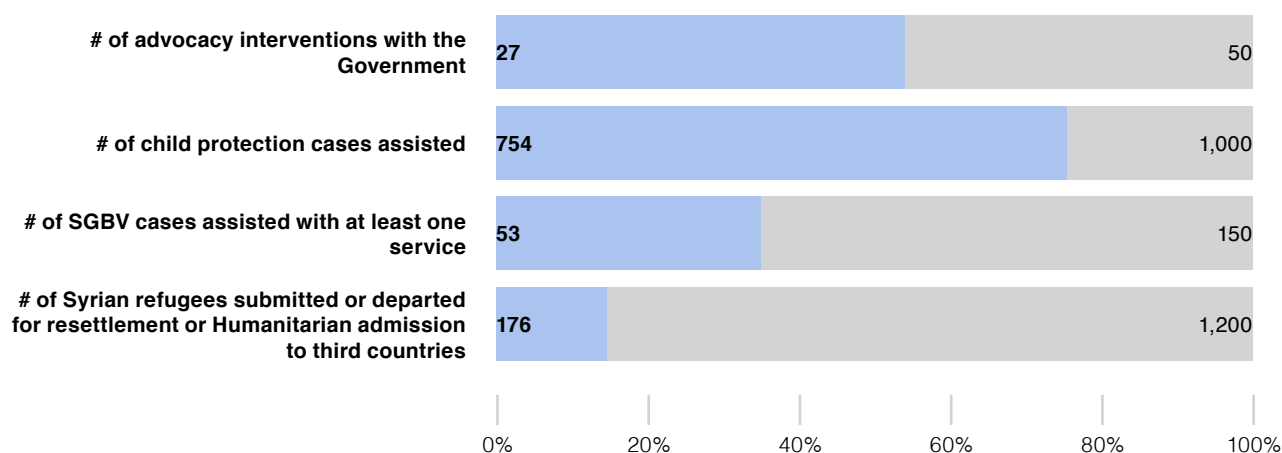
# Sector working group responses

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Terre des Hommes (TDH), Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Save the Children, Plan International, CARE International, UNICEF, UNFPA and Tadamon		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights respected.</li> <li>2. SGBV prevention and response expanded and strengthened.</li> <li>3. Protection of children expanded and strengthened.</li> <li>4. Durable solutions increased and protection space maintained.</li> <li>5. Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$12,776,661	US\$5,783,202	US\$1,634,100
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$20,193,963		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Maria Bances del Rey, <a href="mailto:bances@unhcr.org">bances@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	140,000
Host communities	800,000	600,000

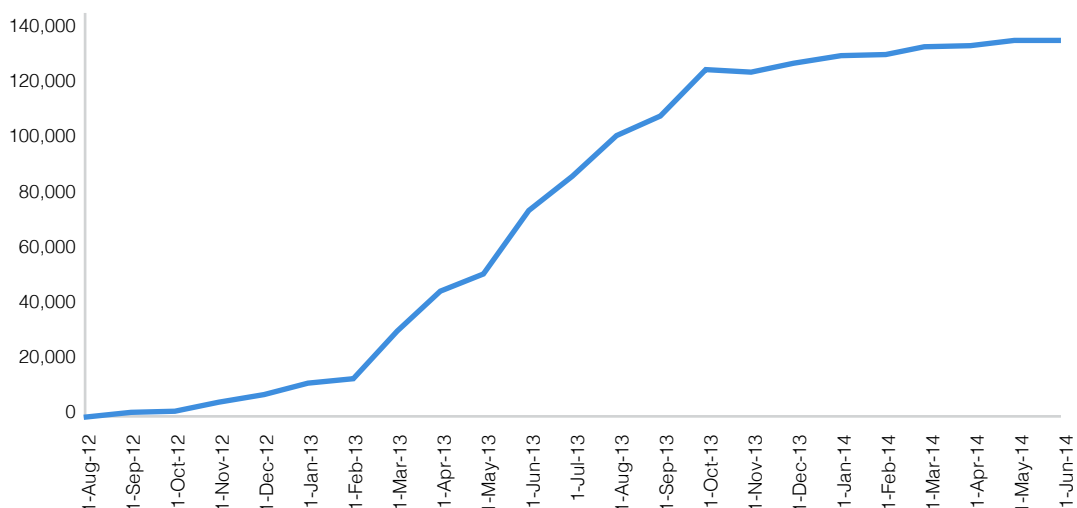
### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

As of 1 June 2014, 137,472 Syrian refugees had registered with UNHCR in Egypt. During the first five months of 2014, the total number of newly registered refugees was 7,113, a significant decrease compared to the last half of 2013. This decrease is mainly attributed to the change of Government policies, the introduction of a visa regime for Syrians in July 2013 and the deteriorating security and socio-economic situation in the country. While the number of expected Syrian refugees has been revised down to 140,000 from 250,000, protection challenges and needs remain largely unchanged. A number of Syrians continue to leave Egypt, sometimes resorting to illegal means by sea in an attempt to seek protection elsewhere.

RRP partners will need to increase measures to maintain adequate protection space and counter negative perceptions among the host community and within the media. Heightened advocacy with the government will remain key, followed by a focus on the media and donor community to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response. Awareness raising activities and community outreach need to be scaled to target refugee leaders and communities, community-based organizations, community-based protection networks (CBPNs), new RRP partner staff, and relevant government

#### Registered Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2012 to 2014



authorities. Regular protection monitoring and the organization of focus group discussions or participatory assessment with refugees will need to be reinforced and expanded outside Greater Cairo by UNHCR and partners.

Verification of Syrian refugees started in May 2014 and the consolidation of biometrics remain a core component of the registration that will provide updated data to improve identification of vulnerable individuals and facilitate the referral and access to services, protection and solutions. In order to ensure unified and comprehensive use of ProGRES database for the collection of data and identification of vulnerabilities in 2014, UNHCR will reinforce training of staff and partners to ensure a unified and comprehensive use of ProGRES. Registration centers in Cairo and Alexandria will be consolidated and mobile registration to remote areas will be enhanced. Asylum-seeker cards will continue to be issued to all refugees above 12 years.

Administrative and arbitrary detentions continue to be a concern for Syrian refugees, not only due to illegal departures, but also for those not able to regularize their residence in Egypt. Although a positive trend by the authorities has been observed since the beginning of 2014 to release Syrians registered with UNHCR that were arrested due to the expiration or lack of residence permits or irregular departures or entry, administrative and arbitrary detention continues to be a concern. Since January 2014, UNHCR is aware of the arrest of 325 Syrian individuals in Egypt for attempting to depart the country by sea in an irregular manner. The number of spontaneous departures to third countries, mostly by sea, is expected to continue in view of the difficult economic situation in Egypt, shrinking protection space, and improving weather conditions. Provision of coordinated legal and humanitarian assistance to refugees involved in irregular movements needs to continue and provision of legal services outside Cairo and Alexandria needs to be addressed.

Advocacy with the Egyptian Government and judiciary needs to continue, particularly in relation to a more flexible implementation of the existing visa restrictions for Syrian nationals, preventing arbitrary arrests, detention and deportation of Syrians involved in forgery of visas or in irregular departure or entry, and promoting their release from detention and the regularization of their residency in Egypt. Monitoring of entry points to the country needs to be enhanced to allow Syrians access to territory, address the needs of those detained for illegal entry and departure, and prevent forcible returns and deportation to third countries. UNHCR also continues to seek clarification from the Egyptian Authorities on residency requirements and particularly on how Syrians can renew their expired residency permits without fear of deportation.

Resettlement will remain a protection tool for especially vulnerable refugees in 2014, with UNHCR increasing its resettlement processing capacity throughout 2014.

## **Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

Regarding the response to SGBV, the capacity and expertise of national authorities remains limited, aggravated by the absence of national legislation in particular relating to domestic violence. Although psychosocial support remains a need, its provision is limited to Greater Cairo, Alexandria and to a limited extent in Damietta. Efforts will continue to focus on training and capacity building activities, as well as expansion of assistance and legal and psychological aid beyond Greater Cairo and Alexandria and to ensure that such services reach a highly dispersed refugee population. Community-based protection networks, particularly outside Greater Cairo, need to be strengthened to better mitigate the risks of SGBV. RRP partners are consolidating the standard operating procedures and further developing referral pathways for SGBV survivors, through the SGBV working group.

## **Protecting Children**

Around 43 per cent of the Syrians registered in Egypt are children, and 671 of them are unaccompanied or separated. Financial assistance, housing support and income generation remain high priorities as well as lack of access to sufficient protective and child-friendly spaces. This has affected the well-being of children, their attendance at school and their increased exposure to various protection risks, including labour exploitation and education, health and nutrition related risks. The expansion of services and child-friendly spaces and increased presence of partners beyond Greater Cairo remains a priority. Psychosocial support to children as well as assistance programs for children with disabilities has been identified as an area in need of expansion. Programming for adolescents and youth remains a challenge and will need to be increased, in particular to target those children out-of-school. Capacity will be increased to conduct Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children.

## **Community support projects**

Community support projects (CSPs) are planned and implemented in host communities benefitting both Egyptian and refugees of all nationalities. These projects cover basic urban services, livelihoods, sports and youth development activities as well as upgrading the educational spaces in local public schools that accommodate a big number of Syrian and other refugee students.

For focused or small group activities, the beneficiaries are selected based on needs and vulnerability. In general, however, the approach is area or community-based where majority if not all members of the community or area of coverage would benefit. With the majority of refugees living in urban or peri-urban areas, the delivery of basic services is mainly done through the existing government facilities, thus it is critical to support and expand these facilities and services. In the absence of a Comprehensive Needs Assessment, a mapping of needs and resources is being carried out for proper planning and effective implementation. Further, a vulnerability map is also being prepared that will serve as the initial basis in prioritizing areas of CSP activities.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

As basic needs are mainly met through existing government facilities, continued support to and expansion of these facilities and services are crucial. Community support projects (CSP) are planned and implemented in host communities benefitting both Egyptians and refugees. For focused or small group activities, the beneficiaries are selected based on needs and vulnerability. With participation of host community, the mapping of needs and resources is being carried out to prioritize areas of CSP activities and inform plans and programmes by RRP partners.

The Government's involvement in the coordination of the response has been limited to discussions regarding the coordination of the CSPs, where good relationships have been established with both Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Local Development which are responsible for managing urban services in both existing and new Egyptian cities. Coordination with line ministries has also been established for projects that require approvals from them. At the local level, authorities are more involved in the implementation of programmes for refugees and host communities. One of the constraints that UNHCR faces in regards to the timely implementation of CSPs is the additional permission required from the Ministry of Social Solidarity for NGOs to work with Syrian refugees. This is also hampered by the lengthy clearance and procedures of monetary transfers from the government for registered NGOs as well as the ongoing change in composition of the government itself. Humanitarian actors are working to ensure that the Government is informed of the programmes implemented, including cash assistance. A Social Solidarity Programme is carried out for destitute Egyptian nationals, and humanitarian actors are assessing the possibility of future inclusion of refugees into this programme.

The level of funding so far received in the RRP6 is very low (10 per cent), affecting the sustainability of assistance provided, including cash interventions. If funding levels remain low, the sequence of projects implemented to assist refugees and host communities will be affected. Co-existence will become harder as time passes by with no political solution to the Syrian crisis within sight and with refugees striving to become self-sustained. Community support projects will continue to assist communities to work together and show the benefits of maintaining a peaceful relationship.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Systematic monitoring of borders and detention centres improved and expanded		1,500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	931,808	689,808	120,000	122,000	UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF
Output 1.2 Advocacy conducted		150,000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1,302,432	1,200,000	52,432	50,000	UNHCR, IOM,
Output 1.3 Registration maintained, verification conducted and profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken in order to determine extent of basic rights respected		138,000 verified and 12,000 newly registered		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2,156,514	1,372,774	400,000	383,740	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>4,390,754</b>	<b>3,262,582</b>	<b>572,432</b>	<b>555,740</b>	

Objective 2. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Refugees and local women and girls have increased access to safe spaces		3,100	1,340	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	852,454	406,227	279,736	166,491	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
Output 2.2 Survivors of SGBV can access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psychosocial, health, justice and security through ethical referrals and quality case management		28,044	8,211	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	1,052,164	626,082	230,000	196,082	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
Output 2.3 Positive coping mechanisms and risk prevention regarding SGBV are encouraged through community based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers		2,510	550	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	819,288		456,001	363,287	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, CARE International
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,723,906</b>	<b>1,032,309</b>	<b>965,737</b>	<b>725,860</b>	



Objective 3. Child protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened with a particular focus on children at risk.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Community based child protection and psychosocial support structures established and functioning		39,150	11,410	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	3,190,000	1,854,250	1,223,250	112,500	UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF
Output 3.2 Structures for identification of children at risk established and response services provided		10,300	3,950	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1,265,000	1,115,000	150,000		UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF
Output 3.3 Best interest determination process established and operational		700	0	Cairo, Alexandria	50,000	40,000	10,000		UNHCR
Output 3.4 Capacity development supported		5,590	5,030	Cairo, Alexandria	195,000	20,000		175,000	UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International, UNICEF
Output 3.5 Strengthening highly vulnerable families with children		2,500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2,000,000	2,000,000			UNICEF, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,700,000</b>	<b>5,029,250</b>	<b>1,383,250</b>	<b>287,500</b>	

Objective 4. Durable solutions are made available to Syrian refugees.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Capacity development supported to improve public attitude towards persons of concern		6,300	5,300	Cairo, Alexandria	258,307	110,500	147,807		UNHCR, CARE International, Save the Children
Output 4.2 Cases eligible for possible resettlement are identified		12,010	0	Cairo, Alexandria	1,342,019		0		UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,600,327</b>	<b>1,452,519</b>	<b>147,807</b>		

Objective 5. Community participation and empowerment strengthened and expanded.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Community self-management supported including through psychosocial support and peaceful co-existence projects implemented		50,610	600,000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	4,631,607	2,000,000	2,631,607		UNHCR, CARE, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF, IOM, Plan International
Output 5.2 Participatory approach implemented		150,000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	45,000		45,000		UNHCR
Output 5.3 Community leadership and decision-making supported		180		Cairo, Alexandria, Menay	102,369		37,369	65,000	UNHCR, CARE International
<b>Total</b>					<b>4,778,976</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>65,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of detainees monitored and recorded by age, gender, specific needs and legal representation, social support material assistance provided;	1,500
# of persons of concern individually registered with level 3 data	80,000
# of safe and/or protective spaces established	20
% of survivors reporting SGBV: access case management and specialised services	90%
% of UA/SC for whom best interest processes initiated completed	90%
# of Community Support Projects (CSPs) implemented	80
# cases identified and submitted for resettlement	1,200
# advocacy interventions with the Government	10

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>20,193,963</b>	<b>12,776,661</b>	<b>5,783,202</b>	<b>1,634,100</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

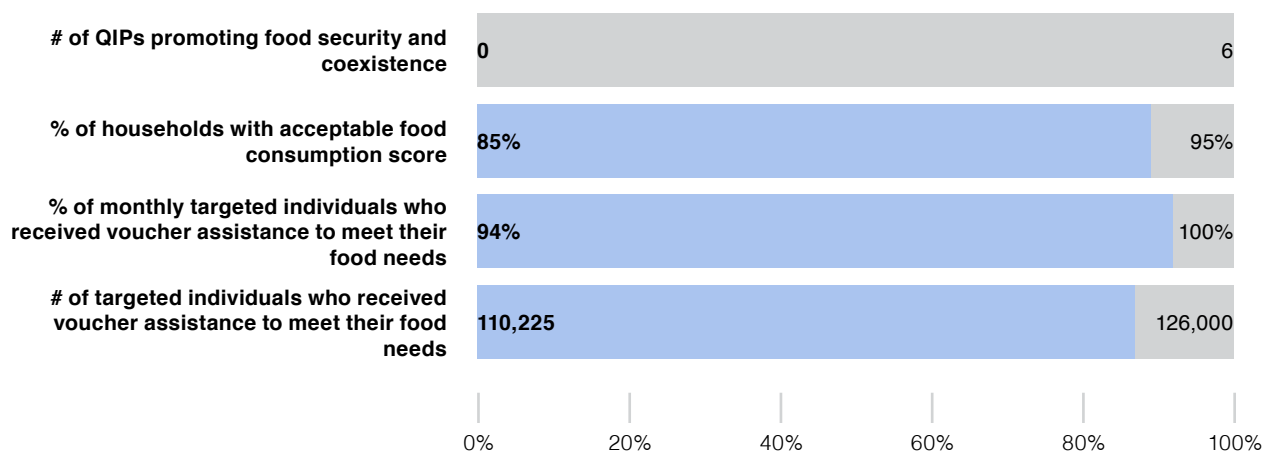
Protection in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	487,500
PLAN	277,500
SCI	585,000
UNFPA	295,000
UNHCR	15,293,963
UNICEF	3,255,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,193,963</b>

# FOOD SECURITY

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agency</b>	UN World Food Programme (WFP)		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC), UNHCR, UNRWA, and Save the Children International		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives and ensure food security of targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria.</li> <li>2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$48,786,454	US\$0	US\$365,940
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$49,152,394		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Koryun ALAVERDYAN, <a href="mailto:koryun.alaverdyan@wfp.org">koryun.alaverdyan@wfp.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	120,000
Host communities	126,000	126,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria	6,000	6,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current Situation & Needs Overview

Since the start of its food voucher assistance to Syrian refugees in February 2013, WFP Egypt was able to scale-up assistance from 7,000 Syrian refugees to 96,290 refugees, including over 3,600 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), as of the end of April 2014. Following joint assessments and monitoring in coordination with UNHCR, recipients of vouchers were prioritized in geographically poorer parts of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Tanta, in addition to vulnerable households in surrounding areas.

The joint needs assessment for Syrian refugees conducted in September 2013 found that 27 per cent of respondents said they had insufficient food availability in their household over the last seven day while 46 per cent said they had barely sufficient food. Men and women in the focus group discussions noted high food prices in Egypt that made it difficult to access diversified foods and resorted to negative coping strategies such as selling assets, reducing the number of meals eaten and not purchasing more expensive foods (e.g. meat, chicken and fish). The reduction in meals was consistent with the needs assessment household questionnaires that found 67 per cent are eating two meals a day with some households only eating one (4 per cent). In the focus group discussions, men emphasised the lack of livelihood opportunities and high rental costs as the main contributors to insufficient or barely sufficient food availability while the women added concerns about poor nutrition. Girls and boys expressed that the food they are eating is lower quality and quantity than in Syria (and rarely includes meat or fruit) due to lower household incomes. Unless food assistance is properly targeted and sustained, the potential for increased vulnerability, malnutrition and exploitation will be high in the refugee population, especially among women, children, elderly and sick.

“The Status of Poverty and Food Security in Egypt: Analysis and Policy Recommendations – Preliminary Summary Report” released by WFP and the Government of Egypt identified 13.7 million Egyptians or a three per cent increase from 2009 to 2011 as food insecure - reinforcing the importance of ongoing beneficiary targeting as well as the need to support host communities to not exacerbate existing tensions between the two groups.

The number of registered refugees in Egypt has been stabilising since the end of 2013, although a slight increase is still seen. As a result, the planning figure has been reduced by 44 per cent from 250,000 to 140,000 by the end of 2014. WFP has also adjusted its planning figures accordingly, and is now planning to assist 120,000 Syrian refugees (80 per cent of the total number) by the end of the year. In addition, WFP will assist 6,000 PRS (100 per cent of the expected total PRS population) by December 2014 in partnership with UNWRA.

WFP is using paper vouchers in Alexandria, Damietta and Tanta, while in Greater Cairo WFP has recently shifted to electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) through Carrefour chain with about 15 shops in greater Cairo. The e-vouchers are automatically uploaded each month with a value of US\$30 (200 EGP) per person which is equivalent of the paper vouchers' value. Newly registered beneficiaries in greater Cairo are also using paper vouchers due to the printing lead time of the Carrefour e-voucher. Since the start of the EMOP in Egypt (February 2013) up to the end of April 2014, WFP has injected over US\$ 22 million into the local economy through the food voucher modality. Beneficiaries can redeem their vouchers (both paper and e-cards) in 34 shops in greater Cairo, Damietta, Alexandria and Tanta. The shops are located close to beneficiary concentrations as well as WFP distribution points.

WFP and UNHCR are discussing the possibility of moving to a common assistance delivery platform (OneCard system), which will provide beneficiaries through a single card with the means to cover their food, cash and other NFI needs. The OneCard would be available to all humanitarian agencies planning for either electronic vouchers or cash transfers to beneficiaries in Egypt and it is anticipated to be launched by the end of 2014.

The other proposed assistance is community-driven Community Support Projects (CSPs) in the poorest host communities experiencing a high concentration of Syrian refugees. The CSPs would be small-scale, low-cost and rapidly implemented projects intended to assist in relieving the rising tensions between the host community and the Syrian refugees by addressing jointly expressed needs in the community. CSPs in key locations would be identified in partnership with UNHCR, host communities, NGO partners and refugee communities, and implemented through INGOs targeting a combination of social improvements, livelihood options and co-existence support. The CSPs would be made equally accessible by women, men - and boys and girls of an appropriate age in relation to the particular project - with training provided equitably. Linkages with existing government or partner programmes, projects or safety nets systems will be the preferred option. The projects, unlike the current voucher distributions, would be intended as high visibility work to promote associated benefits of hosting Syrian refugees in the community.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

UNHCR and partners, together with WFP, are currently preparing a joint multi-sector household-level vulnerability assessments to ensure the most vulnerable and food-insecure refugees are targeted and supported in a sustained manner. This assessment will form the basis of shifting from geographical targeting to vulnerability targeting which is planned to start in the second half of 2014. The vulnerability assessment will include vulnerable refugees beyond the geographically areas where WFP is now providing assistance, and will cover the whole country.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Save lives and maintain food security.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Targeted food-insecure refugees receive monthly food assistance through vouchers		120,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	\$46,031,121	\$46,031,121			Organisation for the Development of Women and Children, UNHCR and Save the Children
		6,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	\$2,755,333	\$2,755,333			UNRWA
<b>Total</b>		<b>126,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>48,786,454</b>	<b>48,786,454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 2. Assist vulnerable populations in host communities by relieving tensions resulting from increased refugee presence and competition for resources.								
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 1.2 Community Support Projects are completed in the host community		126,000		Country wide (including greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Tanta)	365,940		365,940	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>		<b>126,000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>365,940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365,940</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
Number of Syrian refugees (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	120,000
Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria (women, girls, boys and men) assisted with food vouchers per month	6,000
Number of Community Support Projects completed	6

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,152,394</b>	<b>48,786,454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365,940</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY**

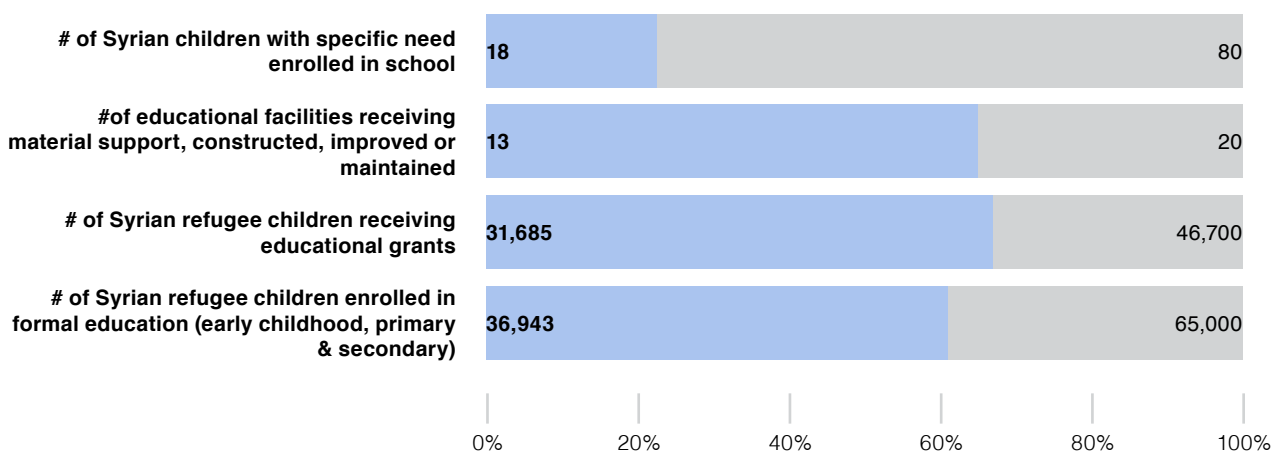
Food in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
WFP	49,152,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,152,394</b>

## EDUCATION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Tadamon, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Plan International		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal).</li> <li>2. Quality education in protective learning environment.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$10,330,171	US\$5,564,000	US\$1,620,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$17,514,171		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Mohammed Shawky, <a href="mailto:shawkym@unhcr.org">shawkym@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	65,000	65,000
Host communities	200,000	85,000

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs Overview

There are 59,196 registered Syrian refugee children in Egypt, of which some 49,900 are school age children. The Government of Egypt has extended full and free access to Syrians to primary and secondary education, and estimates that over 46,500 Syrian children are attending school, indicating that both registered and unregistered Syrians are attending school. 35,000 children attend kindergarten and primary school while the remaining 11,500 attend secondary school. The high enrolment rate is confirmed by a recent survey by Catholic Relief Services (CRS)<sup>1</sup>, which found that 76 per cent of Syrian registered children going to school are enrolled in public primary and secondary schools, 19 per cent in private schools, and some three per cent attending community and special needs schools. Among the countries in the region, Egypt has among the highest enrolment rates, 63% for early childhood Education, 85% for Primary Education and 70% for Secondary Education.



Children learn the Arabic alphabet in a UNICEF-supported kindergarten for Syrian refugee children, in the city of Giza, capital of Giza Governorate. UNICEF is providing educational materials, classroom furniture and teacher-training to promote child-centered learning in kindergarten classrooms. The first 12 UNICEF-supported classrooms, serving 300 children ages 3-5 years, opened in October, including in Giza Governorate. Some 230 children have been enrolled to date. Copyright UNICEF/Abdel Wahab

<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>.

Nonetheless, RRP partners report that more efforts are needed to ensure that Egyptian public schools are able to cope with the increased number of students. There are a total of 17,000 primary and 2,500 secondary public schools in Egypt serving over 15 million Egyptian students, while Syrian refugee children are enrolled in some 60-100 schools throughout the country. Some schools are saturated with high numbers of Syrian students, and some have already doubled their number of students. Low salaries and high teacher absenteeism further contribute to challenges in the in the public school system. Assistance to the Ministry of Education (MoE) is crucial to ensure that refugee children have continued access to education, and in particular to target those schools with the highest number of Syrian children with teacher training and psycho-social support programs. Targeted assistance programs, both technical and financial, to the MoE, will be a strategic priority of the Education Sector Working Group.

One mechanism used to support the MoE is Community Support Projects, which provide contributions to identified schools that are providing education to a high number of Syrian refugees. In cooperation with the German University in Cairo, UNHCR developed a pilot project engaging students in designing and building 'playing landscapes'. The project will be replicated in other public schools in the second half of the year.

RRP partners equally provide support to Syrian refugee children to assist in enrolment. Syrian refugee children and their parents report that bullying and transportation problems are some of their biggest concerns. An average of 800 Egyptian Pounds per student for up to 30,000 students are provided by RRP partners. This grant is intended to contribute to school costs, such as transport and materials. This conditional grant, provided in installments with the final payment given only after certification of attendance, is expected to be given through a targeted approach to the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children in the autumn semester in 2014.

Syrian parents surveyed in the Joint Assessment carried out in November 2013<sup>2</sup>, noted that they could not afford private tutorial sessions – a common practice in Egypt – enabling their children to catch up on missed classes. Humanitarian organizations are supporting community-based schools to provide addition classes, taught by Syrian teachers, to Syrian refugee children. These initiatives augment the available public education classes as well as help children who may have fallen behind in their school work and require “catch up” support, however they are not certified by the MoE. In coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF is also providing support to community-based kindergartens for Syrian children, although program funding for children 0-5 is significantly low.

Over 4,200 Syrian refugees are supported by the government to attend higher education, including 700 undertaking doctoral degrees. This is by far the highest number of students continuing their university and post-graduate studies in the region. UNHCR has supported 15 students through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship program, which will continue in the new academic year for other students.

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2 Available at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Egypt%20JointAssessmentReportNov2013.pdf>

The education sector has identified the following priorities for the second half of 2014: targeted education grants for up to 10,000 students to support the most vulnerable Syrian refugee children to attend schools; continued assistance to the Egyptian government (MoE) to enhance the capacity of schools and the learning environment; and support increased education quality in safe-learning environments through an enhanced programme of psychosocial support and teacher training.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Ministry of Education has generously extended free access to Syrian refugee children to public schools in Egypt. The Government leads, and has a clear vision, of the needed interventions to support the continued acceptance of Syrian refugee school children to its institutions, and has re-iterated that medium and longer-term interventions with a longer timeframe and of greater financial value are needed. RRP partners have worked to agree and sign cooperation agreements that facilitate the provision of supportive immediate and short-term inputs to the MoE.

The public education system was stressed prior to the Syrian crisis, and international donor support has dissipated in recent years. Consequently, and though appreciative of short-term support projects such as classroom upgrades, the MoE asks for longer-term support.

Expansion and improvement of conditions in existing public schools will enable a secure continuation of current level and a slightly improved access to education for the refugee children. Support for schools channeled to the MoE including teacher training, awareness- raising of psychosocial issues, provision of equipment, furniture and supplies are welcome support. RRP partners are hopeful of continued support for the Ministry of Education as well as funding for continued targeted support for vulnerable children to attend school.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Access to education opportunities (formal and non-formal).									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Early childhood education provided or supported		4,000	1,425	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	1,368,000	1,000,000	168,000	200,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 1.2 Primary education provided or supported		35,000	33,000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	6,748,500	6,728,500	20,000	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 1.3 Secondary education provided or supported		25,000	2,000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	1,983,000	1,713,000	-	270,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, STC, TAD, Save the Children, Plan International,
Output 1.4 Access to tertiary education provided or supported		5,000	-	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, upper Egypt, Giza, 6 October, Kalubia, Assuit	732,000	-	712,000	20,000	UNHCR, CRS
Output 1.5 Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported		5	-		500,000	-	450,000	50,000	Plan International, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>11,331,500</b>	<b>9,441,500</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	



Objective 2. Quality education in protective learning environments.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Measures to promote girls' education		6,000		Cairo, Giza, Six of October, Kalubia, Alex, Damietta	359,624	196,624	29,000	134,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, Plan International, CARE International
Output 2.2 Advocacy conducted		64,000		Countrywide	61,000	-	35,000	26,000	UNHCR, CARE International, Plan International,
Output 2.3 Capacity development supported		27,000	85,000	Countrywide	1,800,000	-	1,300,000	500,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.4 Educational infrastructure constructed, improved or maintained		6,000	4,000	Countrywide	3,501,935	581,935	2,500,000	420,000	UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
Output 2.5 Safe learning environment promoted		3,600	2,400	Greater Cairo	460,112	110,112	350,000	-	UNHCR, Save the Children, CARE International
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,182,671</b>	<b>888,671</b>	<b>4,214,000</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	4,000
# of children enrolled in primary & Secondary education	60,000
# of measures in place to facilitate women and girls access to education	500
# of educational facilities receiving material support, constructed, improved or maintained.	20
# of children with specific needs enrolled in school	80

Education - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,514,171</b>	<b>10,330,171</b>	<b>5,564,000</b>	<b>1,620,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

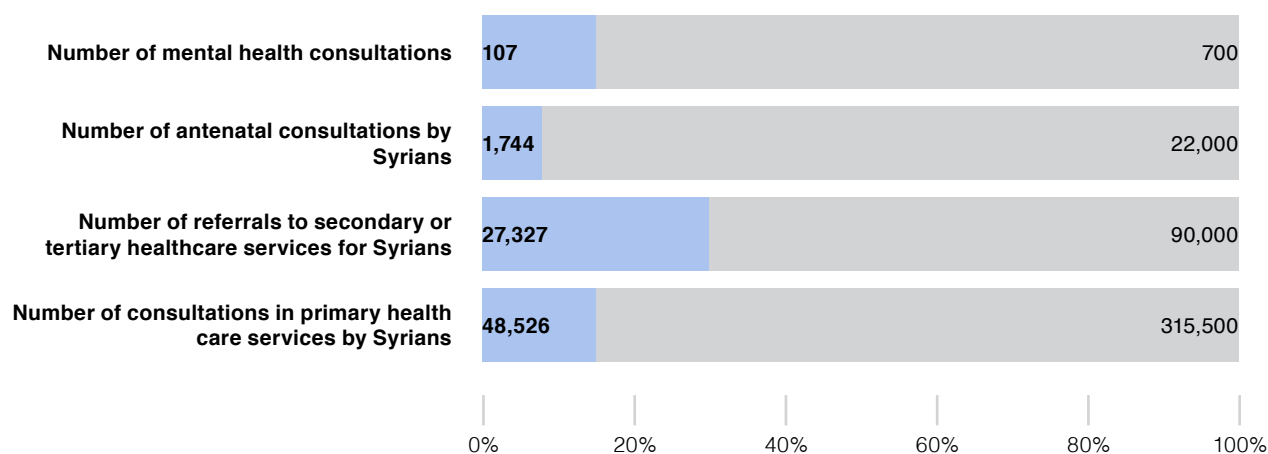
Education in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CARE	743,985
IOM	250,000
PLAN	120,000
SCI	850,000
UNHCR	11,550,186
UNICEF	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,514,171</b>

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Caritas, Refugee Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, IOM, Save the Children, PSTIC and FHI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.</li> <li>2. Improve access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of the national health care service to provide health care in the most affected governorates in 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building or resilience
	US\$7,860,827	US\$18,274,600	US\$2,361,600
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$28,497,027		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Mamoun Abuarqub, <a href="mailto:abuarqub@unhcr.org">abuarqub@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	140,000	135,000
Host communities	4,033,020	4,033,020
Host communities (polio)	14,800,000	14,800,000

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs overview

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt's Ministry of Health continues to extend access to its public health services to all Syrians at parity with Egyptian citizens. The public primary health care services are offered at a nominal rate on a per consultation fee. However, the cost of the public secondary and tertiary health services for Egyptians is covered through either health insurance or government waiver for poor nationals not covered by health insurance. Therefore, the cost of public specialized secondary and tertiary care services is a major barrier to Syrians' access to comprehensive state-subsidized services.

The "Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt"<sup>3</sup> of November 2013 found that around 40 per cent of respondents avail themselves of the public services, with nearly 85 per cent saying that health expenditures are fully or partially self-covered. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health (MoH), in 2010, 72.8 per cent of the health expenditures by Egyptian nationals are out of pocket as they are often compelled to rely on private health care providers. The Joint Assessment highlights that the main barriers hindering access to health services for Syrians remain the costs and the distance to health services.

The number of registered Syrian refugees increased by 915 per cent over the course of 2013, and they are now living in more than 200 districts. Consequently demand on health services has increased significantly: 52 per cent of the total visits to primary health care and 79 per cent of total referrals to secondary and tertiary health care provided by UNHCR's health providers for the whole year happened during last three months in 2013. Furthermore, the number of registered Syrian refugees who are suffering from chronic illnesses is around 9,000 patients.

RRP partners have identified 97 public primary health centers, in areas of high density of Syrian refugees, which could be improved with additional support to meet international standards. In addition to the need for improving reporting systems, particularly on morbidity and mortality, these public primary health facilities require medical equipment, refurbishment work, medicines, medical supplies and training of staff. In addition, a community based health outreach programme has been established to ensure community participation and ownership. The programme aims to increase the use of public primary health care facilities by the refugee population.

Syrians' access to specialized secondary and tertiary health care remains a challenge, the services mainly provided by UNHCR funded health providers. The restricted access to public specialized health care poses a cost burden that is often higher than for nationals and is prohibitive for Syrian refugees. Therefore, while the cost of utilizing the public specialized services needs to be covered, a referral mechanism need to be developed to facilitate the referral of Syrians from the public PHC to the higher levels of care in the Government health system. Subsidized health care is provided to all registered refugees in need of secondary and tertiary health care as well

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3 Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>, last accessed 18 May 2014

as primary health care provided by health partners. RRP partners cover costs ranging from 70 per cent for diagnostic procedures, 75 per cent for drugs, and 100 per cent for prioritized elective inpatient and emergency care costs.

Health partners identify specific charitable hospitals to extend access to cost-effective care for Syrian refugees at a reduced cost or for free. The support provided to the main charity referral hospital in greater Cairo yields a reduced cost for services provided to Syrian refugees particularly the cost of inpatient treatment. However, the cost of major life-saving treatment exceeds the ceiling set by UNHCR policy, which is very challenging to refugees.

The response will continue addressing issues of coverage and cost of service on the basis of complementarity between services provided by the Egyptian public sector and the services provided by UNHCR's health providers. However, an alternative and complementary source of funding is needed to cover the high cost of secondary and tertiary treatment in Egypt.

Reproductive health is part of the response plan; Syrians have access to MOH reproductive health services including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care; registered refugees also have access to the same services through health partners. However, the quality of the service provided by the MOH public health facilities and the availability of equipment is a challenge. Support to the MoH mother and child care facilities in areas of high refugee population, with the support of the community health volunteers, will improve access and utilization of the MoH reproductive health services.



The MOH Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) covers routine immunizations for all Syrian children. Furthermore, in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF, MoH carried out National Polio Immunization Campaigns in December 2013/January 2014 and in April 2014. Around 14 million children under 5 years old of all nationalities were vaccinated. Another Campaign is planned for October 2014.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Government has generously extended access to Syrian refugees at parity with Egyptian nationals. Despite the high turnover of Ministers of Health (with the appointment of eight Ministers over the past three years), there have been limited changes at the departments/units and governorate levels. This consistency has helped health sector partners to sustain the level of cooperation and coordination with the relevant departments at both national and local levels. Members of the Health Sector Working Group engage with MoH for identifying the scale of the needs and needed support to public facilities.

As the situation becomes protracted, supporting Government infrastructure is crucial to ensure sustainability. Therefore, supporting primary care facilities and public hospitals that serve refugees will be the focus of the interventions which will mitigate the impact of the additional demands on the public health services. A total of 97 public PHC clinics have been supported, however, medicines and medical supplies need to be provided regularly.

Furthermore, supporting the public health care system serves both refugees and nationals particularly at the level of PHC facilities. UNHCR will capitalize on the support provided to the public primary health care facilities and will gradually mainstream refugees in the public system starting from July 2014, and thus phasing out the parallel PHC system. Quick Impact Projects aiming at rehabilitating health structures and provision of equipment, medicines and training for health workers will also benefit both refugees and host communities thus promoting coexistence between communities.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improve access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Management of Communicable & Non communicable Diseases including EPI services		135,000	80,000	Countrywide	3,089,947	697,947	2,131,000	261,000	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2 National Polio campaigns implemented		25,000	14,800,000	Countrywide	14,800,000	0	14,800,000	0	UNICEF and WHO
Output 1.3 Comprehensive reproductive health provided to refugees		30,000	23,000	Countrywide	701,200	92,200	609,000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refuge Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF,
Output 1.4 Appropriate infant & young child feeding practices promoted		20,000	9,000	Countrywide	670,600	0	670,600	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Resala, Plan International, Save the Children, UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>19,261,747</b>	<b>790,147</b>	<b>18,210,600</b>	<b>261,000</b>	



Objective 2.Improve access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Referral network for secondary & tertiary care established and strengthened		15,000	120	Countrywide	4,936,000	4,900,000	36,000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refugee Egypt, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Mahmoud Mosque Society, Save the Children, IOM, WHO
Output 2.2 Secondary mental health services provided		4,000	900	Countrywide	380,680	352,680	28,000	0	UNHCR, PSTIC
Output 2.3 Access to emergency obstetric care provided		10,000		Countrywide	600,000	600,000	0	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Refugee Egypt, Mahmoud Mosque Society
<b>Total</b>					<b>5,916,680</b>	<b>5,852,680</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care services to provide health care in the most affected governorates in 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary health care supported		135,000	4,000,000	Countrywide	1,722,600	322,000	0	1,400,600	UNHCR, AMU, UNFPA, Save the Children, WHO, UNICEF
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff developed				Countrywide	510,000	0	0	510,000	UNHCR, AMU, Refuge Egypt, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO, FHI
Output 3.3 Essential drugs available		135,000		Countrywide	896,000	896,000	0	0	UNHCR, Save the Children
Output 3.4 Health Information System established				Countrywide	190,000	0	0	190,000	UNHCR and partners, WHO and UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,318,600</b>	<b>1,218,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,100,600</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of acute and chronic primary health care consultations (above 5 & Under 5)	225,500 visits (above 5 years) 90,000 visits (under 5)
# of antenatal care visits for women and girls	22,000
# of referrals for women, girls, boys and men to secondary and tertiary level	90,000
# of health facilities provided with medical supplies	60
# of children vaccinated in the Polio Vaccination campaign	14,800,000

Health - Sector Summary Requirements				
Requirements January-December 2014				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28,497,027</b>	<b>7,860,827</b>	<b>18,274,600</b>	<b>2,361,600</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

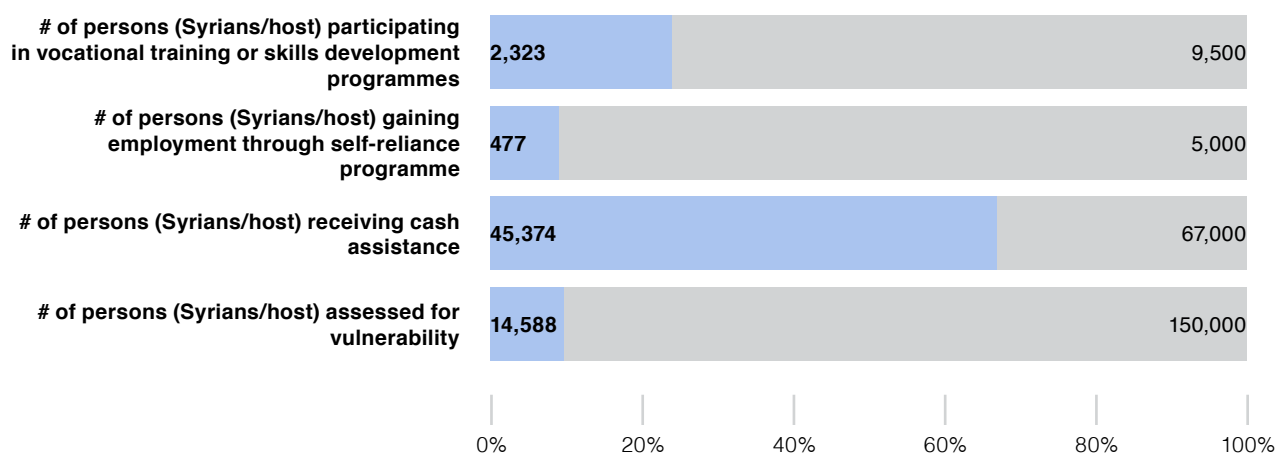
Health in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	400,000
PLAN	176,250
SCI	250,000
UNFPA	120,000
UNHCR	11,067,777
UNICEF	8,820,400
WHO	7,662,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,497,027</b>

## BASIC NEEDS & LIVELIHOODS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UN-HABITAT, 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.		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.</li> <li>2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.</li> <li>3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$16,629,550	US\$8,365,000	US\$1,625,001
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$26,619,551		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ziad Ayoubi, <a href="mailto:ayoubi@unhcr.org">ayoubi@unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees out of camps	100,000	75,000
Host communities		2,000

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Current Situation & Needs overview

There has been a large reduction in the number of Syrians reaching Egypt since the Egyptian Government imposed the visa regime for Syrians to enter the country in July 2013. It has also greatly impacted protection space and affected refugees' abilities to meet their basic needs. In the current political environment, the level of sympathy of the host community toward Syrian refugees has dropped, impacting on the daily lives of Syrian households. For instance, there have been increased cases of landlords' intolerance and Syrians being dismissed from jobs. In addition, savings – that initially constituted the main financial resource for Syrians arriving to Egypt – have significantly depleted and a significant number of Syrians arriving in Egypt were already destitute and devoid of basic financial assets.

According to the “*Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt*”<sup>4</sup> from November 2013, salaries, use of savings, NGO and charity support and borrowing represent the main sources of income. The Assessment shows, however, that there is a deficit between households' income and expenditure. The average household income of the Syrians sampled is between 800-1,500 EGP (approximately USD 115-215), while their expenditure is about 2,000 EGP (approximately USD 360). Food is the highest portion of expenditure while rent is second. Over 78 per cent of participants in the Joint Assessment have indicated that they are facing difficulties in paying rent and numerous families reported sharing apartments in order to reduce the cost.

A Shelter Strategy was developed which includes advocacy with real estate agencies and the Egyptian Government to improve housing market and housing conditions. The strategy aims to address problems faced both by refugee and host communities in accessing secure and affordable housing, and also includes a cash component and provision of legal aid related to shelter and tenure rights. The emergency shelter programme which is implemented by the Psychosocial Services and Training Institute in Cairo has provided direct assistance for 124 evicted and homeless refugees to date and is going to continue working. Advocacy with the Ministry of Housing is expected to see an additional 1,100 housing options for the refugees by 1100 options in the 11 new cities that accommodate Syrian Refugees. It is also planned to meet the legal and real-estate needs of the residents of one of the cities (sixth of October which accommodates 34,000 refugees) through the formation of intermediary rental structures/cooperatives within its municipal premises. The strategy at a later date could be replicated by the Government for its own vulnerable population.

As the highest needs relate to food, rent and basic needs, the Cash and Food programmes are considered the main cornerstones in addressing the basic needs of the Syrian refugee population. With a dependency rate of about 40 per cent, assessments from partners have shown that delays in assistance directly impact vulnerable refugees and expose them to greater protection risks.

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4 Available at <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4895>.



In order to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed, and given the bleak funding situation, humanitarian partners are revisiting the vulnerability categories of individuals identified in the prioritization exercise and moving from geographical to vulnerability targeting (for food assistance) and from social groups vulnerability to economic vulnerability (for cash assistance). The amount of the cash assistance and number of beneficiaries will be revised to ensure that the basic needs of the most vulnerable are met, based on the findings of the vulnerability assessment being conducted by UNHCR and WFP (estimated date is end of July). UNHCR and WFP are also pursuing ways to implement the OneCard pilot and are currently addressing challenges, including legal barriers, related to the operationalization of the pilot project.

The November Joint Assessment indicates that Syrians are relatively integrated into the labour market, with about 49 per cent of interviewees mentioning that one of their family members is working and contributing to the household income. However, over 22.5 per cent of respondents perceived that Syrians suffer from difficult working conditions and exploitation.

The self-reliance programme has been expanded and there are currently three organizations working with Syrian refugees and members of host communities to achieve self-employment or wage-employment through job matching and supporting of small businesses. The expansion of self-reliance projects is ongoing based on these results, especially since the targeting of cash assistance programmes has been tightened during the first four months of 2014.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The humanitarian and development communities are assessing ways for long-term strategies to address the needs of both refugees and the impact in the country of asylum. The International Labour Organization (ILO), in partnership with UNHCR, has completed a market study and value-chain analysis in Cairo in order to identify opportunities and gaps in the food service sector. UNHCR and ILO will review and implement recommendations from the analysis in coordination with relevant governmental bodies to improve competitiveness and quality within the food sector, and contribute to local economic development in Egypt.

Supporting the Government to identify ways for refugees to access affordable housing will assist refugees to lower their expenses and have an overall improved quality of life.

Provision of cash assistance is not sustainable in the long term; however, it is efficient in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. A perpetual decrease in the number of beneficiaries receiving cash assistance will allow for the longer continuation of the support to the most vulnerable cases that cannot survive without assistance.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	N/A	67,500	N/A	Countrywide	22,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000	0	UNHCR, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
<b>Total</b>					<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/business facilitated	N/A	5,000	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	N/A	5,000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	580,503	199,550	260,000	120,953	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	N/A	5,000	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
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,547,051</b>	<b>1,142,050</b>	<b>1,040,000</b>	<b>1,365,001</b>	

Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total Requirements Jan - Dec 2014 (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided	N/A	15,000	N/A	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227,500	227,500	0	0	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	N/A	5,000	N/A	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845,000	260,000	325,000	260,000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,072,500</b>	<b>487,500</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	150,000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	67,500
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	19,000
# 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 - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,619,551</b>	<b>16,629,550</b>	<b>8,365,000</b>	<b>1,625,001</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Basic needs in Egypt (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CRS	800,000
IOM	350,000
PLAN	205,000
SCI	545,000
UNHABITAT	1,200,000
UNHCR	23,519,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,619,551</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
CARE	743,985
CRS	800,000
IOM	1,487,500
PLAN	778,750
SCI	2,230,000
UNFPA	415,000
UNHABITAT	1,200,000
UNHCR	61,431,477
UNICEF	16,075,400
WFP	49,152,394
WHO	7,662,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>

Government requirements	Total 2014
<b>Total GoE</b>	<b>4,300,083</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Agency	Total 2014
Protection	20,193,963
Education	17,514,171
Food	49,152,394
Health	28,497,027
Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter	26,619,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>

Government requirements	Total 2014
<b>Total GoE</b>	<b>4,300,083</b>





# Annexes



# Annex A: Financial requirements

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
ACF Action contre la faim		10,605,740	6,692,401	2,368,500			19,666,641
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		9,741,484	10,165,000	9,254,000			29,160,484
ActionAid			378,260				378,260
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency			827,500				827,500
Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development				35,000			35,000
AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action				1,008,229			1,008,229
ANER American Near East Refugee Aid				2,714,386			2,714,386
AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service			1,687,959				1,687,959
BBC Media Action				1,000,000			1,000,000
British Council				1,274,936			1,274,936
CARE International	743,985		21,250,000	6,353,498			28,347,483
Caritas			14,516,127				14,516,127
CCP Japan Campaign for children of Palestine				205,000			205,000
CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli				780,000			780,000
CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center				13,374,667			13,374,667
CONCERN				121,000			121,000
CRS Catholic Relief Services	800,000						800,000
CVT Center for Victims of Torture			2,500,000	210,000			2,710,000

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
DRC Danish Refugee Council		19,074,318	6,341,525	30,810,784			56,226,627
Emergency Life Support for Civilian War Victims		125,000					125,000
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization		3,739,435	5,000,000	8,767,500	3,250,000		20,756,935
FCA Finn Church Aid			2,200,000				2,200,000
FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura			1,536,680	1,172,000			2,708,680
FRC - French Red Cross		2,481,000	750,000				3,231,000
Global Communities			10,562,100				10,562,100
GVC Gruppo di Volontariato Civile				2,725,000			2,725,000
HAI Heartland Alliance International		400,000					400,000
HI Handicap International		1,271,932	10,000,000	8,980,000			20,251,932
Humedica				225,000			225,000
HWA Hilfswerk Austria International				560,000			560,000
ICMC International Catholic Migration Commission			2,108,055				2,108,055
ILO International Labour Office			1,435,000	2,825,000			4,260,000
IMC International Medical Corps		603,000	10,909,669	6,969,773			18,482,442
International Alert				565,000			565,000
Internews			252,000				252,000
INTERSOS		1,303,857	1,899,500	2,145,100			5,348,457
IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities				11,347,350			11,347,350
IOM International Organization for Migration	1,487,500	25,468,000	9,132,141	26,996,189	12,830,000		75,913,830
IQRAA				1,215,000			1,215,000
IRC International Rescue Committee		15,133,839	13,210,000	14,177,032			42,520,871
IRD International Relief and Development			1,974,900				1,974,900

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide		1,667,917	8,283,716				9,951,633
JEN			6,500,000				6,500,000
JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society			7,075,700				7,075,700
JHCO Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization			2,012,500				2,012,500
JIM-NET Japan Iraq Medical Network		173,000					173,000
KnK Children without Borders			624,300				624,300
KURDS		1,300,000					1,300,000
LWF Lutheran World Federation			4,839,093				4,839,093
MA Muslim Aid			620,000				620,000
Madrasati Initiative			970,200				970,200
MAG Mines Advisory Group		1,500,000		300,000			1,800,000
Makassed				56,000			56,000
Makhzoumi Foundation, Armadilla S.c.s. Onlus				545,000			545,000
MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians				160,350			160,350
MdM Médecins du Monde			4,150,000				4,150,000
Medair			8,404,200	7,906,786			16,310,986
Mercy Corps		5,552,115	17,683,899	9,155,296			32,391,310
Mercy USA				1,200,450			1,200,450
MPDL Movement for Peace			193,000				193,000
NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development			1,354,500				1,354,500
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council		12,766,499	24,546,200	19,066,777			56,379,476
OPM Operation Mercy			400,000				400,000
Oxfam			13,054,029	12,795,676			25,849,705



Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
PCPM Polish Center for International Aid				1,830,000			1,830,000
PLAN Plan International	778,750						778,750
PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale		500,000	2,880,945	2,075,226			5,456,171
PWJ Peace wind Japan		2,110,000					2,110,000
QANDIL		1,037,932					1,037,932
QRC Qatar Red Crescent		2,858,000		684,000			3,542,000
Questscope			267,500				267,500
RET Refugee Education Trust				1,680,000			1,680,000
RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society			480,000				480,000
RI Relief International		1,452,500	13,950,000	1,084,284			16,486,784
Safadi Foundation				1,385,000			1,385,000
SCI KR-I Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq		150,000					150,000
SCI Save the Children International	2,230,000	10,888,968	8,456,000	47,088,347			68,663,315
SCJ Save the Children Jordan			2,915,000				2,915,000
SeraphimGLOBAL				611,000			611,000
SFCG Search for Common Ground				406,884			406,884
SI Solidarités International				5,895,000			5,895,000
SIF Secours Islamique France				2,760,000			2,760,000
Solidar Suisse				1,008,760			1,008,760
SRD Syria Relief and Development			528,351				528,351
STEP - Seeking to Equip People		281,800					281,800
Taghyeer			220,000				220,000
TDH Terre des Hommes			475,164				475,164
TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia		350,000	414,000	391,401			1,155,401

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
TGH TRIANGLE GH		1,638,000	414,500				2,052,500
THW German Federal Agency for Technical Relief		7,644,000					7,644,000
UN Women			600,000				600,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme		10,381,810	10,500,000	46,818,764	9,000,000	4,070,000	80,770,574
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		16,532,460	3,201,571	4,300,000			24,034,031
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	415,000	7,460,000	12,979,692	2,647,000	9,800,000	500,000	33,801,692
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	9,296,850	5,585,000	6,491,000			22,572,850
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	61,431,477	131,280,080	273,879,835	451,018,736	284,859,689	63,906,798	1,266,376,615
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	16,075,400	62,407,116	140,718,898	286,125,519	64,958,235	6,000,000	576,285,168
UNOPS			4,700,000				4,700,000
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency				48,295,115		18,600,000	66,895,115
UNRWA-UNICEF				2,696,018			2,696,018
UNRWA-WFP				19,253,588			19,253,588
UPP Un Ponte Per		1,803,208	245,942				2,049,150
WarChild UK		499,000	544,878				1,043,878
WARVIN		259,000					259,000
WCH War Child Holland				899,000			899,000
WFP World Food Programme	49,152,394	82,569,052	276,343,066	338,745,753	105,137,647		851,947,912
WHO World Health Organization	7,662,600	9,733,500	7,969,000	3,850,000	7,455,000	4,247,000	40,917,100
WRF World Rehabilitation Fund				2,005,398			2,005,398
WVI World Vision International			10,221,418	26,079,828			36,301,246
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>	<b>97,323,798</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

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Cover photo:  
UNHCR/Natalia Prokopchuk

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