



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
JORDAN
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Edward Kallon

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The AAR was conducted on 2nd March 2014 and both UNICEF and OCHA participated. While not present in the AAR meeting, regular communication and coordination with UNHCR were ensured.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report was shared with the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) for review and comments. This comprises major donors, UN agencies and international and national NGOs working on the response to the Syrian Crisis.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$495,030,847 (for Jordan in RRP4); US\$82,000,000 (new requirements for Azraq camp)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	9,800,000
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	0
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	8,900,000 (received by UNICEF for Azraq camp)
	TOTAL	18,700,000

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 2 – date of official submission: 10 January 2013			
UNICEF	13-CEF-060	Water and sanitation	4,900,000
UNHCR	13-HCR-035	Shelter and non-food items	4,900,000
TOTAL			9,800,000

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	\$5,857,504
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	\$917,587
Funds forwarded to government partners	\$3,024,909
TOTAL	\$9,800,000

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The operating environment in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan changed in 2012 due to intensified hostilities in neighbouring Syria and the continued influx of Syrians into the country. The Kingdom continued to show hospitality and tolerance in hosting refugees and vulnerable populations, keeping its open border policy.

The solution of giving shelter to Syrian refugees in tented camps came into effect only at the end of July of 2012, when the Za'atari Camp, a tented camp in the Northern governorate of Mafraq, was opened. Since October 2012, over 194,000 Syrians arrived in Za'atari camp. A large number of them either opted to leave the camp and moved to the host community or returned to Syria, although the latter in much smaller numbers. However, the Za'atari camp reached its maximum capacity of roughly 120,000 refugees in April 2013. As of 24 April 2013, the number of Syrians registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Jordan stood at approximately 448,000 individuals, of which more than fifty per cent were children.

Given the likelihood of a continued influx into the country, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) identified and assessed the suitability of new sites for sheltering refugees, including specifically the Azraq Camp site, where it was decided to establish a camp with an expected total absorptive capacity of 100,000 individuals. Officially opened on 30 April 2014, the camp is expected to target up to 50,000 individuals during phases I and II of its establishment. The environmental conditions in the area are harsh, and the provision of core relief items for the new arrivals is the minimum assistance requirement. Beneficiaries are the new Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict and arriving in Azraq during the first two phases of the camp's development (target: 50,000 individuals or 12,500 families, of which 9,500 -19 per cent are anticipated to be children under 5.).

The total basic cost for Azraq Camp, estimated at around \$50 million (excluding food), was not planned for in the Refugee Response Plan 4 (RRP4) and represented additional financial requirements above the estimated \$495 million at the time. As of April 2013, there were only very limited funds available for related preparatory works. CERF funding was therefore sought to help UNHCR and UNICEF in providing emergency shelter, WASH services, and NFIs for over 50,000 persons in Azraq.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Based on meetings with UNHCR and the GoJ, the emergency planning for the new refugee camp site in Azraq was to roll out phases I and II, with a total capacity for 50,000 Syrian refugees, growing to 110,000 refugees in Phases III and IV. Given the remote location of the camp and the lack of existing infrastructure, the GoJ requested the UN to support them in its establishing. This included the provision of core relief items for new arrivals to the camp, emergency tents and WASH services, which were considered an immediate and life-saving priority. However, the GoJ started to apply a changed border policy, which significantly limited the number of new arrivals and delayed the opening of the camp. It was subsequently agreed that opening of Azraq Camp would be deferred until 2014.

Non-food items and emergency shelter tents were to be provided by UNHCR to each Syrian refugee family in coordination with implementing partners, the Norwegian Refugee Council. Distribution points were to be set-up and warehousing provided in the camp and outside. As refugees usually cross with no or very few belongings, provision of emergency shelter and core relief items were necessary to ensure safety and protection from the elements and temporary accommodation in the camp.

As the opening of Azraq camp was deferred to 2014, UNHCR's support was later diverted to the refugees in Za'atari camp as well as those in the urban areas. Food assistance, also an essential need, was being covered by WFP through a voucher system for which WFP did not seek CERF funds.

UNHCR requested that UNICEF take responsibility for WASH activities. However, due to operations in Za'atari and host communities, UNICEF only had very limited funding to support the establishment of the Azraq Camp, which needed to include: drilling of additional boreholes; connections to water storage tanks; distribution of pipes and tap stands; installation of latrines and showers; temporary water tanking; distribution of WASH family kits. It was anticipated that, once refugees start arriving, the first 50,000 refugees would arrive in Azraq Camp within the first 60 days, following which the Camp would then continue to expand up to an anticipated 110,000. Following its 30 April 2014 official opening, it is estimated that around 7,000 refugees have settled in Azraq camp as of 30 May 2014.

III. CERF PROCESS

The Regional Refugee Response Plan (version 4) for Syrians in 2013 presented priorities agreed through various Sector Working Groups and highlighted urgent and core needs for the response to the Syrian refugee influx. The total amount requested for Jordan was \$ 495 million. While the situation on the ground was developing rapidly, pledges against RRP were relatively slow to come. At the time the CERF grant was requested, some 27 per cent of the requirements under RRP4 were funded –. In parallel, the Regional Response Plan (version 5) was being prepared outlining needs of \$650 to \$700 million, but was expected to be launched only at the end of May. In the meantime, urgent funding was therefore, required to start the preparatory works for the camp establishment.

In addition, the GOJ requested the (Humanitarian Coordinator) HC to open a second refugee camp in the country with the capacity to accommodate 100,000 refugees. The HC met with the Regional Refugee Coordinator and agreed to accept the government proposal. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) met on 1 April 2013, and discussed the possibility of submitting a CERF application under the rapid response window for the opening of this camp. The HCT agreed to prioritise 3 sectors which were the most urgent: Shelter, NFI and WASH. With focus on life-saving activities, projects selected fell under provision of shelter, water and NFIs, which were agreed upon as priorities by the Syria Situation Task Force and respective Sector Working Groups. Accordingly, CERF funding was foreseen to allow for the agencies to respond timely to the urgent humanitarian needs on the ground.

The urgent need for funding was a direct consequence of the increased arrivals of Syrian refugees in northern Jordan. The decision to develop this CERF grant request was taken by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Jordan jointly with the members of the Syrian Task Force (Heads of UN agencies involved in the response).

The Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC), Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC), UNICEF Regional Director, and UNHCR EMOPS and Geneva Representatives held coordinated extensively, holding multiple meetings on the subject.

However, the opening of Azraq was delayed, with the camp officially opening 30 April 2014. Following its 30 April 2014 official opening, it is estimated that 7,000 refugees have settled in Azraq camp as of 30 May 2014. As such, the CERF secretariat approved a request for no-cost extension and reprogramming of funds in November 2013 to allow agencies to redirect the CERF funds allocated for some activities planned for Azraq camp to other locations in Jordan (within Za'atari camp and host communities).

It is important to mention that both UNICEF and UNHCR ensured that gender issues are taken into consideration in the design and implementation of the original and revised activities, in line with their standard programming approaches.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 448,268 individuals (as of April 2013)				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Water and sanitation	48,600	41,400	90,000
	Shelter and non-food items	17,790	15,210	33,000

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	27,000	66,390
Male	23,000	56,610
Total individuals (Female and male)	50,000	123,000
Of total, children under age 5	9,500	23,430

CERF RESULTS

The key changes in CERF results were due to delay in opening the Azraq camp until 30 April 2014. UNHCR could not implement transitional shelters there as planned and shifted assistance to NFI distribution at Za'atari camp and winterization cash supplement to vulnerable populations in urban setting. Likewise, UNICEF was able to implement only a portion of WASH activities.

In Azraq Camp:

- WASH facilities are currently ready to provide water supply services to 50,000 potential residents and sanitation services to 26,655, due to the installation of 2,133 large concrete septic tanks and slabs.
- 900,000 bars of soap have been procured, and will be distributed to camp residents upon their arrival at the Azraq camp.

In Za'atari Camp:

- 108 underground steel septic tanks in Za'atari camp have been repaired. Those septic tanks are connected to the sex segregated WASH blocks that cover all the camp. As such, the urgent repairing benefits the overall camp population, estimated at 90,000 – 95,000 people (as of March 2014).
- WASH services were delivered through partner ACTED, including solid waste collection and disposal, to the benefit of the overall camp population.
- 15,000 new arrivals in Za'atari received NFIs.

In Urban Areas:

- 18,000 Syrian refugees in urban areas received winterization cash assistance.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

CERF funds allowed the start of infrastructure works when Azraq's planned opening was imminent and no other funds were immediately available. They also allowed UNICEF operational the I capacity to prepare for the opening of the camp, including additional warehousing space, setting up the Base Camp office, covering travel costs for monitoring the works from Amman to Azraq and positioning staff to manage the operations.

For UNHCR, the focus was on the provision of NFIs for the new arrival refugee families in the Za'atari camp and for urban refugees in the Amman and Irbid Governorates. Emergency shelter (standard UNHCR tent) and NFIs was provided to each Syrian refugee family in the camp. In addition, UNHCR provided winterization cash assistance to some 4,500 refugee families residing in Irbid and Amman, meant to aid the families cope with the extra costs required during the winter months. CERF funding arrived at the right moment when the number of Syrian refugees in urban areas was shooting up significantly. More 80 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan live in urban areas, including more than 55 per cent of the over 350,000 refugees registered in Za'atari camp since July 2012, who have chosen to leave the camp. Providing cash-based support for them to sustain minimum standard of living is much needed, although donors have heavily leaned towards assistance to camp population. CERF's contribution was crucially important in allowing Syrian families to afford necessary items to protect themselves from the harsh winter in Jordan.

At the same time, in the 2013 reporting period over 102,000 refugees were registered in the Za'atari Camp, , all arriving with no or very limited household items. CERF's support has served to provide much needed NFIs to the new arrivals.

For UNICEF, at the time of preparation of the CERF proposal, it had received no funds towards the establishment of WASH systems in Azraq. CERF funding allows it to kick off establishment of infrastructure, working with THW, ACTED and World Vision International, for the implementation of WASH operations

It is of note that CERF funded projects falling under CERF funding are of six month duration. However, for the UNHCR project the period was extended for additional one month as per the reprogramming and no-cost extension approved by the ERC.

Timely receipt of CERF funds also served as a useful tool for humanitarian advocacy with the GOJ, to allow more refugees to enter the country as works in the camp were starting.

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The answer is due to the specific context (as Azraq camp opened only after the CERF grant period).). However, the camp did open on 30 April and as of 30 May 7,000 individuals were benefitting from WASH infrastructure established there. In addition, UNHCR and UNICEF, to adapt to delays in opening the camp, obtained approval to allow full expenditure of funds directed towards the timely delivery of assistance to residing refugees in urban settings and to new refugees in Za'atari camp.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The timely approval of reprogramming has enabled the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in view of the need for immediate action to respond to time critical needs within a rapidly changing environment. Funding enabled the provision of winterization items in the cold winter months of November and December through cash-based intervention. It has also provided NFIs to the new arrivals in Za'atari as they continued to flow into the country with almost nothing with them. NFIs served life-saving purposes by providing them with tents for minimum physical protection, sleeping mats/blankets to be able to sleep, jerry cans to collect water, kitchen sets to cook, etc. CERF also allowed the start of infrastructure works in Azraq.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF was allocated as an immediate assistance to the kick-off of preparatory works for the anticipated arrival of the influx of refugees. It was very useful in terms of the timely preparation, however, as the opening of the camp was delayed and due to the reprogramming and re-direction of funds towards other priority needs in Za'atari camp and the host communities, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which this CERF helped mobilize resources from other sources.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The funds were re-programmed and re-directed to Za'atari camp and host communities based on consultations with relevant sectors within the coordination mechanism of the RRP6 and in line with their identified priority needs.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

N/A

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Timely receipt of CERF funds also served as a useful tool for humanitarian advocacy with the Government of Jordan, to allow more refugees to enter the country as works in the camp were starting.	N/A	CERF secretariat
CERF allowed the preparation of the camp site in a timely manner and allowed humanitarian organisations to organise services prior to refugee influx, which consequently allowed better use of resources to meet refugee needs in a principled and culturally appropriate manner, also contributing in the long run to reduce social tensions in-country.	N/A	CERF secretariat
The timely approval of reprogramming has enabled the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in Zaatari as well as winterization cash assistance in urban settings, in view of the need for immediate action due to the rapid changing context of the crisis.	N/A	CERF secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
None		

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	1 May 2013 – 1 Feb. 2014
2. CERF project code:	13-CEF-060	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water and sanitation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency WASH Assistance for Vulnerable Syrians in Azraq Camp, Jordan		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	\$ 17,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	\$ 12,000,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> \$ 3,942,496
	c. Amount received from CERF:	\$ 9,800,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> \$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	27,000	48,600 in Za'atari	While the opening of Azraq was anticipated as early as summer 2013 by UNICEF and all stakeholders, it was delayed due to a decrease in the number of Syrian refugees' arrivals to Jordan. Up to that date, thus, there was no beneficiary reached in Azraq, as there were no residents. However the camp was officially opened on 30 April 2014 and all new residents will immediately benefit from the infrastructure works completed thanks to CERF funds. The number of beneficiaries anticipated to benefit from this CERF in Azraq camp is as follows: 50,000 men and women (27,000 females and 23,000 males) and 9,500 children under age 5. It is to note that, as of 30 May 2014, around 7,000 Syrian refugees are residing in Azraq Camp and benefiting from infrastructure works by UNICEF. Syrian refugees in Za'atari also benefitted from those CERF funds, thanks to the reprogramming of funds and NCE agreement in November 2013
b. Male	23,000	41,400 in Za'atari	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	50,000	90,000 in Za'atari (all camp)	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	9,500	17,100 in Za'atari	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The overall objective is to ensure that basic WASH infrastructure and services are built and organized in Azraq so as to allow the camp opening to accommodate 50,000 displaced Syrians. The CERF funding will not cover the totality of WASH funding needs for 6 months but will allow UNICEF to start with the needed works and will cover subsequent running costs, as it is urgent to open a new camp in Jordan.</p> <p>Changes as per NCE and reprogramming of funds (November 2013)</p> <p>The project objective was modified and did not include any more the coverage of running costs in Azraq (service delivery to refugees) as there was not yet any camp resident. The funds initially planned to that purpose were reallocated to urgent needs in Za'atari camp, where new arrivals to Jordan are still directed, pending the opening of the camp.</p>			

10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal

- Syrian population is provided with safe access to drinking and domestic water in Azraq camp.
- Syrian population in Azraq is provided with safe access to gender appropriate sanitation facilities through toilets, showers and laundry spaces in line with SPHERE standards
- Syrian population in Azraq is benefitting from adequate solid waste and waste water management.
- Syrian population provided with hygiene items and participating in hygiene promotion activities.

Changes as per NCE and reprogramming of funds (Approved in November 2013)

The project outcomes were modified and did not include any more the coverage of running costs in Azraq (service delivery to refugees: water supply through water trucking, hygiene promotion campaign, removal of solid waste and waste water) as there was not yet any camp resident. The funds initially planned to that purpose were reallocated to urgent needs in Za'atari camp, where new arrivals to Jordan were still directed, pending the opening of the camp.

11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds

CERF funds allowed UNICEF to have sufficient funds available to start the infrastructure works in Azraq and ensure WASH facilities are available and functional as soon as the camp opens. More specifically:

- Water and Sanitation Facilities: 1,500 latrine/shower blocks have been completed in Azraq with other sources of funding while CERF funds has been crucial in the timely installation of 2,133 large concrete septic tanks and slabs. As a result, those WASH facilities are currently ready to provide water supply services to 50,000 potential residents and sanitation services to 26,655. Following lessons learnt from Za'atari, and in order to enhance the use of common facilities and provide better services to upcoming camp residents, a higher number of WASH facilities have been established (ratio in Azraq is 1 tank to 15 people, in Za'atari 1 tank to 50 people), also explaining why the costs have gone up, as it is more expensive to install smaller and more numerous facilities than larger ones.

- Procurement of soap: 900,000 bars of soap have been procured, and will be distributed to camp residents upon their arrival as from the opening of Azraq camp.

- Drilling of one borehole (partially funded with CERF): Implementing Partner Mercy Corps worked on the drilling of the first borehole in Azraq camp as it is a cost efficient solution to ensure the continuous provision of water (for all uses), as opposed to water trucking from external sources. The works (drilling and pumps and connections to water storage tanks) were completed in August 2013 and the borehole, drilled 500 m deep, has a capacity of an average rate of 60 to 70 cubic meters per hour which in total would be enough to cover the daily needs of around 100,000 refugees based on 30 litres per person per day. Unfortunately the testing indicated that the water quality in that location was too poor to make use for human consumption (salinity, radioactivity amongst other issues) and the borehole cannot be used. The site location had been selected in consultation with the Water Authorities of Jordan, based on intensive hydrogeological and geological surveys. However, theoretical data tend to change over time, especially given the fact that the regional recharge to the ground water depends on climate changes and the water quality might be affected by the time. Since then, a second borehole was drilled by the US and a thorough investigation was carried out to ensure proper location.

In Za'atari, as per the reprogramming of funds:

- Urgent repair of septic tanks through a contract with private companies: the purpose of the reinforcement and urgent repairing of septic tanks was to avoid leakage of sewage water to the ground, as well as the possible environment contamination and health risks to refugees and particularly to children. Those works could not be completed last year which became problematic at times of heavy rains. There are currently a total of 108 underground steel septic tanks in Za'atari, which were repaired before the end of April. Those septic tanks are connected to the sex segregated WASH blocks that cover all the camp. As such, the urgent repairing benefits the overall camp population, currently estimated at 90,000 – 95,000 people.

<p>- WASH services through partner ACTED: to the benefit of the overall camp population (90,000 – 95,000 people), WASH services were delivered through partner ACTED, including solid waste collection and disposal.</p> <p>Finally, the CERF funds allowed UNICEF to have operational capacity to prepare for the opening of Azraq camp, including additional warehousing space, setting up the Base Camp office, covering travel costs for monitoring the works from Amman to Azraq and having staff in place to manage the operations.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>This CERF project was part of an allocation to Jordan under the Rapid Response Mechanism to allow the set-up of a new camp in Zarqa Governorate (in Azraq). UN agencies preparing Azraq infrastructure anticipated the camp would open in June, and then in September, however, there has been a decrease in refugee arrivals into Jordan since July 2013 (now averaging 370 persons per night in February 2014, as compared with an average of 1,500 refugees per night in April 2013). Consequently, the Government of Jordan did not take the decision to open this new camp during the CERF initial and extended project period.</p> <p>As initially planned, CERF funds allowed the completion of infrastructure works in Azraq and urgent preparation measures for the opening. The funds initially planned for service delivery (hygiene promotion campaigns, water distribution, Removal/disposal of solid waste and waste water) could obviously not be utilized.</p> <p>As of the end of the validity period (1 February 2014) Azraq camp had not opened. However, the Government of Jordan officially inaugurated the Azraq camp on 30 April 2014.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>While this project is not part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code, UNICEF incorporated lessons learnt from Za'atari camp to inform the design and installation of facilities in Azraq camp, with particular attention toward the needs of women and girls. Latrine and shower units are provided at extended family level (2 toilets and 2 showers per 6 households), are separated for females and males, and are at a ratio of 1 to 15 users, exceeding the Sphere minimum standard of 1 to 20. Water points are located at no more than 200 meters from the farthest shelter, also below the sphere standard of 250 meters. These measures will ensure greater gender equity in access to water and sanitation for women and girls, who may be less likely to use communal WASH facilities or walk longer distances to water points due to safety concerns.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Given the high number of projects and donor funding within the framework of this L3 emergency, a selection is made as to which ones are being the subject of formal evaluations.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	25 Apr. 2013 – 31 Dec. 2013
2. CERF project code:	13-HCR-035	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter and non-food items		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency shelter and non-food item assistance for displaced Syrians		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	\$ 30,859,175	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 0	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: \$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	\$ 49,000,000	▪ Government Partners: \$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	27,000	17,790	The difference between both figures is due to the reprogramming of interventions, as per NCE approval in November 2013, as funds were diverted to cater for NFI and cash assistance in Za'atari camp and in urban settings.
b. Male	23,000	15,210	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	50,000	33,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	9,500	6,330	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>UNHCR Jordan's request for CERF funding focuses on the rapid response needs for NFI and Emergency / Transitional Shelter in Azraq Camp. There is an urgent need to establish already a third camp site in Jordan, as there is no further capacity to accommodate new arrivals in Za'atari and EJC camps. The new CERF funds represents some 30 per cent of the total requirements, but it will allow UNHCR to step up the NFI procurement – so timely provision of these essential items can be made available for the Syrian refugees in Azraq camp. Many new arrivals have been displaced within Syria for months, prior to taking the decision to cross the border at illegal border crossing after a long and strenuous journey into safety. Refugees usually cross with no or very little belonging, therefore emergency shelter provides them protection from the elements, ensuring their safety, and along with the non-food items provides them a new temporary accommodation in camp.</p> <p>NCE Approval for Reprogramming</p> <p>Due to delays in Azraq camp opening and following the NCE approval of reprogramming, UNHCR revised its objective to target the provision of rapid response to the needs of NFIs for the new arrivals to the Za'atari camp and cash-based winterization assistance for those in the urban areas, both targeting Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees continued to arrive at a high rate in 2013 fleeing the conflict in their country, and more than 68,000 new arrivals were registered in Za'atari camp. As they arrive with no or very limited belongings, prompt distribution of NFIs including tents, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans etc. are crucial to provide minimum physical protection upon their arrival. With this project, it aimed at providing NFI to 15,000 Syrian refugees in Za'atari camp.</p> <p>At the same time, the number of Syrian refugees living in urban areas greatly exceeds that of camp population, with over 80 per cent of total Syrian refugees in Jordan estimated to be living in the urban locations, and with extremely vulnerable economic conditions also because they are not able to work legally. This pushed the vulnerable urban population further as winter approached, as many families had no option to purchase necessary fuel or equipment to protect them from the severe cold climate in Jordan. Therefore, this project aimed at providing 600 USD one-time cash assistance to the most vulnerable 4,500 Syrian families living in Irbid and Amman.</p>			

10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal	
50,000 displaced individuals are provided with basic domestic items (NFI) and emergency/transitional shelter.	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
Due to the delay in Azraq camp opening and following the NCE approval for reprogramming and targeting immediate winterization and basic needs of refugees in Za'atari camp and in urban settings, the nature of delivered activities was adjusted. The actual outcomes achieved are: 18,000 Syrian refugees in urban areas received winterization cash assistance while 15,000 new arrivals in Za'atari received NFIs.	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
With CERF contribution, UNHCR was initially planning to provide shelters for the new arrivals in Azraq camp and distribute NFIs. However, due to the change of governmental policies, Azraq camp did not open in 2013, and with the revision approved in November 2013, shelter activities were diverted to much needed winterization cash based assistance for urban refugees while NFIs were distributed to the new arrivals in Za'atari camp.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
All UNHCR projects are implemented according to Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) policy. It is an integral part of UNHCR planning	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>UNHCR conducts frequent ad hoc field and site visits, monitors the distributions and implementation by implementing partners. Multi-Functional Teams (MFT) conduct monitoring with participation of staff from different units. Recommendations are then taken into account during the programme cycle. Monthly progress reports by partners and cross reference with Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) are tools used, which allow for better analysis, and help avoid duplication in assistance provision.</p> <p>In Za'atari camp, participatory assessment was conducted to assess the environment Syrian refugees are living in, and to hear their needs through focus group discussions and home visits. In urban areas, home visits are conducted by UNHCR field staff and implementing partners, assessing their needs and following up on cash based interventions. Also, in order to ensure that cash assistance has reached the target vulnerable population, UNHCR together with its banking partner – Cairo Amman Bank (CAB) has implemented cash assistance through their ATM machines equipped with iris recognition.</p> <p>Between March 2012 and October 2013, 61,823 home visits were conducted as part of UNHCR's cash assessment program to evaluate the effectiveness of the assistance given to Syrian refugees living outside the UNHCR camps. The findings were reported in "SYRIAN REFUGEES LIVING OUTSIDE CAMPS IN JORDAN HOME VISIT DATA FINDINGS, 2013." (Available at: http://www.unhcr.org/urban/)</p> <p>All elements of the CERF funded project had been monitored and evaluated as part of other assessment programmes both in Za'atari camp and in urban settings.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/Remarks
13-CEF-060	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	THW	GOV	\$3,024,909	17-Sep-13	1-Jun-13	Government Technical Relief Agency (German Government)
13-CEF-060	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	ACTED	INGO	\$771,291	29-Sep-13	1-Aug-13	
13-CEF-060	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Mercy Corps	INGO	\$146,296	23-Jan-14	13-Jul-13	

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
AGDM	Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
GoJ	Government of Jordan
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Coordination Team
IASC	Inter-Agency Steering Committee
MFT	Multi-Functional Teams
NCE	No-Cost Extension
NFIs	Non-Food Items
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RHC	Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
RRC	Regional Refugee Coordinator
RRP	Refugee Response Plan
WASH	Water and Sanitation, and Hygiene.