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Revised Emergency Appeal

Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency appeal n° MDR81003
GLIDE n° OT-2012-000135-LBN/JOR/IRQ
18 November 2013

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks **CHF 27,551,695** in cash, in kind, or services out of a total budget of **CHF 43,576,276** to support the National Societies in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq (including the PRCS branch in Lebanon) in assisting approximately 291,880 people (58,376 families) (116,000 people in Lebanon, 123,900 in Jordan, and 51,980 in Iraq), for eight months, until the end of June 2014. Part of this Appeal budget includes support received by the IFRC from its National Societies through the deployment of an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) at an estimated value of CHF 9,964,048.



Warda to the right, 8 years old, with her friend Joumana have fled from Deir Ezzor with their families and taken refuge in a makeshift tent in Arbat, Sulaymaniyah. Photo: Raefah Makki/IFRC

The proposed activities in this revised appeal build upon the progress achieved so far by multilateral IFRC funding channelled as well as the extensive bilateral contributions and programme assistance from partner National Societies and other organisations directly to the host National Societies. This coordinated support has led to reaching most of the planned outcomes of the previous appeal. The activities planned under this version of the appeal were developed in the same spirit of coordination in order to meet the evolving needs of the most vulnerable through different support mechanisms. The activities described here are developed jointly by IFRC and involved Red Cross Red Crescent Societies. They are closely coordinated with UN agencies and host governments.

Appeal History:

- A preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 9 August 2012 for CHF 3.7 million to assist 55,000 people (11,000 families) for six months.
- The appeal was revised on 30 January 2013, seeking CHF 4,647,103 million in cash, kind, or services to support four National Societies (Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese Red Cross, Iraqi Red Crescent and Palestinian Red Crescent branch in Lebanon) in assisting 62,000 people (12,400 families), for six months, until the end of June 2013
- In light of the massive escalation of humanitarian needs, the appeal and planned activities were revised again on 31 May 2013, to reflect a total budget of 27.2 million CHF to deliver assistance to 51,693 families (258,465 persons) until 31 December 2013.

- This appeal seeks to increase the reach to close to 300,000 people and adjust the services. Precisely, the target is 58,376 families (116,000 people in Lebanon, 123,900 in Jordan, and 51,980 in Iraq), for eight months, until the end of June 2014.

The revision of this appeal is being coordinated with the revision and launch of the emergency appeals for Syria Complex Emergency and for Population Movement in Turkey, the latter coordinated by the IFRC Europe Zone Office on behalf of the Turkish Red Crescent.

Summary

At the time of revising the appeal, the number of Syrian people fleeing to neighbouring countries has passed all predictions and shows no sign of abating. After over two and a half years, 7.8¹ million people have been displaced including over 2.2 million of these seeking refuge in neighbouring or other countries (see map). It is forecast that this number may surpass three million by the end of the year. In addition, there are hundreds of thousands more who have not registered or were already living in these countries as economic migrants, who are not included in these numbers and who do not have access to protection or support.

Most of the refugees live with host families or within communities. These host communities are reaching breaking point, with the pressure to absorb the increasing number of refugees, and struggle to meet their own basic needs, as well as those of the refugees. Host governments and national infrastructures are also severely strained and tensions are becoming more apparent, as competition develops over scarce resources, such as water, food, affordable housing and healthcare. The pressure on local infrastructure is most critical in Lebanon and Jordan.

Another area of concern is the significant increase in the number of Palestinian refugees fleeing Syria into Lebanon. In June 2013, 66,000 newly-arrived Palestinian refugees were present in Lebanon. This number is expected to increase to 80,000 by the end of 2013. This community is suffering from double displacement in terms of the serious impacts on livelihoods, health services and access to local services. The majority of these refugees are located in and around existing Palestinian camps and insufficient housing solutions, overcrowding, and unsanitary conditions all increase the risks for the most vulnerable.

While local resources and the national economies are strained, there is an urgent need to increase services and supplies and provide support that targets local communities and community-based organisations, such as the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, to enable them to assist and protect these vulnerable groups and communities. This is particularly the case in relation to mitigating and preventing inter-personal violence and gender-based violence, and to enhance the protective systems for women and girls.

Achievements to date

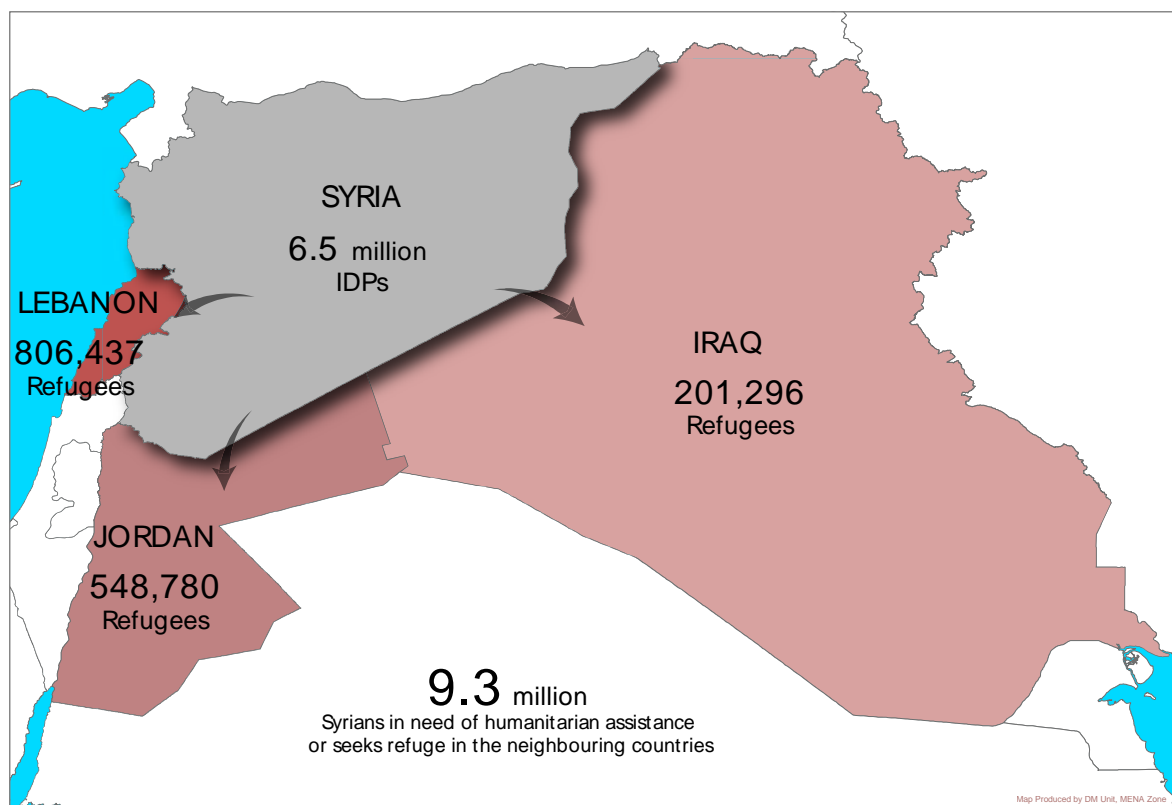
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) wishes to applaud the tireless efforts of the staff and volunteers of the Lebanese Red Cross, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, the Iraq Red Crescent and the Palestine Red Crescent in responding to the needs of those who have fled Syria in search of shelter, assistance and safe haven. To date, the National Societies have provided the following assistance:-

- Lebanon still holds the highest number of refugees in the region. With support from partner National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC, the LRC continues to provide assistance to Syrian refugees arriving in the country. National Society capacity has been strengthened with targeted trainings for staff, volunteers and community members and LRC's Emergency Medical Service (EMS) has received support for five permanent and one temporary station. More than 41,500 people have received food parcels, with an additional 4,300 delivered to Palestinian refugees.

¹ This estimated number includes registered and unregistered Syria Crisis refugees in MENA and Europe as well as IDPs (source: UN)

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society – Lebanon branch (PRCS/L) continues to provide lifesaving services, mainly in the health sector using its existing health infrastructure mainly health centers and hospitals. It is worth mentioning that the PRCS/L is increasingly approached by both Syrians and Palestinians who have fled the conflict in Syria. The number of Syrian patients is today 76% of all patients admitted in PRCS hospitals, which represents an increase of 169% compared to 2012 (395% compared to 2011). PRCS has been providing more and more reproductive health care support for women as part of the consultations mentioned above.

- In Jordan, the JRCS continues to provide assistance to Syrian refugees currently residing outside the camps, and has supported over 30,000 families since the beginning of the crisis with both cash and in-kind. With the support from the IFRC and the Swiss Red Cross, JRCS is currently implementing a cash transfer programme for 2,000 families and is working with new technology to improve community access to cash. Beneficiary targeting, household visits, and monitoring activities are regularly undertaken to ensure the quality and relevance of the assistance. With the support of a consortium of four partner National Societies, the JRCS also has available a 120-bed hospital ready for use in Azraq camp or at another location as deemed most appropriate. With this JRCS is also providing health assistance to refugees in a camp environment.
- In Iraq, the IRCS has carried out assessments in Anbar and Dohuk provinces and has followed up with distributions of relief items in several areas of the country. Field committees have been established to enhance coordination with different stakeholders. However, IRCS has been limited by the lack of funding support through this appeal.



Overview of this revised appeal

This appeal is now being revised to reflect the latest situation in the three countries and to outline the on-going support requested from the IFRC by the four affected National Societies to address the mounting needs amongst the refugees and host families. The main aims of the appeal are to:

To provide life-saving assistance to meet the urgent needs of 291,880 people

- To protect livelihoods and human dignity by mitigating interpersonal violence and inter-communal tension and addressing the psychosocial needs of refugee and host populations
- To enable Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq to sustain their humanitarian response to the increasing needs and to prepare for the longer-term

- To strengthen the IFRC's role as an effective and efficient service provider to our member Societies and enable close cooperation with RCRC Movement and external organisations.

If the appeal is fully funded it would enable IFRC to provide the following support in each country it will support the National Society in the following areas:-

- **In Lebanon** – IFRC will support LRC in delivering assistance to 116,000 people through emergency medical services, psychosocial support and violence prevention activities, community-based health and first aid, food security and livelihood support, shelter, disaster preparedness and contingency planning activities, and direct support to LRC to strengthen its response capacities through an increased number of prepositioned emergency items.
- Also in Lebanon, the IFRC will support the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) Lebanon Branch to respond to the mounting health needs of both Syrians and Palestinians who have fled Syria and seek medical support through PRCS hospitals and health facilities in Lebanon.
- **In Jordan** – IFRC will assist JRCS to respond to the needs of 123,900 people (24,780 families) among Syrian refugee and Jordanian host population, in the areas of NFIs, shelter, health, education, livelihoods, disaster preparedness and strengthening and sustaining the National Society's capacities.
- **In Iraq** – IFRC will assist IRCS aims to provide 51,980 Syrian refugees, with food parcels, non-food items, hygiene kits, medical equipment (for people with disability), as well as first aid training and services, ambulance services, psychosocial support, shelter, and water and sanitation to new arrivals, registered and unregistered refugees in Al Anbar, Sulaymaniyah, Duhok and Erbil governorates.

A real time evaluation (RTE) is planned as part of this revised appeal. This initiative is based on IFRC's commitment to transparency, providing a publicly accessible document to all stakeholders so that they may better understand and participate in the evaluation function.

In this light, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to each of our partners and donors for their continued support towards our Emergency Appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, the Australian Government, Canadian Red Cross, Canadian Government, Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Private Donors from the United Kingdom, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, the Icelandic Government, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Netherlands Government and the United States Government- Population, Refugees and Migration Bureau.

And also to those who have directly supported our National Societies to contribute, including Austrian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Airbus Foundation, Kuwait Red Crescent, Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Saudi Red Crescent Authority, the Qatar Red Crescent Society, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Khalifa Bin Zayed A. N. Charity Establishment, the World Food Program, the Islamic Bank Group for Development, Al Yaour Charity Establishment, HRH Abdullah Ben Khaled Aal Khalifa of the UAE, the Embassy of Brunei and the Saudi People's Campaign.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Lebanon

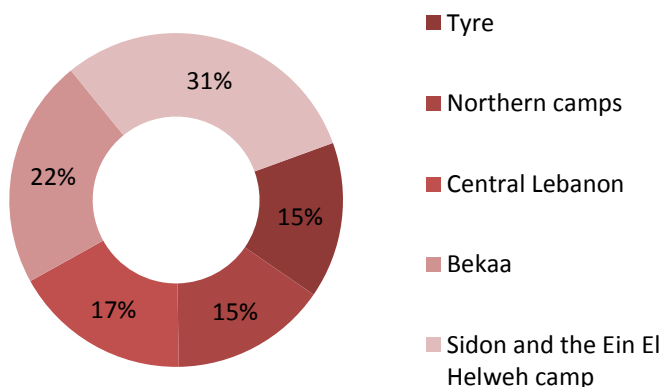
The number of registered Syrian refugees has increased substantially in the past months. In late May 2013, 450,000 had fled Syria into Lebanon. As of late October 2013, more than 800,000 Syrian refugees were hosted in Lebanon, although only 700,000 have been registered, while others are still waiting to be registered by UNHCR. However, the Lebanese authorities estimate that the number of refugees is much higher and could have already reached over one million, with the regular influx of thousands of Syrian refugees crossing the border every week. This situation creates significant concerns related to the living conditions of the refugees and also puts an important economic pressure on vulnerable Lebanese families who are hosting Syrian families.

The majority of Syrian refugees are sheltered in host communities. However, the rapid escalation of displacement has led to the creation of hundreds of informal tented settlements (ITS) in various areas of the country, mainly in and around the Bekaa region. Refugees residing in ITS are subject to sub-standard living conditions and inadequate sanitary and hygienic conditions, which increase the risk of communicable diseases among the most vulnerable.

The worsening humanitarian situation of the refugees hosted at community level is also a concern. Lack of sustainable livelihoods, tensions between communities and the upcoming winter represent some of the main risks for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese families. The most urgent is access to primary and secondary health care, which must be a top priority in the coming months.

As of August 2013, more than 88,000 Palestinians were also displaced from Syria to Lebanon (47% men and 53% women). According to UNRWA reports, the biggest percentage have settled in and around Sidon and the Ein El Helweh camp, the next largest group in the Bekaa (East), and the remainder in Tyre (South), in central Lebanon, and in the northern camps.

Distribution of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon UNRWA Jan. 2013



Jordan

The influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan is continuing, though at a reduced rate compared to the beginning of this year. As per government sources, the total number of Syrian refugees in Jordan is now over 600,000. Children constitute about 27% of the total. 75% of these people are living in host communities, while the remaining 25% are now in four camps (Za'atari, Cyber City, King Abdallah Park and Hallabat Maregeeb Al-Fihood). Approximately 122,000 refugees are living in Za'atari camp, which is believed to be the second largest camp in the world. A new camp has been under construction in Azraq, which aims to host 130,000 refugees, however, the opening of the camp has been postponed for the time being due to reduced level of influx.

As host communities are bearing the refugee burden, their capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable Jordanians are significantly stretched. Government pressure is increasingly being exerted on humanitarian agencies, including the JRCS, to ensure that vulnerable Jordanians are also included in all areas of programme development, which is an important request to ensure appropriate assistance and minimise tensions at community level.

A multi-sectoral assessment of the current refugee situation in Jordan was undertaken by IFRC in August 2013. The assessment noted the serious challenge JRCS faces to effectively respond to the needs of the refugees, while at the same time, addressing the needs of vulnerable host communities, whose limited coping capacities are being overwhelmed by hosting the displaced population for such a long time. The Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) is seen as an effective and flexible response to the needs of the most vulnerable in these communities and maintenance of this approach is recommended to be continued and expanded.

The resilience of communities -- their ability to host refugees while meeting their own socio economic challenges compounded by the refugee burden — is being undermined by the scarcity of assistance delivered in the communities. JRCS volunteers witness this daily and express concern for the poverty and violence-inducing situation. Increased community resilience calls for further capacity building by the JRCS at the branch level to increase the volunteer pool and expand the frequency of activities at community level. This requires investments by JRCS in expanding their volunteer training activities, logistics and supply line capacity with support from partners.

Iraq

There are currently almost 200,000 refugees registered with the UNHCR in Iraq, the vast majority in Iraqi Kurdistan, and specifically in the province of Duhok, mostly within Domiz camp. Of these 64% are men and 36% women. The sudden influx of refugees to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in the second half of August, when an estimated 56,000 Syrians arrived in the region through the border crossing of Peshakapor and Sahela, taking authorities and humanitarian agencies by surprise. The new arrivals added to the existing 163,371 refugees settled in Domiz camp and in host communities (UNHCR data, October 2013).

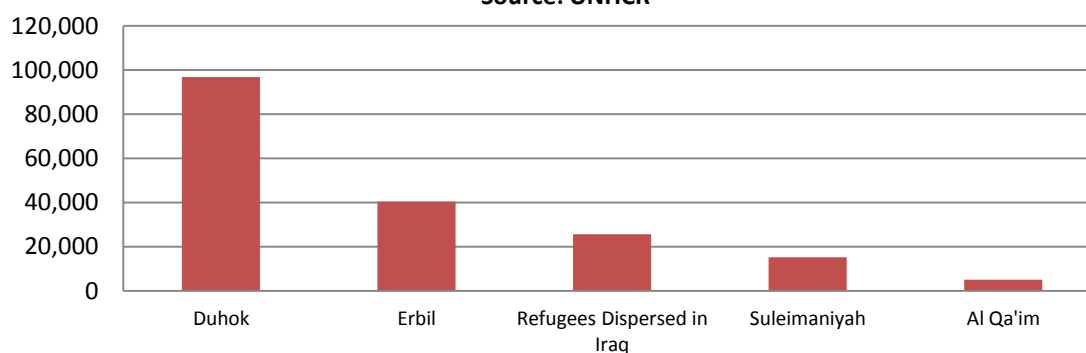
The sudden influx of Syrians is stretching the response capacity of government, local communities and other humanitarian actors. Domiz camp, which was already overcrowded, cannot host any further refugees. The camp currently houses over 96,830 Syrian refugees in overcrowded conditions, which is having an impact on sanitation conditions, which are already below humanitarian standards, and is increasing vulnerability to outbreaks of disease. Measles has been reported amongst new camp arrivals. It is also increasing tensions between camp residents

Dara Shakran Refugee Camp, in Khabat (Erbil), with a capacity to host 10,000 refugees, was completed by the end of September. As of mid-October, the camp population reached 1,300, with the majority from Qamishli in Syria. Additional camps, designed to host large refugee populations, are currently under development (Barika in Sulaymaniyah and Gawilan in Ninewa) and are due to be opened in the last quarter of 2013. In August, the office of the Governor of Dohuk announced its decision to open a new camp in the Bardarash district, in the eastern part of Dohuk governorate, in an effort to ease the strain on the overcrowded Domiz camp and accommodate new arrivals. The proposed site would accommodate up to 50,000 people. However, due to the lack of funds, the Governor has appealed for international support and solidarity to facilitate the development of the site.

Before the influx, local communities already hosted over 105,000 refugees, which placed a significant burden on their resources. Some 90,000 refugees are scattered in and around urban centres in Iraqi Kurdistan. Spontaneous returns to Syria stand at 12,807 people returning through Darabun point.

Distribution of Refugees in Iraq

Source: UNHCR



Although humanitarian access has become less restricted, security threats for international staff remain high, particularly in Baghdad, in the north, in the central governorates, and in the Disputed Territories. The security situation in Anbar province remains unstable with underlying internal conflict and spill over of tension from the Syrian crisis.

Coordination and partnerships

Lebanon

Mandated by the government to act as auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field during disasters and armed conflicts, and being the major provider of emergency medical services in the country, LRC works closely with the authorities to ensure plans and implementation are shared and coordinated. LRC is the most recognised and respected emergency health entity all over Lebanon.

The LRC continues to lead the coordination of all RC/RC partners which include IFRC, ICRC, and the National Societies of Austria, Belgium, Danish, France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. Weekly meetings are also taking place on the specific operational matters of the Syrian crisis and its consequences in Lebanon.

Regarding external coordination, RC/RC partners regularly represent the Movement to UN Working Groups in different sectors at both national (Beirut) and local (particularly Bekaa) levels in the technical sectors (Non-Food Items, Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Protection etc.). Over the reporting period, LRC and IFRC have continued to provide input for interagency contingency plans. The plans take into account contingency stocks and planned activities by sector according to each participating organisation, as well as current response by sector and geographic location. LRC, IFRC and RC/RC Partner National Societies will be coordinating with the UN Agencies to ensure complementarity with the current vulnerability assessment and beneficiary targeting process. IFRC is not represented in the UN plans for the regional response.

Jordan

Coordination between JRCS, IFRC and other Movement partners is taking place on a regular basis to ensure that planning for the current response and for contingency planning in case of an increased influx of Syrians into the country, are carried out in close cooperation. Since the launch of the preliminary appeal, six formal Movement coordination meetings have been held between the IFRC, JRCS, ICRC and National Societies present in Jordan. It was decided that Movement coordination would be divided into operational meetings (more sectoral, with technical focal points and on a bi-monthly basis) and strategic meetings (higher level to provide the overall strategy of the operation and monthly). Operational level meetings are now taking place every month and almost all RC/RC partners in the country are participating in them.

Operational coordination and cooperation is also taking place between IFRC and partner National Societies in the country, in particular with the Swiss Red Cross, who is implementing a cash programme alongside the IFRC and the ICRC. This has allowed the pooling of resources, sharing of information and the development of a joint delivery mechanism that minimizes the strain on JRCS resources. Regular informal



and formal communications between IFRC, ICRC and PNSs also take place as required.

*Jordanian Red Crescent continues to provide relief items to Syria Refugees.
Photo: Ibrahim Malla/IFRC*

Jordan has also been a good example of coordination and cooperation among RCRC partners in the delivery of other needed services. Four National Societies (Canadian, Finnish, German and Norwegian) have come together to provide secondary level health care to Syrian refugees in the planned Azraq refugee camp through an ERU referral field hospital under the coordination of IFRC.

At the interagency level, members of JRCS and IFRC regularly attend coordination meetings with UNHCR, government authorities and other agencies. The IFRC Head of Emergency Operations in country participated in a series of meetings on contingency planning with the Heads of the various UN agencies operating in the region. The IFRC, with input from JRCS, ICRC and PNSs, has provided details of the Movement's response and contingency planning to contribute to the UN's Revised Syria Regional Response Plan. The IFRC Operations Manager, Head of Emergency Operations and Head of Delegation in Jordan participate in many of the coordination forums, meetings and briefings related to the Syria crisis.

Iraq

In Iraq, the IRCS hosts bi-weekly Syrian Refugee Coordination meetings with the Federation, ICRC and PNS working in Iraq. The Coordination Committee, chaired by IRCS was established to plan, provide technical support and facilitate internal and external co-ordination and to assist the IRCS disaster management structures to effectively and efficiently respond to the Syrian Refugee Crisis.



Iraqi RC teams continue to assess the needs of the Syria refugees. Photo: Iraqi Red Crescent

The committee also supports IRCS in a number of areas, including:- identifying ideal locations along the Iraq-Syrian border where relief supplies can be pre-positioned for rapid response in the event of influx of refugees; planning the timely provision of relief supplies to affected populations; advising on improving response mechanisms; preparedness / mitigation measures to reduce the impact of Syrian refugees on host communities; gathering and analysing early warning information; and organising joint monitoring and evaluation.

IRCS coordinates closely with the Department of Refugees, in the Prime Minister's Office, as well as with UNHCR and other national and international organisations, both at headquarters and branch levels. The IRCS is a member of interagency coordination committees in all 18 Governorates in Iraq.

Efforts are under way to address the challenges of external coordination as a result of movement restrictions in Baghdad; however, coordination with external partners in the field is working well.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The IFRC provides direct assistance to the National Societies in each country, facilitates partnership and coordination within and beyond the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement – including with UN agencies – and delivers information management and guidance to Red Cross Red Crescent Societies for a coordinated response.

With a low coverage of the appeal, many of the planned activities have had to be re-prioritized or are being undertaken directly with partner National Societies.

Lebanon

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, LRC has continued to play a crucial role in providing emergency health services and transferring wounded or sick Syrians from border areas with Syria to hospitals in Lebanon. With the support of IFRC, PNS and the ICRC, LRC has significantly enhanced its capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations, including Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese.

The ICRC has had a long partnership with the LRC, supporting their EMS through a five-year development strategy. They are currently continuing their support for the transport of weapon-wounded from Syria, in coordination with Movement partners' support to the LRC EMS response capacity enhancement.

In the **health sector**, LRC has benefited from 11 new ambulances, with the support of IFRC, Belgium RC and Netherlands RC and is being supported to build its capacities by having fully equipped and

operational mobile clinics in three main areas (Saida, Tripoli and Baalbek) with the support of Netherlands and Norwegian RC. LRC and Norwegian RC are also working towards the reinforcement (structure and running costs) of LRC Medico-Social Centres all over Lebanon.

The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is being reinforced through support to six stations and temporary stations from German RC (HR, running-costs, and consumables). It is also important to note the continuous support of the Swiss, German and Netherlands RC to the 12 LRC Blood Banks across Lebanon.

Lastly, Danish, Italian RC and the IFRC are working jointly on a holistic approach to psychosocial matters, building the capacities of LRC staff and volunteers but also delivering direct psychological assistance to 8,000 Syrian refugees. Danish RC is also developing a referral system on interpersonal violence prevention to be set up with host communities and Syrian refugees in close coordination with other SGBV actors.

In **relief**, LRC, IFRC and German, Netherlands and Austria RC are all working in coordination to support the supply and monthly distribution of hygiene kits and food parcels to 2,500 selected families in Mount Lebanon, North, South and Bekaa regions. On-going distributions will include items to address winter needs and an internal Relief Sub-Committee Working Group has been created to coordinate this. This committee is also working on relief planning, SOPs and distribution quality assurance and is being chaired by LRC, with the active participation of German, Netherlands, Austria, Danish, Belgium and French RC, IFRC and ICRC. Winterisation distributions are one of the future challenges of this committee. French, Danish, Netherlands and Belgium RC are currently working on this topic and will support LRC to build a winterisation programme in the coming weeks.

The table below summarizes the support outlined above.

Support to Lebanese Red Cross

SECTOR	TYPE of SUPPORT	PARTNERS
Health	<p>11 ambulances</p> <p>Mobile clinics in Saida, Tripoli, and Baalbek</p> <p>Structure and running costs of LRC Medico-Social Centres across Lebanon</p> <p>Emergency Medical Service (EMS) enhanced through support to 6 stations</p> <p>12 LRC blood banks across Lebanon</p> <p>Building the capacity of LRC staff and volunteers and delivering direct psychological assistance to 8,000 refugees</p> <p>Referral inter-personal violence prevention system with host communities and refugees</p>	<p>IFRC, Belgian and Netherlands RC</p> <p>Netherlands and Norwegian RC</p> <p>Norwegian RC</p> <p>German RC</p> <p>German, Netherlands and Swiss RC</p> <p>Danish/Italian RC and IFRC consortium</p> <p>Danish RC</p>
Relief / WatSan	<p>Through LRC relief teams, 2,500 selected families are now receiving monthly hygiene kits and food parcels in Mount Lebanon, North, South and Bekaa regions</p>	<p>IFRC</p> <p>German RC</p> <p>Netherlands RC</p> <p>Austrian RC</p>

The Palestine Red Crescent Society (Lebanon branch) continues to provide vital health services for the refugees. Due to the increasing number of refugees crossing the border into Lebanon; Syrians and Palestinians are increasingly approaching PRCS hospitals seeking health care. The number of

Syrian patients is today 76% of all patients admitted in PRCS hospitals, which represents an increase of 169% compared to 2012 (395% compared to 2011).

Jordan

The JRCS, in cooperation with other RC/RC National Societies and humanitarian organizations, has been supporting Syrian refugees - mainly those living in host communities - since the beginning of the crisis, and has already supported over 30,000 families (approximately 150,000 individuals). To date, JRCS has distributed 85,100 food parcels, 211,829 blankets and quilts, 25,500 hygiene parcels, 35,600 floor mats, 125,988 kg of dates, 4,047 jerry cans, 6,000 mattresses, 3,750 kg of rice, 2,000 heaters, and medicine and medical services valued at approximately US\$ 1.8 million. With the support of Kuwait RC, JRC also provided hot bread to 10,500 families for one month.

In addition, JRCS with the support from the IFRC, ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross is currently implementing a cash transfer programme to support a targeted total of 5,600 Syrian refugee families for six months for monthly rental payment and other household necessities. This programme is closely coordinated with the UNHCR and other humanitarian partners through the Cash Assistance Working Group. As of October 2013, 1,886 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families have received the first instalment of the allocated cash, and more distributions will take place in coming months.

The cash programme uses an unconventional approach and modality of distribution which is done through ATM cards. Each beneficiary is issued an ATM card by a contracted bank, through which beneficiaries are able to withdraw allocated cash per month from any of the bank's ATM machines. This cash programme has been well-received by both beneficiaries and partners alike, as it protects dignity and ensures flexibility for beneficiaries to use the cash for their most urgent needs. Post distribution visits are conducted in order to monitor the quality of the process of both selection and distribution as well as uses of the fund.



The IFRC and JRCS have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the modalities of their cooperation in the operation, notably with regards to human resources and procurement and financial mechanisms.

In addition, the JRCS is providing psychosocial support to Syrian refugees in its Al Hashme development centre, in partnership with UNICEF. JRCS has also established a clinic, supported by Iraqi Red Crescent, at the JRC hospital in Amman, which is providing treatment to Syrian refugees and the local community.

Trained JRCS RFL volunteers continue to work closely with ICRC in Za'atari camp enabling families to make contact within Syria and neighbouring countries, and services will be expanded to Azraq camp if required.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities have initially been focused on Syrians living in host communities outside of organized camps, but service provision inside the camps is also increasing gradually. Based on a detailed assessment, the IFRC and JRCS, together with the Red Cross National Societies of Canada, Finland, Germany and Norway, have prepared and are ready to set up a full, 120-bed field hospital for the new refugee camp in Azraq. The field hospital can serve up to

130,000 people and is fully equipped with medical supplies and skilled personnel for surgery, internal medicine, maternity, paediatrics and dentistry. The first consignment of hospital equipment and medicines was delivered by the Airbus Company, as a part of its global agreement with the IFRC. The hospital has been established in coordination with Jordanian Ministry of Health. Special attention has been paid to the application of best practices to prevent interpersonal violence, including violence against women and girls. At the present time, the IFRC, consortium members and JRCS are in discussion with the government and other actors to see what the immediate future is for the Azraq camp and are looking for other options for the hospital if the camp is not needed. One option is to use some of the facilities in Zaatari camp, to address outstanding needs there.

JRCS has also provided circumcision services to 600 Syrian boys living in Zaatari camp earlier this year. The Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) and the UAE Red Crescent Society (UAE RC) have been providing psycho-social support and medical services inside the camps. QRCS medical experts based in Jordanian hospitals continue to provide emergency surgery for wounded Syrians from the border areas (mainly spinal and optical injuries). For its part, the UAE RC manages a refugee camp in Hallabat that currently hosts approximately 3,800 Syrian refugees, but that can be expanded to accommodate up to 30,000 refugees in future. It has also deployed a field hospital in Mafraq, which includes outpatient care, paediatrics and surgery.

Iraq

The IRCS was the first humanitarian organisation to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees at the beginning of the influx. Despite the lack of funding through the IFRC Appeal, the IRCS mobilized resources locally and provided assistance as follows².

Iraq	No. of beneficiaries	Activities
Food Aid	4,500 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided hot meals to 3,500 families in Sulaymaniyah Camp • Provided food Items to 500 families in Kourkosk • Provided food Items to 300 families in Dohuk • Distributed 6,000 bags of Indomie readymade food soup in Kourkosk
Health Care	17,518 Children and People with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided 8 Wheelchairs to persons with disabilities in Erbil • Provided 5 Wheelchairs to people with disabilities in Kourkosk Camp • Provided 5 pairs of Crutches in Kourkosk Camp • 2 ambulance were positioned in Kourkosk • 9 First Aid sessions were delivered to 180 Syrian Refugees in Kourkosk Camp • Distributed 500 pieces drawing and colouring book with dyes in Kourkosk. • Distributed of 10,000 Face masks in Erbil camps • Distributed of 6,000 Children games • Distributed of 500 Children Book • Distributed of 500 Hygiene Kits in Kourkosk
Water & Sanitation	4,300 Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided 3,500 Syrian Refugees with Potable waters in Sulaymaniyah • Distributed of 150 Water tanks to Syrian refugees Families in Kourkosk Camp Erbil • Distributed of 50 water tanks to Syrian refugees in Behrka camp Erbil • Distributed 500 sterile water for infants in Kourkosk
Shelter	800 Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided 700 Tents to Syrian Refugees in Kourkosk & Behrka Camp in Erbil • Provided 2 large tents for Camp Administration in Kourkosk Camp. • Installed one caravan for management in Kourkosk camp in Erbil • Provided 2 big tents for (500 persons) in Kourkosk camp

As a result of a joint IRCS and French RC assessment conducted in August and early September, three planned areas of intervention were identified for support:

² IRCS has also provided relief support to Jordanian RC, Lebanese RC and Syrian Arab RC.

1. Improve the sanitation conditions through wastewater and rainwater management in the most vulnerable areas in Domiz Camp
2. Rehabilitate WASH facilities and ensure their maintenance in Domiz Camp
3. Implement preparedness and disaster risk reduction, through shelter reinforcement and rapid assistance to 50 families affected by heavy rains/storms and harsh weather conditions.

FRC has already deployed part of its team (wash officers, logistics, and coordination team) and started to mobilize funds to contribute to the overall operation and these specific activities.

The proposed operation

The work of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in countries hosting refugees is integral to the global humanitarian response efforts. Often, the NS's staff and volunteers are on the ground, imbedded within local communities and are working hard to provide assistance and support to both refugees and host populations. These NSs are an important bridge between the international humanitarian community and the local population and will continue to work with these communities long after the international attention has diminished. As auxiliaries to their public authorities, their role is critical to the humanitarian response and the longer-term post-conflict recovery.

There is no doubt that as humanitarian needs increase inside Syria and in neighbouring countries, so too do the demands on the National Societies to deliver timely and relevant services. The IFRC has been supporting JRCS, IRCS, LRC and PRCS to respond to these demands. The IFRC has been working to enhance the NSs' capacities since before the conflict, and this has had a direct impact on the NSs' preparedness to respond to a humanitarian crisis of scale. However, after two and a half years of fighting, with over 2.2 million refugees in the neighbouring countries in need of urgent assistance, there is no doubt that capacities are overstretched. Today, the IFRC's responsibility to the NSs in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq is even more critical, as there is a need to scale-up and sustain their capacities to respond to the ever-growing needs.

Activities aimed at enhancing and sustaining the capacity of NSs are often overlooked during emergencies, as they are not perceived as contributing to saving lives and protecting livelihoods. However, without fuel in the vehicles, NS ambulances cannot transport the sick or wounded and without qualified and dedicated staff and volunteers, the NSs cannot manage and implement their activities. For this reason, the IFRC has consulted closely with NSs to identify their priority needs in terms of enhancing and sustaining their capacities to deliver life-saving services, and many of these activities are included within this revised Emergency Appeal. This support is complimentary to the direct support that the IFRC and partners National Societies are providing to programmes.

The progress achieved since the last revision of the appeal has been concisely captured in the following section, to reflect the major outcomes achieved so far in support of the four host National Societies, taking into account the low income received multilaterally and the contributions from partner National Societies. A number of the outcomes and outputs in this appeal have been revised to better reflect the reality on the ground and the monitoring of on-going assistance and the revised or new outcomes / outputs have been marked accordingly.

Lebanon

The proposed operation in Lebanon builds on the earlier appeal content, to provide further support to the medical services carried out by the LRC. It also aims to provide additional technical and financial support to assist LRC to develop its relief activities and cash transfer programming. The activities under the current revised appeal will focus on delivering support to LRC to enhance and sustain its assistance to both Syrian and Palestinian refugees and local Lebanese host families/communities in three key areas:

1. **Health services** to Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and in particular support to the emergency medical services and to psychosocial support for Syrian refugees.
2. **Food security, nutrition, shelter and livelihoods** support for refugees and host populations, including cash assistance through ATM cards.
3. Support to LRC to **enhance and sustain preparedness its capacities**.

Health in Lebanon	
Outcome 1: Target refugees have access to basic health care and lifesaving pre-hospital services (revised).	
Outputs	Activities planned
LRC health centers, clinics and EMS capacity is strengthened to meet the increased health needs of the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver five 4x4 ambulances to LRC to improve Emergency Medical Services (EMS) access to wounded Syrians over difficult terrain • Deliver stretchers for the equipment of 25 ambulances • Support the use of ambulances and vehicles in relation to the transportation of Syrians in need of medical care • Support LRC fleet maintenance • 30 LRC health centres are provided with essential medicines for 3 months
The target population benefits from health interventions carried out by skilled LRC staff and volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 80 LRC volunteers on disease outbreaks; prevention and control • Conduct a CBHFA training for 30 LRC volunteers focusing on integration with emergency health • Support the School-based Health and First Aid activities that focuses on healthy behaviours, including promoting cultures of non-violence and peace among Syrian refugee children • Provide LRC with relevant health manuals/materials
Women and girls of reproductive age have increased access to the necessities required to maintain feminine hygiene, respect and dignity in their daily lives (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dignity kits are distributed to 7,500 women and girls of reproductive age (1 women and 2 girls of reproductive age per family; 2 500 families under the relief component)
Outcome 2: The psychosocial well-being of 10,000 families is improved through provision of psychosocial and preventive health services (revised)	
Outputs	Activities planned
LRC staff and volunteers are equipped with knowledge and skills to carry out psychosocial interventions with refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 volunteers and staff in psychosocial support and violence prevention enabling them to support peers, offer PFA to beneficiaries and have information about violence prevention and safe referrals • 350 service providers in LRC clinics and medical facilities are enabled to offer psychological first aid and have an understanding of violence prevention and safe referrals • Train 2,000 emergency volunteer responders in the area of PFA (psychological first aid); and violence prevention to handle psychological reactions of themselves as well as of injured individuals; as well as onlookers after manmade or natural disasters. • Print and distribute 1000 manuals on psychosocial support and materials on violence prevention for EMS Centres, clinics and Medico-Social Centres for peer training and as reference materials. • Train 40 volunteers in running four sessions for caregivers so these are better equipped to care for their children.

<p>Psychosocial support is provided to 17,200 vulnerable refugees and Lebanese from host communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,000 Syrian and Palestinian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese receive psychosocial support as PFA, participate in sensitization sessions on stress and coping and children's stress, in support groups and recreational activities in a community-based setting • 1,200 vulnerable caregivers have participated in four sessions on understanding and supporting children who live in stressful situations • 8,000 Syrian and Palestinian refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children participate in psychosocial and recreational activities in host communities
<p>Refugees and host communities have access to community activities to promote non-violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 9 interventions to deliver community-based activities for refugees and host communities to promote cultures of non-violence, peace and tolerance

Progress achieved since the last revision

Health activities have been the main focus of LRC since the beginning of the crisis, especially through their EMS and medical clinics, which assist Syrian refugees as well as Lebanese host communities.

IFRC, Netherlands RC, and Norwegian RC are closely working with LRC to organize and set up mobile clinics equipped with medicines and consumables despite a gap in funding which impeded the implementation of activities so far. LRC EMS stations have also been reinforced with the support of German RC for five main EMS stations and one temporary station. The three-volunteer-teams per station are fully supported with per diem, consumables, fuel for vehicles etc.

IFRC has provided LRC with five ambulances to improve EMS access to wounded refugees and beneficiaries in need. These ambulances have been shipped from the RLU in Dubai and were deployed on the field.

The ever increasing number of refugees has had huge consequences on the demand for blood units. All LRC's 12 blood banks are now overwhelmed with the increasing demand. In June, LRC launched a specific Syrian Crisis blood bank appeal. Thanks to the support of NLRC and GRC, the need for material, consumables and running costs were met.

Thanks to the support from the Danish and Italian RC, the IFRC is supporting Syrians in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese through community based psycho-social support (PSS) activities. So far, three trainings have been organized:

- 11 psychosocial focal persons have been identified and trained in PSS.
- 18 staff members and volunteers (out of a total of 75 to be trained) have been trained in community-based PSS.
- 25 staff members, caregivers and officials trained in psychological first aid.

Other trainings and further recruitments are planned:

- Training of trainers for 15 staff members and volunteers
- Violence Prevention training of 20 staff members and volunteers.
- Recruitment of 100 Syrian females to run community activities

Field activities are also planned for the coming months such as implementing PSS in three community centres, as well as outreach activities and day camps for 400 children, remedial classes for 60 Syrian children, and individual counselling for 10 beneficiaries with extreme symptoms. The target number of beneficiaries for this revised appeal has been increased from 1,000 to 10,000 families.

This appeal has been revised to better support LRC medical services and looks to increase support to both community based health care and psychosocial activities to an increased number of beneficiaries. It has also introduced support for women through the distribution of the Dignity Kits for 7,500 women and girls.

Challenges:

The challenges encountered include the fact that Syrian refugees are highly scattered across the country, making outreach and access to them difficult and in some cases problematic. Moreover, SGBV activities are suffering from the lack of funds. Finally, LRC has required additional support for capacity building in psychosocial support activities to help meet the demand for this service and to gain the necessary expertise.

Relief distributions (food, non-food items and cash distributions) in Lebanon**Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 2,500 Syrian families are met (revised)**

Output	Activities planned
2,500 refugees families living in host communities benefit from 2,500 food parcels distributed per month targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments • Develop a targeting strategy and registration system • Distribute 7,500 food parcels • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions

Outcome 2: Immediate NFI needs of 2,500 Syrian families are met.

Outputs	Activities planned
Refugees living in host communities are equipped with 2,500 hygiene parcels per month targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments • Develop a targeting strategy and registration system • Distribute 15,000 hygiene parcels • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions

Outcome 3: Immediate livelihood including shelter needs of 2.500 vulnerable host and refugee families are met through cash transfers (revised)

Outputs	Activities planned
Upon assessment, a final target of 2,500 host and refugee families benefit from unconditional cash grants per month (it is expected that households will use grants to pay monthly apartment rent and other essential household items as identified during the assessments).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a detailed assessment, design and establish a cash programme providing cash assistance to the most vulnerable families (deployment outputs will include assessment, targeting of beneficiaries, identifying the most appropriate disbursement mechanism and modality of programming) • Build on LRC's position and on the assessment findings, programmatic decision will be taken to define further cash transfer programmes in Lebanon through LRC.

Progress achieved since the last revision:

The LRC has received early and important support from IFRC and several PNSs for relief activities, both the distribution of food and non-food items. UAE and Qatar RC started first with food distributions with a specific focus on North Lebanon. Starting in May, the UAE RC volunteers worked with the LRC relief volunteers in order to distribute food, especially in the North (Tripoli, Akkar, Becharreh etc.). In July, 8,303 food parcels were distributed (to 41,515 individuals) in Lebanon. Distributions were also organized for Palestinian refugees from Syria with the delivery of 4,300 food parcels (to 21,500 individuals).

Following the launch of the revised Emergency Appeal (EA), the Netherlands, German and Austrian RCs have set up a coordinated and integrated approach to working with the LRC Relief Department. A Relief Subcommittee Working Group (WG) has been created to support on-going distribution activities and enhance LRC capacities in this area. Chaired by LRC, this Subcommittee is supported by NLRC, GRC, ARC, IFRC and ICRC. Based on shared and approved ToRs, the WG is working on LRC distribution SOPs, reporting, mapping and planning of past and future distributions. The content of the different food, non-food or household kits are also discussed and improved based on a lesson-learned approach.

Based on the revised EA planned activities, the LRC benefits from the Netherlands, Austrian and German RC support in providing the funds for food parcels distributions. The content of the food parcels has been approved in early July and LRC is now proceeding to carry out local procurement. First distributions started by the end of July and the contributions from each partner NS - NLRC (6,000), GRC (6,000) and ARC (10,000) - raised the number of food parcels to be distributed to 22 000. Distribution should last until March 2014 with a rate of 2,500 food parcels' distributed per month.

With the support of IFRC (HR and logistics costs), German RC (8,000 hygiene kits) and Netherlands RC (8,000 hygiene kits), LRC has started NFI kits distributions across the country. According to an assessment process developed with the help of the municipalities and LRC local branches, LRC is focusing on non UNHCR-registered and vulnerable families. From June 12th to July 12th, LRC distributed 2,766 Hygiene kits (to 13,830 individuals). LRC and partners decided to raise the monthly distribution rate from 2,000 to 2,500 families for future distributions.

Due to the specific security context, the Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) activity has not yet started, as LRC remains cautious about this type of programme. However, IFRC and British RC (which has a CTP roster of experienced delegates) are building a strategic plan for further assessments to be proposed and discussed with the LRC Secretary General and this outcome has been added to this revised appeal. The outcomes and outputs have been revised to reflect the current reality on the ground and current targets for support to LRC in this area.

Challenges:

The LRC is seeking support from the IFRC to scale up its work experience in relief assessments, distributions and monitoring activities to help it scale up and build expertise. Attention is being given to improve external coordination with UN agencies and NGOs to improve the efficiency of delivery of assistance. Moreover, the sustainability of the programmes being supported with LRC is dependent on the security context and the availability of funds. This is especially relevant for the Cash Transfer Programme that is yet to commence in Lebanon.

Disaster Preparedness & Capacity Building in Lebanon

Outcome 2: LRC's operational readiness to respond urgently to an influx of refugees or other emergency is strengthened.

Outputs	Activities Planned
Disaster management skills and knowledge of LRC staff and volunteers are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 120 LRC staff and volunteers from across the country, in disaster management, relief, logistics, water and sanitation and ensure all training includes gender-sensitive issues
Staff and volunteers across sectors are provided with the skills and tools to prevent abuse of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise one training and one refresher training for LRC staff and volunteers on violence and prevention of abuse of power Provide 150 LRC staff and volunteers with tools on violence prevention and prevention of abuse of power
Information education and communication materials (including social media messaging that promotes messages of violence prevention, cultures of non-violence, peace and tolerance) are available to affected communities (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce and disseminate information education and communication materials Produce and activate social media messaging
LRC is equipped with space and relief tools to respond to the needs of 5,000 families (25,000 people) (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preposition the following stock for up to 5,000 families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 10,000 blankets ✓ 10,000 jerry cans ✓ 10,000 tarpaulins ✓ 5 000 household kits Rehabilitate and equip one LRC warehouse in the north of Lebanon.

Progress achieved since the last revision

Due to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon, LRC is subsequently trying to enhance its Disaster Management capacities. It has started with the appointment of a new Head of Operations and a new DM coordinator to lead and coordinate the LRC responses. Furthermore, with the support of the RC/RC partners, a number of on-going programmes have increased their capacity-building activities. LRC is trying to ensure it benefits from the different programming opportunities to enhance its response capacity in new sectors such as, emergency assessment, relief distributions, water and sanitation etc.

In order to enhance capacity-building, IFRC organized three trainings, during June and July, for 74 LRC staff members and volunteers in Logistics (21 participants), Relief (22 participants) and Disaster Management (31 participants). Participants were selected by LRC based on their experience and

motivation to go further into emergency response. They were also selected according to a geographic breakdown of LRC branches. In addition, DM training was organized for the end of August in order to reinforce LRC DM roster.

Anticipating a further influx of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, IFRC and LRC have started the prepositioning of emergency items for up to 5,000-families to be able to address future needs. So far, 1,000 household kits were procured, shipped and have been stored in LRC warehouses.

This appeal presents plans for further support to enhance the capacity of LRC and now addresses support for information, education and communications materials to support the promotion of non-violence. The support for contingency planning stocks has also been increased.

Challenges:

Support for this area of activities has been restricted due to the amount of funding available and therefore this revised appeal is stressing the need to provide vital support to build the National Society's capacity to maintain vitals services and programmes.

Health - Palestine Red Crescent (Lebanon Branch)

Outcome 1: The needs of Syrian and Palestinians fleeing the crisis in for emergency and health care are effectively and efficiently met.

Output	Activities planned
Target beneficiaries (2,000 affected persons) are provided with rapid medical treatment of injuries and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to cover running and treatment costs of 2,000 affected persons from the crisis in PRCS five hospitals with an agreed selection criteria for new refugees approaching PRCS – Lebanon branch

Jordan

The proposed operation in Jordan focuses on three key areas:

- Support to Syrian refugees,
- Support to Jordanian host families/communities
- Capacity Building of the Host National Society for enhancing and sustaining capacities in six key areas:
 1. Shelter and settlement support to refugees residing in host communities, including winterization relief and cash assistance through ATM cards.
 2. Medical assistance, including secondary health care and First Aid, and support for preventing interpersonal violence.
 3. Strengthening JRCS' capacities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, including through contingency stocks and logistical support.
 4. Livelihoods support for vulnerable Jordanian host families, including for income and job generation.
 5. Education, including support to local schools targeting Syrian and local Jordanian boys and girls.
 6. Training, human resource and capacity-building support for JRCS at HQ and branch level to enhance and sustain their emergency response efforts.

There is a need for humanitarian agencies to address the most pressing host community concerns and ensure support is provided to local Jordanians, as well as the refugee community. This is now also being reflected in Government/MoPIC (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation) policy, where new proposals from humanitarian agencies seeking approval must invest around 30% of their proposed budget to support local Jordanian families. Although IFRC/JRC programmes do not require MoPIC approval, it is important to recognise Government efforts to support the host community at a time of crisis and, as a consequence, the IFRC supports JRCS to meet the needs of target host families. This revised appeal therefore continues to target support to empower communities (particularly through the scale up of the cash transfer programme to reach more vulnerable families) and has added support for various small scale livelihoods and skill training projects. In addition to these activities, around ten public schools will be provided with teaching materials and support to improve facilities, so that they are better equipped to enrol more students, both Syrians and locals,

and improve the quality of the education provided.

As more than half of the Syrian refugees are children, it is pertinent to give special focus to the psychosocial wellbeing of this particularly vulnerable group. How children cope in difficult circumstances and how resilient they are depends on a wide range of factors. The volunteer networks of JRCS are well positioned to take care of children in difficult circumstances, looking at how children react to crisis and finding ways to help them. The IFRC's Children's Resilience Programme aims to support those involved in planning and implementing psychosocial interventions with groups of children and their caregivers. This appeal seeks support to kick start the local production of an Arabic version of the toolkit, together with training for JRCS PSS volunteers, who will in turn implement the activities in schools and with other groups of children among the Syrian refugee population in Jordan. In the long-term the production will benefit the PSS activities in the entire Arabic speaking region.

As JRCS try to meet the challenges of the current refugee crisis, it is putting enormous strain on its limited capacity of the Host National Society and on the staff and volunteers at both headquarters and branch levels. It is therefore essential that this revised appeal provides greater support for JRCS capacity building, through the provision of support for programme management, operational systems, HR systems and set up, volunteer recruitment, retention and training, infrastructure development, branch development, and the creation and training of national disaster response teams.

Specific activities planned in Jordan under each sector are given below:

Shelter & Settlements in Jordan	
Outcome 1.1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of 7,000 refugee families (35,000 persons) living outside camps within host communities are met (revised)	
Outputs	Activities planned
Essential winterization items (thermal blankets and gas heaters) are provided to 2,000 Syrian refugee families living in host communities in various governorates of Jordan (new).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an efficient and accurate beneficiary targeting strategy to enable interventions to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. • Distribute 10,000 winter blankets to 2,000 Syrian refugee families for the winter months. (1 family x 5 blankets) • Support with winterisation items to 2,000 most vulnerable Syrian families (1 gas heater, 1 gas cylinder & 3 monthly refills for 3 months)
Unconditional cash grant provided to 5,000 families (25,000 people) It is expected that households will spend the cash grants to pay monthly apartment rent and other most essential household items as identified during the assessments (revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute cash to 5,000 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families once per month over 6 months. • Conduct pre and post distribution monitoring of the cash program. • Train JRC volunteers and staffs in cash transfer programming (CTP); case work and home visits, program monitoring, psychosocial support, safe referral mechanisms for child protection and interpersonal violence cases, etc. • Deploy a CTP support delegate/Staff on Loan, if required, to support the program implementation in time.
Progress achieved since the last revision	
<p>The cash assistance programme is moving ahead smoothly at the moment and cash distributions are taking place regularly. JRCS has worked extensively with the IFRC and partners such as the Swiss RC and the British RC, to scale up its cash transfer programme to reach more host families in the communities and to target the most vulnerable, such as female headed households. As of October 2013, 1,886 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families have received the first instalment of the allocated cash, and more distributions will take place in coming months.</p> <p>Much work has gone on to lay a solid basis for this programme and to test innovative new technology, such as training community members to use ATM cards to access their cash grant. Each beneficiary is issued an ATM card by the selected bank through which beneficiaries are able to withdraw allocated cash per month from any of the bank's ATM machines. This cash programme has been well received by both beneficiaries and donors alike as it gives flexibility to beneficiaries to use the cash for the most urgent needs. Now the basis is</p>	

established, it will be more straightforward for JRCS to scale up this programme to reach the 5,000 target families in this revised appeal, with support from partners.

IFRC is also helping JRCS to improve its beneficiary database and registration process, as well as collecting vulnerability data for Syrian families already identified by JRCS. Additional beneficiary selection and on-going and home visits resulted in re-verification of initially selected families. Training on case work and monitoring for volunteers and staff was organised in June in Ajloun and was facilitated by IRD staff and the JRCS gender focal person. A total of 28 persons were trained and a further nine were trained at a second such training in Amman later that month. A new field officer and a field assistant for Amman casework were recruited in June and are now actively involved in house visits and beneficiary verification in Amman. The cash programme is working closely with UNHCR and most of beneficiaries now are referred from UNHCR.

There will also be a focus in this revised appeal in providing winterization assistance for affected families and providing longer-term support for livelihoods (which is new to this appeal).

Challenges:

The following points represent the main challenges faced so far:

- Refugees live in highly scattered communities across the country; hence it is extremely difficult to reach them.
- Funding is another constraint as more families need support for a longer than the three month period that the CTP is currently supporting.
- Additional trained human resources and programme capacity have to be developed/strengthened at branch level so that the programme can be fully implemented and scaled up

Health in Jordan

Outcome 1.1: 55,000 Syrian refugees obtain access to secondary health care and services for 8 months (revised)

Outputs	Activities planned
Secondary level health care is provided to resident refugees in Azraq camp (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running of a 60 beds field hospital (a modified referral ERU hospital) in camp Azraq for 8 months with the option to expand to 130 beds. • Provide secondary level health care to 55,000 Syrian refugees. This number could increase to 130,000 if the camp population is expanded to its maximum capacity. • Provide ambulance service to resident refugees for safe transport from the Azraq camp to public hospitals when needed.

Outcome 1.2: Community awareness and skills on community-based health and first aid increased through the implementation of CBHFA programme (new)

Outputs	Activities planned
Red Crescent volunteers and staff are trained in Community Based Health and First Aid and targeted community activities to reduce vulnerability to emergencies through increased community resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the contracting of a Health Focal Point at the JRCS to manage CBHFA training and development. • Conduct CBHFA training of trainers with JRCS. • Conduct CBHFA training to Red Crescent volunteers in all 10 JRC branches. • Form CBHFA committee in each community. • Conduct at least 2 CBHFA sessions in each community within the timeframe of the operation.

Outcome 1.3: Women, men, girls and boys have improved access to safer support services and assistance that promote dignity and psychosocial well-being.

Outputs	Activities planned
Staff and volunteers are provided with the skills and tools to prevent abuse of power and/or interpersonal violence and to make safe referrals for survivors of interpersonal violence including gender-based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 staff and volunteers of JRCS on interpersonal violence principles, techniques and SGBV. • Community activities to promote peace and non-violence. • EMS & health staffs/volunteers training. • IEC materials/publications on GBV. • Distribute 2,000 dignity kits to women and girls.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 30 staff and volunteers of JRCS on psychosocial support and children's resilience programme. • Local production of the Children's Resilience Toolbox. • Conduct at least 2 CRB sessions in each community within the timeframe of the operation.
Outcome 1.4: Critically ill Syrian refugees get access to medical care (new)	
Output	Activities planned
200 critically ill ³ Syrian refugees get financial support for the needed treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment and identification of most needy beneficiaries. • Provide financial grant, based on medical prescription, to enable them to get required medical treatment. • Post support monitoring of use of fund and recovery condition.
Progress achieved since the last revision	
<p>The main health activity since the last revision was the deployment of the ERU field hospital ERU. The decision to provide an ERU hospital to Camp Azraq was based on an urgent request from the humanitarian partners in Jordan and an analysis of a multi-sectoral Red Cross assessment team. The deployment was a response to a critical need and was based on the plan to open the camp as soon as feasible. As the flow of refugees has been difficult to predict and as the existing Al-Zaatari camp still has capacity to house new arrivals, the opening of Camp Azraq has been postponed to await further analysis of the situation. A renewed assessment is expected in the month of December. The ERU hospital installations are in place, ready to receive patients on a very short notice should the situation change rapidly. A downsized ERU team without clinical staff is continuing to prepare the hospital and to monitor arising needs and gaps. The flexibility of an ERU in terms of staffing, sizing, and range of clinical services allows the unit even to relocate and to respond to new needs elsewhere in Jordan or the region and the IFRC is currently in negotiations with other actors to see if there are opportunities and needs to use elements of the hospital or the full hospital elsewhere.</p> <p>A group of approximately 25 JRC volunteers participated in three days PSS training (focusing on psychological first aid) between 15-17 September. This training will help JRCS to integrate the psychosocial needs into the different components of the other operational activities such as the CTP.</p>	
Challenges:	
<p>The biggest challenge in this area has been the lack of clarity regarding the status of the Azraq camp and the need to find the most practical and effective solution for the use of this important asset. Negotiations are underway with other actors to see where the hospital functions and resources could be best used.</p>	
Food security, & livelihood in Jordan (new)	
Outcome 1.1: Livelihood activities of poor Jordanian families are improved through small scale income generating activities at household level.	
Outputs	Activities planned
The household income level of the most vulnerable Jordanian families targeted is increased, and a sustainable means of livelihood established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a gender-sensitive market and livelihood analysis to inform potential livelihood planning for men and women. • Provide delegate/specialist to support JRCS to develop livelihood activities, assessment and project design. • Develop a design for small scale livelihood projects to target economically vulnerable Jordanian families. • Provide cash grant for up to 200 households to engage in proposed livelihood projects. • Provide livelihood project related training to households. <p>Monitoring and evaluation of projects.</p>
Skill based training is provided to 200 unemployed people in host	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a job market and opportunity analysis to inform potential skills based training.

3 This critically ill are Syrian refugees who are not able to access Jordanian public medical services or other support due to legal or other reasons such as expiry of the UNHCR certificate which is renewal every 6 months. Regular monitoring will be done in order to ensure that this criterion is met.

communities to increase their employability and support sustainable income generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide skill trainings on trade skills/areas highly in demand in target community/vicinity. • Target young Jordanians for training to develop skills for employment/self-employment. Establish post training monitoring of incomes of those trained to assess impact and effectiveness of project interventions.
Education/host community support in Jordan (new)	
Outcome 1.1: Syrian refugees/local students' access to public schools in Jordan is increased through increased teaching materials and facilities.	
10 public schools are provided with adequate books, teaching materials and facilities to accommodate increased number of Syrian refugee children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a rapid needs assessment in ten public schools. • Based on the assessment, provide books, teaching materials and other supplies to increase the capacity and quality of education in targeted schools. Support, as required, improved sanitation condition in targeted schools, hygiene training and awareness, etc.
Disaster Preparedness & Risk Reduction in Jordan	
Outcome 1.1: JRCS's readiness to respond urgently, appropriately and safely to an increase in the influx of refugees or other emergency is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
JRCS is equipped with prepositioned contingency stocks for an enhanced response capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-position the following contingency stock to increase JRCS capacity to assist 2,000 families urgently, in case of a sudden need for support to Syrian refugees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2,000 kitchen sets ✓ 10,000 blankets ✓ 2,000 tents ✓ 10,000 mattresses ✓ 2,000 cooking stoves ✓ 2 rub-halls
JRC staffs and volunteers are equipped with tools and knowledge on disaster response based on sphere standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 2 NDRT field trainings. • Provide SPHERE training to staffs and volunteers.
Outcome 1.2: JRCS's capacity to deliver effective and efficient response to an emergency is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
JRCS are equipped with logistics technical support, provision of training, logistics tools and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy a logistics ERU delegate at JRCS HQ for three months to provide onsite training and support in warehousing, logistics management, relief distribution and capacity building of the JRCS staffs and volunteers. • Provide JRCS warehouse with relevant tools for efficiently keeping, receiving and delivery of relief goods. • Reinforce distribution and monitoring capacity of JRCS HQ by one 4WD vehicle and one pick-up for transport and distribution of relief items. • Provide 2 minibuses for JRCS for staff transportation and distribution. • Provide 300 staff and volunteers Red Crescent vests and uniforms
Progress achieved since the last revision:	
<p>As Jordan meets the challenges of the current refugee crisis it is putting enormous strain on the limited capacity of the Host National Society. Both JRCS headquarters and branches need extensive support to develop their capacity, and lack the required staff, volunteers, infrastructure and resources to carry out some of the Red Cross Red Crescent mandated activities. As is national volunteer network and its ability to access communities effectively and rapidly is one of the strengths of the RCRC Movement, it is important that the IFRC mobilises the resources of the Movement to support, strengthen and coordinate the JRCS national network i.e. branches, units, staff and volunteers .</p>	

Challenges:	
Lack of funding did not allow for the implementation of the DP activities mentioned under the last version of the appeal. New funding in the pipeline will help to partially overcome this challenge. NDRT training will be organized during the first week of December, targeting key JRCS operational staff and volunteers and will provide JRC with uniforms and vests.	
Support services in Jordan (New)	
Outcome 1.1: The planned operation is effectively implemented through the provision of adequate human resources and other required support services (new)	
Outputs	Activities planned
Support the retention/recruitment of required staff to support on-going and planned operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit/support necessary staff in JRCS to support the planned operations under this appeal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recruitment/salary support for DM Director, 2 DM officers, 1 Warehouse Manager, 1 Logistics Officer and 1 Finance Assistant. ○ Program specific personnel will be hired as needed based on budgetary provision in respective programs. • IFRC delegation will be further strengthened with required local and expatriate staff as needed in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of planned activities. Support the hire of other professionals/consultants as and when needed to support on-going operations.
National Society Capacity Building in Jordan	
Outcome 1.1: The response capacity of the host NS is enhanced through strengthened capacity of NHQ and branches (new).	
Outputs	Activities planned
An appropriate HR system is set up at the JRCS HQ and necessary staff policies/procedures are in place (new).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up Human Resource Department (HRD) at the JRCS HQ and develop staff policies and procedures, grading system and salary scales, benefits and allowances, recruitment procedure, performance appraisal and evaluation system, training and development.
JRCS has a well-equipped, self-sustaining training centre for emergency response, capacity building and income generation (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a feasibility study to establish the cost, support and investment required to develop the JRCS building in Madaba as a National Training Centre • If applicable, support connection of utilities (electricity, water and drainage system), furnishings and equipment to facilitate effective use of the building. • Provide salary support to local caretaker/cleaners for six months. • Develop a sustainable business plan for the training centre, to include training calendar and rental opportunities for income generation.
JRCS has an effective, well-equipped National First Aid training facility at their Headquarters in Amman (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate existing building, identified at National Headquarters, to provide a small self-contained First Aid Training Centre. • Provide necessary first aid training equipment to support Training of Trainers and small-scale volunteer and commercial training activities. • Develop a first aid training program in coordination with ICRC and a National Health Focal Point to provide First Aid Training of Trainers to staff and volunteers.
JRCS branches are active, regularly involved in RC activities, and are effectively providing support to vulnerable people when needed by increasing trained volunteers at branch level (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist branches in volunteer recruitment & retention by providing appropriate facilities and range of activities. • Support the construction/renovation of branch office buildings to provide a base for activities and opportunities for sustainable income generating activities (3 branches in the first phase). • Provide basic office equipment to branches, to increase capacity and support development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and support on fundraising, project planning and monitoring to branch officials and volunteers.
JRCS is supported to develop a long-term strategic plan to ensure all programs and activities meet the needs of the most vulnerable (new).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support JRC in developing/finalising 5 year strategic plan. • Support JRC in organising planning workshops to share / disseminate strategic plan to all members, staff, movement partners and other relevant stake holders. • Support two annual planning and review meetings involving all branches and RCRC partners in Jordan.
Branch and community coordination capacity enhanced at the NHQ to ensure effective communication and support to all branches (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a Branch and Community Focal Point to support Branch Development Assist JRCS with recruitment and salary for a Branch and Community Focal Point for a period of twelve months.
JRCS national HQ is adequately staffed to support the branches in health programmes (new)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a Health Programme / CBHFA Coordinator at the JRCS Headquarters. • Support in preparing an annual work plan for the health sector. • Support in making a resource mobilization plan for health programs. •
<p>Progress achieved since the last revision:</p> <p>2 staff members (a cash program field officer and a field assistant) have been recruited in JRC. In addition, a new head of DM at the JRC has been recruited to oversee the implementation of the operations from JRC side. Earlier 4 staff members (DM Officer, Field Officer, DM Assistant and Finance Assistant) were recruited in JRC to support the operations.</p> <p>Lack of fund continues to be a serious challenge. However component still remains the priority and will be implemented once enough funds become available.</p>	

Iraq

The proposed operation in Iraq focuses on delivering support to Syrian refugees and service providers and volunteers of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society for enhancing and sustaining capacities in four key areas:

1. Health, First Aid and psychosocial support services to Syrian refugees and IRCS service providers and volunteers
2. Food and non-food support for Syrian refugees living within and outside the camps.
3. Water and sanitation services to Syrian refugees.
4. Shelter support to Syrian refugees.

Health in Iraq	
Revised Outcome 1: 6,400 Syrian refugees living inside and outside in Al Anbar , Sulaymaniyah , Duhok and Erbil governorates and IRCS service providers and volunteers have access to psychosocial support.	
Outputs	Activities planned
IRCS Staff and Volunteers are equipped with knowledge and skills on PSS for refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychosocial training and support to 400 IRCS Staff & volunteers in Al Anbar, Sulaymaniyah , Duhok and Erbil branches
6,400 refugees benefit from PSS, as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 8 basic PSP training for 160 Syrian Refugees (men and women) each from Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara Shakran and Arbat camps • Provide psychosocial support to 640 refugees in Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps • Conduct 16 PSP group discussions each in Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps • Organize recreation activities for children, youth and women on psychosocial support projects for people affected by the conflict, with particular focus on girls and boys(distributing

	<p>gifts for 1000 child in each camp)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide medical equipment 400 wheel chair in Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps
Revised Outcome 2: Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat refuges inside camps have access to first aid services.	
Outputs	Activities planned
First Aid (FA) capacities are enhanced in Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and provide 200 large FA kit in each (4) camps • Procure and provide 2,000 small FA Kit in each (4) camps • Train 480 Syrian Refugees in First Aid by conducting 24 FA trainings targeting 20 men and women in each (4) camps
Iraq Outcome 1.3: Risks of outbreak of communicable disease is reduced through public health education.	
Pregnant and lactating women have increased awareness and medical support related to communicable disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 200 volunteers on communicable disease surveillance and coordination with other Health authorities/NGOs in each (4) camps • Provide MCH Support to pregnant and lactating women in each of the four camps
Food security, and livelihoods in Iraq	
Revised Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 2,100 Syrian families (10,500 people) living outside the camps in Al Anbar , Sulaymaniyah , Duhok and Erbil governorates	
Outputs	Activities planned
2,100 families benefit from bi-monthly food aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-monthly distribution of 800 food parcels in Duhok • Bi-monthly distribution of 300 food parcels in Al Anbar • Bi-monthly distribution of 500 food parcels in Sulaymaniyah • Bi-monthly distribution of 500 food parcels in Erbil • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions
Revised Outcome 2: Immediate needs of non-food items of 2,100 Syrian families (10,500 people) living outside the camps in Al Anbar, Sulaymaniyah, Duhok and Erbil governorates are met with respect for gender and diversity.	
Outputs	Activities planned
2,100 Syrian families(10500People) living outside the camps are supported with from NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 800 NFI in Duhok • Distribution of 500 NFI in Sulaymaniyah • Distribution of 300 NFI in Al Anbar • Distribution of 500 NFI in Erbil • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions
1,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee women and youth are equipped with life skills tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 tailoring trainings provided to 25 women per training • 40 tailoring trainings provided to 25 male and female youth per training.
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene promotion in Iraq	
Revised Outcome 1: 20,000 Syrian refugees Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps have access to safe water and Sanitation.	
Output	Activities planned
20,000 refugees are provided with safe water access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Water Purification Units are procured and installed in Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps
Shelter in Iraq (New)	
Outcome 1: 1,000 Syrian families Al Obaidy, Domiz, Dara shakran and Arbat camps have access to shelter.	
Output	Activities planned
1,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families provided with temporary shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing 700 tents in Erbil governorate • Installing 300tents in Duhok governorate

Progress achieved since the last revision: No progress was achieved under the appeal planned activities for Iraq due to no income toward the operation in Iraq. MENA Zone DMU dispatched 1,000 kitchen sets and 4,000 blankets to Iraq from its contingency stocks to help meeting the growing needs. The items are in Iraq and under customs clearance. Once cleared; all items will be distributed by IRCS to most vulnerable refugees.

Challenges:

The lack of funding is the main challenge for the National Society at the present time, as well as the ongoing challenges of security, capacity and the increased numbers of refugees.

Regional Preparedness for Response (RPR) Initiative

In addition to the country-specific operations detailed above, the IFRC Secretariat will implement a multi-pronged, region-wide initiative focused on enhancing and sustaining Host National Societies' abilities to respond to the longer-term needs of refugees, while also supporting the IFRC's regional support functions.

The RPR initiative will act as an umbrella initiative divided into three core areas across the region, including Disaster Preparedness, Communications/Resource Mobilization/Humanitarian Diplomacy, and IFRC support services.

Disaster Preparedness for response and Capacity-Building - Regional	
Revised Outcome 1: The capacity of IFRC is enhanced through strengthening of the regional response tools.	
Outputs	Activities planned
National Societies' Staff and volunteers technical skills are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize two RDRT trainings (WATSAN and Relief) and needs assessment trainings Organize a PMER in emergencies TOT for Staff and volunteer Support NS with monitoring and reporting tools
National Societies affected by the Syria crisis have recovery capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize one recovery training and activities. Organize Livelihood training
Revised Outcome 2: National Societies are able to better respond to disasters.	
Outputs	Activities planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and store WATSAN kits (No. 5) for emergency deployment Provide National Societies with IT tools and equipment for RDRT deployment

Progress achieved since the last revision: No progress was achieved under the appeal framework due to no income toward this component of the operation.

Logistics

The Zone DM Unit (temporarily covering logistics), in close coordination with the four National Societies and Dubai GLS, has set up a supply chain using GLS existing structures, in order to ensure best sourcing strategy in the provision of supplies required for beneficiaries (such as relief items, medicines, equipment and vehicles). This support may include, but will not be limited to:

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's Global Logistics Service Office in Dubai for emergencies and on-going operations;
- Coordinating between IFRC, ONS programme managers, zone logistics unit and Dubai office, for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation;
- Coordinating mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments;

- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points;
- Supporting ONS in securing adequate storage solutions;
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures;
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible

The setup and sourcing strategy will be continually assessed in order to adapt to the changing situation in the three countries.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

The IFRC and National Societies of the region if well-resourced can play an important role in policy dialogue with various stakeholders including governments, international institutions, private sector etc. The role of IFRC is to support national societies in this engagement but also to engage in this dialogue on the global level on behalf of the national societies.

This appeal proposes setting up of a regional Humanitarian Diplomacy function responsible for developing, advising and (where agreed) implementing strategies for engaging external actors and promoting a harmonised image and position of Movement in close coordination and consultation with the national societies of the region. The humanitarian diplomacy function would provide necessary region-wide support function to host National Societies and Movement partners to ensure smooth coordination of key messages, advocacy tools, and communications outputs highlighting Movement response in Syria's neighbouring countries, while also coordinating policy dialogue, stakeholder mapping and resource mobilisation actions.

Humanitarian Diplomacy – Regional	
Outputs	Activities
Outcome 1: IFRC MENA Zone continues to scale-up its Humanitarian Diplomacy support to host National Societies and ensures effective representation of the humanitarian assistance provided by national societies of the region	
IFRC MENA Zone provides region wide humanitarian diplomacy support to host national societies and ensures well-coordinated global representation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit Regional External relations/Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator focusing on delivering targeted humanitarian diplomacy support in the neighbouring countries. • Support travel/roaming function of External relations/Humanitarian Diplomacy coordinator to ensure flexibility to travel across the region to address neighbouring countries communications needs.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Since the Emergency Appeal was launched in January 2013, the IFRC has worked to strengthen its support to host National Societies to communicate the needs of local and refugee communities and highlight the impact of National Societies' response efforts. In doing so, the IFRC MENA Zone increased its content generation and enhanced its information-sharing processes in order to develop and share updated facts and figures and beneficiary-focused stories from the field on a regular basis. With the support for the IFRC Communications and Audio-Visual team, stories and photo galleries from Iraq (Kurdistan), Lebanon (PRCS and Palestinian Refugee camps), and a series of photo galleries, stories, and press releases from Jordan have helped to raise the profile of RC/RC response. In addition, the IFRC has developed a tool to identify which RC/RC members (Who) are carrying out what activities (What) in which locations (Where) and in what phase of time (When). The 4Ws tool is used in many areas of humanitarian aid to collect and present holistically activities conducted across large geographical areas.

In Jordan, in order to support in better communicating and disseminating the work of the ERU hospital, the ERU Consortium Steering Committee (SC) has created a Communications Working Group (CWG) which includes also communications from IFRC MENA and IFRC Secretariat meets on

a weekly basis and reports back members of the IFRC Communications team in MENA and in an advisory capacity. The CWG will assist the ERU Consortium SC in ensuring multilateral support for the operation in the area of communications and facilitating cooperation among the four ERU Consortium partner societies, the IFRC and the JRCs in the area of communications

As the conflict in Syria approaches its third year, the humanitarian needs continue to escalate inside Syria and among refugee and host communities in neighbouring countries. With the refugee population having exceeded 2 million people, it is crucial that the local and international decision-makers address the urgent humanitarian crisis at hand. As such, in addition to continuing its ongoing communications, advocacy and information management efforts, the IFRC will aim to scale-up support to National Societies to strengthen their communications efforts – particularly beneficiary communications – as well as efforts to engage and persuade external decision-makers and donors to act in the interests of the most vulnerable. The following activities aim to strengthen National Societies' capacities in communications, advocacy and resource mobilization.

Communications and Advocacy – Regional	
Outputs	Activities
Outcome 1: The communications capacities of National Societies in times of emergencies are enhanced	
The technical skills of Communications Staff and volunteers at National Societies' HQ and branches are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize one training for LRC, JRCs, IRCS, and PRCS Communications focal points on communications and advocacy in emergencies.
National Societies' Communications staff and volunteers receive targeted support to enhance beneficiary communications capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate peer-to-peer coaching between Communications focal points in host National Societies and Partner National Societies in the area of beneficiary communications Provide National Societies' Communications focal points with necessary tools and materials to strengthen beneficiary communications Provide support to National Societies' Communications focal points to travel within the country (where necessary) to reach beneficiaries.
Outcome 2: IFRC MENA Zone can continue and scale-up its Communications support to host National Societies	
IFRC MENA Zone Communications team provides better services and ensures support to neighbouring host countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit Communications coordinator focusing on delivering communications support in the neighbouring countries. Support travel/roaming function of Communications Officer to ensure flexibility to travel across the region to address neighbouring countries communications needs.
Resource Mobilisation and Donor Relations - Regional	
Outputs	Activities
Outcome 1: The fundraising, quality assurance and donor relations capacities and needs of National Societies to sustain prolonged humanitarian response efforts are assessed	
Capacities and needs are assessed in a systematic way to determine what is required for enhancing and sustaining National Societies' RM and donor relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and conduct an assessment of capacities in coordination with partner National Societies with strong technical expertise.

Capacities of host National Societies are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one training for JRCS, IRCS, LRC and PRCS focused on strengthening RM strategies and approaches in emergencies, quality assurance, and systematising the flow and management of information and reporting from branch to HQ level. • Facilitate peer-to-peer coaching between focal points in host National Societies and Partner National Societies in the area of RM, quality assurance, reporting and donor relations.
Outcome 2: IFRC MENA Zone can continue and scale-up its RM and Donor Relations support to host National Societies	
IFRC MENA Zone RM and external relations team provides better services and ensures support to neighbouring host countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure necessary support to sustain the IFRC MENA Zone's RM and donor relations function

Capacity of the National Societies

The Jordan Red Crescent Society focuses its work on disaster response and management, Community Based Health First Aid (CBHFA), peace building and social development. JRCS is the lead agency for relief in the event of a major disaster and is a member of the country's High Council for Disaster Response. It has played a vital role dealing with the influx of refugees during past conflicts including running relief operations, organizing camps for evacuees and providing humanitarian assistance. JRCS's headquarters are based in Amman, with branches in 10 governorates of the country. Some of the key teams in HQ, including Disaster Management, Relief and Logistics, have salaried Heads, with teams of volunteers, as well as employing manual labour as required. JRCS has approximately 600 volunteers nationwide, with 200 of these active. Numbers of volunteers vary between branches. But still there is a need to increase the number of volunteers and staffs in order to manage the increasing programs and new challenges.

The Lebanese Red Cross: With a wide array of partners, it is the leader in first aid as well as disaster response. The LRC Emergency Medical Service (EMS) enjoys high credibility and acceptance among the whole population in Lebanon, enabling it to perform its important role of transferring injured Syrian refugees from the border to hospitals for treatment. LRC has 32 local branches across the country, 45 EMS stations, 4 operations rooms and 12 blood banks. It also has 42 dispensaries and 15 mobile clinics. LRC has 2,700 EMS volunteers and 1,400 youth volunteers, who show great commitment and professionalism in their work.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, through its staff and volunteers, is providing assistance in border areas to people fleeing Syria. With pressure on IRCS to respond, there is a need for Federation support to ensure that the National Society has the capacity to provide the assistance required to uphold the mandate it has been given by the country's authorities. Discussions between the Federation, the ICRC and IRCS are on-going, to fully detail the activities of support required and a subsequent plan of action. Support and response, in coordination with ICRC and the relevant authorities, will also develop in line with the fluid situation on the ground and the changes in influx.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC has offices all three targeted countries. The MENA zone office is located in Beirut, and has country offices in Amman and Baghdad, which provide initial logistical, administrative, coordination and representation support to the NSs.

The Zone office is coordinating the response activities at Zone level to ensure timely and effective delivery of humanitarian response. The Disaster Management Unit, headed by the DM Coordinator, is a team of five persons, consisting of a Disaster response delegate, DM information delegate, DM officer and a DM unit assistant.

The IFRC MENA Zone Health Coordinator, PSP delegate, Gender Advisor, Resource Mobilisation, communication, PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting), Finance are also available for technical support to assist in meeting the different needs of the operations.

The IFRC Zone office also provides security The MENA Zone is providing security support to the

response with a dedicated MENA Policy and Security Advisor supported with the deployment for three months of a MENA Zone Security Coordinator (funded by the Australian Red Cross through the Syria Emergency Appeal). He shall advise, assist, and support NSs (as appropriate) in the development of appropriate security plans and procedures in accordance with Minimum Security Requirements (MSR). Through this revised appeal the IFRC in the Zone and region is looking to support the scale up of its structure and human resources to support the operation in the wider region.

IFRC Human Resources - Regional	
Outputs	Activities
Outcome 1: The capacity of IFRC to support National Societies throughout the emergency response is enhanced	
IFRC staff is sustained and technical skills are enhanced at a zonal level	The following functions are partially supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement Coordination • Logistics • Disaster Management

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the National Societies

☐☐ **In Lebanon:** Georges Kettaneh, Director of Operations and Disaster Management, Lebanese Red Cross, Tel: + 961 5955992/3, fax: + 961 5955994, E-mail: georgeskettaneh@yahoo.com

☐☐ **In Jordan:** Rad Al Hadid, Director of Disaster Management Unit, Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box: 10001 Amman 11151 Jordan. Tel: 962-6-4773141. Email: Rad.hadid@jnrcs.org

☐☐ **In Iraq:** Dr Yassin Abbas, President of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society; phone: +964 790 1111185; Email: ircs_int_dep@yahoo.com

• **Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS):** Dr Khaled Joudeh. Director General, Tel: +972 22406515/6/7, Fax: +972 2 2402108, Mobile: +972 599601123. Email: joudehk@palestinercs.org

In the MENA Zone

In MENA zone Office: Azmat Ulla, Head of Operations, Mobile +961 71 802 791, Email azmat.ulla@ifrc.org

In MENA zone Office: Dr Hosam Faysal, DM Coordinator, Phone: +961 (0)5956058; mob+961 71 802 916; Email: hosam.faysal@ifrc.org

In Jordan: Mohamed BABIKER, Regional Representative, Amman; Mob: +962 79 507899 Email: Mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org

In Iraq: Farid Aiywar, Federation Representative, Iraq Representation; phone: Mob: +961 71802779; Email: Farid.Aiywar@ifrc.org

In Geneva Office

In Geneva: Cristina Estrada, Operations Support, Phone: +41.22.730.4260, Email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

In IFRC MENA Zone: Samah Hassoun, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer, Phone: + 961 70 480 488, Email: samah.hassoun@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table:

In IFRC Global Logistics Services - Dubai office: Marie-Laure de Quina Hoff Senior Logistics Officer Logistics Coordinator, Phone: +971 4 4572993 ext. 23 Email: marielaure.dequinahoff@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

In IFRC MENA Zone: Nadine Haddad, Senior PMER Officer, Mobile +961 70 802 775, Email: nadine.haddad@ifrc.org



Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

08/11/2013

MDR81003

Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq - Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	1,347,718		1,347,718
Shelter - Transitional	3,990,000		3,990,000
Construction - Housing	0		0
Construction - Facilities	20,000		20,000
Construction - Materials	80,000		80,000
Clothing & Textiles	1,128,662		1,128,662
Food	2,496,900		2,496,900
Seeds & Plants	0		0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,452,428		2,452,428
Medical & First Aid	857,400		857,400
Teaching Materials	606,600		606,600
Utensils & Tools	174,300		174,300
Other Supplies & Services	1,063,417		1,063,417
Emergency Response Units	0	9,964,048	9,964,048
Cash Disbursements	7,300,000		7,300,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	21,517,424	9,964,048	31,481,472
Land & Buildings	1,479,440		1,479,440
Vehicles	293,041		293,041
Computer & Telecom Equipment	25,250		25,250
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	20,313		20,313
Medical Equipment	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	40,000		40,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	1,858,043	0	1,858,043
Storage, Warehousing	556,025		556,025
Distribution & Monitoring	688,518		688,518
Transport & Vehicle Costs	150,600		150,600
Logistics Services	283,978		283,978
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,679,122	0	1,679,122
International Staff	1,823,684		1,823,684
National Staff	290,357		290,357
National Society Staff	290,948		290,948
Volunteers	24,500		24,500
Total PERSONNEL	2,429,489	0	2,429,489
Consultants	50,591		50,591
Professional Fees	71,484		71,484
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	122,075	0	122,075
Workshops & Training	879,883		879,883
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	879,883	0	879,883
Travel	177,907		177,907
Information & Public Relations	120,404		120,404
Office Costs	93,306		93,306
Communications	38,314		38,314
Financial Charges	117,984		117,984
Other General Expenses	8,212		8,212
Shared Office and Services Costs	505,106		505,106
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	1,061,233	0	1,061,233
Partner National Societies	1,939,814		1,939,814
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0		0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	1,939,814	0	1,939,814
Programme and Services Support Recovery	2,046,660		2,046,660
Total INDIRECT COSTS	2,046,660	0	2,046,660
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	78,484		78,484
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	78,484	0	78,484
TOTAL BUDGET	33,612,228	9,964,048	43,576,276
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	6,060,533		6,060,533
Bilateral Contributions		9,964,048	9,964,048
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	6,060,533	9,964,048	16,024,581
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	27,551,695	0	27,551,695

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR81003 - Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 09 Aug 12 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/8	Programme	MDR81003
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2014/8	Budget	Budget9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		33,612,228				33,612,228	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		94,634				94,634	
Australian Red Cross		14,335				14,335	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		1,578,764				1,578,764	
British Red Cross		550,660				550,660	
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)		4,140				4,140	
Icelandic Red Cross		30,000				30,000	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)		70,000				70,000	
Italian Red Cross		42,791				42,791	
Japanese Government		0				0	181,307
Japanese Red Cross Society		153,400				153,400	
Red Cross of Monaco		8,041				8,041	
Swedish Red Cross		929,601				929,601	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,745,043				1,745,043	
United States Government - PRM		273,977				273,977	88,638
C1. Cash contributions		5,495,386				5,495,386	269,945
Inkind Goods & Transport							
German Red Cross		17,000				17,000	
Norwegian Red Cross		19,837				19,837	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		36,837				36,837	
Other Income							
Balance Reallocation		256,290				256,290	
Programme & Services Support Recover		2,074				2,074	
C4. Other Income		258,364				258,364	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		5,790,588				5,790,588	269,945
D. Total Funding = B + C		5,790,588				5,790,588	269,945

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		5,790,588				5,790,588	269,945
E. Expenditure		-2,457,768				-2,457,768	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,332,820				3,332,820	269,945

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR81003 - Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 09 Aug 12 to 30 Jun 14

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/6	Programme	MDR81003
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2014/6	Budget	Budget9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			33,612,228			33,612,228		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,347,718		131,561			131,561	1,216,157	
Shelter - Transitional	3,990,000						3,990,000	
Construction - Facilities	20,000						20,000	
Construction Materials	80,000						80,000	
Clothing & Textiles	1,128,662		201,262			201,262	927,400	
Food	2,496,900						2,496,900	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,452,428		71,728			71,728	2,380,700	
Medical & First Aid	857,400						857,400	
Teaching Materials	606,600						606,600	
Utensils & Tools	174,300		19,780			19,780	154,520	
Other Supplies & Services	1,063,417		89,918			89,918	973,499	
Cash Disbursement	7,300,000		559,012			559,012	6,740,988	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	21,517,424		1,073,261			1,073,261	20,444,164	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,479,440						1,479,440	
Vehicles	293,041		155,041			155,041	138,000	
Computers & Telecom	25,250		5,104			5,104	20,146	
Office & Household Equipment	20,313		-189			-189	20,502	
Others Machinery & Equipment	40,000						40,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	1,858,043		159,955			159,955	1,698,088	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	556,025		4,697			4,697	551,328	
Distribution & Monitoring	688,518		49,464			49,464	639,054	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	150,600		95,671			95,671	54,929	
Logistics Services	283,978		43,696			43,696	240,283	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,679,122		193,528			193,528	1,485,594	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,823,684		260,823			260,823	1,562,861	
National Staff	290,357		44,021			44,021	246,336	
National Society Staff	290,948		53,781			53,781	237,167	
Volunteers	24,500		14,856			14,856	9,644	
Total Personnel	2,429,489		373,481			373,481	2,056,008	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	50,591		10,538			10,538	40,052	
Professional Fees	71,484		5,484			5,484	66,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	122,075		16,023			16,023	106,052	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	879,883		49,233			49,233	830,650	
Total Workshops & Training	879,883		49,233			49,233	830,650	
General Expenditure								
Travel	177,907		57,342			57,342	120,564	
Information & Public Relations	120,404		16,076			16,076	104,328	
Office Costs	93,306		23,299			23,299	70,007	
Communications	38,314		7,510			7,510	30,805	
Financial Charges	117,984		22,991			22,991	94,992	
Other General Expenses	8,212		2,634			2,634	5,578	
Shared Office and Services Costs	505,106		100,318			100,318	404,788	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR81003 - Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq - Population Movement

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Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2014/6	Budget	Budget9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			33,612,228			33,612,228		
Total General Expenditure	1,061,233		230,171			230,171	831,062	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,939,814		169,263			169,263	1,770,551	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,939,814		169,263			169,263	1,770,551	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			28,277			28,277	-28,277	
Total Operational Provisions			28,277			28,277	-28,277	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	2,046,660		148,737			148,737	1,897,923	
Total Indirect Costs	2,046,660		148,737			148,737	1,897,923	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	60,224		13,139			13,139	47,085	
Pledge Reporting Fees	18,260		2,700			2,700	15,560	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	78,484		15,839			15,839	62,645	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	33,612,228		2,457,768			2,457,768	31,154,460	
VARIANCE (C - D)			31,154,460			31,154,460		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDR81003 - Lebanon, Jordan & Iraq - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 09 Aug 12 to 30 Jun 14

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Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2014/6	Budget	Budget9
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	33,612,228	0	5,790,588	5,790,588	2,457,768	3,332,820	269,945
Subtotal BL2	33,612,228	0	5,790,588	5,790,588	2,457,768	3,332,820	269,945
GRAND TOTAL	33,612,228	0	5,790,588	5,790,588	2,457,768	3,332,820	269,945