

Rapid Response Fund Payment Request No. 7/2015

Funds Sent To: DSPR (*on behalf of the ACT/JSL Forum – Jordan members*)

Amount Sent: USD\$60, 000

Date: 18 August 2015

Details of Response

Emergency: Rapid Relief to Iraqi Refugees in Jordan

Date of Emergency: August 2015

Requesting Member: DSPR (*on behalf of the ACT/JSL Forum – Jordan members*)

I. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY

Jordan's capital of Amman has attracted thousands of refugees in recent years escaping war or persecution in neighbouring countries. As of 31 July, nearly 30,000 Iraqis were registered with UNHCR in Jordan. Almost 60% hail from (IS) controlled areas in Ninevah, Salah Al Din and Anbar governorates. Third-country resettlement is expected to remain the primary durable solution for Iraqis in 2015 with approximately 1,500 departures. While the security conditions in Iraq explain the lack of interest in voluntary return, assistance and services are often insufficient to meet the needs of those refugees who remain in Jordan.

The influx of refugees has put a strain on the country. Only at St. Mary's Church in Amman, there are about 500 refugees. Many are children who arrived sick. They are traumatised from the incidences they suffered in Iraq: fear and anxiety because of the war, insecurity, no food among others. Some of these refugees live on the floor in different centres among them churches. Others live in apartments rented for them by aid organisations until they are granted asylum, a process that can drag on for years. It is unpredicted how many days or months they will stay like this in Jordan in general. Whatever assistance can be given is welcome especially for those in centres. Still, it will be difficult for the refugees, who after months on the move need rest and time to apply for visas to relocate to any of the countries that will accept them.

Estimating the size of Iraqi's in Jordan is difficult, as some Iraqis may have entered without a legal permit, or overstayed their permit. Parts of the Iraqi population in Jordan may therefore be reluctant to reveal their presence, in fear of deportation. UNHCR said on 28 July, 2015 that living conditions for more than half a million refugees living outside of camps in the country had become increasingly tough, swelling the population of other camps. The latest survey showed 86% of urban refugees live below the Jordanian poverty line of \$95 per capita per month.

The situation of Iraqi refugees is grim, and is a disaster. A number of contributory factors can be attributed to the prevailing situation; among them lack of funding to respond adequately. They also do not have economic opportunities. Many of these refugees face a number of challenges ranging from the lack of access to life saving medicines and medical care, food and sufficient public health possibilities.

A survey conducted last week by ACT members in Jordan shows a desperate need for immediate medication assistance for those suffering from chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes, arthritis, cancer; need for minor surgeries for those who have broken and fractured bones among others. Some told stories of how they were shot whilst fleeing, for example could be on a leg, hand in the skull and how they suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder. They also need food and basic sanitation items. Those on medication revealed the dilemma of needing to take food on empty stomachs. A number of refugees that ACT members talked to during the survey survive from each day to the next and do not have much hope, but they remain holding on.

Facing a dire situation amid no chances to be employed, poor resettlement opportunities and dwindling savings, some Iraqi refugees in Jordan have started to promote their own resilience and consider means of survival such as relying on charity organizations and individuals, but also negative coping mechanisms or integrating in the Jordanian society by getting married to Jordanians to be granted residency permits.

Funding to assist Iraqi refugees in Jordan is low, as the chances for many to restart a new life now further dim. Funds will soon run out to feed and house thousands of Iraqi refugees sheltering in Jordan. "There is no hope among the people. They believe the world has abandoned them and are leaving them to die", an Iraqi refugee said.

ACTIONS TO DATE, AND EMERGENCY NEEDS

There is fatigue in financial support to the national and international response of the UN, INGO's and national NGO's, combined with the financial burden and constraints resulting from the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees residing in the country. Besides; the WFP assistance has been reduced to the minimum. These facts have negatively affected the assistance of Iraqi refugees.

Jordan Response came after Jordan's Monarch voiced his support and sympathy with those persecuted groups, and he condemned ISIS violent acts. At the beginning of the crisis, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the working INGOs including UN humanitarian organisations, local churches, parishes and convents, including Caritas Jordan played remarkable deeds. They responded to accommodation needs, WASH, food and non-food items, relief aid, care and attention, medical and psychological conditions of people; regardless of faith, ethnicity, colour, gender, political opinion or any other type of discrimination.

From the ACT forum members' survey conducted last week 85% of the identified families live in bad housing conditions, including humid and mouldy apartments infested with rats, cockroaches and other insects. 98% reflected their need for food assistance. Of the persons requiring medical assistance, the majority requested medical check-ups and medication for chronic diseases. 18% of respondents have one or more disabled family member, of whom 45% need non-food items to cope with their disability. 61% can be said to suffer from post – traumatic disorders.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OVERALL GOAL:

The overall goal of the response is to contribute to assisting the newly arrivals of Iraqi refugees in Jordan through lifesaving interventions.

OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

1. To enable Iraqi refugees suffering from chronic diseases and needing urgent medical care to access it by paying for free medical days for them.
2. To follow-up on 150 medical referrals for special cases throughout the project period.
3. To meet the food, sanitary and hygiene requirements of 220 neediest and vulnerable families (1670 individuals).

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE:

- a) Access to medical care and medication (free medical days) for around 1200 individuals needing urgent medical care.
- b) 150 medical referrals for 150 needy special cases of Iraqi refugees assisted.
- c) Food, Sanitation and Hygiene vouchers distribution for 220 families. The targeting is strictly for those at crisis levels.

Outputs and Indicators:

- 1- Medical days for 1670 individual Iraqi refugees.
- 2- 150 medical referrals needing specialised treatment are assisted.
- 3- 220 food vouchers are distributed to 220 vulnerable and most needy of the Iraqi refugee families in Amman Governorate.
- 4- 220 sanitation & hygiene vouchers distributed to 220 vulnerable Iraqi refugees in Amman Governorate.

TARGETED POPULATIONS:

Planned targeted beneficiaries							
Age Groups							
0-5		6-17		18-65		+65	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13%	20%	23%	35%	48%	54%	3%	4%

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

- 1- Develop and issue food and hygiene vouchers which include specifications and quantities in line with WFP and UNHCR & SPHERE standards.
- 2- Prepare a relevant MoU with Civil Consumer Corporation (CCC) for food and sanitation/ hygiene vouchers.
- 3- Share and exchange information with concerned bodies (INGOs, CBOs, churches, Iraqi refugees' focal persons, faith based organizations, and Jordan University Hospital).
- 4- Update beneficiaries' list for any changes.
- 5- Schedule different activities.
- 6- Assign auditor for financial issues.

COORDINATION:

Continuous ACT JSL Forum coordination will be carried throughout project implementation. The RRF appeal is a consolidated ACT team effort exerted for discussion of needs and responses strategy to the emergency needs. ACT implementing members discussed project elements such as sector interventions and geographical locations. The RRF project activities will be jointly implemented by the Forum members. Continuous information sharing, discussion and jointly learning together are a priority.

ACT forum members will coordinate with the relevant national authorities associated with the sectors and geographical areas in which implementation will be taking place.

The ACT members will also coordinate with UNHCR and other UN agencies to keep them informed of its response and activities.

COMMUNICATIONS:

ACT partners will promote the ACT Alliance identity throughout the implementation period. The ACT Alliance logo will be incorporated on food and sanitation/hygiene vouchers, and all printing materials used during distribution. ACT Alliance' support will be acknowledged and addressed during community events and/or during media campaigns. However, a low visibility strategy will be respected when required to avoid sensitive issues.

ACT members will also commit to the circulation of monthly situation reports which will include the humanitarian situations on the ground, reflecting the crisis and the response of the ACT members.

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS:

All activities will abide by the minimum standards of humanitarian response as per the HAP, and Sphere Standards. The ACT members have the necessary organizational and technical capacity to manage the project activities, develop and receive receipts, transportation to the targeted beneficiaries' locations, and distribution activities efficiently and effectively.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

Three months from the day of receiving the funds.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS:

The involved ACT members will utilize their existing staff with no cost added to the project, as follows:

- 1- Executive Directors/ Country Representative(s), and ACT Forum Chair, will be responsible for overseeing all phases of project implementation including logistics, monitoring and reporting.
- 2- Project coordinators of Food and Hygiene Assistance, together with medication assistance will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the humanitarian assistance and support in monitoring and reporting.
- 3- Accountant: Responsible for recording and compiling financial transactions and reporting
- 4- Information Officer: Responsible for compiling data, maintaining records and generating quantitative reports relevant to each project component.

Administration of Fund:

- ACT members will use a specific, separate bank account of DSPR for these ACT RRF funds.
- ACT members will document and report all financial expenditures as per ACT reporting formats and requirements.
- DSPR as the requesting member on behalf of the forum is responsible for the financial management and control of the project expenditures including auditing.
- DSPR financial system –based on ACT Alliance financial system- will accurately document revenues and expenditures and keep track of financial status of every project activity.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

All ACT members adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation methods. The members are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. The reports will be prepared according to the RRF guidelines and requirements.

Program monitoring will involve several or all of the following methods:

- Repeated site visits: Program staff will carry-out site visits to observe project implementation, meet with beneficiaries to collect feedback on the initiative, and liaise with partners, allowing the replication of good practices or corrective measures if necessary.
- Frequent reporting: monthly updates during the project implementation to be reported by the program staff, for feed-back and evaluation. DSPR as requesting member on behalf of the forum will report to ACT Alliance secretariat on the project development and will as well submit the final report (narrative and financial).
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of response activities within the targeted beneficiaries; feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary satisfaction surveys.

REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	Due date
Situation reports	Monthly
Final narrative and financial report	30 November 2015
Audit report	31 December 2015

II. FINANCIAL SUMMARY/BUDGET

BUDGET						
	EXPENDITURE	Unit Type	No of units.	Unit Cost JD	Budget JD	Budget USD
Food and Non Food Items						
	Food Vouchers	Parcel/Family	220	100	22,000	31,073
	Hygiene Vouchers	Parcel/Family	220	30	6,600	9,322
	Sub total				28,600	40,395
Health						
	Specialized Medical Days and Referrals	Day	3	3,500	10,500	14,831
	Sub total				10,500	14,831
Audit, and Needs Assessment Survey						
	Needs Assessment	Lumpsum	1	2672	2672	3,774
	Audit Fees	Lumpsum	1	708	708	1,000
	Sub total				3,380	4,774
	Total				42,480	60,000
	Grand Total				42,480	60,000
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD						
	Budget		0.708			
	Actual Rate Used		0.708			

ACTION

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of US\$60,000 towards the budget from its Rapid Response Fund, **of which SEK 500,000 will directly be reimbursed by Church of Sweden.** Should there be an appeal for this emergency, the RRF payment will be considered as an advance.

For further information please contact:

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