

Winterization Task Force 2016/2017
Harsh Weather Conditions sub-Task force
Last update: 15 Dec 2016

Background

On the basis of the 2015/2016 Winterization Task Force lessons learned, the Winterization task force decided to operationalize the Harsh Weather Conditions sub-taskforce (HWC sTF) by outlining clear guidelines on contingency planning and response. The objective of the HWC sTF, is to layout the needed preparedness and coordination platform in cases of harsh weather conditions, such as the ones faced in January and February 2015. The sub-taskforce partners are currently: UNHCR, NRC, INTERSOS, ACTED and CARE.

Among the challenges identified in the 2015/2016 Harsh Weather Conditions response, access and availability of NFIs have been highlighted as the main operational constraints. In addition, it was also mentioned that often beneficiaries seek for additional emergency needs such as food, health supplies and medicine, basic aid which were not available. These elements have been considered in the following plan.

Vulnerability assessment

Refugees

The below data was extracted to formulate a gap analysis for the Winterization Task Force to estimate the percentage of the Urban Syrian registered refugee population that are highly and severely vulnerable by **Vulnerability Assessment Framework** standards and that therefore would be in need of Winterization assistance.

The below calculations were produced by comparing UNHCR ProGres registration data and the total amount of Syrian refugees registered at governorate level. The baseline considered is from October 2015 assessment which provides indicators of the number of cases who are scored (3) highly vulnerable and (4) severely vulnerable in each governorate. This data provided the 2016-2017 Winterization Task Force with an estimated figure of vulnerable beneficiaries target to reach towards in organizing the winter response. The estimated number of individuals with high vulnerability score is used by the Winterization task force against estimated response by participating partner organizations based on approved funding sources. This analysis allows to identify the size of the response against needs as well as the remaining gaps at governorate level. Given the unpredictability of HWC, this same analysis is the basis to guide partners' contingency planning.

Location	3-4 VAF Scores			3-4 VAF Scores		
	Registered Refugees	% of Registered Basic Needs Vulnerability	Urban Est. # of individuals	% of Registered Shelter Vulnerable	Urban Est. # of individuals	
Ajloun	8,170	1%	82	1%	82	
Amman	174,571	18%	31,423	19%	33,168	
Aqaba	3,341	2%	68	2%	68	
Balqa	19,321	1%	193	1%	193	
Irbid	135,311	18%	24,356	18%	24,356	
Jerash	9,807	1%	98	1%	98	
Karak	8,488	6%	510	6%	510	
Maan	7,341	4%	294	4%	294	
Madaba	10,797	1%	108	1%	108	
Mafraq	157,932	21%	33,166	23%	36,324	
Tafleh	1,518	4%	61	1%	16	
Zarqa	109,353	5%	5,468	5%	5,468	
Dispersed	10,450					
	656,400		95,827		100,685	

In addition to this analysis reflecting the general vulnerability status of refugees, the **Vulnerable Outreach Communities** population will be included among the targeted beneficiaries as considered extremely vulnerable.

VOC's are usually located in geographically remote locations and receive little if none humanitarian assistance. It is estimated that in Jordan there is a total of 16,060 individuals living in VOC.

Jordanian Nationals

The Ministry of Social Development provided the winterization task force with information regarding the vulnerability gap analysis for Jordanians (Annex 1).

Contingency planning

Contingency planning is an inter-agency process, in anticipation of potential crises, of developing strategies, practical arrangements and procedures, and identifying additional resources needed, to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected by crises.

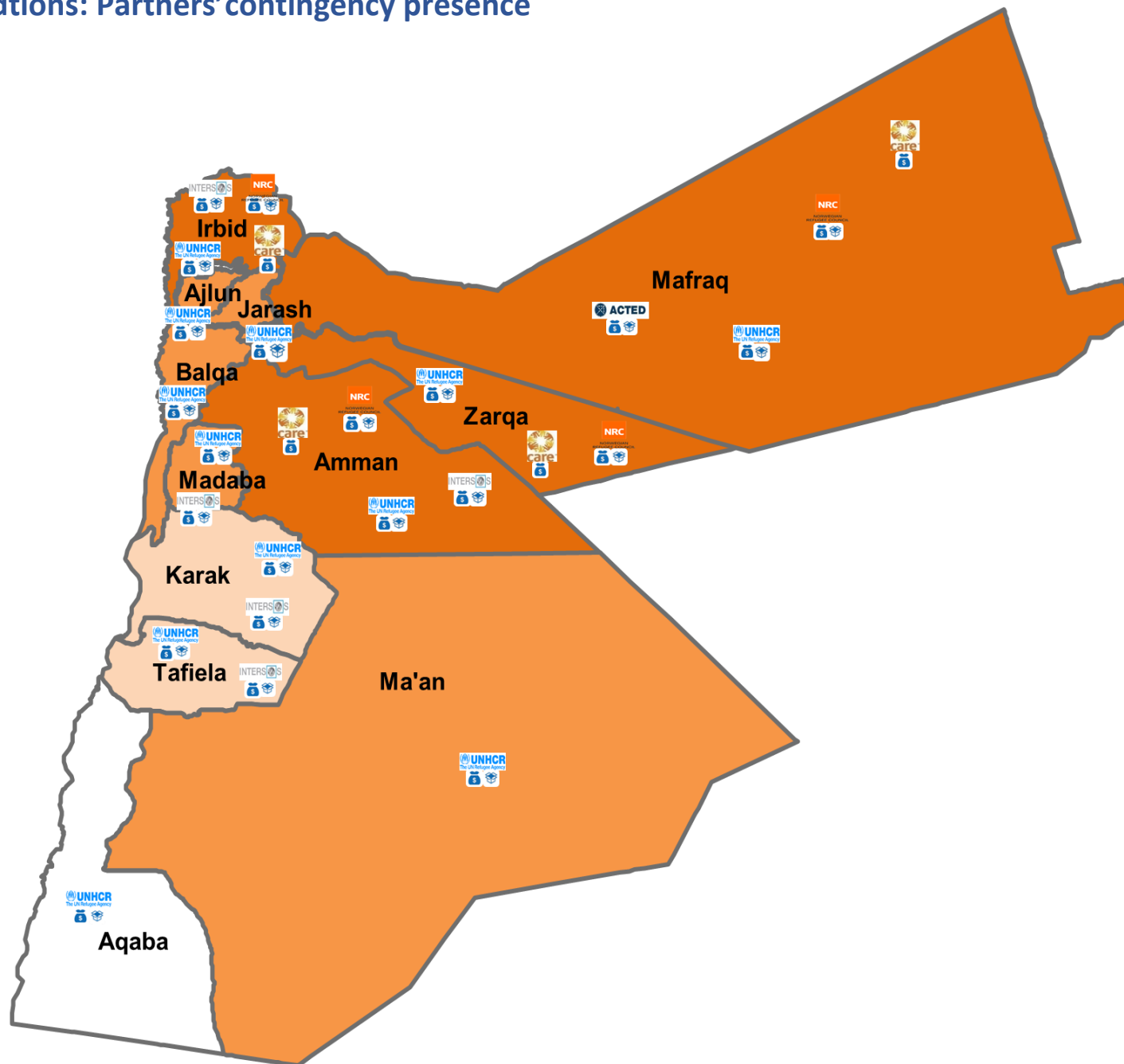
At individual agency level, the below are the recommended best practices:

1. Establish internal HWC SOPs and ensure staffing is appropriately trained (particularly drivers)
2. Prepare winterization stock in warehouse and record type and quantity, per geographical location
3. Update relevant coordination fora and winterization TF on quantity, capacities per geographical area

4. Establishment of Emergency response teams assigned to specific geographical areas (Area of Responsibility – AoR). Suggested minimum standard: 1 vehicle 4x4 with one driver – two field staff); one focal point in each team to be identified;
5. Security briefing and evacuation plan for emergency response team; this include check lists, communication tools are available, fuel, emergency kits, snow chains, electrical cable ropes, emergency contact lists, torches, towing cables etc.)
6. Establish community focal points in most likely affected areas (ideally focal points should be identified at village level, i.e. through local CBOs, key informants);
7. Ensure Community focal points are distributed with contact details of the relevant emergency mobile team assigned to their area (focal point);
8. Ensure emergency team focal point has full contact lists of community focal points in his/her AoR;

Partners participating to the HWC sTF have shared contingency planning information identifying geographical areas of responsibility and stand by capacity for intervention in terms of NFI, CASH and staffing. The below map shows partner’s areas of intervention and their contingency capacity.

Harsh Weather Conditions: Partners' contingency presence



Agency	Contingency stocks locations	Type of contingency *
UNHCR	All Governorates	<u>NFI</u> : HT blankets. <u>CASH</u> : possible availability of emergency cash support. <u>Staffing</u> : available. <u>Logistics</u> : available.
NRC	Irbid Zarqa Amman Mafraq	<u>NFI</u> : warehouse for UNHCR NFIs in camps that can be released to urban upon UNHCR request. <u>CASH</u> : no emergency budget but possible availability from funding donors. <u>Staffing</u> : available. <u>Logistics</u> : NRC has Offices in Irbid and Amman that provides support and logistical functions. In Zarqa and Mafraq NRC operates engineering, warehousing and distributions functions.
ACTED	Mafraq	<u>NFI</u> : plastic sheeting; tents repairs, clothing kits, heaters and mats. <u>CASH</u> : available. <u>Staffing</u> : Full cash distribution teams are available for harsh weather response in the indicated locatoins. <u>Logistics</u> : available (small warehouse with small carpark (pre-positioned NFI and heavy machinery)) .
CARE	Irbid Zarqa Amman Mafraq	<u>NFI</u> : not available <u>CASH</u> : Possible availability of emergency cash support. <u>Staffing</u> : available. <u>Logistics</u> : available.
INTERSOS	Irbid Amman Madaba Karak Tafilah	<u>NFI</u> : Blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, ropes. <u>CASH</u> : Possible availability of emergency cash support. <u>Staffing</u> : available teams in Amman, Irbid and Karak. Vehicles <u>Logistics</u> : available 4X4 vehicles in each location covered.

*details on quantities are shared internally to the HWC partners' group.

Definition and activation of HWC

Harsh weather conditions for the purposes of the Winterization Task Force are here defined as any **extreme weather event** associated with winter storms that may have one or more of the following elements:

- **Snow**
- **Strong winds**
- **Extreme low temperature**
- **Heavy rainfall/flooding**

In the case of any of the above harsh weather conditions, the Harsh Weather Conditions Sub Task Force (HWC sTF) coordination will be activated, both at individual and collective partners response level. Currently 4 members for the WTF have indicated to be actors also working on HWC emergencies, namely: UNHCR, CARE, INTERSOS and ACTED. Implementing partners are to be particularly aware of harsh weather events foreseen to have an impact on areas that are known to be populated by vulnerable communities.

Individual organizations are to monitor weather patterns in their geographical area of presence and issue an alert to members of the HWCsTF when any of the following levels of alarm are happening or predicted to be happening:

Alert	Weather condition	Action
Red	Torrential rain, extreme cold and wind-chill, high snowfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Extreme Weather response plan (stage 2) with the deployment of teams for the assessment of the beneficiaries' situation in all affected sites and the activation of the assistance mechanisms foreseen in the response plan of each agency. • Review and sharing of relevant government and UNDSS security alerts. • In case of extreme harsh weather, heavy machinery might need to be involved for the implmementation of the intervention.
Orange	Intense rain, high wind, medium snowfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Extreme Weather response plan (stage 1) with the deployment of teams for the assessment of the beneficiaries' situation in all sites at risk. This step can be implemented by any partner working in the identified area of risk.
Yellow	Rain, medium winds (extreme wind-chill), snowfall, icy roads (black ice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners monitor the weather conditions.

The above table does not apply to **Vulnerable Outreach Communities** for which interventions are based on a case by case assessment given VOC more exposed than other beneficiaries to weather conditions changes.

Harsh Weather Conditions Alert procedure

In the event one of the alert level is activated, the focal points of partners participating to the HWC sTF for the affected areas should compile **Annex 2: Harsh Weather Conditions Alert (HWCA)** and share immediately (maximum within 12 hours from the event) with the other Harsh Weather Conditions partners and the Winterization Task Force Charis.

Winterization Task Force chairs should further share the HWCA with the members of the Winterization Taskforce and with the Basic Needs Working Group (BNWG) as appropriate, aiming at addressing the gaps highlighted by the alert.

Post response monitoring and reporting

HWC interventions should be reported to the Winterization TF. Reporting should include:

- Type of alert activated
- Geographical areas targeted
- Timeline of the response: when did the response start? How long from the alert?
- Number and type of targeted beneficiaries
- Type of intervention
- Activity monitoring report
- Post activity monitoring results.

Type of HWC interventions

1. CASH support

Cash support for harsh weather conditions should be provided given the following elements are in place:

- Access to ATM (if the amount is given via card or Common Cash Facility)
- Access to market/services

The amount of cash assistance for HWC will be based on case management. No standardized amount can be set given HWC are exceptional circumstances.

2. NFI/Shelter

No standard kits for HWC response is in place as the kits will depend on the type of response needed and on the target.

Some of the usual items provided for HWC are:

- HT blankets
- Mattreses
- Plastic sheeting
- Shovels
- Rain boots

Focal points

Partners participating to the HWC sTF have shared their focal points per geographical area (Annex 3). In addition, for each geographical area it is recommended to contact the relevant National authorities, such as Police, Fire fighters, Badia forces and government.

Here below a list of best practices to be implemented by the partner's focal points:

- According to weather forecast, focal points should be in contact with communities in their AoR to constantly check on their situation/needs, knowledge of emergency contacts etc.
- When one of the alert levels for HWC is activated, the focal point or its agency has to share the HWC Alert form with the HWC partners and the Winterization Taskforce Chairs.
- Focal points to assess the additional needs and provide a feedback to HWC partners and WTF chairs.
- Ensure proper coordination between the Organization and National authorities (Police/Municipality) before sharing information on needs.
- Focal points of emergency team should constantly provide updates to their team and to the HWC partners and to the WTF chairs.
- Focal Points shall ensure to document all the distributed items (the list shall include: name of beneficiary, location, phone number, type of assistance, UNHCR reg/ID) and share with HWC sTF partners and with WTF chairs

Annex 1

MOSD Vulnerability GAP analysis Urban

Administrative Divisions	Number of the Jordanian population, according to the administrative divisions according to the General Census of Population and Housing results 2015			The number of beneficiaries of the property Makarem per family Of 2016	The number of NAF beneficiaries/ family for 2016	Poverty ratio for 2010
	Male	Female	Total			
Capital Governorate	1,371,692	1,183,231	2,554,923	2,795	17,731	182
Qasbat Amman	293,039	252,659	545,698	234	2,833	13
Marka	319,870	289,676	609,546	234	3,836	13
Quwesmih AL	199,859	171,604	371,463	208	6,327	15
Jameah AL	254,018	220,293	474,310	221		2
AL Seer Wadi	124,506	109,704	234,210	221	893	7
Sahab	63,420	44,600	108,019	234	1,070	20
Jezah AL	44,771	30,461	75,231	650	1,350	42
AL Jezah Qada'a	40,084	26,888	66,972	487		21
Rasas Um AL	4,686	3,572	8,259	163		21
Muwaqar AL	29,001	24,787	53,789	585	631	28
AL Qada'a Muwaqar	16,782	14,029	30,811	390		14
Rajm AL Qada'a Shami	12,220	10,758	22,977	195		14
Naour	43,209	39,447	82,656	208	791	43
Naour Qada'a	26,240	24,034	50,273			14
Basateen Um AL	6,655	5,938	12,593			14
Husban	10,315	9,475	19,789			14
Balqa'a	213,105	183,834	396,939	1,560	6,731	133
Salt	64,375	58,427	122,803	553	1,391	54
AL Salt Qada'a	44,548	40,931	85,479	292		14

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE in URBAN AREAS

Ardah AL	6,804	5,824	12,629	98		14
Zai & Alaan	8,412	7,290	15,703	98		14
Yarqa & Eira	4,610	4,382	8,992	65		14
Shoneh South	23,621	18,934	42,554	357	1,402	13
Alaa Deer	34,438	24,877	59,315	357	1,840	30
Basha Ein AL	75,034	67,630	142,665	163	2,098	30
Fuhies & Mahes	15,637	13,966	29,602	130		7
Zarqaa	488,328	435,324	923,652	2,085	12,887	267
Zarqaa	285,358	255,880	541,238	1,235	6,467	55
Qada'a Zarqa	231,877	206,959	438,836	520		14
Bireen	8,592	7,873	16,465	195		14
Dulail	26,249	24,464	50,713	390		14
Azraq	18,639	16,584	35,224	130		14
Rusifeh	174,520	153,701	328,221	590	5,556	15
Hashimieh al	28,450	25,743	54,194	260	864	9
Madaba	82,859	73,928	156,787	1,560	3,603	98
Madaba	67,140	59,463	126,603	1,040	2,766	65
Madaba Qada'a	56,079	49,592	105,671	780		16
Jireneh	4,233	3,736	7,969	87		16
Ma'aen	3,924	3,588	7,512	87		16
Fisalieh AL	2,905	2,547	5,451	86		16
Theban	15,719	14,464	30,184	520	837	33
Theban Qada'a	6,486	5,571	12,056	260		11
AL Areed Qada'a	1,502	1,507	3,009	130		11
Mleeh Qada'a	7,732	7,386	15,118	130		11
Irbid	680,292	636,326	1,316,618	1,685	25,954	153
Irbid	285,103	264,712	549,815	260	9,118	10
Ramtha	92,178	85,216	177,394	132	2,787	25

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE in URBAN AREAS

Korah AL	61,480	58,645	120,125	162	2,008	8
Kananh Bani	49,704	48,324	98,029	130	1,551	13
Valleys North	48,711	42,276	90,987	260	3,680	36
Abeed Bani	77,325	74,640	151,965	130	1,799	12
Mazar AL AL Shamali	29,871	28,462	58,333	287	3,680	17
Taibeh Al	19,541	18,764	38,306	162	920	14
Wasatieh Al	16,377	15,286	31,664	162	411	18
Mafraq	161,972	152,192	314,164	3,224	7,826	3,267
Mafraq	58,557	53,522	112,079	1,560	2,522	45
Mafraq Qada'a	37,096	34,014	71,110	845		11
Balama	10,842	9,494	20,336	325		11
Erhab	7,093	6,545	13,638	260		11
Manshieh AL	3,526	3,469	6,995	130		11
Badia Northern	29,720	26,967	56,687	825	3,090	3,023
Salhieh AL	9,019	8,099	17,118	182		2,905
Sabha	5,147	4,551	9,698	130		30
Jemmal Um AL	8,405	7,645	16,050	253		30
AL Kahf Deir	3,184	3,053	6,238	130		30
Quteen Um LA	3,965	3,619	7,583	130		30
Northern-Western Badia	71,459	69,660	141,119	618	2,214	129
Northern- Qada'a Western Badia	44,705	44,297	89,002			15
Sarhan Al	7,699	7,328	15,027	215		15
Hosha	7,409	7,176	14,584	208		15
Khaldieh AL	11,646	10,860	22,506	195		15
Ruwished AL	2,236	2,043	4,279	221		70
محافظة جرش	87,212	80,539	167,751	1,560	3,346	30
لواء قصبه جرش	87,212	80,539	167,751	1,560	3,346	30
Jarash Qada'a	76,508	70,678	147,186	767		10

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE in URBAN AREAS

AL Mastaba Qada'a	6,285	5,677	11,962	429		10
Barma Qada'a	4,419	4,184	8,603	364		10
Ajloun	80,889	76,273	157,162	1,560	2,394	102
Ajloun	63,287	59,726	123,013	1,235	2,394	102
Ajloun Qada'a	37,456	35,033	72,489	780		28
Sakhra Qada'a	15,874	15,243	31,117	228		28
Arjan Qada'a	9,957	9,450	19,406	227		28
Kafranja	17,602	16,547	34,149	325		19
Karak	142,339	130,110	272,449	1,677	10,530	170
Karak	45,807	41,425	87,232	390	1,708	5
Mazar Al Al Janobi	42,369	39,483	81,851	234	958	16
AL Mazar Qada'a	35,998	33,253	69,250			8
Muaab Qada'a	6,371	6,230	12,601			8
Qaser AL	13,080	12,224	25,304	156	799	20
AL Qaser Qada'a	9,645	8,896	18,540			10
AL Mojob Qada'a	3,435	3,328	6,763			10
Valleys South	24,881	22,330	47,211	520	1,800	91
Al Safi Qada'a	15,340	13,492	28,833			45
Gour AL Qada'a Mazraa	9,541	8,838	18,379			45
Aai	3,530	3,485	7,015	130		4
Faqoua	7,342	7,120	14,461	130		10
Qatraneh Al	5,331	4,044	9,376	117	5,265	24
Tafileh	47,155	42,953	90,108	1,677	1,461	58
Tafileh	29,967	26,932	56,899	1,170	1,066	13
Bserah	12,177	11,447	23,624	390	395	30
Hessa AL	5,011	4,574	9,585	117		15
Ma'an	66,979	61,010	127,989	2,360	2,729	233
Ma'an	41,296	36,565	77,862	1,281	1,955	157
Ma'an Qada'a	19,815	17,167	36,982	780		31
Eil	6,986	6,458	13,444	117		31

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE in URBAN AREAS

Jafer AL	3,917	3,015	6,932	150		31
Meraghah AL	6,726	6,339	13,065	117		31
Athrouh	3,852	3,587	7,439	117		31
Petra	9,015	8,598	17,613	481	556	16
Shopbak AL	8,641	8,484	17,126	481	218	7
Husinieh aL	8,026	7,362	15,388	117		53
Aqaba	76,390	58,655	135,045	2,086	1,699	101
Aqaba	65,300	48,829	114,129	1,358		32
AL Aqaba Qada'a	61,747	45,561	107,308	975		16
Arabah Wadi	3,553	3,268	6,821	383	1,699	16
Quwerah AL	11,089	9,826	20,916	728		69
AL Qada'a Quwerah	8,709	7,639	16,348	442		35
Deiseh AL	2,381	2,187	4,568	286		35
Total	3,499,214	3,114,373	6,613,587	23,829	96,891	

MOSD Vulnerability Gap Analyses Camps

	Camp	The number of beneficiaries of the property Makarem per family Of 2016	Number of residents of refugee camps in Jordan for 2015				Poverty ratio	The number of poor families
			Individuals	Holds a national ID number	Don't Holds a national ID number	Families		
1	Baqaa	715	120121	114115	6006	25590	32	8189
2	aL Hussien	260	30858	30240	618	6927	28	1940
3	AL Wehdat	423	54959	54959	اقل من 1%	11495	34	3908
4	Hai AL Ameer Hassan- AL Naser	130	8958	8958	اقل من 1%	1600	28	448
5	Madaba	130	8165	8165	اقل من 1%	1213	33	400
6	AL Talbieh	130	9218	9218	اقل من 1%	1669	28	467
7	AL Shaheed Azmi AL Mufti	293	25176	25176	اقل من 1%	5366	23	1234
8	Irbid	293	27248	27248	اقل من 1%	5995	31	1858
9	Jarash-Ghazeh	358	27627	اقل من 1%	27627	5737	53	3041
10	Souf	260	20478	20478	اقل من 1%	4519	24	1084
11	Heteen	520	50591	45532	5059	10983	31	3405
12	AL Zarqaa	260	19289	19289	اقل من 1%	4412	19	838
13	AL Sukhneh	130	6000	6000	اقل من 1%	1017	30	305
Total		3902	408688			86523		27117

Annex 2

Winterization Task Force

Harsh Weather Conditions Sub-Task Force

HARSH WEATHR CONDITION ALERT

Date	<i>Indicate the date of the submission of the alert</i>
From	<i>Indicate Agency and Focal points for HWC or Winterization focal point for other agencies</i>
To	Harsh Weather Conditions Sub-Task Force members
Copy	Winterization Task Force Chairs
Alarm level	(Yellor or Orange or Red)
Subject	<i>(for example Heavy Snow in Mafraq</i>
Location	<i>(more specific, for example East Mafraq)</i>

1. Weather Conditions Update: weather conditions, locations, beneficiaries.

Indicate the areas affected by the weather conditions described as well as the number and type of beneficiaries living in those areas. Indicate in detail the weather conditions that triggered the alert level indicated, as well as the sources of this information.

2. Ongoing response and requested/needed support

Indicate if your agency or any other agency have already started some kind of response. Indicate the unmet needs.

Ongoing response

- Agency:
- Type of response:
- Number of beneficiaries in need:
- Number of beneficiaries targeted:

Unmet needs

- Type of needed response:
- Number of beneficiaries in need not targeted by the agency submitting the report:

Annex 3

List of HWC Partners' focal points

Location	Organization/ Local authority	Name	Position	Phone Number	Email
Amman	UNHCR	Jessica Gut	Winterization task force chair	079 1368356	gut@unhcr.org
Amman	NRC	Elias Jourdi	Winterization task force co-chair	079 8966385	elias.jourdi@nrc.no
Amman	NRC	Rawan Tareq Al-Rimawi	ICLA Officer	077 7246819	rawan.rimawi@nrc.no
				079 1630992	
Amman	NRC	Ehab Khaled Mustafa Haddad	ICLA Officer	079 6704540	ehab.haddad@nrc.no
				079 9212925	
Irbid	NRC	Sally Rihani	Shelter TL	079 0897401	sally.rihani@nrc.no
Irbid	NRC	Zaydoon Alayesh	Shelter TL	079 8578940	zaydoon.alayesh@nrc.no
Zarqa	NRC	Ahmad Abu Nijem	Shelter Officer	079 8965782	amad.abunijem@nrc.no
Mafraq	NRC	Fadi Masarweh	Shelter coordinator	079 8834261	fadi.masarweh@nrc.no
Mafraq	NRC	Ala'a Alsaqarat	Technical Officer	079 1318872	Alaa.Alsaqarat@nrc.no
Mafraq	NRC	Majed Al Sardi	Engineering Officer	079 8533751	majed.alsardi@nrc.no
Mafraq	ACTED	Lucine Febel	Deputy Area Coordinator	079 9428202	Lucine.febel@acted.org
Mafraq	ACTED	Adam McKerrow	Program Manager	079 0557423	Adam.mckerrow@acted.org
Mafraq	ACTED	Mohammad Odeh	Logistics Manager	079 8021455	Mafraq.logistics@acted.org
Mafraq	ACTED	Fayeg Khzouz	Security Manager	079 0212810	Mafraq.security@acted.org
Irbid	INTERSOS	AbdelKareem al Turk	Social Worker	0798378628	program.jordan@intersos.org

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR HARSH WEATHER CONDITIONS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE in URBAN AREAS

Amman/Madaba	INTERSOS	TaqialDeen alWahsh	Social Worker	0799282651	program.jordan@intersos.org
Mafarq	UNHCR	Hilal Alshirah	Field associate	0790228907	alshirah@unhcr.org
Mafarq	UNHCR	Hani Alnaser	Snr. CS assistant	0796963771	ALNASERH@unhcr.org
Karak/Tafileh /Ma'an	INTERSOS	Dergham Maayta	Driver/ET focal point	0791328897	program.jordan@intersos.org