

Appeal

Armenia

Response to the Refugee Crisis in Armenia – ARM161

Appeal Target: US\$ 1,056,420

Balance Requested: US\$ 1,046,420

Geneva, 19 July 2016

Dear Colleagues,

Since the eruption of the Syrian conflict in 2011, about 4.2 million people have been displaced outside Syria. More than 20,000 Syrian refugees came to Armenia. The vast majority of them are of Armenian descendants from Aleppo. Other minorities such as the Yezidis and the Assyrians have also found refuge in Armenia. Furthermore, there are also approximately 1,000 refugees from Northern-Iraq in Armenia.

Currently, there are approximately 10,000 Syrian refugees registered as vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance in Armenia. Moreover, Armenia is among the countries in Europe with the highest per capita ratio of refugees/asylum seekers from Syria (6 Syrian refugees per 1,000 inhabitants). The lack of the governments' ability to adequately address the needs of refugees in Armenia calls for local and international organizations to provide subsidiary support.

While some persons displaced from Syria managed to bring significant resources and are self-reliant, others have exhausted their resources and are more vulnerable and less well-off. Newly arrived refugees in particular find themselves in a destitute situation. Refugees struggle for their safe and adequate housing, livelihood and face major barriers to integration. Struggling to feel safe and to live a life in dignity in Armenia, and the traumas from the war in Syria, leave refugees in high need of psychosocial support.

The ACT Armenia forum plans to respond to the refugee crisis and to contribute to the dignity and resilience of refugees in Armenia, through its forum members WCC Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation (ART), United Methodist Committee on Relief Armenia Mission (UMCOR) and Ecumenical Loan Foundation in Armenia (ECLOF) by addressing the most pressing needs in shelter, livelihoods, psychosocial support and community resilience.

This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on 5th July 2016, now removed from our web site.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Response to the Refugee Crisis in Armenia

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: ARM161

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 1,046,420

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 19.07.2016

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

ACT FORUM	ARMENIA
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation (ART) • United Methodist Committee on Relief Armenia Mission (UMCOR) • Ecumenical Loan Foundation in Armenia (ECLOF)

THE CRISIS

Since the eruption of the Syrian conflict millions of people have been forced to flee out of Syria. More than 20,000 Syrian refugees have made a new home in Armenia (according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Republic of Armenia), with the vast majority of them being of Armenian descendant. In 2016, UNHCR-Armenia estimated the figure of 16,623 refugees, asylum-seekers and persons in a refugee-like situation from Syria, hoping to find peace and long term opportunities in Armenia. Arrivals have been ongoing, in 2015 and 2016, 3500 people (450 families) fled from Syria to Armenia through Turkey and Georgia. Some people came without any documents and means for survival. Currently, about 10,000 of the Syrian refugees in Armenia are registered as vulnerable and in a desperate need of support.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Shelter, Livelihoods, Psychosocial Support and Community Resilience

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	ART	UMCOR	ECLOF
Project Start/Completion Dates	01.08.2016 – 31.07.2017	01.08.2016 – 31.07.2017	01.08.2016 – 31.07.2017
Geographic areas of response	Capital Yerevan and surrounding	Capital Yerevan and surrounding	Capital Yerevan and surrounding
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Shelter Livelihoods Psychosocial Support Community Resilience	Livelihoods	Livelihoods Community Resilience

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Preliminary Requirements	Appeal	ART	UMCOR	ECLOF	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$		1,051,420	2,000	3,000	1,056,420
Less: pledges/contributions US\$		10,000	0	0	10,000
Balance of requirements US\$		1,041,420	2000	3,000	1,046,420

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	ART	UMCOR	ECLOF
Situation reports	monthly	monthly	monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	31.03. 2017	31.03.2017	31.03.2017
Final narrative and financial report	30.09.2017	30.09.2017	30.09.2017
Audit report and management letter	31.10.2017	31.10.2017	31.10.2017

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>.

The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Jana Schroder (jana.schroder@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gsi@actalliance.org)
ACT Programme Officer, Jana Schroder (jana.schroder@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia
Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis:

Since the eruption of the Syrian conflict in 2011, 4, 2 million people were displaced outside Syria. More than 20,000 Syrian refugees came to Armenia (according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia)¹. The vast majority of them are of Armenian descendants from Aleppo. Other minorities such as the Yezidis and the Assyrians have also found refuge in Armenia. Furthermore, there are also approximately 1,000 of refugees from Northern-Iraq in Armenia.

Arrivals have been ongoing and in 2015 and 2016, 3500 people (450 families) came to Armenia. The arrivals still continue. Some people came without any documents and means for survival. Most of them come from Turkey, where they also do not feel safe and fear persecution. Hence, they continued their travel through Georgia, since the border between Armenia and Turkey is closed. That is an additional burden to their plight.

Currently, there are approximately 10,000 Syrian refugees registered as vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance in Armenia. Moreover, Armenia is among the countries in Europe with the highest per capita ratio of refugees/asylum seekers from Syria, according to government figures. There are 6 Syrian refugees per 1000 inhabitants. Yet, given the country's socio-economic situation and the lack of substantial foreign help, the wave of migration to Armenia represents a considerable challenge for the government. Armenia has a GDP per capita ten times smaller than the European Union average². The lack of the governments' ability to adequately address the needs of refugees in Armenia calls for local and international organizations to provide subsidiary support. Besides the existing socio-economic difficulties in the country and continuous recession, Armenia is facing an escalating armed conflict with its neighboring Azerbaijan.

Having limited protection and response capacity to absorb newcomers and cater for their needs, the Armenian government offers few protection measures, including simplified naturalization. Until present, some 15,000 Syrian refugees have taken Armenian citizenship. Armenia also accelerated asylum procedures and facilitated short-, mid- and long-term residence permits that create great problems for the refugees as they are deprived from any social assistance from the state: shelter, employment; low income; education; health; integration, etc.

While some persons displaced from Syria managed to bring significant resources and are self-reliant, others have exhausted their resources and are more vulnerable and less well-off. Newly arrived refugees in particular find themselves in a destitute situation. Despite their frequently good level of education and professional work experience, they struggle in adapting to the Armenian economic and employment environment.

Refugees struggle for their livelihoods and face major barriers to integration due to very limited state resources, lack of social housing, unemployment and language barriers. The large number of refugees created financial challenges for Armenia. The country has its socio-economic difficulties, further aggravated by the global financial crisis. Currently, 32.5% of Armenians live in poverty. Unemployment rate is 17.3% according to State statistics service; though the real level is about 45-50% of the overall economically active population. There is a high percent of migration. Every year more than 300,000 Armenians leave the country with their families. Those who leave do not sell their houses keeping in mind to be back one day.

1 <http://www.un.am/en/agency/UNHCR>

2 <https://edgeryders.eu/en/lote5/refugee-care-system-in-armenia-and-how-to-improve-it>

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

Since a large inflow of refugees from Syria in 2012, AAF members in cooperation with the Armenian Apostolic Church (AAC) and Syrian NGOs implemented several humanitarian projects both in Armenia and Syria. Along with humanitarian aid assistance and psychosocial sessions, AAF implemented various employment activities, specifically vocational trainings in IT programming and crafts aiming to improve employment opportunities for the most vulnerable refugee families.

ART: In response to refugee needs in Armenia implemented two humanitarian projects in 2012 and 2013 through the funding of ACT Alliance. An innovative approach of using plastic cards that gave free access to food was used to contribute in addressing food security of more than 1,000 refugee families/ 4000 people.

ART and UMCOR (provided 240 boxes of hygiene kits) assisted refugee families also with nonfood items, i.e. hygiene kits, blankets, school kits, infant kits, tooth paste and brushes and hygiene kits. Also, 234 jars of honey was provided to those refugee families with children from ART's honey production project. A documentary film reflecting on issues of Refugees and relief activities was shot and introduced on different opportunities. The link: http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=okDm5whC5J4

In 2014 **ART** implemented humanitarian project, this time in Syria, providing humanitarian and spiritual assistance to 2,000 internally displaced population (IDP) in support with the Armenian Church in Damascus, Syria. The hardest reality on the ground is reflected in a documentary film. The link is: [http://www.roundtable-act.am/en/videos#!prettyPhoto\[video\]/1/](http://www.roundtable-act.am/en/videos#!prettyPhoto[video]/1/)

In 2015 **ART** implemented 2 workforce development projects along with humanitarian aid assistance and psychosocial sessions that were being conducted by clergy and a psychologist providing assistance to 500:

With funding of Norwegian Church Aid, 21 young people successfully completed the course of general and web programming in the Center for Continuing Education of Microsoft IT Academy. Twenty one students graduated from 2 groups of IT programming trainings. Net and Web Programming in the well-equipped computer labs of the center. Most of the refugees found well paid jobs, some of them earn online and one of them – Kasya Atashian was awarded by the president of Armenia as the best Diaspora student of 2015.

- Another project funded by ACN (Aid to Church in Need) and in close collaboration with “Aleppo” NGO gave opportunity to 50 women and the youth build their skills in hairdressers / Make-Up / stylists; cooks /table design, cake making and design as well as sewing and modeling professional qualification for Syrian refugees in Armenia. Many of the graduates are earning their living providing private services and improving family budget, and only 10% have already secured employment in different private businesses. Also, 40 vulnerable refugee families were provided plastic cards for obtaining food in cooperation with the Armenian Church and “Aleppo” NGO.

ECLOF has been experienced in integration of refugee families cooperating with KASA (Komitas Action Swiss - Armenia) funded by UNHCR.

ACT Armenia forum members (AAF) conducted several needs assessment. Findings based on assessments by the AAF, but also local and international organizations reveal that refugees residing in Armenia require food security, shelter, hygiene items, clothing, household goods, employment or other income to keep up rent for their accommodations, education fees, and access to medical care including psychological, moral and spiritual support.

Shelter:

The majority of refugees is very vulnerable and cannot afford to pay rent. This is particularly true for those who have used up their resources and/ or have old, sick members or children in the families. Two to three families (making up to 12-15 people) live in one or two room flats together. That leaves one person with less than the minimum of 3.5 m² required by the SPHERE minimum standards. As a result, the minimized space has a negative impact on refugees' dignity, health and well-being. More specifically, refugees feel stressed, desperate and frustrated.

UNHCR and other NGOs are currently providing support in form of rental subsidies for a period ranging from 3 to 6 months. Thereafter refugees have nowhere to go or stay. Other actors such as the Red Cross Armenia, Save the Children also provide shelter assistance, but cannot sufficiently cover all shelter needs of the neediest refugees. The cost of renting an apartment is approximately 200-500 USD, even for those apartments in need of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is needed to provide adequate sanitary facilities to prevent health hazards, as well as to have adequate insulation and heating for protection during the cold winter months. Additionally, refugees have to pay for utilities and other expenses.

For these refugees receiving rental subsidies, shelters and emergency supports are appropriate to help them recover from the stress, but does not provide for permanent or more sustainable solution in long term. Thus, if the problem is not addressed properly the refugees are likely to develop chronic dependence on the subsidies, which would additionally burden the process of full integration. The AAF members are looking at supportive housing to provide for a sustainable solution.

In order to understand the disadvantages of refugees, one should know that after Soviet period residents of Armenia got apartments from the government for free and only have to pay for utilities. Currently, the government is unable to provide the same scheme for the refugees as:

- Nearly all infrastructures/residential buildings in Armenia are privatized and there are no free housing possibilities for refugees.
- This is the third wave of refugees to Armenia after refugee inflows from Azerbaijan and Iraq. Dormitories/collective centers are full.
- Refugees have exhausted their resources.

Livelihoods:

Armenia was also affected by the global economic crisis. The national poverty rate increased from 27.6 percent in 2008 to 35.9 percent in 2009 and down to 30 percent in 2014.

With an estimated per-capita GDP of US\$ 3,898 (GNI, 2015), Armenia is a lower middle-income country. Remittances from migrant workers that play an important role in Armenia's economy, dramatically decelerated in 2015 as the Russian economy entered into recession severely constraining the domestic demand which in turn affected the country's import of consumer goods.

Despite agricultural growth, the domestic labor market deteriorated due to limited job creation in other sectors compounded by the large-scale return of migrant workers from Russia

(<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/armenia/overview>).

Agriculture constitutes 19.2 percent of GDP and contributes substantially to employment and rural incomes, as 40 percent of total employment are involved in the sector (though almost every year rural population has enormous loss because of natural hazards).

Information and communications technology (ICT) has become an important sector, contributing to technological innovation and productivity growth. In 2014, the turnover of software and ICT services in Armenia reached approximately US\$349.4 million, resulting in a 21.8 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) during 2009–14. This turnover constitutes about 4.3 percent of Armenia's nominal GDP and 10 percent of exports, yet employs only 1 percent of the country's labor force.

Armenia boasts an abundance of specific subsoil mineral resources. The mining sector is one of the largest contributors to tax revenues, exports, and FDI.

Due to the current difficult economic situation in Armenia, refugees face considerable challenges to address their livelihood needs. Decent jobs are difficult to find and self-employment opportunities largely depend upon the

availability and accessibility of credits or grants, which are almost impossible to obtain. In attempts to generate at least some income for the family, the majority of the economically active refugees are engaged in various low skilled labor activities. Employers require knowledge in information and computer technology, languages, crafts and other specialized skills. Even those who have background qualification also need to take re-orientation learning courses and business skills to better match potential employers' demand.

About 95% of refugee women from Syria used to be housewives in the Middle East but now they seek for work in Armenia, also because many families became single headed as men died in the conflict, some of the husbands are still in Syria or have moved on to other European countries. In general, there are limited employment opportunities for men in Armenia, so women have to obtain new skills in crafts to assist the family budget.

Next to shelter, employment is the top priority for the refugee community to address their multiple needs. In attempts to generate at least some income for the family, the majority of the economically active refugees are engaged in various low skilled labor activities. Whereas, employers require knowledge in information and computer technology, languages, crafts and other specialized skills. Even those who have background qualification also need to take re-orientation learning courses to better match potential employers' demand.

Besides the crucial importance of building refugees' capacities in above mentioned areas, they urgently need awareness raising on governments regulations for business. Considering the economically unstable status of refugees in the country, they are often exploited by the employers (i.e. work for 12 hours daily and being paid 2000-3000AMD/day, equivalent of 4,5 to 6,5 USD), in government different sectors (health, education and other social services).

Psychosocial Support:

Because of the traumatic experiences caused by the war – death of family members, loss of property and current hardships many of Syrian refugees have physical and mental disorders³.

Refugees' access to health care and medicines is also limited in the country. Medical care in polyclinics – general practitioner is free first stage assistance, but when people need specialized examinations, i.e. treatment, analysis and surgeries at hospitals, they have to pay a lot. Vulnerability is high, especially among the elderly, new-born babies, pregnant and lactating women as well as children. Presumably and due to the conditions in Syria and problems on their way to Armenia (kidnapped, tortured, raped), refugees had been in psycho-traumatic situations and still are facing deep and serious problems in their psycho-emotional development, behavior and memory due to fleeing.

Parallel to project activities, AAF has regularly been implementing needs assessments of the refugees by sociological survey, group or face to face meetings, home visits in all phases of the projects and crucial needs for refugees still remain shelter, employment, health, education, and other services.

Community Resilience:

Identifying ways to meet the integration needs of refugees while giving value to their contribution can represent an opportunity to strengthen the existing economic integration mechanisms for the benefit of the entire Armenian economy and society⁴. Locals often refuse rental agreements or other business transactions due to preconceptions. As a result, refugees see no other choice than going back to Syria and then try to flee to Europe.

Most of the times the newly arrived refugees are not aware about available services and assistance which results in the majority of them leaving the country in disappointment and failure to find a job and adequate shelter.

They do not know local laws as employees in private businesses often cheat them, such as do not pay after working a whole month; pay very little wages; force them to work extra hours without payment, etc. Syrian refugees speak Arabic

³ Women displaced from Syria seeking safe haven in Armenia" ICHD, Author of the Report: Artak Saghatelian
Research Manager: Anna Pokhsraryan

⁴ <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/68332>

and Western Armenian, while local residents speak Eastern Armenian. This fact also makes language barriers in communication, limits access to the labor market and smoother integration process and need to be addressed as well.

2.2. Situation analysis

Armenia presents a particularly challenging and unusual development context because of its geopolitical constraints, geographic isolation by its neighbours Turkey and Azerbaijan, unresolved conflict with Azerbaijan, its energy dependency, the influence of diverse Diaspora, small size population and migration dynamics. Armenia's economic blockade, a narrow export base, and monopolies in important business sectors have made the country particularly vulnerable to the sharp deterioration in the global economy and the economic downturn in Russia. Poverty and unemployment rates worsened, unequal territorial development and polarization in the society deepened, groups such as the poor, women, youth, rural communities, the elderly (pension age is 65 for male and 63 for female) and the disabled continue to face life and career challenges.

Armenia's national democratic governance rating remains unchanged since 2009 at 5.75 on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest level of democratic progress and 7 the lowest.

Armenia will shift to parliamentary system of government in 2018. Following parliament's approval, the package of Constitutional amendments was voted on in a national referendum on 6 December 2015. The amendments introduce clarity in the division of powers between different branches of government. The second term of President Sargsyan is marked by growing political instability, as illustrated by the replacement of Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan following threats of demonstrations by the opposition parties in April 2014. This political instability resulted in a slowdown in the implementation of structural reforms, given the popular discontent resulting from the government's inability to meet the population's expectations (unemployment, corruption, inequalities). The series of demonstrations in 2014 (in April against the pension reform plan, in August against the increase in electricity prices) has continued and intensified in 2015. Thousands of people blocked the capital, Yerevan, in June 2015 to protest against the 16% price increase in electricity prices (25 wounded, 240 arrested).

In January 2015 Armenia joined the Eurasian Economic Union, which aims to increase trade and investment with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. At the same time, Armenia and the EU are in the process of deepening their cooperation, which has been enhanced by Armenia's participation in the Eastern Partnership programme.

The Armenian Government is providing support to refugees along with UN agencies and national and international NGOs. First aid essentials to the refugees are provided through UNHCR through Mission Armenia (house rents for 3-6 months to the newcomers that doesn't bring sustainability), WFP (food in 2013), Armenian General Benevolent Union (house rents), KASA (vocational training), UMCOR, Armenia (hygiene kits in 2013), Red Cross Armenia (instruments, food), Armenian Apostolic, Evangelical and Catholic Churches (food, clothing, money for utility payments for 1-2 months), etc.

2.3. Capacity to respond

ART is one of the key advocates of the rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged people including women and vulnerable communities, the poorest, people with disabilities and HIV/AIDS, injective drug users, and victims of domestic violence. ART is also a key provider of emergency response and rehabilitation support striving to protect and promote the rights and address the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in Armenia. Since the beginning of exodus from Syria caused by the conflict, ART has pioneered an integrated response to humanitarian needs of refugees with particular focus on women and the youth.

ART had a significant role in providing assistance to refugees in Armenia in the first decade of the 90's through operating community social centers in 6 villages after the inflow of 360000 displaced persons from Azerbaijan in 1989-1990. The organization later continued its activities in the emergency situations in the country providing psychosocial support.

ECLOF believes that appropriate financial services, such as credit, savings, and insurance that can empower disadvantaged and vulnerable people as well as communities to break the cycle of poverty and improve their livelihoods.

(UMCOR) is a non-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering around the globe. UMCOR's work includes programs and projects in disaster response, health, sustainable agriculture, food security, relief supplies, and more.

ACT Alliance members have identified the importance of coordinating their activities to enable more effective humanitarian planning and accountability. AAF in lead by ART, the ecumenical humanitarian organization implements projects in close cooperation with the Armenian Apostolic Church, local and international partners, Syrian and other NGOs.

Cooperation for implementing partners includes all phases of the project cycle management such as assessment, project design, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation. AAF members will focus on implementing activities in which they have expertise. They will hire support staff to manage the planned activities and build the capacity and knowledge of locally hired staff.

ACT Armenia Forum (AAF) members - WCC Armenia Inter-Church Charitable Round Table Foundation (ART), United Methodist Committee on Relief Armenia Mission (UMCOR) and Ecumenical Loan Foundation in Armenia (ECLOF) are aim to implement a multi-integral project to assist the most vulnerable and affected displaced refugee families from Syria and other countries of the Middle East seeking protection in Armenia. AAF members and ART particularly, are the main implementing organization responsible for day to day work, negotiations with local organizations, preparation of all necessary reports and feedback, organization of training and consultations with the help of experts and specialists.

AAF members are deeply rooted in the communities they serve and ART in refugee community. They have earned the trust and respect of local people being on the frontlines of addressing poverty; supporting survivors of disasters, wars and conflicts; training rural communities in sustainable development techniques; etc. Working in the same directions and having common values, AAF members will share expertise to push forward emergency response activities into development for the displaced refugees from Syria and other countries.¹

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

Assessments have been conducted by ART, UMCOR and ECLOF as well as its partners and gathered together. Forum meetings are held regularly in order to discuss project implementation and if needed, adjustments. Additionally, forum members participate in UN-Coordination and cluster meetings such as AAF members are in UNHCR network and also in Disaster Management Country Team: participate in briefings; cluster meetings; conferences; workshops; make its input in country planning and reporting, provide assistance and cooperate with other relevant stakeholders in the field.

Each of the implementing members are actively involved in sector groups/clusters where they highlight each other's experiences such as in Disaster Management Country Team (DMCT) led by UN OCHA; UNHCR network; Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform; Psychosocial Community of Practice of ACT Alliance led by Church of Sweden; Alliance Climate Change Advisory Group; etc. In addition, the implementing members are in close communication with the mentioned organizations about the progress of the activities on their agenda. Local NGOs working with refugees also support in administrative and programme work sharing knowledge and good practices. AAF members cooperate with other actors in the country to share information on the action, discuss priority needs, understand required response priorities, relevant and at the same time possible activities, synchronize actions to avoid duplication.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

The project will be implemented in the capital city of Armenia – Yerevan as currently 95% of the refugees are settled here or in the closest regions (Armavir, Kotayk, Ararat). The main reason for refugees' settlement in the capital and its nearby area is employment though the house rents are more expensive in the capital. (See annex 1: Map Yerevan and surroundings)

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population										Totals
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ART	Shelter 50 families	Yerevan and surrounding	18	16	25	27	28	43	18	25	89	111	200
ART	Livelihoods	Yerevan and surrounding	-	-	-	-	161111	50	-	-	16	50	66
UMCOR							80	8	12	19	92	111	
ECLOF							80	8	12	19	92	111	
ART	Psychosocial	Yerevan and surrounding	-	-	24	36	10	103	15	62	49	201	250
ART	Community resilience	Yerevan and surrounding	-	-	-	-	10	35	-	-	10	35	45
ECLOF			4	4	8	7	4	15	8	10	24	36	60

Findings based on different assessments realized by ART and local and international organizations indicated that the living conditions of thousands of refugees have become more challenging and highly precarious in Armenia.

After an extended period without regular employment, most of them have depleted their resources. Humanitarian support provided by different stakeholders in the field is rather short-term and does not light the burden of social expenditures. Many of them sold jewellery and other goods to pay house rents and utilities. Newcomers who reside in dormitories live in poor sanitary and intolerable housing conditions (i.e. common toilets and bathrooms and 4-5 or more people in one room – 12m²). Now they are deprived of everything, face hardships in Armenia, many of them are hopeless. Meanwhile, the situation with the refugees is challenged largely as a result of the limited job opportunities in Armenia, low-paid casual short term work.

To address multiple needs of refugees in the country, AAF has integrated a holistic approach of humanitarian and development response and its comprehensive partnership strategy bringing together service providers, different agencies, private sector, NGOs and beneficiaries, proved to be effective, as thousands of empowered refugees wish to build their future in Armenia. Taking into consideration the requests of refugees at different meetings AAF decided on focusing on the following sectors: shelter, livelihoods, psychosocial support and community resilience. In order to identify the most vulnerable refugees, the following selection criteria per sector shall be applied:

Shelter:

- No apartment house
- Currently living in shelter with less than 3.5 meter² per person
- Living in extended family home
- Single mothers, with 3 or more children, with disabled family members, etc.

Livelihoods:

- Low or no Income
- Young people

- Women in working age

Psychosocial support:

- Refugees in traumatic situation and stress

Community resilience:

- Vulnerability to social isolation and unemployed
- Young people and women
- “Adopt a family” activity: new comers within 6 months

Medium size of each family is 3-4 people. About 1500 refugees will benefit in the frames of project implementation.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 **Overall goal:** To contribute to the dignity and resilience of refugees in Armenia

2.2 Outcomes:

1. Shelter: 50 vulnerable refugee families are permanently living in secured shelter
2. Livelihoods: 111 refugees - women and the youth, have improved livelihoods
3. Psychosocial support: At least 250 people have improved their psycho-social condition
4. Community resilience: 111 refugees have improved inter-action with the host community.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

Based on the most recent needs assessments of refugees and information provided by “Aleppo” NGO the priority needs are: Shelter, Livelihood, Psychosocial Support and Community Resilience.

Activities of planned intervention are provided by sector describing outcomes, activities and outputs that will be implemented by AAF in cooperation with partner organizations. Do No Harm approaches will be integrated in the whole project management cycle and ensure that beneficiaries participate equally in all decisions and to avoid any discrimination and exclusion.

AAF members and partners will launch the project start with preparation work: communication and coordination, meetings, contracting, selection of the beneficiaries, logistics, paper work, etc.

Outcome 1: 50 vulnerable refugee families permanently live in secured shelter

Output 1: 50 flats/houses will be purchased for the most vulnerable families who live in rented houses or dormitories which are temporary shelter for them. The idea of purchasing 50 flats for refugees is to move from the more temporary solutions (e.g. collective centers or time limited renting solutions) to more permanent housing solutions. This way AAF in close cooperation with “Aleppo” NGO is planning to address shelter issue that is the first priority of the most vulnerable refugee families in Armenia. The flats/houses will be selected also in closest towns from Yerevan that will be rather cheaper than those in Yerevan.

As an added value, the housing projects will lead to economic growth at refugee community level. Living in neighbourhood with local residents will contribute to the full integration process of the Syrian-Armenian refugees, fostering good neighbourly relations throughout Yerevan and the surrounding areas.

Refugee families will own the flats/houses. Contracts will be signed between AAF and refugees in order to avoid the risk of their migration/departure from the country. All the paper work of houses purchase and contracts will be done by AAF members and under the guidance of the ART’s lawyer.

Core activities:

1. Provision of flats and houses through purchase - AAF
2. “Aleppo” NGO will renovate the flats
3. Paperwork and contracting; Purchase of a property requires preparation of relevant documentation of owners and buyers, several stages of paperwork with local self-governed and government agencies before finalizing the purchase in Notary offices, translation of documents, etc.

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Lists of beneficiaries for initial selection, Certificates of property ownership and contracts with owners and AAF, reports.

Outcome 2: 111 refugees - women and the youth, have improved livelihoods

Output 2.1: 111 refugees participated in awareness raising workshops on labour issues. All AAF members will involve women and the youth willing to learn a profession and also considering the vulnerability of their families. AAF members will work with refugees mainstreaming an integrated approach in all activities aiming to build their resilience, such as capacity building; awareness raising; integration; shelter. These activities will give opportunities to refugees to interact with local structures and population, be active and participate in decision making using own resources towards building their resilience.

Based on the results of needs assessments and suggestions by the refugees, AAF is planning to address the employment issue for about 111 refugees who are willing to learn different professions and becoming compatible in the labour market such as: IT programming (web design and general programming); vocational trainings for hairdressers; manicure; cosmetology; cooks; table design; modelling and design and others.

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

Vocational Trainings: Information on the vocational trainings will be disseminated throughout the refugee community by AAF members and “Aleppo” NGO through social media, AAF Web Sites and direct communication.

Art and “Aleppo” NGO will actively participate in preparation phase: register and communicate the applicants, disseminate the information through live and social networks, support AAF with beneficiary selection and prepare lists considering initially elaborated selection criteria. In order to avoid duplication, beneficiary lists will be shared and discussed with other agencies. The NGO representatives will be actively involved in monitoring of training courses and psychosocial sessions; organization of different meetings. At graduation ceremonies relevant companies will be invited giving a chance to the refugees to establish important contacts and networking in their efforts looking for a job.

Output 2.2:

ART: 66 refugees will participated in IT programming and crafts’ vocational trainings

a) IT programming training: Having the experience of years’ cooperation and trust in high competency of the professors, the education in IT programming will be implemented in cooperation with the Microsoft IT Academy in Armenia. Beneficiary selection is a sensitive step in this project. It requires not only awareness of the situation and the needs of each family but the selection of the young people who desire and will be able to learn IT programming. Young people will be selected by MS IT Academy for continuous education based on the following criteria:

- ✓ Knowledge in basic computer literacy
- ✓ Ability to learn IT programming; applicants will be tested before the training course and after the first phase of education.

The training in IT programming will take 6 months, 8 students in each group, in total 2 groups/16 students.

b) Crafts’ vocational training: Education of crafts’ will be implemented in the “Art House” training center, famous for preparing qualified specialists. In spring 2016 it was awarded as the best training center. It is located in Yerevan and awards the students with diplomas and certificates (depends on the duration of the training and qualification of the student) of a professional hairdresser, cosmetologist, manicure, cook, table design, sewing and modelling, jewellery and souvenir making, cake making and design, etc. and after the successful completion of the course. Duration of the training course is from 3-4 months for each craft. If a student does not succeed after the completion of a course, they

continue education for one-two more months for free. In total 50 refugees will be provided with necessary equipment and opportunity to practice their newly developed skills. The training center also supports its graduates to find employment.

Orientation meetings will be held for the groups of registered refugees before the final selection of the beneficiaries. They will be given opportunity to:

- ✓ Meet the representatives of the training companies and the project staff
- ✓ Provided with complete information about the project activities, conditions, their responsibilities, expectations
- ✓ Clarify questions about the trainings, conditions and requirements and further developments
- ✓ The applicants will be tested to make final selections for each vocational group with the help of pre-selected training organizations.

Human and material resources (capital assets and transport) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

UMCOR plans to conduct awareness raising workshops in government's regulations for business and aimed at decreasing vulnerability of refugees to be deceived, exploited and trapped into human trafficking and forced labour. Five training sessions for 111 selected beneficiaries will be organized for this purpose. Training sessions will be conducted by two trainers: one is an expert in human trafficking and forced labour and the other is representative of the State Employment Agency. Thus, during the first part of the training the participants will be informed on risks and consequences of trafficking and how to protect themselves to enable them to make informed decisions about proposed employment opportunities. In addition trainees will be informed on types of existing assistance, protection, and social inclusion mechanisms for victims of trafficking and forced labour available in Armenia. During the second part of the training participants will be informed on local employment opportunities as well as on state programs supporting vulnerable and non-competitive at the labour market groups of population including refugees. During the trainings both printed and visual information materials will be used and provided to beneficiaries.

Knowledge on risks of human exploitation and forced labour as well as on state employment programs acquired through the project will empower project beneficiaries to make informed choices when seeking employment and will prevent them from being deceived and entrapped by traffickers.

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

ECLOF plans to conduct consulting, trainings aimed at increasing awareness in the scope of SME business plan development for the 111 refugees. During the trainings the participants will be informed on: how to develop the realistic business plan, to manage cash flow and business, to carry out marketing and analyzing, to work as a small business in the frame of acting tax legislation, to prepare tax reports, to sell products/services, to overcome obstacles and challenges to produce competitive product and deliver quality services, to attract necessary financial resources for the business establishment/development which will give them an opportunity to be self-confidence for business creation and development, have new Business Skills and literacy, new business communication, knowledge of tax legislation, efficient management of financial investments, sustainable livelihood, and will be integrated into the new society:

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

Small grants: After graduation and evaluation of the beneficiaries and awareness raising trainings by ECLOF and UMCOR, the AAF members will implement initiatives for the economic empowerment of women refugees through implementing income generation activities for increased self-reliance and durable solutions (increased access to services and rights, to economic opportunities, and engagement in the community life, etc.). This will be workforce development initiative enabling access of the beneficiaries to self-employment and business which will offer sufficient income to secure livelihoods of families and dignity. Small grants will be provided to beneficiaries based on tailored training results and business proposals. The beneficiaries could be given opportunities

also for uniting their budgets and efforts for establishment of a joint business, such as a bakery or a beauty salon or a barber's shop. Employment issue will be solved rather easier for groups of refugees and ensured sustainability of these initiatives. Each beneficiary will be given up from 500 to 3000 US\$ depending on business plans.

15 successful projects/business plans will be selected through competition and granted. Management, implementing partners will monitor and take overall control on the process and further.

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

Outcome 3: At least 250 refugees have improved their psycho-social condition

Output 3: 250 refugees (adults and children) will participate in private and group psychosocial sessions

Clergy and psychologists will continuously conduct psychosocial assistance both in formats of group work and individual counselling. 60 children will be involved in Art therapy. AAF strives to combine all the components of recovery efforts since 2012 - from the very beginning of refugees' arrival: humanitarian aid, psychological and social support building the existing local capacities with the intention of enabling the community to be self-sufficient; enhance resilience and social-psychological capacities of the families; assist affected people to emotionally cope better with their situation.

Combination of efforts, resources and coordinated action is to address psychosocial wellbeing of the affected and vulnerable people. Clergy of the Araratian Patriarchal Diocese of AAC will provide moral, spiritual and psychological support to the target group. Experienced psychologists will work with refugees and their children in trauma and very special cases, both in-group and private format. The sessions will facilitate process of psychological adaptation, recovery and resilience.

Also, psychosocial sessions will help displaced people to overcome their traumatic experiences through adult workshops on stress management, building self-esteem; and art therapy to help traumatized children express their feelings.

Human and material resources (capital assets, transport and logistics) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

Output 4: 111 refugees have improved inter-action with the host community

ART: Armenian, Russian and English Language training courses will be organized by ART for 45 refugees in cooperation with "Art House" educational training center. Besides its professional teaching of languages and crafts the center has experience in working with refugees, promoting their integration into the society through cultural and awareness raising activities such as participating at the exhibitions and competitions, ceremonies and events organized by different local and international organizations. They will improve capacities for competitiveness in labor market overcoming language barriers, improvement of communication and interaction skills.

Human and material resources (capital assets and transport) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories, survey, videos, and reports.

ECLOF: "Adopt a Family Friend" activity.

Activities included in this part aim at providing help and guidance to 20 newly arrived refugee families and for those who live in Armenia for 6 months and need to be involved, about 100 affected people are integrated into the society through regular interaction with local people who will: guide them with practical advice, emergency assistance and response to general queries, organizing sight-seeing, cultural and social activities.

Human and material resources (capital assets and transport) required.

Verification data: Signed lists of participants, pictures, stories and report.

2.6 Log Frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal To contribute to the dignity and resilience of refugees in Armenia			
Objectives 1. 50 vulnerable refugee families permanently live in secured shelter 2. 111 refugees - women and the youth, have improved livelihoods 3. At least 250 people have improved their psycho-social condition 4. At least 111 refugees have improved interaction with the host community.	% of refugees feeling safe and secured in their new apartments % of people, stating to have increased employment opportunities after vocational training % of targeted women and youth are able to support themselves and their families through generated income % of beneficiaries' state psychosocial condition improved significantly. % of refugees having significantly improved inter-action	Perception surveys, human touch story, pictures Monitoring reports, human touch story, pictures, videos, survey Perception survey, human touch stories, pictures Perception survey, human touch stories, pictures, post and pre language skills tests	The project team can purchase houses rather cheap as mentioned in the budget. Women and youth are willing to participate in and successfully complete trainings. Refugees are willing to join psychosocial sessions.
Outputs 1.1. Up to 50 apartments purchased and rehabilitated 2.1. 16 youth trained in IT 1.1. 50 women received vocational training 2.3. 5 career counselling sessions delivered	# of refugees received permanent shelter # of trained youth # women trained # of sessions delivered	Ownership certificates; MoUs Participation list Participation list Participants list, Session reports	

<p>2.4. 5 awareness raising sessions on government regulations for business delivered</p> <p>2.5. 15 income generating grants delivered</p> <p>3.1. Individual psychosocial sessions delivered for 50 refugees on a weekly basis</p> <p>3.2. For 140 refugees, 6 groups - psychosocial sessions delivered on a weekly basis</p> <p>3.3. For 60 children, 6 groups - art therapy sessions for children delivered on a weekly basis</p> <p>4.1. 45 women trained in Armenian/ Russian / English</p> <p>4.2. 20 families adopted by local families</p>	<p># of sessions delivered</p> <p># of grants delivered</p> <p># of participants</p> <p># of participants</p> <p># of participants</p> <p># of participants</p> <p># of participants</p> <p># of adopted families and local families</p>	<p>Participants list, session reports</p> <p>Distribution lists, MoU</p> <p>Participants list</p> <p>Participation lists</p> <p>Participants list</p> <p>Participants list</p> <p>Participation list, MoU and human touch story</p>	<p>Refugees are willing to participate</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p><u>Shelter:</u> shelter support for most vulnerable refugee families</p> <p><u>Livelihoods:</u> employment opportunities support to women and youth</p> <p><u>Psychosocial:</u> Psychosocial support to traumatized refugees</p> <p><u>Community Resilience:</u> Resilience strengthening support to the Yerevan community</p>	<p>List of Key inputs</p> <p>Access to adequate shelter is provided.</p> <p>Employment opportunities are created.</p> <p>Psychosocial support is provided</p> <p>The community increased its resilience through integrating refugees into the society and benefiting from their talents, skills and know-how.</p>		

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

AAF members work closely with other organizations whose activities align with the mission of the ACT Alliance, including UN agencies, government agencies, and local and international NGOs. AAF will seek to continue this project as long as the need exists and the security situation permits. In the current situation, it is crucial that ACT members are prepared to adapt to rapid changes in the operational environment and revise their plans as needed.

Project beneficiaries are identified by various means, including communication with local community leaders, site visits, key informant interviews, reports from service providers, and direct information gathered from AAF members on-site.

AAF has carried out participatory needs assessment in coordination and cooperation with the "Aleppo" NGO and refugee families involving the latter into identification and prioritization of own needs while implementing the previous projects. AAF continues its cooperation with "Aleppo" NGO (*Compatriotic Charitable Organization*) signing an MOU in the frames of recent projects' implementation providing beneficiary lists for different activities and space for psychosocial sessions, assisting in selection and communication, organizing different meetings, etc. . The NGO is working for the Syrian refugee community realizing the problems in the new country that refugees face. "Aleppo" NGO is implementing numerous humanitarian, educational, community resilience, livelihood and other projects in cooperation with the actors in the field. The Syrian refugees' flow to Armenia still continues, and that is one of the reasons that "ALEPPO" NGO initiated "Save a Life" project in 2015, aiming to help the Syrians in a difficult financial situation to purchase a one-way ticket from Lebanon to Armenia.¹

AAF coordinates program activities to address the humanitarian crisis and cooperates closely with many actors in the field, such as churches, UNHCR, and local/ international NGOs. Proposed activities have been designed in a culturally appropriate manner based on years of AAF members work and expertise in the regions.

Partnerships with target populations are realized with the volunteering support of deacons from Syria, who know the local communities and give information on the status of families.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

From the very beginning of project work with Syrian refugees and others AAF has been organized multiple meetings with refugees in different formats (interviews, face to face meetings, home visits) and implemented needs assessments. In order to prepare this proposal, AAF consulted with the refugees, local NGOs, emergency response actors, host government officials and UN Sector Working Groups to determine gaps in services and understand the needs of the beneficiaries. Further AAF will continue cooperation with refugee community that will support in implementation process, when and where possible. Beneficiary selection also will be implemented with refugee community participation, also in the monitoring and evaluation process.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

AAF takes gender, age and diversity of beneficiaries into consideration in program design and implementation.

Specifically, AAF focuses on ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, persons with special needs, and women.

The emerging consensus among AAF members and implementing partners are to address the risks of several diversity groups historically more vulnerable during conflicts. The elderly, the chronically ill, and the disabled have been integrated into our responses to ensure equity in service provision. With gender sensitive interventions spread across all of our activities, we anticipate to strongly mandate a culture of inclusiveness.

3.3.4 Coordination

Regular meetings to further shape the full appeal, assessments, and information sharing continue. Possible contributions by AAF members are envisaged, i.e. participation of volunteers in different activities, humanitarian aid from other organizations. The emergency response project activities discussed within AAF, agreements obtained over coordination and role distribution at the time of the project implementation with the administrative and organizational tasks.

AAF will coordinate the response with the community and partner organizations to improve the quality, accountability and performance, with specific attention to engagement with communities in need assessment, monitoring and ensure effective participation, open sharing information and feedback.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

AAF will promote its connection with the ACT Alliance during the project implementation. AAF members, particularly ART, will be in charge for ensuring communication flow through a) preparing a list of the communications contacts; b) establishing close cooperation and communication with major stakeholders and support team members; c) providing information to media, journalists, photographers, etc.; e) holding meetings between in-country communicators to generate collegiality among member organizations and sharing resources, itineraries and contacts, f) sending information to National DMT and other partners, f) take interviews, stories from beneficiaries and public them, etc. Information about the action will be disseminated through local and regional media and national TV Channels, on web sites of ACT Armenia Forum members.

However, a low visibility strategy will be adopted to respect the sensitivities of the beneficiary population.

3.3.6 Advocacy

Advocacy work will be undertaken by AAF at a local level. Also, AAF will ensure the safety and the dignity of beneficiaries considering their voice, participation and rights. It will offer indirect protection to vulnerable groups through their presence in the meetings, discussions, assessments.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

This program is designed as a response to long-term emergency needs in support to refugees in Armenia. Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization as all the activities ensure the sustainability in the proposed areas: shelter, livelihoods, psychosocial support, and community resilience. Although several organizations support Syrian and refugees from other countries, most of these people continue remaining in disparate situation. ART considers important large-scale recovery and rehabilitation activities in the future.

In addition, AAF's cooperation with local partners will have a positive permanent effect in that it increases AAF's operational capabilities which it can apply in future in any natural emergencies.

3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling

AAF members will periodically meet, at first on bi-weekly basis, later – monthly, discuss the activities, as well as discuss problems which could arise at project implementation period and decide remedial action if needed.

All initiatives in this proposal place accountability to the affected population – specifically the most vulnerable. Community meetings and cooperation with partner NGOs identify the most vulnerable and the target populations and activities are designed to be accessible to them, strengthen their capacities in decision making, and give them another chance to continue living with dignity.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

ART will be responsible for the administration of the funds and manage the proposed funds. Funds will be tracked according to planning and budgeting and be disbursed according to contracts and monthly cash requests. ART's staff will be responsible to lead project implementation.

Expenses will be done according to the Armenian legislation and the requirements of the funding organization. ART programme and administrative staff will be engaged in daily management of the project implementation. ART Executive Director will undertake overall supervision and monitoring of the project. ART undertakes semi-annual and annual audit of its projects and reports both narrative and financial are submitted to funding partners.

ART will involve the following staff in project implementation:

- ART Executive Director
- ART Emergency Programme Officer
- Emergency Response assistant

- PR Officer
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
- Chief Accountant
- Secretary
- Driver
- Psychologist
- Lawyer
- Other ACT Armenia Forum members will also be engaged.

3.5 Planned implementation period

The planned implementation period is 01 August 2016 until 31 July 2017.

The implementation will evolve in the following steps:

- a) Preparation phase: AAF meeting, communication, beneficiary lists' preparation and finalization, arrangements, contracting, etc.
- b) Implementation phase: realization of the planned activities
- c) Monitoring and reporting – on biweekly and monthly basis.
- d) Final reporting and audit – after the completion of the project.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring is an on-going process which will involve community inputs and utilize participatory tools. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will be generated and shared with ACT appeal donors through the ACT Alliance. AAF members will use their own PME systems. Armenia Round Table will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. Bi-weekly, monthly monitoring and end of project evaluation will be carried out internally. Different monitoring tools, such as observations, survey among beneficiaries, focus group discussions will be used to monitor the progress and results of the project.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

AAF members have signed an MOU in 2011 and have been working together on joint initiatives related to the fields of emergency situations and development such as:

1. "Humanitarian Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Armenia" 2012 and 2013 ART, UMCOR
2. Instalment of a water pipe in Tsapatagh community 2013 AAF members
3. "Adopt a family" 2015 ECLOF

AAF members will closely cooperate and implement the activities of the project. All the issues, constraints will be discussed at forum meetings in lead of ART.

ART will be responsible for shelter, vocational trainings, psychosocial support, and provision of small grants, overall preparation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

UMCOR will be responsible for awareness raising activities through training sessions regarding labour issues, monitoring and evaluation, reporting.

ECLOF will be responsible for awareness raising activities through training regarding business environment, laws and regulations, monitoring and evaluation, reporting.

"Aleppo" NGO will be responsible for preparation phase with ART and renovation of the purchased flats/houses.

V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 1: Map of Yerevan and nearby regions



Appendix 2: Budget

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT							
Requesting ACT member:		ART, UMCOR, ECLOF					
Appeal Number:		ARM161					
Appeal Title:		Response to the Refugee Crisis in Armenia					
Implementing Period:		01.08.2016 – 31.07.2017					
					Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	
					AMD	USD	
INCOME							
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					0.00	0.00	
	Aleppo NGO				4,750,000	10,000	
TOTAL INCOME					4,750,000	10,000	
EXPENDITURE							
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	
		Unit	Units	AMD	AMD	USD	
A.1.	DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
A.1.1.	<u>Shelter (ART with partner Aleppo NGO)</u>						
A.1.1.1	Purchase of flats (ART)	flats	50	8,550,000	427,500,000	900,000	
	Renovation (ART)	flats	50	95,000	4,750,000	10,000	
	Subtotal Shelter				432,250,000	910,000	
A.1.2.	<u>Livelihood</u>						
A.1.2.1.	IT programming for 16 refugees (ART)	groups	2	1,488,000	2,976,000	6,265	
A.1.2.2.	Craft trainings for 50 refugees (ART)	month	3	1,750,000	5,250,000	11,053	
A.1.2.3.	Career counselling and business plan development for 111 refugees (ECLOF)	sessions	5	190,000	950,000	2,000	
A.1.2.4.	Awareness Raising on government regulations for business for 111 refugees (UMCOR) (UMCOR)	sessions	5	190,000	950,000	2,000	

A.1.2.5.	Income Generating grants (ART)	grants	15	1,425,000	21,375,000	45,000
	Subtotal Livelihood				31,501,000	66,318
A.1.3	<u>Psychosocial Support</u>					
A.1.3.1.	Psychosocial sessions for adults and children (materials and beverages) (ART)	month	12	35,000	420,000	884
	Subtotal Psychosocial support				420,000	884
A.1.4.	<u>Community Resilience / Integration</u>					
A.1.4.1.	Language trainings for 45 refugees (ART)	month	3	675,000	2,025,000	4,263
A.1.4.2.	Adopt a family (ECLOF)	Family	20	23,750	475,000	1,000
	Subtotal Integration				2,500,000	5,263
A.2.	<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)</u>					
	<u>Psychosocial support</u>					
A.2.1	1 Psychologist (ART)	month	12	220,000	2,640,000	5,558
	<u>Community Resilience</u>					
A.2.2	2 social mobilizers (100%) (ART)	month	12	160,000	1,920,000	4,042
	<u>Others</u>					
	TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				471,231,000	992,065
	TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
A.3	<u>Transport (of relief materials)</u>					
A.3.1	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles (ART)	lump sum	1	380,000	380,000	800
A.3.2	Fuel (ART)	month	12	50,000	600,000	1,263
	TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				980,000	2,063
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				472,211,000	994,128

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
B.1	<u>Staff salaries</u>					
B.1.1	Programme Director 2% (ART)	month	12	890,000	213,600	450
B.1.2	Finance Director 10% (ART)	month	12	654,000	784,800	1,652
B.1.3	Accountant 20% (ART)	month	12	417,500	1,002,000	2,109
B.1.4	Communication Officer 20% (ART)	month	12	200,000	480,000	1,011
B.1.5	Emergency Response Program Manager 100% (ART)	month	12	336,000	4,032,000	8,488
B.1.6	Monitoring officer 20% (ART)	month	12	443,000	1,063,200	2,238
B.1.7	Driver/ Procurement Officer 30% (ART)	month	12	273,500	984'600	2'073
B.1.8	Emergency response assistant 50% (ART)	month	12	150,000	900,000	1,895
B.1.9	Lawyer 30% (ART)	month	12	173,000	622,800	1,311
B.2	<u>Office Operations (ART)</u>					
B.2.1	Office Utilities	month	12	50,000	600,000	1,263
B.2.2	Office stationery	month	12	50,000	600,000	1,263
B.3	<u>Communications</u>					
B.3.1	Telephone and fax	month	12	50,000	600,000	1,263
B.4	<u>Other</u>					
B.4.1	Visibility	lump sum	1	475,000	475,000	1,000
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					12'358'000	26'017
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
C.1	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	2	1,187,500	2,375,000	5,000
C.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	month	12	20,000	240,000	505
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					2'615'000	5,505
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					487'184'000	1'025'651

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				14'615'520	30,770
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				501'799'520	1'056'420
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				497'049'520	1'046'420
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate		475.00			

