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Emergency appeal operation update

Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq: Population movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDR81003
GLIDE n°OT-2012-000135-LBN/JOR/IRQ
Operation update n°2
11 April, 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update:
October- December 2013

Appeal target (current):
CHF 33.6 million
[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: 23%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary Emergency Appeal initially launched on 9 August 2012 for CHF 3.7 million to assist 55,000 people 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 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 with a total requested budget of 27,2 million CHF assistance to deliver assistance to a total of 51,693 families (258,465 persons) until 31 December 2013.
- In November 2013, the Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon: Population Movement Emergency Appeal has been revised and extended until June 2014 to enable
- the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to scale-up its support to the four National societies in the three countries affected by the Syria crisis (Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon). The total budget for the revised appeal amounts to CHF 29,9 million of which approximately 23% has been covered to date. For the remaining 77% or CHF 25.8 million, IFRC seeks support in cash, in-kind goods or services. In order to ensure efficient and effective response operation, un-earmarked funds are preferred to allow IFRC and the involved National Societies to address the most urgent needs of the affected populations and also make sure that other costs needed to support the operations are also funded.



Informal tented settlement in Kettermaya, Lebanese Red Cross has distributed food, hygiene kits, heaters and blankets and are continuing to work with the community. Ibrahim Malla/IFRC

Summary

Humanitarian situation

The humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating and is now affecting at least 2.5 million refugees in four countries surrounding Syria, which are Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon and Turkey. It is currently estimated (according to UNHCR) that there are 225,000 refugees in Iraq (58.7% male, 41.3% female), 591,862 refugees in Jordan (48.5% male, 51.5% female) and 884,571 refugees in Lebanon (48.4% male, 51.6% female), out of which 52,000 are Palestinians coming from Syria and taking refuge mainly in Palestinian camps (Source:UNRWA).

The influx of Syrian refugees to Jordan is continuing and shows no sign of abating. Though the current average daily arrival is around 300 people at the time of production of this update, the number may increase significantly again. The Daily average in the last weeks of December rose to 750 people per day (5,300 new arrivals). However by January 26 2014, the number of people seeking refuge in Jordan has reached a total of 591,862 (source UNHCR). Out of these, around 22% are living in four (Zaatari, King Abdullah Park, Cyber City and Emirati Camp) camps and the rest in host communities across the country.

Progress and achievements

In September 2013, following the establishment of the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) Disaster Management Department specifically dedicated to the Syrian crisis operations, LRC worked on the design of a DM strategy with the twofold objective of responding to the needs created by the Syrian crisis in Lebanon for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable host population, and of working with partners on the sustainability of DM activities by creating DM Units at branch level, recruiting new staff, training new volunteers etc.

This process (LRC/PNSs/IFRC) has led to the definition of new overall objectives for LRC in responding to the crisis. Based on new assessments rounds, specifically focused on LRC capacities and its added value to responding to this crisis in specific sectors, the new plan of action is presented in the present operation update. The new operation aims to respond to the needs of 125,500 beneficiaries (37,000 families) for a budget of 16,881,765CHF. The present update presents also past and on-going activities managed by IFRC and LRC (Capacity building, enhancement and sustenance to the LRC, Relief, and support to EMS).

Palestinian Red Crescent Society – Lebanon Branch (PRCS/L) is running 5 hospitals and 9 health centers. Adhering to its vision and mission, PRCS/L is widely recognized as a key actor in providing secondary health care to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. This role has been crucial to minimize the humanitarian impact for the incomers from Syria, as well as, for the hosting families and camps, which are already vulnerable due to the status as refugees. PRCS/L was receiving all patients in need for assistance including Syrians and Palestinians/Syrians. After the escalation of the crisis in Syria and the influx of refugees to Lebanon (mainly to the Palestinian camps in Lebanon), the PRCS/L health facilities started to register a remarkable increase in the number of patients (495% comparing with 2011). These figures constituted approximately 30% of all admitted patients to the hospitals. In order to allow that those patients can receive free medication and health care through PRCS/L and limit the burden on PRCS/L health facilities, it was agreed that PRCS/L participates in the IFRC appeal to reduce the suffering of the Syrian and Palestinian/Syrian refugees, as well as the host community.

In Jordan, the Jordan Red Crescent (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. Its efforts to-date have focused on providing medicine and medical services and distributing food and non-food items (e.g. hygiene kits) to Syrians registered in Amman and in the northern governorates of Mafraq, Irbid, Ramtha, Jerash and Ajloun and, where the highest numbers of refugees reside but the NS is also reaching out for registered refugees throughout the Kingdom.

With the support from the IFRC, the Swiss Red Cross and ICRC, JRCS is currently implementing a cash transfer program which is supporting 5,600 families. In Jordan, this appeal seeks support to assist the Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS) to respond to the needs of 123,900 people (24,780 families) among the 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.

Iraq is one of the countries that has received Syrian refugees and provided them with humanitarian aid and relief. With the coming of 2014, the Syrians continue to suffer and there are still waves of displacement due to the continuing deterioration of the situation inside Syria. Iraqi Red Crescent helped in receiving those refugees,

embraced them and offered them humanitarian aid (food, relief, psychological support, health), Iraqi Red Crescent not only gave assistance inside Iraq but also to the Syrians in the neighboring countries and specifically inside Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

The situation

As of January 2014, over 884,0171 people (48.9% male and 51.1% female) who fled Syria are officially registered in Lebanon and 47,845 are awaiting registration. However, the Lebanese authorities estimate that the number of refugees is much higher and could surpass the one million with thousands of Syrian refugees crossing the Lebanese border every week. This situation creates several concerns not only relating to refugees' living conditions but also the living conditions of vulnerable Lebanese population, many of which are hosting Syrian families. Even if a majority of Syrian refugees are able to access formal shelter in host communities, the rapidly escalating displacement crisis has led to the creation of hundreds informal tented settlements (ITS) in various areas of the country. The general living conditions of refugees are worrisome, but the deteriorating situation of Syrian refugees hosted at community level is also a concern for national and international actors. Lack of sustainable livelihoods, tensions between communities and challenges related to the ongoing winter season represent some of the main identified risks for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese families. Amongst these, access to primary and secondary health must be considered as a top priority in the following months.

Jordan hosts some 591,862 persons of concern (already registered + waiting for registration, source UNHCR) who fled the violence in Syria. This number is projected to reach an estimated 800.000 refugees in need of protection by end of 2014. This amounts to approximately 24% of the entire Syrian refugee population (2.45 million) in the region, making Jordan one of the largest host countries. Though the current average daily arrival is around 300 these days, the number may increase significantly again.

Importantly, however, not all Syrians who arrive in Jordan are registered with UNHCR, making the actual total number of Syrians presently in Jordan much higher than that reflected by UNHCR registration. Out of the total number of Syrians currently in Jordan, approximately 52.4% are women and 27% children between 0 and 18 years old,

About 78% of Syrian refugees in Jordan live in host communities, while other refugees are accommodated in four camps: Zaatari, Hallabat, King Abdullah Park, and Cyber City in Ramtha. UNHCR registration data shows that Amman has the largest population of urban refugees (32 %) followed by Irbid (29%), Mafraq (14%) and Zarqa (10%).

The camp in Zaatari that hosted around 144,000 refugees in June 2013 was by December hosting the estimated figure of 85.000. There is a biometric verification exercise (to prevent double counting and have a better control of the registered refugees) is expected to be finished by February 2014. It is expected that some people will return to Za'atari during the verification exercise for return of documents, and that some returnees will depart after the exercise. With returnees, numbers could reach 90,000 -95,000, which would also argue in favour of opening Azraq Camp in Zarqa Governorate. By the end of 2013, there have been considerable success for improving security; reducing tension and conflict resolution have improved. Refugees have and are continuing to leave Zaatari

Azraq camp is under construction with a current capacity is estimated at 30-000 to 50,000 people. The expanded capacity of the camp could reach up to about 130,000 refugees. More than 1,600 family shelters have been already built. UNHCR have given indication that the Azraq Camps will not open in the near future² (2013). Consequently, the ERU Consortium hospital (Finnish RC, Norwegian RC, Canadian RC and German RC) operation has been suspended for the period from 1 Dec 2013 to 31 March 2014. This standby mode is subject to change in case of sustained increase of refugees to Jordan reaches to 600 per day, when UNHCR would place all the new coming refugees in Azraq. The Agencies in Azraq are requested to maintain readiness to start operations at two weeks' notice.

1 Source UNHCR.

2 before publishing this report; UNHCR communicated that the camp will be opened by the end of April 2014 based on the information they have from the government of Jordan

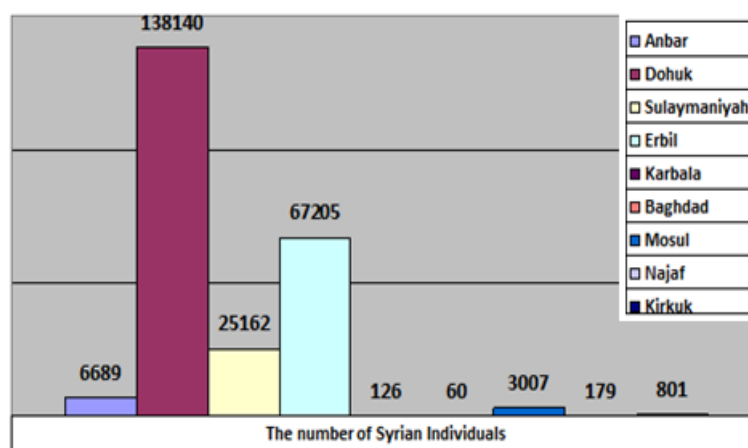
One of the greatest challenges faced by refugees is still access to cash, specifically cash for rent. As the Syrian crisis becomes more protracted, the incomes versus the expenditure gap, caused by limited livelihood opportunities, increase of prices of rent, food and services, has provoked an increase in negative coping strategies such as working in the informal sector, taking children out of school or work and incurring in debts.

Since the beginning of Syria crisis, 241,369 people took refuge in Iraq. These families have settled in different areas and have spread in varying degrees; they were mainly located in the northern parts of Iraq that had received the Syrian Kurdish families. The Kurdistan Regional Government has received and settled those families in the Dumez camp in the province of Dohuk. As the situation in Syria deteriorated Dumez camp was expanded and decision was taken to setup other camps in the provinces of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. In addition to the arrival of many Syrian families to the provinces of "Anbar" and "Nineveh" who were taken in either by host families and relatives, or being accommodated in Al-Obeidi camp in Al-Qa'im. An assessment team was established in December 2013 to collect information about the needs of the families. The results of the assessment shows that those families are having difficulty in securing basic living essentials in addition to the lack of job opportunities. At the same time, a huge number of Iraqis who were living in Syria were taken in, those families who were forced to leave Syria due to security deteriorating situation. Most of those families are considered vulnerable and are in need of assistance with the exception of those families that have received a donation from the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) amounting to four million Iraqi dinars.

IRCS has had a significant role in visiting those families, registering their needs and providing them with food and relief aid in addition to health services and psychosocial support.

The total number of Syrian refugees in the provinces (Dohuk, Anbar, Mosul, Baghdad, Karbala, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Najaf) has reached 241,369 including children, women and the elderly.

Province	Number of people	Number of Families
Baghdad	60	15
Mosul	3007	710
Karbala	126	30
Erbil	67205	4408
Sulaymaniyah	25162	10116
Najaf	179	69
Kirkuk	801	171
Anbar	6689	1437
Dohuk	138140	29683
Total	241369	46639



A table and graph showing the number of Syrian refugees in the provinces of Iraq (IRCS)

Coordination and partnerships

Lebanon: LRC continues to lead the coordination with 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, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Palestine. In addition to these some other national societies are planning to join in 2014 the existing ones in Lebanon in order to increase the RCRC efforts in response to the Syria Crisis such as Canadian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, etc... In order to ensure an organized and streamlined management of the response, LRC has created a DM Task Force lead by a DM Coordinator and a DM team. Based on LRC capacities and OD perspectives, all partners have participated to the design of a LRC DM strategy specifically focused on the Syrian crisis. At a same level of responsibilities and focusing on their respective level of expertise, all partners are asked to work for the implementation of this DM strategy through a collectively developed Plan of Action. As the other partners and through the MENA Zone Office, IFRC is participating in this coordination effort by providing support from the MENA Zone DMU DR Delegate and logistics, finance, gender, Communication, PMER and RM technical support).

The coordination structure is now pretty much set through both the establishment of monthly Movement platform meetings (LRC, ICRC, IFRC and PNS in Lebanon) and weekly DM Task Force meetings (LRC, IFRC and PNS). According to the needs and specific issues, technical working groups could be occasionally organized. Based on the pre-existing bilateral cooperation with several partners, the model of cooperation between LRC and its partners is a combination of multilateral and bilateral. However, the DM Task Force is encouraging all partners to participate to the existing coordination framework to avoid overlapping, duplication or gaps in the on-going response. Regarding external coordination, RC/RC partners regularly represent the Movement to UN Working Groups in different sectors at both national and local levels in the technical sectors (NFI, FS, WASH, protection). Over the reporting period, LRCS 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 RCRC Partner National Societies will be coordinating with the UN Agencies to ensure complementarity with the current vulnerability assessment and beneficiary targeting process.

Palestine – Lebanon branch:

PRCS/L is cooperating with couple of partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement who are involved directly in the Syria crisis support (such as, Danish RC, Spanish RC, British RC, German RC) and other partners who are indirectly supporting (such as Netherlands RC, Swiss RC, Belgian RC, etc). Individual meetings with the partners, as well as, general meetings are taking place to discuss the needs, challenges, and plans to have synergy between all the projects supporting PRCS during the crisis. PRCS/L in cooperation with all partners is trying as much as possible to have efficient and effective support and trying hard to reach as much as it could be from the new refugees to Lebanon because of the crisis. Partners are supporting PRCS in providing medicines and medical supplies, medical equipment, rehabilitation for infrastructure to enable PRCS/L to provide good quality of services needed.

Jordan:

Coordination between JRCS, IFRC and other Movement partners (Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross), ERU consortium manager (Finish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, German Red Cross) is taking place on a regular basis to ensure that planning for the current response, implementation, and contingency planning, in case of an increased influx of Syrians into the country, are carried out in close cooperation. Operational Movement coordination meeting lead by the JRCS with the support of IFRC is set up on biweekly bases. Regular bilateral meeting is also taking place between IFRC and ICRC to discuss about on-going activities and future plans.

Other ad-hoc meetings focused on more strategic meeting at senior level (to provide an overall strategic element to the operation) are done according to the needs.

Operational coordination is underway between IFRC and PNSs present in the country. Coordination in particular with the Swiss Red Cross who is implementing a cash programme alongside the IFRC, has allowed the pooling of resources, sharing of information and the development of a joint delivery mechanism that is maximizing the effectiveness minimize the strain on JRCS resources.

At the interagency level, members of JRCS and IFRC regularly attend coordination meetings with UNHCR, WHO, government authorities and other agencies. Inter-sectorial Coordination mechanism Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Syrian International NGO Regional Forum are regularly attended. Other Coordination Mechanism in places that the JRCS and IFRC through the PNS or the delegates are attending are: Cash working group, Host Community Support Platform, Health Working Group (including subsectors as Reproductive health working, Polio and immunisation working group, Psychosocial and SGBV (Gender Based Violence Working Group) , RELIEF working group, AZRAQ Camp coordination meetings.

The IFRC/JRCS are leading the Inter – agency Community Health Task Group (CHTG) at Country level in Jordan. Regular agency meeting are held every month with the presence of UNHCR, MSF, IMC, MDM and other local and international NGOs that work in the community health sector. These meetings are to coordinate activities, shares resources, standardise community health volunteer/worker roles and responsibilities. This group is a sub group of the health sector meeting with a specific focus on the health of refugees living in the urban and rural community either with or alongside the resident population. CBHFA is a whole of population approach thereby including all member of the community. IFRC/JRCS coordinate the meeting and communication with agencies attending the CHTG and feedback to the UNHCR and at the health sector meeting.

The JRCS has been working closely with local authorities such as Ministry of interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Royal Jordanian Medical Services and other Jordanian humanitarian actors in course of providing needed relief services to the Syrian refugees. The JRCS has been working closely with some of the National Societies in the region as the Qatar RC, The Kuwait RC, the Saudi Arabia RC, the Emirates RC, Iraqi RC, and Iran RC. Some of the National Societies of the region have been heavily involved in the operation and coordinating their support and relief distributions to Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Several process are on-going for 2014 at Inter-Sector Working Group Level, some of them are: vulnerability targeting, mainstreaming gender, Coordinated Needs Assessment System, Referral Networks, Contingency Planning, 5Ws and Development of Activity Info, Monitoring and Reporting, Government Engagement on Project Approvals, Donor engagement at the sector/inter-sector level, Advocacy, Informal Tented Settlements, Capacity Building of Sector Coordination, Inter-Agency Information Management Capacity. IFRC will participate on Ad-hoc bases.

Iraq:

The process of coordination and cooperation consisted of different levels and stages starting from the society's HQ level where an operation room was formed under the chairmanship of the President of the Society and the membership of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the Departments of Disasters, Logistics, Health and Media in addition to the associates and volunteers of Dohuk and Anbar branches.

There is a continuous coordination/information sharing with the ICRC and IFRC. Information sharing improved and IFRC is in receive of regular updates from IRCS.

IRCS continues to coordinate also with the local authorities and UNHCR through emergency cells formed in the related provinces; there is also an exchange in the information on statistics and achievements made by both parties.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have thankfully contributed to this operation through cash contributions and inkind donations during the reporting period through the IFRC appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross.

IFRC would also like to thank backdonors and governments who have also contributed directly or through their respective national societies during the reporting period through the IFRC regional appeal of the Syria crisis; including Australian Government, German Government, Icelandic Government, Japanese Government, the Republic of Korea Government, the Canadian Government, the Netherlands Government, the Chile Government and the United States Government.

In addition to that, IFRC would like to thank the kind contribution from UNDP towards the Iraq component of the appeal.

Moreover, additional bilateral contributions were made to this operation based on information received by the MENA Zone and these are from Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran, Swiss Red Cross, The Canadian red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Kuwait red Crescent, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Iraq Red Crescent, ICRC, Khalifa Bin Zayed A. N. Charity Establishment, World Food Program, Islamic Bank Group for Development, Saudi Arabia, Al Yaour Charity Establishment and HRH Abdullah Ben Khaled Aal Khalifa-UAE.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Lebanon

In the framework of the new LRC DM strategy and the development of the related plan of action, LRC and its partners choose to maintain part of the activities previously defined (Relief, support to EMS, Capacity building and contingency) at central level and were mentioned in the revised appeal. At the same time, with the aim of empowering DM capacities at both central and local level (especially in borders areas), a global assessment took place in December 2013 focusing on the added-value of LRC existing and building capacities (Emergency Health, DM and PSP/Protection) for 7 identified branches where DMUs will be established.

During the reporting period, the progress made by LRC and its partners were not only linked to what have been proposed in the EA and the related resources available, but most of all to the design and planning of an integrated LRC DM strategy to better respond to the crisis. Subsequently and according to the goals of this new DM strategy, sectorial outcomes have not been met or simply changed (below progress achievements and constraints) and the previous operational framework has been modified according to LRC capacities and objectives (below framework of proposed operation).

Progress towards outcomes:

Health:

Health in Lebanon	
Outcome 1: Refugees' emergency and health care needs are effectively and efficiently met.	
Outputs	Activities planned
50,000 Syrian refugees are provided with seasonal & chronic disease medicines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide medicines to the LRC medical social clinics, which assist Syrian families in Lebanon with urgent medical care
LRC clinics & EMS running costs covered to enable meeting the increasing numbers of patients	<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 Monitor use of ambulances and vehicles in relation to the transportation of Syrians in need of medical care Support LRC fleet maintenance.
Health clinic staff and volunteers from all governorates are trained on interpersonal and gender-based violence prevention and response protocols and safe referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 30 of staff and volunteers of LRC on Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and response protocols Develop referral system together with host communities, refugees and other actors
Interpersonal violence (including SGBV) prevention and response support including psychosocial and health services are available to refugees as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a detailed assessment of the current situation of Syrians living in host communities and their longer term needs including means of sustainable livelihood, host family support and potential adverse impacts and tension in the communities and appropriate interventions
Outcome 2: The psychosocial well-being of 1,000 families is improved through provision of psychosocial and preventive health services.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Psycho-social Support is provided to refugee families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train LRC volunteers in PSS Provide psychosocial support through community based activities to 1,000 refugees
Lebanon outcome 3: LRC readiness in Blood Banks is enhanced	
Outputs	Activities planned
Blood test kits are provided to LRC blood banks in the areas hosting Syrian refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide blood test kits to LRC blood banks supporting Syrian refugees

Outcome 1: Target refugees' have access to basic health care and lifesaving pre-hospital services

On this outcome, and according to emergency transportation focus by LRC, the IFRC support came through the provision of 5 ambulances for LRC EMS department³ which assist Syrian refugees as well as Lebanese host communities (almost 10,000 transportations since the beginning of the Syrian crisis). LRC has also received support from the IFRC for the maintenance of 142 EMS vehicles and a cash transfer for EMS vehicles fuel expenses. Bilateral support to LRC EMS is also provided by PNS (mainly Belgium, German and Netherlands RCs).

The health centers and Medico-social Department benefits from support from bilateral initiatives (Norwegian, Netherlands RCs are supporting Mobile Clinics with almost 11,000 consultations from September to December 2013), while most of the health activities planned in the EA (including distribution of WEK) has not been implemented by gap of funds and the reworking of the LRC DM strategy.

Outcome 2: The psychosocial well-being of 10,000 families is improved through provision of psychosocial and preventive health services

Through the joint effort of IFRC and Danish/Italian RCs consortium, the PSP/Protection capacities of LRC has been supported and developed. 115 volunteers and staff have been trained in psychological support and violence prevention (115% of planned activity has been reached). 20 service providers in LRC clinics and medical facilities are now trained to offer psychological first aid (17,5% of the planned activity reached). 120 emergency volunteer responders are trained to handle their own psychosocial reactions as well as injured individuals (6% of the planned activity reached).

The direct psychological and SGBV support to vulnerable refugees and host communities has not been implemented by gap of funds. LRC has also required additional support for capacity building activities to gain the necessary expertise.

In the framework of the new LRC DM strategy, PSP/Protection activities have been operationally restructured.

Food Security, nutrition and livelihoods:

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods in Lebanon	
Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 16000 Syrian families are met	
1. Output	2. Activities planned
2,000 food parcels distributed per month for a period of 8 months targeting refugees living in host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments • Develop a targeting strategy and registration system • Distribute 16,000 food parcels • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions
Distribution staff and volunteers are provided with the skills and tools to conduct safe distributions that protect dignity and promote safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, in partnership with LRC, an appropriate relief, DM and logistics trainings • Train 150 RC staff members • Train 150 LRC staff members to train teams
Outcome 2: Immediate NFI needs of 16,000 Syrian families are met.	
Outputs	3. Activities planned
2,000 hygiene parcels distributed per month targeting refugees living in host communities taking into account gender and diversity (8 months).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments • Develop a targeting strategy and registration system • Distribute 16,000 hygiene parcels • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions
Unconditional cash grant provided to 1,500 (estimate) families per month to enable them to pay monthly apartment rent and some other most essential household items.	<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.

³ Now located in Jezzine, Baalbeck, Kobayat, Becharre and Aley.

Outcome 3: LRC capacity in RFL is enhanced.	
Outputs	4. Activities planned
LRC RFL services carried out in collaboration with the ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the RFL position of the LRC

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 2,500 Syrian families are met

With the support of PNS (German, Netherlands, Austria RCs), the LRC is distributing food parcels to Syrian refugees families since July 2013. With the growing capacity of LRC Relief teams, the DM Task Force decided to increase the number of distributed food parcels from 2,500 (July-December 2013) up to 3,800 per month starting January 2014. End January, LRC has distributed 16,700 food parcels (to 83,500 individuals). Working directly with municipalities, LRC is still needing support on the identification/targeting and monitoring of these distributions. Partners' support (including IFRC) on this issue, will be important in the next months.

Bilateral activities were also organised with the support of ARCO: food parcels were distributed to both Syrian and Palestinian refugees coming from Syria.

Water and Sanitation:

Outcome 1: Immediate NFI needs of 2,500 Syrian families are met

IFRC, GRC and NLRC are also supporting LRC on NFI (Hygiene Kits) distributions to Syrian refugees. From July 2013 to January 2014, 18,500 hygiene kits were distributed to Syrian refugees (92,500 individuals). As per food distribution, with the growing capacity of LRC Relief team, DM Task Force has decided to increase the number of NFI distribution up to 3,800 starting January 2014. It is also important to improve LRC teams capacity to better target, monitor and coordinate with external Relief actors in the next months.

Following the cold wave that hit Lebanon in December 2013, bilateral emergency activities has been triggered by LRC and supported by IFRC (distribution of 9,625 HT blankets) and ARCO (distribution of 500 stoves and 15,000 litres of fuel). Through UNFPA, LRC has also received and distributed 1,875 dignity kits in December 2013.

Emergency shelter:

Outcome 1: Immediate livelihood including shelter needs of 2.500 vulnerable host and refugee families are met through cash transfers

Due to specific security and political issues in Lebanon, the CTP activity started late as LRC remained cautious about this type of program. However, after IFRC and British RC built a strategic plan for further assessments, BRC has deployed a HEC Delegate who provided a detailed cash transfer feasibility assessment report late December 2013. This report, added to further assessments led to the next integration of CTP activities (cash for FA training for 500 beneficiaries in Akkar as a first step) to the new LRC DM strategy.

Disaster Preparedness & Capacity Building in Lebanon:

Outcome 1: LRC's operational readiness to respond urgently to an influx of refugees or other emergency is strengthened

IFRC provided training to 75 LRC staff and volunteers (62,5% of the objective reached) in Logistics (22), Relief (21) and DM (32). New training sessions will be organized for LRC DM teams (specifically focused on DM) within the new DM planning.

Regarding Disaster preparedness and contingency, IFRC supported the preposition of 10,000 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans, 10,000 tarps and 5,000 HH kits to respond to the needs of 25,000 beneficiaries, according to the EA (100% of the objective reached). On the top of this, according to special winter conditions in Lebanon in December 2013, 12,600 more blankets have been purchased and delivered to LRC for supplementary contingency.

After the support to the rehabilitation of LRC centre warehouse in Koura, IFRC has also further supported the contingency and response capacity of LRC by committing 5 vehicles for LRC DMUs and necessary funding for warehouse rent at Beirut, Zahle and Hasbaya levels.

Below is the revised master plan under IFRC appeal to reflect the new developed DM strategy of LRC in response to Syria Crisis:

Emergency health (revised)	
Outcome 1 : Basic Health and First Aid in the LRC stations, emergency treatment and transport of 23,000 wounded Syrian refugees and Lebanese host population in areas influxed by refugees is ensured	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
7,000 beneficiaries out of reach due to security constraints or physical inaccessibility are being reached by emergency medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the extra running costs/equipment/consumables and additional teams for 9 stations (Akkar, Baalbek, Rachaya, Chebaa, Hermel, Tripoli, Ansarieh, Saida and Tyr) - Procure 11 four wheel drive and equipped ambulances, 2 equipped regular ambulances and support maintenance of the respective fleet - Equip the Chebaa, Qob Elias and Hermel stations with emergency items for boarder evacuation missions - Raise awareness of emergency number under target group - Provide monitoring/information management activities of achieved medical services
5,700 blood units had been provided to Syrian refugees and vulnerable host populations through the 12 LRC blood banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide medical and dedicated equipment to the 12 blood banks - Provide adequate equipment and trainings to maintain B.B data base system operational, including ensuring sex- and age-disaggregated data is collected and analysed. - Enhance blood collection capacity by reinforcing technician presence in 5 B.B - Increase blood collection campaigns out of B.B centres - Purchase consumables for production of blood units in Tripoli, Halba, Zahle, Antelias, Saida and Beirut (Spears)
Outcome 2 : The protective environment of the most vulnerable refugees from Syria and their hosting communities (6,500 F/M children and adults) is enhanced and their psychological distress is minimized	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
4,000 vulnerable refugee children from Syria and host communities enhance their resilience through participation in child protection and psychosocial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guided workshops, lectures and psycho-educational sessions for children (F/M) on themes of child protection and life skills. - Corners/continuous clubs - Summer camps, open days and community workshops - Guided Workshops, lectures and psycho-educational sessions on child protection and coping mechanisms for men and women
2,500 vulnerable refugees from Syria and host community members have access to protection and focused psychosocial support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case management, guidance and referrals - Training and supervision for frontline workers on identification as well as understanding refugee reactions to crisis, Psychological First Aid (PFA) and stress management, identification of refugee needs and safe referrals.
Outcome 3 : The awareness and recognition of basic health issues is increased amongst 1,000 refugees living in communities through one-off cash transfer to partially meet their basic household economic needs	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,000 Syrian refugees increased their knowledge on basic health had partially met their basic household economic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of vulnerable Syrian refugees and provision of CBHFA training and health awareness - Procurement of first aid kits to provide to participants on successful completion of the course - Cash transfer to cover costs associated with transport to and participation in the training
Outcome 4 : Provision of medical services for Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities increased by deploying one Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in addition to the 3 MMU already in action	

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
At least 14.000 beneficiaries will receive medical assistance via regular visit of targeted vulnerable communities by Lebanese Red Cross Mobile Medical Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify targeted community hosting Syrian refugees - Procure and equip one mini bus for Mobile Medical Unit - Deploy mobile medical team including : medical doctor, nurse, midwife, social worker, volunteer and driver - Establish stock of medicines in the health centre serving as a base for MMU - Plan and coordinate regular medical visits with municipalities and stakeholders - Examine sick Lebanese and Syrian people and provide medical treatment with focus on acute diseases and prevention action (vaccination., health education) - Assist most vulnerable patient with chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiac diseases, handicapped) - Establish MMU health data collecting system, monitoring of field work and reporting - Facilitate referral of emergency cases - Raise awareness about dangerous health conditions and importance of proper hygiene practice

Relief (revised)	
Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 5,000 Syrian families are met	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 refugees families benefit from 5,000 food parcels distributed per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments - Develop a targeting strategy and registration system - Distribute 15,000 food parcels - Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions
Outcome 2 : Immediate NFI needs of 5,000 Syrian families are met	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 refugees families benefit from 5,000 hygiene parcels distributed per month	<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 needs of 5,000 Syrian families are met through a progressive take-over from relief distribution to cash programme	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 refugees families benefit from unconditional cash grants per months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a needs assessments based on Food and NF distributions beneficiaries and new identified vulnerable - Develop a targeting strategy and registration system - Progressively distribute cash grants up to 5,000 identified vulnerable families - Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions

Disaster Management (revised)

Outcome 1: Immediate basic needs of 47,000 vulnerable people are met by delivering relief assistance and increasing resilience	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
38,000 vulnerable people have their immediate NFI and food needs met by emergency distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of DM unit members within humanitarian assistance system in place in four targeted areas. - Implementation of Emergency Assessments upon humanitarian and local actors alerts in response to unmet needs and/or inaccessible vulnerable people - Provision of basic emergency response based on the needs assessment, humanitarian actors' feed-back and coordinated assistance strategy
9,000 vulnerable people benefit from basic awareness and mitigation intervention and increase their capacities to cope with sudden onset disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of awareness and hygiene promotion sessions within affected communities - Implementation of awareness and small-scale mitigation works to strengthen capacities of Syrian refugees' living in informal settlements to cope with severe weather conditions

Capacity building (revised)

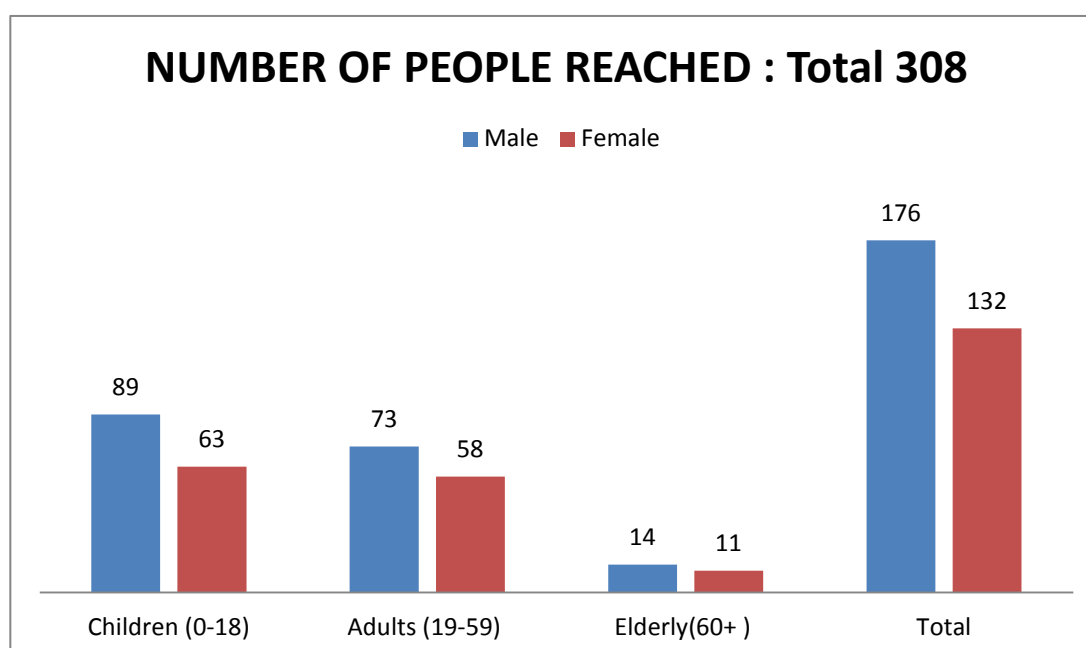
Outcome: LRC operational readiness to respond urgently to any emergency situation is strengthened	
Outputs	Activities planned
DM skills and knowledge of LRC staff and volunteers are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three sessions of DM training for 60 DMU members assessments/ - One session of training on safety for 60 DMU members and drivers
LRC is equipped with space and relief tools at both central and DMU levels to respond to identified needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposition of the following stocks at 7 DMU levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,750 blankets 1,750 hygiene kits 1,750 mattresses 175 collective water-tanks 14 emergency tents (relief activities) 7 tents (emergency shelter) - Preposition the following contingency stock at central level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 42,600 blankets ✓ 10,000 jerry cans ✓ 10,000 tarpaulins ✓ 5 000 household kits - Preposition and dispatch of 3,000 FA kits for LRC volunteers - Rehabilitate and equip one LRC warehouse in the north of Lebanon - Rent fees for 7 DMU warehouses.. - Equip 7 DMUs and the DM Task force with 4*4 vehicles (8 vehicles)

In Lebanon – Palestine Red Crescent (Lebanon Branch)

Health - Palestine Red Crescent (Lebanon Branch)	
Outcome 1: Outcome: Refugees and Wounded persons' health needs 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"> Support the health needs of 2,000 affected persons from the crisis in PRCS five hospitals with an agreed selection criteria for new refugees approaching PRCS – Lebanon branch Support CBHFA activities targeting both refugees and host communities with focus on hygiene promotion

Progress towards outcomes:

308 patients were reached with curative health services funded under this appeal during the reporting period as follows:



In Jordan – Jordan Red Crescent Society

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.	
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.	<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.	<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:

Outcome 1.1 / Output 1:

With the support of the German RC, winterization support to the cash program beneficiaries has been planned for the first quarter of 2014. The same 3,000 Syrian families, will received an unconditional top up of 280 JOD to cover the cost of winterization items as heaters, clothes, blankets, gas cylinders and refills or other additional expenses during the winter months.

The Swiss Red Cross has implemented a project bilaterally with the JRCS, in the Governorate of Irbid in the North of Jordan, to support 200 vulnerable



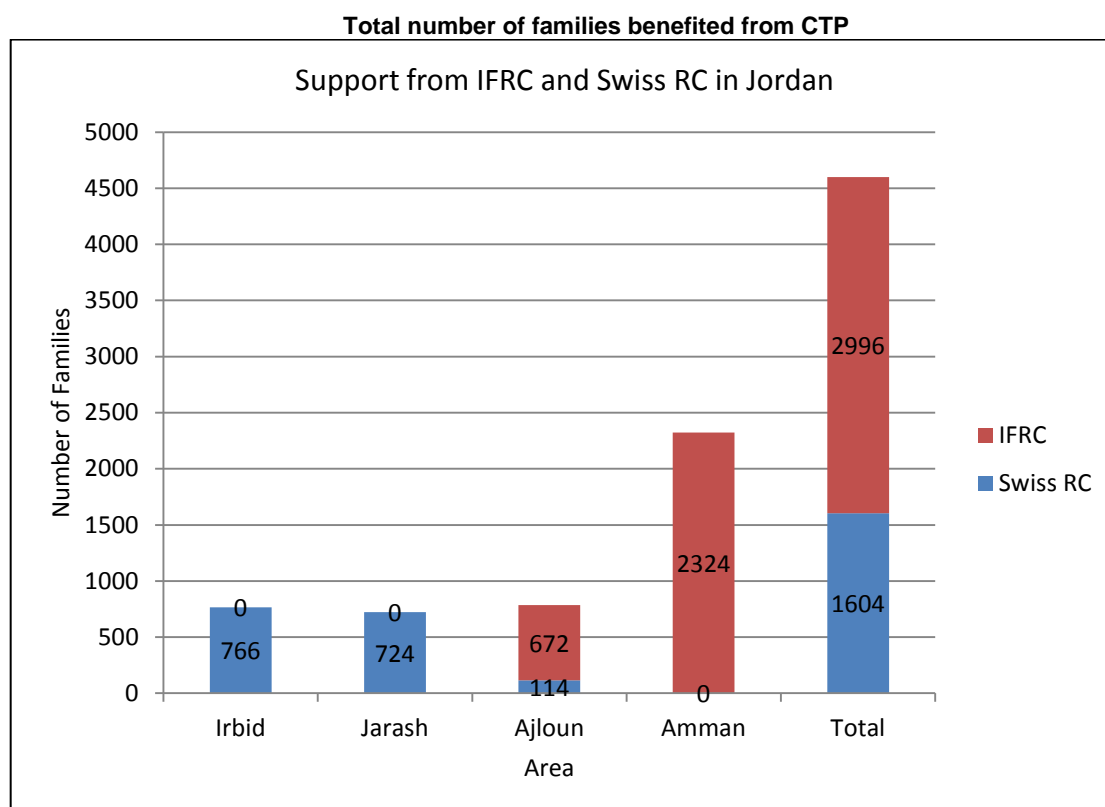
Syrian children at an informal settlement camp in Jawa, Jordan. JRCS distributed hygiene kits and blankets to the community from the Spanish Red Cross. Ibrahim Malla/IFRC.

Jordanian families during the winter season in At Turrh (Irbid Governorate) with 200 Gas heaters 200 gas bottles and 1,600 vouchers for gas refill.

During the reporting period covering September to December 2013, there has been also a distribution of 5,600 blankets and 780 Hygiene kits in the Governorates of Ajloun, Jerash, Madaba, Mafraq, Irbid, Aqaba, Ma'an, Karak and Tafedah to the most vulnerable families of Jordan. This has been done according to a demand of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, which at least 30% of the aid of all the projects should be delivered to the most vulnerable families living in Communities that are hosting Syrian refugees. There are planned distributions of blankets for the first quarter of 2014.

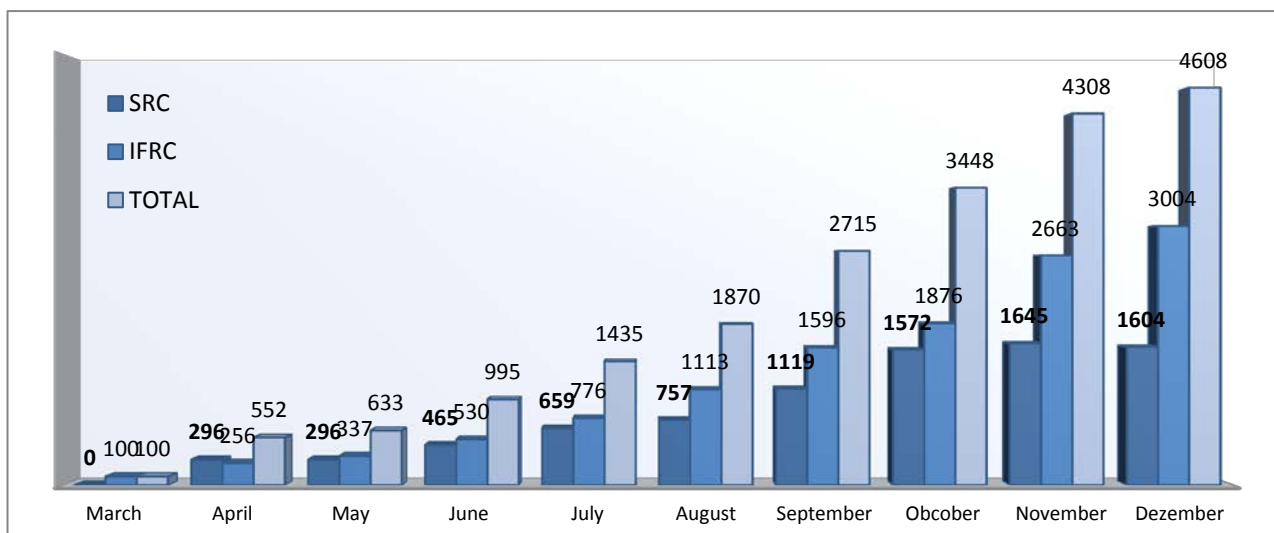
Outcome 1.1 / Output 2: The cash assistance program is moving ahead smoothly at the moment and cash distributions taking place regularly. During this reporting period, 2,996 families (2,324 in Amman & 672 in Ajloun) have received ATM cards. The first distribution of ATM cards had started in the 3rd week of March 2013 and to December 2013, 2,996 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families have received allocated amounts paid in monthly instalments. From September to December 2013 a total of 527.964 JOD have been transferred to 2,132 Syrian families in 4 monthly payments. All the transfers will be finished by May 2014 if no more funds are supporting this Cash programme.

Find below the areas of implementation of the Cash Assistance Programme for Syrian Refugees and the number of families supported up to January 2014.

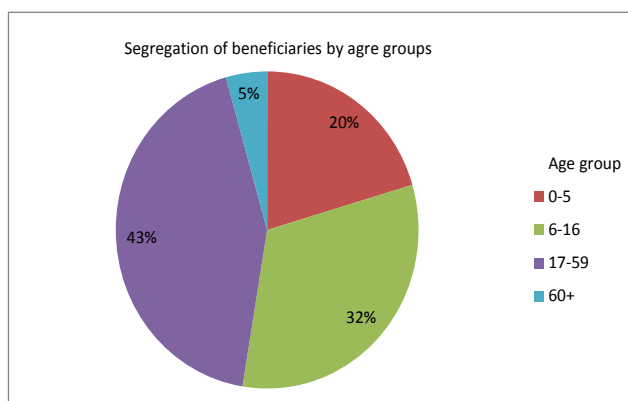


Some of the families have already received their 6 months payment, so there are 996 families, which are now excluded from the program due to funding limitations. Therefore, before increasing the number of families to be supported if more funds are mobilized, it is needed to reassess these families to verify their vulnerability conditions to be able to assist the most vulnerable ones. As most of the families of the program are without any other source of income, if they are excluded from the program, they are losing their main livelihoods (cash assistance). The Syrian families are not still allowed to work legally in Jordan and their source of income and livelihood opportunities are very limited.

The cash program is working closely with UNHCR and most of beneficiaries now are referred from UNHCR.



An average amount of 100 Jordanian Dinar (JD) is provided to each family per month for 6 months. The exact amount however depends on the size of the family i.e. a family of 1-2 members gets 50 JD, a family of 3-5 members gets 100 JD and a family of 5+ members gets 120 JD. The amount provided in the beginning was higher than the current amount. However it had to be lowered a bit in order to harmonise the payment amounts with UNHCR and other agencies. Beneficiary lists are now referred by the UNHCR. Beneficiary Syrian refugee families are selected based on certain vulnerability criteria.



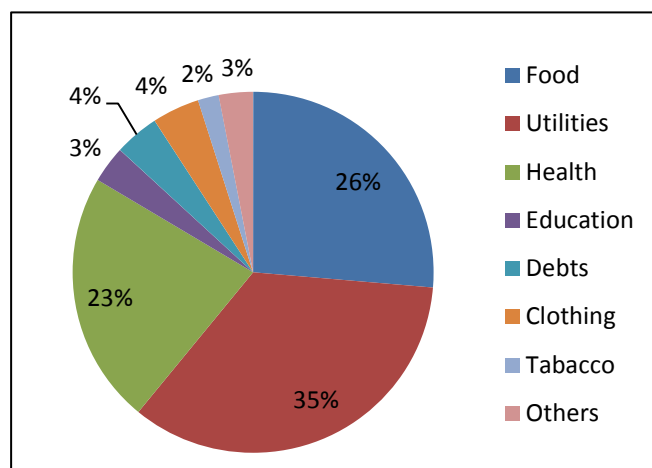
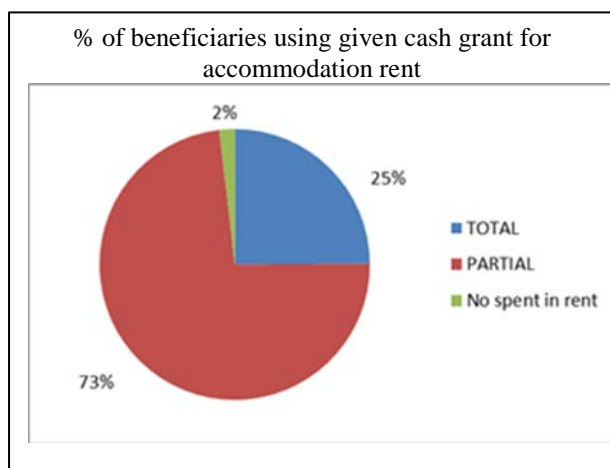
**Please see Annexes 1 and 2 for Beneficiary data*

segregation by gender and age and for Segregation of beneficiaries by different vulnerability conditions

Under this cash assistance program of JRC/IFRC, total 2996 (out of 5000 requested in the appeal) families have been or will be supported with, on an average, 100 JOD per month per family for six months. The monthly amount per family is already harmonised with UNHCR and other partner of the Cash working group. All beneficiaries are Syrian refugees registered with JRCS and/or UNHCR who meet at least the following vulnerability criteria:

- Women-headed households
- Large households
- Households with a family member who has a chronic health condition
- Households with a family member who was injured in the conflict in Syria and requires ongoing medical care
- Children under 5 years of age
- Households with a disabled family member

The post monitoring distribution is conducted to each family to find out how and where they have used the given cash. According to the chart below 73% of the families have used the cash for monthly payment of the house rental. The 2% of the recipients who did not use the grant for rent, instead the cash was used for food, health and/or paying debts. Among those families who have spent the cash partially in rent, the remaining amount has been used for food, utilities, health, education, debts, tobacco and others (see the graph 2 below).



Challenges

- Funding is the main challenge as there is a need for continuous support to vulnerable families beyond 6 months as Syrian families will continue to be in Jordan for many more months, longer than initially expected. However, the currently available fund does not allow going beyond the currently planned period of 6 months and all the families will remain, after May without the Cash support and the lack of alternatives for generating incomes.
- The lack of strategy at country level for livelihood alternatives for Syrian families. There is a need to look for creative solutions in order to support the Syrian refugee families and the most vulnerable Jordanian families in order to be able to contribute to a more sustainable response. The Cash working group is working on the strategy.
- The program is highly accepted by the beneficiaries and donor community as well as it is a cost effective, secured and dignified way of delivering relief to affected population. Hence it is likely to be used more and more in future, and may become a prominent modality of delivering humanitarian services in days to come. The CTP has now supported 2996 families, and the recently revised appeal aims to increase the target up to 5,000 families by June 2014.
- The evaluation of the cash project is planned for the first quarter of 2014, in order to inform further actions in terms cash and livelihoods with Syrian refugee families.

Health in Jordan	
Outcome 1.1: 55,000 Syrian refugees obtain access to secondary health care and services for 8 months.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Secondary level health care is provided to resident refugees in Azraq camp.	<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 program.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Red Crescent volunteers and staff are trained in Community Based Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the contracting of a Health Focal Point at the JRCS to manage CBHFA training and development.

and First Aid and targeted community activities to reduce vulnerability to emergencies through increased community resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.	
Output	Activities planned
200 critically ill 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:

Outcome 1.1 / Output 1: The Azraq refugee camp was originally scheduled to open on 1 September 2013 but has since been indefinitely postponed as the refugee influx has been reduced to a trickle. UNHCR has asked RCRC to be on standby and ready to start operations at two weeks' notice as the situation may change quickly.

According to UNHCR, the camp will open as soon as there is an average daily minimum of 600 refugees entering Jordan. This figure has been 300 since the beginning of 2014. Aid agencies working in the site have been advised to stop further investment in camp infrastructure, except for maintenance activities. Consequently, the ERU hospital operations have been suspended and delegate staff reduced to bear minimum for the period of 1 Dec 2013 – 31 March 2014 in agreement with the key back donors.

Given the above and while the tendering process has been completed for many of the remaining procurements - including the equipment for the JRCS ambulances - the actual purchases will not be made until the opening of the camp is officially announced.

At the time of this writing, final touches are being put in place in the 130-bed prefabricated referral hospital designed to serve a refugee population of 130,000 replacing the tented hospital facility that was erected in September 2013.

Outcome 1.2 / Output 1: First ToT in CBHFA, Community Based Health and First Aid in Action Master Facilitators' Training will be held in Amman 25-30 January.

There will be 27 JRCS key staff and volunteers participants from Amman, Ajloun, Irbid, Madaba, Karak, Tafieleh, Ma'an, Aqaba and Mafraq who would train volunteers at the branch level who in turn will work with household and communities using CBHFA methodology.

There are plans to implement the CBHFA program at community level, by the first quarter of 2014, in at least 5 Northern Governorates, including Amman, thanks to the support of the Japanese government. The CBHFA will include the rolling out of the violence prevention module and Non Communicable Diseases (NCD).

Outcome 1.3 / Output 1: Funds have not been received for the implementation of these activities. However, the German Red Cross is bilaterally supporting the distribution of 13.800 women emergency kits for Syrian refugees women from Amman, Ajloun, Jerash, and Irbid. The items have been already procured and received by the JRCS and the distributions are planned for the first quarter of 2014.

Outcome 1.4 / Output 1: This activity has not started due to lack of funds

Challenges:

- Funding is the biggest challenge for beginning and sustaining any activity.
- Availability of required number of medical professionals locally is an issue.
- Limited capacity of the host NS is another constraint.
- Continuous influx of Syrian refugees and uncertainty of the crisis is a big challenge.

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:

Outcome 1.1/Output 1:

No specific activities have taken place under this outcome in the reporting period. However, this component still remains a priority activity for JRCS as the influx of Syrian Refugees is continuing at high rate. The Jordanian government has projected that the total number of Syrian refugees in Jordan will reach over 800.000 by the end of 2014 so the situation is precarious and calls for every agencies and stakeholders to be prepared for any such situation.

Outcome 1.1/Output 2:

The Jordan Red Crescent Society conducted a NDRT training in order to enhance its disaster response capacity and preparedness to any future disaster. Thirty-four staffs and volunteers from seven Governorates participated in the training that was held in Aqaba from December 1 to 7 2013.

The main objective of the training was to establish a team that will improve preparedness and response capacity of the JRCS and also to give all components of the Movement a disaster response tool to work together in a coordinated manner. The training covered mainly topics and areas such as Relief, Logistics, First Aid, Shelter, RFL, Safe Access, Table top exercise / role play, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, JRC DM Strategy/Response Plan, Water & Sanitation in emergency, Public health in emergency, IFRC Disaster Response Tools, Sphere standards and Psychosocial support. The standard curricula/modules were slightly customised for this training in order to adapt to the JRCS priorities and needs. More emphasis was given to three key areas i.e. logistics, relief and first aid, through an intensive workshop on each area for three days.

Outcome 1.2/Output 1.

In terms of warehouse cleaning and maintenance, earlier Swiss RC and ICRC have supported JRCS in clearing up its warehouse in Amman. Swiss RC has deployed a logistics delegate at JRCS HQ for three months to reorganize the warehouse and review the Logistics System of JRCS. The activities provided by the delegate have been;

- Provide onsite training and support in warehousing, logistics management, relief distribution and capacity building of the JRCS staffs and volunteers.
- Reinforce and train Procurement capacities of the JRCS HQ
- Install a Logistics software (Logic) in order to enhance reporting performance of JRCS
- Provide JRCS warehouse with relevant tools for efficiently receiving, keeping and delivery of relief goods.

IFRC continues to seek funding to provide JRCS with office equipment for the branches, uniforms for staff and volunteers, warehouse tools, communications equipment, trucks and pick-ups to support the response. Rub Halls have been included in JRCS contingency planning as its warehouse is already near its full capacity.

Challenges:

- Funding is the biggest challenge for beginning and sustaining any activity.
- Limited space capacity of the JRCS Warehouse at HQ level.
- More technical support in Relief and logistic is needed in order to set up the system at Country level.

Food security, & livelihood in Jordan	
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. • Monitoring and evaluation of projects.
Skill based training is provided to 200 unemployed people in host communities to increase their employability and support sustainable income generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a job market and opportunity analysis to inform potential skills based training. • 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.

Outcome 1.1/Output 1: The British Red Cross have been supporting the Cash program on technical advice on livelihood and CASH since the inception of the Cash activities. It is planned for the first quarter of 2014 to explore possibilities to further support the Jordanian vulnerable families and possibly support the livelihood of Syrian Families through income generation activities.

To be able to work in the formal sector, Syrian refugees need a work permit. As frequently Syrian do not valid passport and have Jordanian residency there are challenges to get the work permit by the Jordanian authorities. In this regards, there are also close future opportunities for a deployment of LLH/HES analyst profile to undertake an assessment of livelihood and household economic security, which results could inform future actions in this sector.

Outcome 1.1/Output 2: No further actions have been taken due to lack of funding.

Challenges:

- Syrian families are not allowed to legally work in Jordan. Livelihood strategies for Syrian families are limited. There is a need for advocacy at Government level as the Cash program could become unsustainable in the coming months/years.
- Need for a multi-governorate livelihood assessment that could inform future decision on household economic security program for Syrian families.
- Need to explore for opportunities at small scale and benefit livelihood of Syrian and Jordanian families.

Education/host community support in Jordan	
Outcome 1.1: Syrian refugees/local students' access to public schools in Jordan is increased through increased teaching materials and facilities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
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.

Outcome 1.1/ Output 1: No further actions have been implemented due to lack of funding.

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.	
Outputs	Activities planned
An appropriate HR system is set up at the JRCS HQ and necessary staff policies/procedures are in place.	<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 center for emergency response, capacity building and income generation.	<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.	<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.	<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. • Provide training and support on fundraising, project planning and monitoring to branch officials and volunteers.
The Host National Society is supported to develop a long-term strategic plan to ensure all programs and activities meet the needs of the most vulnerable.	<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.	<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.

<p>JRCS national HQ is adequately staffed to support the branches in health programs.</p>	<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.
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Outcome 1.1 / Output 1. This activity is planned the first quarter of 2014.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 2. The JRCS has launched the feasibility study to establish the cost, support and investment required to develop the building in Madaba as a National Training Centre.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 3. Plan for renovating the JRCS existing First Aid building are ongoing. There is close coordination with ICRC in order to better address the need of the National Society in terms of training and first aid equipment. ICRC have already support JRCS with First aid training and equipment. New Health and First Aid delegate joining ICRC will be focused on strengthening the first aid capacity at National level, setting a national program.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 4. Due to fund limitation these activities are not covered.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 5. In coordination with ICRC there are plans to support JRCS in developing a 5 year strategic plan during the first semester of 2014. This will be done through a planning process supported by an external consultant. At least two meeting at National level with representatives from each branch are expected. Funds have already been allocated to these activities as it is considered one priority activity.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 6. Due to fund limitation this activities are not covered.

Outcome 1.1 / Output 7. There are plans to support the National Society with a Health focal point at HQ level at least from March to October of 2014. The recruitment process will start by mid- February 2014. This person would be focal point also for the CBHFA related activities to be developed in the coming months and the Azraq camp related ones.

Challenges:

- Lack of funds has been the major challenge in implementing some of the planned activities. As the current appeal is poorly funded, some of the above planned activities are on hold.
- Limited number of staff and volunteers in JRCS that sometime pose challenges to implement activities in short period while building capacity within the National Society.

In Iraq – Iraq Red Crescent Society

Progress towards outcomes

Due to lack of funding, there was no progress towards the outcomes. The National Society managed to provide aid to five provinces: Dohuk, (138,140 people reached), Anbar (6,689 people reached), Mosul (3,007 people reached), Sulaymaniyah (25,162 people reached), and Erbil (67,205 people reached).

4000 blankets and 1000 kitchen sets have been received from the International Federation and they are currently being received in Basra branch. Unfortunately, they are still under custom's clearance in addition to receiving 1000 tents and 3333 blanks from the Iranian Red Crescent.

Capacity of the IFRC

The MENA Zone Office in Beirut is coordinating the regional response activities and support services to ensure timely and effective delivery of humanitarian response. The broader impact and implications of the Syria crisis require a regional approach to this response, and the IFRC MENA Zone Office in Beirut will continue to lead on region-wide coordination and technical support of operations in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Leading on this is the Zone's Head of Operations, with support from the Disaster Management Unit, headed by the DM Coordinator and supported by a Disaster Response Delegate, a Disaster Management Officer, a Disaster Management Information Delegate, a Disaster Management Assistant, and a Disaster Preparedness intern.

The IFRC MENA Zone will also continue to lead or support on issues related to communications, advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilisation that directly affect these operations and the operating National Societies. In this regard, the Zone's Strategic Partnerships/Resource Mobilisation and Communications teams will continue to lead, advise or offer technical support, where necessary, to ensure effective representation, messaging and external relations for positioning the work of the IFRC Secretariat and National Societies in relation to the crisis.

The IFRC MENA Zone Gender Advisor and newly-hired Gender and Diversity Officer provides technical support to ensure that considerations of gender, diversity and interpersonal violence prevention, mitigation and response are mainstreamed throughout the response to the regional crisis.

The IFRC office in Amman, Jordan provides logistical, administrative and representation support, and will continue to do so throughout the operation in Jordan. Management of the operational activities in Jordan is led by an Operations Manager. In support of the cash assistance programme, a cash transfer delegate has been recruited to assist the JRCS with its programming.

The IFRC office in Baghdad will continue to provide operational, administrative and representative support for matters concerning the Iraq component of the regional response plan. The team consists of a country representative, an organisational development senior officer, and a field officer.

The IFRC MENA Zone will require increased human resource capacities to be dedicated to the Syria Crisis in general, and the regional response in particular. While the Zone Office structure currently includes a number of core functions that partially support the Syria Crisis response, these capacities will have to be enhanced and complemented in order to ensure that dedicated support services are provided in light of the scale of the operation, the needs of the Host National Societies, and the demands of donors and partners.

Additional human resources are required to strengthen the IFRC's management of the proposed plan and its support to the four Host National Societies in meeting the needs of the affected communities. The table below outlines priority functions (positions) that are currently required at the Zone and country levels to fulfil the planned activities and enhance regional preparedness. The functions (positions) are planned until the end of the year and are included in the revised appeal budget:

Sector	Function	Positions
Finance	Technical financial management support for activities under the appeal.	Regional: Finance Delegate
Operations coordination	Effective coordination of activities under the appeal in the three target countries – Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq.	Lebanon: Operations Co-ordinator Jordan: Health Delegate, Operation Manager, Cash transfer delegate
Information Management	Effective gathering, analysing and disseminating of information related to National Societies' activities and IFRC support in response to the refugee crisis.	
Logistics	Technical logistics support for activities under the appeal.	Jordan: Logistics Delegate Regional: Logistics officer
Humanitarian Diplomacy & Communications	Strengthen IFRC representation, conduct stakeholder, donor and government relations/mapping, develop targeted advocacy activities, develop evidence-based positioning materials, support/organise partner and Movement meetings, facilitate internal and external communications, etc. in relation to the response to the refugee crisis.	Regional: AV delegate Humanitarian Diplomacy & Communications delegate
Movement Coordination	Provide support for effective Movement Coordination.	Lebanon: Jordan: Regional: Movement Coordination delegate (roaming)
Resource Mobilization & Quality Assurance	Strengthen Resource Mobilisation and Quality Assurance efforts related specifically to the regional response to ensure strong donor /partner stewardship and to systematically communicate funding needs and gaps throughout the implementation period of the regional Appeal.	Regional: Resource Mobilization & Quality Assurance delegate
Planning, Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	Technical support for effective result based management of the appeal, as well as enhance NS capacity to report on the operation through training on PMER, regular communication and field monitoring visits	

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

During the reporting period, communications content generation was enhanced through several field missions conducted in support to the National Societies in the neighbouring countries.

Regular meetings of the ERU hospital communications working group continued and it was agreed to keep low profile of the ERU hospital because of the uncertainty of the opening date of the camp.

During this period, communications continued to profile the activities of the appeal more specifically the cash programme through a webstory see- <http://ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/cash-transfer-programmes-provide-independence-during-a-crisis-63135/> . Another

web story has been also published to promote the efforts of the Jordan National Red Crescent in supporting the Syrians in Jordan through providing them with trainings at their vocational centre. See- <http://ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/training-will-help-volunteers-deal-with-the-growing-refugee-crisis-in-jordan-64053/>.

Photo galleries from Jordan have been published on IFRC photo library and website featuring the ERU hospital, the cash programme, portraits of Syrian refugees and JRCS hospital in Amman.

IFRC Zone Communications conducted a field mission to Jordan during the snow storm during second and third week of December to focus on the winterization needs as well as cover cash distribution in Amman. A video on how cash programme is helping the Syrian refugees will be published in first week of January along with a photo gallery. Moreover, a set of communications materials were collected to prepare for a regional training video material on CTP.

Other National Societies as the Netherlands Red Cross have visited Jordan in coordination with the Zone and Amman office. Norwegian Red Cross communication team and desk officer together with National Norwegian TV media crew, have come to Jordan to film the Syrian refugees situation in the country and the activities developed by the JRCS and its partners. TV Documentary film was edited for a Norwegian yearly TV resource mobilization show.

The Zone communications has also facilitated field missions to Italian Red Cross in Jordan and Lebanon. This visit has secured web stories and photo galleries which were published during the reporting period and afterwards. These visits have also strengthened the relationship between Italian Red Cross and the National Societies.

Realizing the importance of introducing the concept of beneficiary communications during emergencies, the IFRC supported the participation of the Lebanese Red Cross communications manager in the first Global Beneficiary Communications Bootcamp in Colombo, Sri Lanka during October. All neighboring countries communications focal points were invited to this training; nonetheless, they were not able to attend.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here](#)

1. Revised 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.

www.ifrc.org
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.
-

Annex 1

Beneficiary data segregation by gender and age for IFRC and Swiss RC supported JRCS Cash Transfer Programme.

BENEFICIARY DATA-Segregation by age and gender															
Group	Age 0-5			Age 6-16			Age 17-59			Over 60			Total by group		Total persons
	M	F	TO	M	F	TO	M	F	TO	M	F	TO	M	F	
1	73	35	108	86	93	179	88	114	202	1	4	5	248	246	494
2	88	66	154	143	142	285	115	188	303	8	8	16	354	404	758
4	15	16	31	18	26	44	16	27	43	3	0	3	52	69	121
5	40	32	72	54	60	114	48	73	121	1	2	3	143	167	310
7	14	10	24	27	17	44	18	36	54	6	3	9	65	66	131
11	54	47	101	107	90	197	112	167	279	6	14	20	279	318	597
12	49	47	96	85	89	174	113	129	242	9	5	14	256	270	526
13	49	46	95	85	64	149	104	134	238	10	13	23	248	257	505
14	31	37	68	68	78	146	56	94	150	4	10	14	159	219	378
15	68	54	122	113	107	220	132	210	342	24	20	44	337	391	728
16	7	2	9	1	1	2	4	21	25	4	9	13	16	33	49
22	91	82	173	151	132	283	143	233	376	21	22	43	406	469	875
23	92	83	175	145	145	290	162	259	421	24	25	49	423	512	935
24	79	94	173	145	154	299	142	241	383	30	26	56	396	515	911
26	26	36	62	46	47	93	39	78	117	8	6	14	119	167	286
32	97	100	197	313	349	662	283	473	756	44	71	115	737	993	1730
33	167	131	298	276	283	559	260	420	680	38	42	80	741	876	1617
34	60	53	113	95	102	197	53	150	203	15	17	32	223	322	545
35	91	84	175	74	81	155	60	115	175	0	1	1	225	281	506
37	47	45	92	35	27	62	20	73	93	2	1	3	104	146	250
Total by Age	1,238	1,100	2,338	2,067	2,087	4,154	1,968	3,235	5,203	258	299	557	5,531	6,721	12,252
			19%			34 %			42%			6%	45%	55%	

Annex 2

Segregation of beneficiaries by different vulnerability conditions for IFRC and Swiss RC supported JRCS Cash Transfer Programme

Group	N-Beneficiaries	Area	Women HHs	Disabled members	Severe ill members	Injured In Conflict
1	100	Ajloun	40	8	10	4
2	156	Ajloun	72	4	13	0
4	25	Ajloun	11	0	1	1
5	63	Ajloun	30	3	5	1
7	33	Ajloun	15	2	2	0
11	160	Amman	71	5	5	0
12	120	Amman	31	3	8	0
13	126	Amman	46	7	10	0
14	87	Ajloun	44	6	13	0
15	213	Amman	94	11	18	0
16	38	Ajloun	29	0	4	0
22	210	Amman	92	9	10	0
23	235	Amman	98	12	17	1
24	236	Amman	91	13	13	0
26	65	Ajloun	36	3	8	1
32	398	Amman	174	35	56	0
33	403	Amman	190	36	67	0
34	129	Ajloun/Ajloun	83	7	19	0
35	119	Amman	63	5	10	0
37	80	Amman	56	3	11	0
TOTAL	2996		1366 (45.59%)	172	300	8

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	2012/8-2013/12	Programme	MDR81003
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2014/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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							
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		550,682				550,682	
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)		4,118				4,118	
German Red Cross (from German Government*)		1,151,991				1,151,991	
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		229				229	178,582
Japanese Red Cross Society		153,400				153,400	
Norwegian Red Cross		71,802				71,802	
Red Cross of Monaco		8,041				8,041	
Swedish Red Cross		929,601				929,601	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,753,361				1,753,361	
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (from Chile Government*)		90,719				90,719	
United States Government - PRM		304,548				304,548	52,277
C1. Cash contributions		6,849,016				6,849,016	230,859
Inkind Goods & Transport							
German Red Cross		17,000				17,000	
Norwegian Red Cross		19,837				19,837	
Spanish Red Cross		252,190				252,190	
The Netherlands Red Cross		138,798				138,798	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		427,825				427,825	
Inkind Personnel							
Australian Red Cross		29,370				29,370	
C3. Inkind Personnel		29,370				29,370	
Other Income							
Balance Reallocation		256,290				256,290	
Programme & Services Support Recover		26,842				26,842	
C4. Other Income		283,131				283,131	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		7,589,343				7,589,343	230,859
D. Total Funding = B + C		7,589,343				7,589,343	230,859

* 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							
C. Income		7,589,343				7,589,343	230,859
E. Expenditure		-5,867,539				-5,867,539	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,721,804				1,721,804	230,859

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Disaster Response Financial Report

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		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		147,600			147,600	1,200,117	
Shelter - Transitional	3,990,000		2,434,500			2,434,500	1,555,500	
Construction - Facilities	20,000						20,000	
Construction Materials	80,000						80,000	
Clothing & Textiles	1,128,662		465,070			465,070	663,593	
Food	2,496,900						2,496,900	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,452,428		295,645			295,645	2,156,783	
Medical & First Aid	857,400						857,400	
Teaching Materials	606,600						606,600	
Utensils & Tools	174,300		25,163			25,163	149,137	
Other Supplies & Services	1,063,417		220,266			220,266	843,151	
Cash Disbursement	7,300,000						7,300,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	21,517,424		3,588,244			3,588,244	17,929,181	
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		3,563			3,563	16,749	
Others Machinery & Equipment	40,000						40,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	1,858,043		163,708			163,708	1,694,335	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	556,025		5,574			5,574	550,451	
Distribution & Monitoring	688,518		87,316			87,316	601,202	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	150,600		104,445			104,445	46,155	
Logistics Services	283,978		64,103			64,103	219,876	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,679,122		261,439			261,439	1,417,683	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,823,684		547,917			547,917	1,275,766	
National Staff	290,357		67,233			67,233	223,124	
National Society Staff	290,948		89,260			89,260	201,688	
Volunteers	24,500		20,662			20,662	3,838	
Total Personnel	2,429,489		725,072			725,072	1,704,417	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	50,591		19,838			19,838	30,752	
Professional Fees	71,484		37,403			37,403	34,081	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	122,075		57,242			57,242	64,833	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	879,883		71,242			71,242	808,640	
Total Workshops & Training	879,883		71,242			71,242	808,640	
General Expenditure								
Travel	177,907		72,686			72,686	105,221	
Information & Public Relations	120,404		18,973			18,973	101,431	
Office Costs	93,306		32,679			32,679	60,627	
Communications	38,314		12,494			12,494	25,820	
Financial Charges	117,984		49,695			49,695	68,288	
Other General Expenses	8,212		2,722			2,722	5,490	
Shared Office and Services Costs	505,106		135,773			135,773	369,333	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		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		325,023			325,023	736,210	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,939,814		261,238			261,238	1,678,577	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,939,814		261,238			261,238	1,678,577	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			25,726			25,726	-25,726	
Total Operational Provisions			25,726			25,726	-25,726	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	2,046,660		353,255			353,255	1,693,406	
Total Indirect Costs	2,046,660		353,255			353,255	1,693,406	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	60,224		29,850			29,850	30,374	
Pledge Reporting Fees	18,260		5,500			5,500	12,760	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	78,484		35,350			35,350	43,133	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	33,612,228		5,867,539			5,867,539	27,744,689	
VARIANCE (C - D)			27,744,689			27,744,689		

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

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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		7,589,343	7,589,343	5,867,539	1,721,804	230,859
Subtotal BL2	33,612,228		7,589,343	7,589,343	5,867,539	1,721,804	230,859
GRAND TOTAL	33,612,228		7,589,343	7,589,343	5,867,539	1,721,804	230,859