

# Japan Platform Iraq - Syria Humanitarian Response Plan

March 2017 – February 2018



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# OVERVIEW

## Key Strategic Directions

Time frame: March 2017 – February 2018

<b>1</b>	<b>Thorough embodiment of humanitarian protection principles that puts people at the center in all assistance delivered</b>	Based on humanitarian principles and standards stipulated in international law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law, establish the principles and spirit of humanitarian protection as the foundation of assistance in all sectors included in this response plan, so that people are placed at the center of assistance.
<b>2</b>	<b>Swift delivery of life-saving assistance to highly vulnerable groups</b>	Respond swiftly and flexibly to the needs of vulnerable groups that require assistance the most during often unexpected and large-scale conflicts, and provide emergency aid with a priority on the WASH sector. Likewise, prioritize assistance to new waves of displaced persons.
<b>3</b>	<b>Increased options for people to live their lives with dignity</b>	Promote the use of assistance methods that provide options to people, such as cash and vouchers, to enable those who are directly or indirectly affected by the conflict, to live their lives with dignity.
<b>4</b>	<b>Increased educational opportunities for children to prevent them from becoming the lost generation</b>	Even during conflict and displacement, prioritize provision of educational opportunities to children to prevent them from becoming the lost generation with no future.
<b>5</b>	<b>Assistance in enhancing resistance to prevent people's lives from deteriorating in highly vulnerable countries</b>	Enhance assistance in sectors in highly vulnerable countries that have a large deficiency in aid. In addition, maintain the lives and livelihoods of people in host countries made vulnerable by the inflow of refugees and displaced persons by implementing highly cost-effective assistance.

The condition of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, which has entered its sixth year, is continuing to worsen. Intense hostilities persist within Syria, and intervention from external parties has further complicated the state of affairs. In February 2016, a ceasefire agreement led by the US and Russia was concluded, and at one point, it had seemed as though if the fighting had stopped. However, air strikes have once again intensified since April, and the ceasefire agreement is on the verge of collapse. The situation is grim in the northern areas where radical organizations are located, and aid is unable to reach many areas besieged by armed forces. The people in Syria, including those who are internally displaced (internally displaced persons: IDPs), are forced to live under brutal conditions, and their lives and dignity are constantly at risk. There seems to be no end to the outflow of people fleeing to other countries as

refugees to escape this situation. However, even when they become refugees, they seldom receive adequate assistance, and some neighboring countries are beginning to reach their limits in continuing to accept them.

In response to this protracted and complex humanitarian crisis, international agencies, NGOs and national governments have provided life-saving assistance to refugees and IDPs as well as assistance to the host communities accepting refugees. At the World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul in May 2016, five priorities were identified as the Agenda for Humanity that the international community must act upon in response to the wave of on-going humanitarian crises. This included the need to secure safe and adequate access to deliver assistance to people in need, with the parties in conflict abiding by rules such as the international humanitarian law and prohibiting violence against civilians as well as attacks on hospitals and schools; the need to enhance assistance to refugees, IDPs and host communities based on the idea of Leave No One Behind; the need to protect vulnerable groups such as women, children and disabled persons, and respond to their diverse needs; and the need to diversify sources of funding and increase cost-effectiveness when using these funds. While the situation continues to worsen without any end in sight, there is a strong call for the international community to come together and fulfill its humanitarian responsibilities in response to the crisis in Iraq and Syria, which has become prolonged and increasingly complex to the extent that conventional humanitarian aid cannot respond adequately.

## OVERVIEW

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As of the end of July 2016, there were approximately 4.8 million Syrian refugees, 6.6 million IDPs in Syria, 2.5 million IDPs in Iraq<sup>1</sup>, and over 24 million people severely impacted by the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria. The Syria Response Plan 2015 called for approximately 348.7 billion yen<sup>2</sup> in aid, but only 43% of that request was met, and the assistance implemented was insufficient. The Syria Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 called for approximately 325.7 billion yen<sup>3</sup>, but only 33% was met, and only 47% was met of the approximately 545.4 billion yen<sup>4</sup> called for in the Regional Refugee Resilience Response Plan (3RP). While humanitarian needs continue to mount as the socioeconomic impact on neighboring countries that accept refugees magnifies, there is a constant lack of funds and the lives and dignity of people are still at risk.

Japan Platform (JPF) has continued to provide assistance to protect and sustain the lives of people fleeing humanitarian crises. From November 2012, JPF has provided assistance to IDPs and refugees who have fled to neighboring countries as a result of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, and from June 2014, provided assistance to the massive number of IDPs displaced as a result of the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. In response to this complex crisis, said to be the largest crisis of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, a total of approximately 8.7 billion yen has been spent to provide humanitarian assistance to around 1.61 million people<sup>5</sup>, and the Iraq Syria Humanitarian Response Plan has been rolled out from February 2016 to conduct assistance more effectively.

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA, Syria: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 July 2016)

<sup>2</sup> Converted from 2,893,444,593 US dollars using the exchange rate as of Dec. 31, 2015: US \$1 = ¥120.52

<sup>3</sup> Converted from 3,193,354,673 US dollars using the exchange rate as of Aug. 8, 2016: US \$1 = ¥101.98

<sup>4</sup> Converted from 4,539,342,335 US dollars using the exchange rate as of Aug. 8, 2016: US \$1 = ¥101.98

<sup>5</sup> Includes expected amount of aid and number of beneficiaries in the projects being implemented for FY2016. Refer to P.4.

## OVERVIEW

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In FY2016, 13 JPF member NGOs have carried out emergency humanitarian assistance in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon and also responded flexibly and swiftly to unexpected waves of refugees and IDPs. These NGOs deliver life-saving and life-sustaining assistance through their emergency relief goods distribution projects, providing food and winterization goods to refugees and IDPs fleeing situations where their lives are in danger without bringing adequate goods for living, and their WASH projects providing safe drinking water and creating sanitary environments. In addition, they focus on educational assistance to children to limit situations where school age children are unable to attend school for an extended time during the crisis. Education for children is a top priority that is directly linked to the future of a country, and long-term absence of education has severe negative effects on the robustness of a society and the passing down of culture. JPF aims to alleviate vulnerabilities by also making strong efforts in providing psychosocial care to those who have gone through tragic experiences due to the conflict, as well as assistance to socially vulnerable groups such as women and disabled persons.

In this response plan, continued focus will be placed on sectors such as food and WASH that directly contribute to saving lives, while further enhancements will be made in protection and education of children made vulnerable during emergencies, as well as assistance to vulnerable groups such as women and disabled persons, based on the agenda shared in the World Humanitarian Summit. These efforts are in sectors in which the expertise and strengths of JPF member NGOs can especially be brought out, and they have been implemented consistently since JPF began its programs in 2012. Many efforts are being carried out by international agencies and other NGOs in similar sectors, but JPF member NGOs have been able to carry out projects that are efficient, effective and high impact, thanks to their experience and knowledge gained throughout the years.

This response plan analyzes the local needs and narrows down its priorities with more clarity than in the past to take further advantage of the features of assistance by JPF. In doing so, we hope to bring out the strengths of JPF member NGOs effectively, contribute to efficient utilization of funds which was another agenda identified at the World Humanitarian Summit, and demonstrate the high impact that Japanese aid has by making assistance using public funds more meaningful. As the international community increasingly calls for an active stance and actions in humanitarian aid, implementing this plan using JPF member NGOs' experience and strengths will enable us to constantly demonstrate Japanese presence in humanitarian aid.

### Assistance Overview

Time frame:	March 2017 – February 2018
Countries	Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey
Requested budget	JPY 3,994,991,098

# 1. Current Situation

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria is said to be the largest humanitarian crisis of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Five and a half years has passed since its onset, but there is no end in sight to the extreme turmoil. The number of Syrian refugees fleeing the country continues to increase, and as of the end of July 2016, has exceeded 4.5 million people. Inside Syria, approximately 13.5 million people including 6.6 million IDPs need assistance<sup>6</sup>. The number of fatalities has surpassed 400,000 since the onset of this humanitarian crisis<sup>7</sup>, and most are civilians. In Iraq, there are approximately 3.3 million IDPs, and over 10 million people are in need of assistance<sup>8</sup>.

## UN forecast of refugees, IDPs, etc., requiring assistance by the end of 2016

### Forecast of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries

	Lebanon	Jordan	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
<b>August 2016 (Actual)</b> <sup>9</sup>	1,033,513	657,099	2,273,044	249,395	117,168	4,330,219
<b>December 2016 (Prediction)</b> <sup>10</sup>	1,500,000	1,400,000	2,750,000	250,000	260,000	6,160,000

### Forecast of the number of people in need of assistance inside Syria and Iraq

	Syria	Iraq
<b>August 2016 (Actual)</b> <sup>11</sup>	13,500,000 人 <sup>12</sup>	10,000,000 人 <sup>13</sup>
<b>December 2016 (Prediction)</b> <sup>14</sup>	13,500,000 人 <sup>15</sup>	11,000,000 人 <sup>16</sup>



My dream is to become a math teacher.

Sidra (age 8, pseudonym) has difficulty speaking. She struggles to get words out of her mouth when she tries to speak. Sidra and her family were caught in civil conflict when they were in Syria. A bomb exploded right in front of her eyes and left her traumatized and unable to speak well. Around half of the 500,000 school age children who have sought refuge in Lebanon are said to be out of school, and Sidra is one of them. She had not gone to school for several years after fleeing to Lebanon, so she began attending classes at ADRA one year ago. Although Sidra has trouble speaking, she attends classes and studies together with other children. Her dream is to become a math teacher. We strive to provide education to children who cannot go to school so that they will continue to hold hope for the future.

<sup>6</sup> Ocha, Syria: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 July 2016)

<sup>7</sup> "More than 400000 were killed in 63 months of the Syrian revolution", Syrian observatory for Human Rights, May 28, 2016

<sup>8</sup> Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 30 June 2016)

<sup>9</sup> Ocha, Syria: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 July 2016)

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR: 3RP Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2016–2017 in Response to the Syria Crisis

<sup>11</sup> Ocha, Syria: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 July 2016)

<sup>12</sup> Ocha, Syria: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 July 2016)

<sup>13</sup> Iraq: Humanitarian snapshot (as of 9 August 2016)

<sup>14</sup> UNHCR: 3RP Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2016–2017 in Response to the Syria Crisis

<sup>15</sup> Ocha, Syria :Humanitarian Response Plan January–December 2016

<sup>16</sup> Ocha, Iraq :Humanitarian Response Plan 2016

## 2. Aid Delivered by JPF to Date<sup>17</sup>

From Nov. 2, 2012, JPF has provided emergency humanitarian aid in response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria, and 92 projects have been implemented to date. The total amount of aid delivered is approximately 8.7 billion yen and the total number of beneficiaries is approximately 1.61 billion (see Table 1 and 2 below).

In Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, member NGOs that are implementing projects take advantage of their experience, and deliver high quality assistance that effectively utilizes their strengths. While swiftly delivering food, water and basic goods that are indispensable for survival, they also provide nuanced assistance based on interviews with groups including children, women and disabled persons, who have increased vulnerability during emergencies. They have implemented swift assistance based on local needs to people who need it immediately.

Member NGOs consistently recognize the importance of cooperating with the UN and other international agencies, and some implement projects not just through funding from JPF but as partners of other international agencies. They try to maintain good relations with government agencies in the host communities, and carry out activities in areas that other aid organizations cannot enter.

These member NGOs participate in local sector and cluster mechanisms led by the UN and other international agencies, and try to ensure that there is no imbalance in assistance or lack of coordination with other organizations. Some member NGOs actively participate in these aid coordination mechanisms as the lead organization. Such participation in mechanisms to coordinate with other organizations has increased recognition of Japan's high quality aid.

Continuing assistance from the early stages of the crisis has enabled us to deliver aid reliably. The content of the projects implemented is comparable to those of western NGOs with large amounts of funding, and efforts to improve quality have been highly appraised by international agencies and relevant actors.

### From November 2012 to February 2016

	Total	Syria	Lebanon	Iraq	Jordan	Turkey
<b>Food &amp; NFI</b>	569,070 (people) ¥1,591,936,755	146,417 ¥490,476,628	20,512 ¥109,983,844	260,109 ¥546,120,045	76,822 ¥225,642,076	65,210 ¥219,716,162
<b>WASH</b>	281,407 (people) ¥1,089,070,612			188,781 ¥685,987,713	92,626 ¥403,082,898	
<b>Education &amp; Protection</b>	176,272 (people) ¥2,111,196,377	22,471 ¥429,339,584	66,739 ¥557,602,609	39,518 ¥255,475,463	38,685 ¥665,837,568	8,859 ¥202,941,153
<b>Total</b>	1,026,749 (people) ¥4,792,203,744	168,888 ¥919,816,212	87,251 ¥667,586,453	488,408 ¥1,487,583,221	208,133 ¥1,294,562,542	74,069 ¥422,655,316

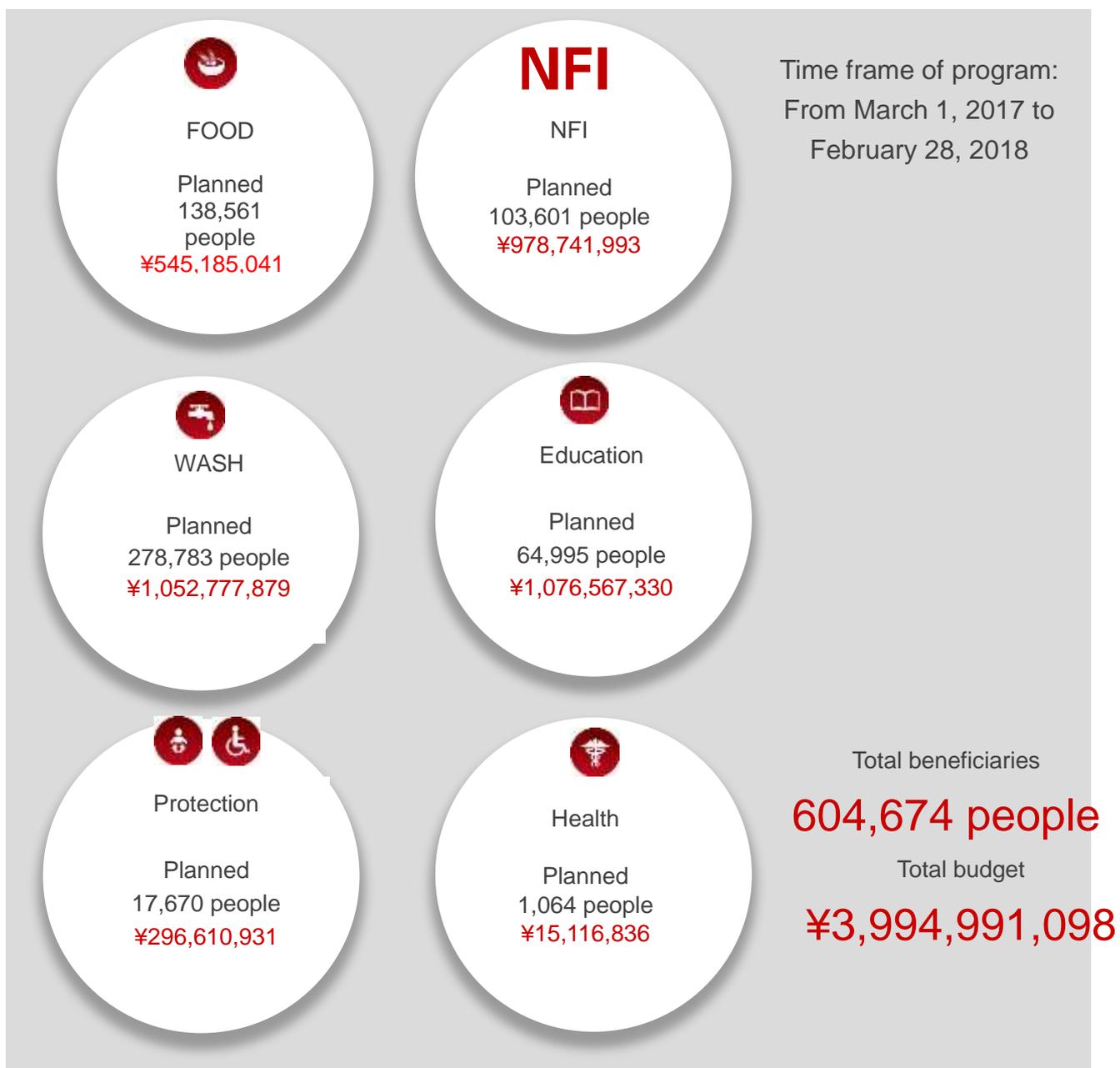
### From March 2016 to February 2017 (Planned)

	Total	Syria	Lebanon	Iraq	Jordan	Turkey
<b>Food &amp; NFI</b>	338,973 (people) ¥1,904,644,032	125,000 ¥474,487,468	15,438 ¥109,912,804	151,400 ¥693,493,101	20,595 ¥307,828,786	26,540 ¥318,921,874
<b>WASH</b>	142,819 (people) ¥573,266,419			109,649 ¥421,663,642	33,170 ¥151,602,777	
<b>Education &amp; Protection</b>	103,452 (people) ¥1,412,540,706	3,800 ¥15,568,251	16,843 ¥262,353,672	32,800 ¥526,350,644	41,179 ¥466,699,205	8,830 ¥141,568,933
<b>Total</b>	585,244 (people) ¥3,890,451,157	128,800 ¥490,055,719	32,281 ¥372,266,476	293,849 ¥1,641,507,387	94,944 ¥926,130,768	35,370 ¥460,490,807

<sup>17</sup> The number of beneficiaries and amount of aid are tentative figures projected prior to the completion of projects. Costs for activities such as monitoring by the JPF Secretariat are not included.

### 3. Sector and Country Summaries

In order to fulfill the sector outcomes in this response plan, a total budget of approximately 4 billion yen is required during the twelve-month program as shown in the figure below:



## 4. Key Strategic Directions

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JPF's response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria is composed of seven sector outcomes and five key strategic directions, and humanitarian assistance is carried out in Iraq and Syria as well as their neighboring countries. This response plan is an emergency humanitarian assistance project that is implemented by Japanese humanitarian organizations in response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria. What is unfolding in Iraq and Syria is an ongoing and intensifying humanitarian crisis, which is becoming the largest of the century. In order to reach the very people affected by this crisis, Japan will directly, comprehensively and effectively develop its strategies to ensure that aid reaches the affected areas in accordance with the humanitarian principles and standards.

### 1 Thorough embodiment of humanitarian protection principles that puts people at the center in all assistance delivered

Based on humanitarian principles and standards stipulated in international law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law, establish the principles and spirit of humanitarian protection as the foundation of assistance in all sectors included in this response plan, so that people are placed at the center of assistance.

### 2 Swift delivery of life-saving assistance to highly vulnerable groups

Respond swiftly and flexibly to the needs of vulnerable groups that require assistance the most during often unexpected and large-scale conflicts, and provide emergency aid with a priority on the WASH sector. Likewise, prioritize assistance to new waves of displaced persons.

### 3 Increased options for people to live their lives with dignity

Promote the use of assistance methods that provide options to people, such as cash and vouchers, to enable those who are directly or indirectly affected by the conflict, to live their lives with dignity.

### 4 Increased educational opportunities for children to prevent them from becoming the lost generation

Even during conflict and displacement, prioritize provision of educational opportunities to children to prevent them from becoming the lost generation with no future.

### 5 Assistance in enhancing resistance to prevent people's lives from deteriorating in highly vulnerable countries

Enhance assistance in sectors in highly vulnerable countries that have a large deficiency in aid. In addition, maintain the lives and livelihoods of people in host countries made vulnerable by the inflow of refugees and displaced persons by implementing highly cost-effective assistance.

## 5. Sector Outcomes

This response plan establishes a total of seven sector outcomes in six sectors (fields).

Food sector			
The JPF target population of the affected people have a right to humanitarian food assistance that ensures their survival and upholds their dignity, and as far as possible prevents the erosion of their assets and builds resilience.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 3 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
30%	138,561 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people in need of food security responses improves Food Consumption Score over assistance period while protecting their dignity.	¥545,185,041
NFI (Shelter) sector			
The JPF target population of the affected people has sufficient individual, general household and shelter support items to ensure their health, dignity, safety, and well-being.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 3 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
80%	103,601 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people in need of Non-Food Items receives assistance that meets their health, dignity, safety and well-being needs.	¥978,741,993
WASH sector			
The JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have safe and equitable access to sustainable / life-saving water and sanitation systems.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
60%	135,008 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have access to sustainable and immediate life-saving water supply for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene at least 35 liters per person per day.	¥901,681,128
3%		The morbidity rate of the water-borne diseases for the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have been decreased through access to appropriate sanitation system against water erosion and standing water, including storm water, floodwater, and domestic wastewater.	
The JPF target population of the affected people is generally aware of key public health risks and demonstrates adequate hygiene behavior.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
143,775 people	143,775 people	# of the JPF target populations of the conflict-affected individuals have equitable access to essential Water and Sanitation Hygiene, and related Non-Food Items.	¥151,096,751
80%		% of the JPF target population of the affected people that are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good Water and Sanitation related practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and Water and Sanitation related diseases.	

## 5. Sector Outcomes

Education sector			
The JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals have access to schooling at required level with improved quality of education and protective learning environment.			Relates to KSD #1 • 4 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
70%	64,995 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals who regularly (at least 80% of total attendance day) attend school or other alternative education institute.	¥1,076,567,330
70%		% of JPF target population of the conflict-affected children in Grade 6 or equivalent who can read and comprehend a story.	
Protection sector			
The JPF target population of the people are protected from violence, from being forced or induced to act against their will and from fear of such abuse.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
50%	17,670 people	% of JPF target population of the conflict-affected concerned persons living area has access to protection services provided by JPF.	¥296,610,931
70%		% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals improves their protection conditions at the minimum level of well-being based on each of protection standards over assistance period.	
Health sector			
The JPF target population of the people have access to life-sustaining health services.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
90%	1,064 people	% of the JPF target population of the individuals receive mental and reproductive health services over assistance period.	¥15,116,836
80%		% of service providers increases satisfaction through their services to clients.	



Hussein (age 13, pseudonym) saw many explosions and killings when fleeing from Syria to Jordan. In Syria, he was active and had many friends, but at the refugee camp where he fled to, he could not acclimate to the harsh living conditions. He gradually withdrew from social life, staying at home, keeping few friends and skipping school. But with recommendation from his family, he began participating in psychosocial workshops, and gradually became able to express himself through sessions in drawing, sports and theater, and began to open himself up to those around him. In the play that was a three-month workshop's grand finale, he performed with confidence and responded to the roaring applause with a big grin. At the end, trying to hold back tears he said, "I'm very sad that this is over. I'd like to do something together again," his face brimming with a sense of fulfillment

and accomplishment unimaginable from his initial reluctance.

## 6. Response Policy

### Method for Implementing Individual Projects

1. Projects are to deliver emergency humanitarian assistance based on direct humanitarian needs in areas designated by the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and Humanitarian Response Plans issued by international agencies.
2. Considering the expanding nature of the crisis, each organization may implement up to one project within Syria and three projects in its neighboring countries at the beginning of the program. After that, there will be no limit on the number of projects per organization.
3. In the event of a large-scale, sudden and unexpected occurrence of an emergency in Syria, Iraq or their neighboring countries, if an organization already implementing a project nearby can provide swift response, assessment and approval will be done flexibly via email discussion.
4. Based on urgency, reviews via email discussion will be considered for assistance projects within Syria depending on the content of the project.
5. A cap will be placed on funding for individual projects in this program during the concept note reviews.

### Time frame and amount requested

Time frame:	March 2017 – February 2018
Countries	Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey
Requested budget	JPY 3,994,991,098

### Priorities in concept note reviews

- Prioritized countries: Determine based on population of the host country in relation to the number of people being affected by the conflict
- Status of aid contributions made (percentage of shortfall): Percentage of requested budget met sector-by-sector in the country response plans issued by international agencies
- Cost-effectiveness: Total project cost in relation to the number of beneficiaries of the project (by sector and by activity)
- Urgency: Aid targeting new outflows of refugees and IDPs. \*Outflows within six months with a size of about 30,000
- Aid sectors: WASH, education
- Method of aid: Cash assistance (including vouchers)

### Recommendations in implementing aid

1. Utilization of matching funds from international agencies to promote enhanced cooperation
2. Enhancement of security management systems to respond to the humanitarian crisis in the Middle East
3. Reinforcement of local actors such as local partner NGOs
4. Flexible response to highly volatile areas, countries (Syria, Iraq) and sectors (WASH, NFI), while focusing on reliability in more stable areas, countries and sectors (education)

## 7. Monitoring and Evaluation

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The figure on the right shows when the formulation of the response plan, mid-term reviews, monitoring and evaluations will take place. Individual projects in the Iraq Syria Humanitarian Response Program shall be implemented between March 2017 through February 2018. A mid-term review of the response plan for the previous fiscal year as well as formulation of the response plan for FY2017 should take place six months prior to the beginning of the program. The response plan for FY2017 will be reviewed three months prior to the beginning of the program.

Monitoring will be conducted six months after the program begins, and progress on the program outcomes will mainly be confirmed. If there are any findings by the Project Examination Committee, or if the JPF Secretariats decides that the risks are relatively high, for example, due to the projects being new or large in scale, the outputs of each project will be confirmed as well.

Confirmation on the progress of the program as well as a mid-term review of the response plan will also be conducted, and revisions will be made to the response plan, including revisions of benchmarks and re-examination of targets by sector.

At the end of the program, evaluation of the program, and individual projects if needed, will be conducted by experts including external evaluators.



Aya is a charming 13 year-old girl with striking large eyes. She attended supplementary classes but would intentionally ignore or be aggressive toward teachers and students who approached her. She had few friends. One day, a counselor who saw her insulting others at her school took a moment to sit down and talk with Aya. She began crying and started to talk about her family. Her father was not in Jordan due to his job, her mother was old and sick, and her siblings, all older than her, were working. No one had any time for her, and they found that loneliness made her act out. The counselor gave her full attention and listened to everything she wanted to talk about, including all the small things. Aya gradually became able to express herself genuinely and she now happily says that she treasures the time that she spends playing with her friends outside school. The teachers at her supplementary classes and her regular school also praise that her attitude has changed and her manners improved.

## 8. Sector Response Plan

### Food Sector

The JPF target population of the affected people have a right to humanitarian food assistance that ensures their survival and upholds their dignity, and as far as possible prevents the erosion of their assets and builds resilience.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 3 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
30%	138,561 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people in need of food security responses improves Food Consumption Score over assistance period while protecting their dignity.	¥545,185,041

### Analysis of Current Situation

In Syria and its neighboring countries, the minimal amount of food continues to be unavailable. In Syria, there was sufficient rainfall in 2015 and production of food improved, but it is still less than 40% compared to pre-crisis levels. The food situation in households continues to be devastating with approximately 8.7 million people in need of food assistance. Further aggravating this includes food prices, which continue to be about three times as high compared to before the crisis, and the increase of household debt. In Turkey, the urban areas especially have a severe shortage of food. Many refugee children in suburban and rural areas also work to secure food.

JPF member NGOs have focused on highly vulnerable countries and communities, and delivered food assistance in a way that responds flexibly to the volatile situation. They especially place food assistance to refugees and IDPs forced from their homes due to armed conflict as their top priority, and use their limited funds effectively and efficiently to provide life-saving assistance. In this plan, cash assistance will be actively adopted in communities where markets exist to further enhance cost-effectiveness. If funds cannot be secured, many lives will be lost. Notably in neighboring countries, Syrian refugees rely on humanitarian aid for food, and if food assistance is stopped, the vulnerability of these refugees increases dramatically. The impact is particularly immense on those who are socially vulnerable, including female-headed households, children, the elderly, and persons with chronic diseases or disabilities.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥400,000,000	¥18,973,825	¥0	¥0	¥126,211,216

**Food Distribution:** Food packages containing minimal required amounts of food will be distributed to refugees and IDPs who have fled from combat and areas where the conflict is most intense, as well as residents of the host communities. Especially in Syria, the prolonged conflict has led to waves of IDPs who have lost their livelihoods and are facing severe food shortage.



Inside Syria, food is distributed mostly to IDPs in the northern areas of Syria. Mohammad (age 50) fled from Deir ez-Zor in search of a safe place, and is living in a village in northern Syria. He has three sons, but one has gone missing during combat, and another is imprisoned. The last one was injured during an air raid at a market, and now lives with Mohammad. When the food assistance team arrived, Mohammad said, "I don't know what kind of treatment my imprisoned son is enduring, and I don't even know if he is alive. My son who went missing may also be dead. I am in pain and in sadness, thinking about that everyday" with a quivering voice and tears in his eyes. He also said, "My remaining son can't work because of his injury and life in an unfamiliar land is tough, but this kind of food assistance helps us stay live and provides us moral support as well."

## 8. Sector Response Plan

### Shelter and NFI Sector

The JPF target population of the affected people has sufficient individual, general household and shelter support items to ensure their health, dignity, safety, and well-being.			Relates to KSD #1 • 2 • 3 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
80%	103,601 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people in need of Non-Food Items receives assistance that meets their health, dignity, safety and well-being needs.	¥978,741,993

#### Analysis of Current Situation

In Syria and Iraq as well as their neighboring countries, the NFI cluster/sector is lacking sufficient funding, and only about 22% of the requested budget has been met as of the end of June 2016. There are deep concerns that Syrian IDP and refugee households as well as Iraqi IDP households that are already facing economic difficulties will slide into further poverty. Contribution of additional funding is essential, and our partners in each country need to scale up their aid to support highly vulnerable households. In Iraq, collisions between government forces and armed opposition groups have created further IDPs, and there is a need to respond to unexpected events. In addition, about 70% of IDP households live in rented houses or with host families, which puts immense pressure on household budgets, and provision of sustainable shelters is an immediate issue. In Lebanon, about 90% of the refugee households have debt, and the amount of debt per household has increased by nearly 10% in the first six months of 2016 alone. In Jordan, 90% of the Syrian refugee households residing in urban areas are living below the poverty line, and 67% of the households are living in debt, including some that are unable to pay their rent.

JPF member NGOs have delivered aid with a focus on emergency and winterization assistance to new waves of refugees and IDPs. This plan will further accelerate the transition to cash assistance. If assistance is insufficient, there is a possibility that socially vulnerable women and children may become exposed to protection risks.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥0	¥40, 098, 652	¥230, 544, 357	¥681, 887, 768	¥26, 211, 216

NFI Distribution: Among the new inflows of refugees, Syrian refugees and Iraq IDPs who are especially vulnerable will be selected, and items to help them survive through the winter such as blankets, heater and fuel will be distributed to them.



Hariya Yusuf (age 32) living with her four children

“When storms come during the winter, the children would hear the sound of thunder and remember the bombing that happened nearby when we were in Damascus. They would get very scared. In the summer, the tent would get so hot inside that you couldn't keep standing. When we didn't have electricity, we would go outside the tent and rest in the shade, but the sun would still be glaring so much that your skin would hurt. I was also really worried that a fire might break out inside the tent. But, now (after the shelter has been improved), there is enough space for the children to play, and they each sleep soundly in their own rooms. Since it's cool inside, we don't have go outside as much anymore. Even if a fire occurs, we wouldn't lose everything like we would in a tent, so I feel reassured as a parent.”

Hariya (left), her husband who is suffering from polio (center) and their children

## 8. Sector Response Plan

### WASH Sector

The JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have safe and equitable access to sustainable / life-saving water and sanitation systems.			Relates to SO #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
60%	135,008 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have access to sustainable and immediate life-saving water supply for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene at least 35 liters per person per day.	¥901,681,128
3%		The morbidity rate of the water-borne diseases for the JPF target population of the conflict-affected people have been decreased through access to appropriate sanitation system against water erosion and standing water, including storm water, floodwater, and domestic wastewater.	
The JPF target population of the affected people is generally aware of key public health risks and demonstrates adequate hygiene behavior.			Relates to SO #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
143,775 people	143,775 people	# of the JPF target populations of the conflict-affected individuals have equitable access to essential Water and Sanitation Hygiene, and related Non-Food Items.	¥151,096,751
80%		% of the JPF target population of the affected people that are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good Water and Sanitation related practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and Water and Sanitation related diseases.	

### Analysis of Current Situation

The lack of sustained and equal access to safe water and sanitation facilities is causing deterioration in public health and bringing about a negative impact on the preservation of dignity. In Iraq, emergency WASH facilities are being affected by the protracted conflict and becoming visibly damaged, and construction of long-term facilities is a pressing need. Water supply assistance and installation of sanitation facilities for the waves of IDPs is also an issue. In 2015, outbreaks of cholera were observed in 17 out of 18 governorates, and there are concerns over the risk of cholera spreading further due to the lack of adequate sanitation facilities. In Jordan, to prepare for long-term camp management, installation of water and sewage pipelines is underway, and at Za'atari Camp, about 95% of the connections with the tank and about 51% of the connections with households have been completed. As this is more efficient than conventional water supplying efforts using water trucks, member NGOs have been engaged in establishing connections to households since last year, and we hope that this will be completed as soon as possible.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥170,000,000	¥0	¥385,755,037	¥497,022,832	¥0

This year, in addition to the projects embarked thus far, we will increase installation of WASH facilities in host communities. If assistance is insufficient, it will not only affect human lives but may lead to a mass outbreak of infectious diseases. This is a big problem for refugee and IDP camps that are densely populated and have an inadequate sanitary environment, and therefore, we will work to install WASH facilities such as water and sewage systems and drainage channels at refugee camps.

## 8. Sector Response Plan

### Education Sector

The JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals have access to schooling at required level with improved quality of education and protective learning environment.			Relates to SO #1 · 4 · 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
70%	64,995 people	% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals who regularly (at least 80% of total attendance day) attend school or other alternative education institute.	¥1,076,567,330
70%		% of JPF target population of the conflict-affected children in Grade 6 or equivalent who can read and comprehend a story.	

#### Analysis of Current Situation

The damage caused to civilians in the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria is often said to be immense. One of the most greatly impacted areas is education of school age children. There have been repeated armed attacks on schools and educational facilities, and children are exposed to dangers just by going to school. Due to destruction of schools and difficulty in securing routes to schools, 5.7 million children in Syria, including 44,500 Palestinian refugees, and 3.3 million children in Iraq are unable to go to school, which results in increased vulnerability. Children who have fled to neighboring countries as refugees also do not have the opportunity to receive public education due to the differences in education system and language, and they are receiving supplementary classes. In Jordan, many of the double-shift schools that accept Syrian refugees are overcrowded and lagging behind in the recruitment of experienced teachers. Some Syrian students drop out of school due to the poor instruction and attitudes of the teachers, and guaranteeing the quality of education is becoming a pressing issue.

Through schooling, children can maintain stability and acquire the essential practical and social skills needed to protect one's life and survive. Even during a crisis, children have the right to receive adequate and appropriate education. Children who do not receive education are exposed to great risks of becoming child soldiers or involved with armed forces, child labor under harsh conditions or early marriage, a form of sexual exploitation. There is not a moment to lose in providing educational assistance to children who are becoming the Lost Generation. Continued denial of educational opportunities to children will also lead to discontinuity in the culture and society of Syria as a country, and the future socio-economical losses are immense. JPF member NGOs that have experience in education assistance will continue to provide emergency education assistance to children in FY2017. Through the provision of educational opportunities, repair of educational facilities, and assistance to teachers, JPF will continue its efforts to improve this crippling situation and protect the children's present and future as well as their dignity.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥0	¥86, 022, 637	¥439, 455, 293	¥551, 089, 400	¥0

Emergency Education Assistance: In Syria's neighboring countries, the quality of education has gone down in public schools that have become double-shift due to the influx of Syrian refugees, and there are increasing concerns over children dropping out. Supplementary classes will be held to enable children to acquire the academic skills necessary to keep up with classes at public schools. Recreational activities aiming to reduce stress, continuation of studies, provision of safe environments, and joint activities aiming to eliminate discrimination by Jordanians will also be implemented. Training as well as meetings to exchange information and study will be provided for teachers of the supplementary classes.

## 8. Sector Response Plan

### Protection Sector

The JPF target population of the people are protected from violence, from being forced or induced to act against their will and from fear of such abuse.			Relates to SO #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
50%	17,670 people	% of JPF target population of the conflict-affected concerned persons living area has access to protection services provided by JPF.	¥296,610,931
70%		% of the JPF target population of the conflict-affected individuals improves their protection conditions at the minimum level of well-being based on each of protection standards over assistance period.	

### Analysis of Current Situation

Vulnerable groups including children have been hardest hit by this humanitarian crisis. Armed forces have deployed extreme inhumane acts of combat in Iraq and in Syria, and there is widespread violation and breaching of civilians' human rights in areas under siege. Specifically, these acts of violence include mass execution, organized sexual violence, torture and executions inflicting extreme pain. Furthermore, children, who are often most vulnerable, are used for suicide attacks by armed forces, and as human shields to effectively avoid air strikes from allied forces. Against this backdrop, even when they repeatedly migrate and somehow flee to neighboring countries, they cannot lead their lives without concerns. Currently, over 4.8 million Syrian refugees are flowing into neighboring countries, and they are greatly affecting the economies and societies of the host countries. For example, Lebanon, which has a population of approximately 4.4 million, has accepted 1.5 million Syria refugees, and the economic loss caused by the influx of refugees is said to reach 13 billion US dollars since 2012. Together with the current downturn in the economy, approximately 1.2 million Syrian refugees and Lebanese combined are said to live under the lower poverty line of 2.4 US dollars or less per day<sup>18</sup>. Destabilization in the economy has evidently led to destabilization in the society as well, with demands to evict Syrian refugees, demonstrations and act of violence observed. In such conditions, the impact on children and youth who are particularly vulnerable is extremely large, and in some cases, they find themselves coerced into child labor under the worst conditions, become recruited into armed forces as child soldiers, or find themselves in early marriages, a form of sexual exploitation. Abuse, exploitation, intensifying acts of violence, deterioration of living environment and lack of basic services have severely impacted the psychosocial state of children, but this continues to be neglected amidst the turmoil caused by the conflict. As emphasized at the World Humanitarian Summit, we must also remember that vulnerable groups such as women and disabled persons have increased vulnerability during conflicts, and make efforts so that they are not subject to human rights violations during humanitarian crises. The Japanese government promotes humanitarian assistance that includes prevention of human rights violations and protection of victims, and reflects the diverse conditions and needs of those including women and girls<sup>19</sup>, and JPF's assistance in the protection sector is positioned within that context.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥165, 000, 000	¥54, 904, 886	¥29, 128, 477	¥0	¥47, 577, 568

<sup>18</sup> UN OCHA : Lebanon Overview May 2016

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs "National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security" Sep. 2015

JPF member NGOs implement efforts including protection of children and youth, assistance to disabled persons, awareness education on landmine avoidance and explosive remnants of war (ERW), establishment and operation of community centers, and protection of women who are exposed to further risks due to the conflict. They will continue to carry out activities in the protection sector, not only for Syrian refugees but also for the people of host communities, with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups.

## 8. Sector Response Plan

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### Health Sector

The JPF target population of the people have access to life-sustaining health services.			Relates to SO #1 • 2 • 5
Target	Beneficiaries	Main-Indicator	Budget
50%	1,064 people	% of the JPF target population of the individuals receive mental and reproductive health services over assistance period.	¥15,116,836
70%		% of service providers increases satisfaction through their services to clients.	

#### Analysis of Current Situation

The Syrian humanitarian crisis has entered its sixth year, and there are mounting needs for an environment in which more Syrian refugees can gain access to mental health care. According to the Mid-Year Report (3RP) issued by an international agency in June, 3-4% of adults were affected by severe mental disorders or had severe disabilities due to anxiety disorders, and 15-20% had mild to moderate mental disorders such as moderate depression and PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder). Many others are said to be feeling emotional distress and strain. In Turkey, there are plans to further increase the number and improve the content of mental health care services, such as the Ministry of Health planning to open 54 health care centers.

JPF member NGOs have focused on highly vulnerable countries and communities, and have been providing mental care through psychiatrists and clinical psychologists to patients with severe mental disorders. Based on the Sphere standards and the standards set forth by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), a structure has been established to ensure the most effective response to the beneficiaries needs, through direct interviews with beneficiaries and detailed monitoring. Another feature is the efforts to secure access to mental health care for highly vulnerable women and children. In this plan, we will continue to provide mental health care with a focus on highly vulnerable women and children as well as support through experts such as psychiatrists to prevent the psychological state of these people from deteriorating during their displacement.

Countries	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey
Budget	¥0	¥0	¥15, 116, 836	¥0	¥0

**Medical Assistance: In neighboring countries, provide specialized medical practices with a focus on psychological care. Specifically, provide individual clinical counseling.**

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## 9. Case Stories



School: Tamador (Jabal Al-Hussein)

Open Day is similar to a classroom presentation in Japan, an opportunity for children to demonstrate the results of their daily learning and extracurricular activities. Some children perform dances or songs that they practiced in their club activities. Children play brain games to boost their confidence, and parents are invited to promote understanding towards the project. At the Open Day at Tamador School, parents were divided into groups, told to write their country and hometown on a white piece of paper and tell children stories about that town. The mothers took this very seriously, speaking into a microphone about their experiences to the children, whether they were from Palestine, Iraq, Jordan or Syria. During the Q&A, the mothers were more enthusiastic than their children to ask questions. The questions and answers were full of Arabic wit, and children watched the adults exchanging glances and laughing together.

We sincerely hope that these opportunities for parents to interact across nationalities will also further improve relationships between children.



Falah Lebanese woman (age 20) studying at a nursing school

As a nurse, I always say that there is always something that fills up my heart when I help others. That may come, for example, from the smiles of people when they receive a helping hand in times of desperate need. In order to see that smile, you need to understand their pain, listen to their worries and heal their fear. That is exactly what we learned through the social skill training held at the Save the Children youth club, and what we are trying to communicate and spread to the young people in our community. The youth club is open to young people in the community as well as their families, and I would like to further spread what I have learned through the activities here. Furthermore, I hope that the youth club will continue to be a place that brings out the abilities of young people, for example, where

the participants of the social skills training held yesterday will become the lecturers of tomorrow.



Hussein is ten years old and a Syrian refugee. When he was in Syria, he experienced fear in the dark. Even after coming to Jordan where it is safe, he was terrified of darkness, saying that he sees flashbacks. He would often sense someone standing behind him, and he had to hold his mother's hand to keep himself calm at home. He became very withdrawn and had a difficult time playing with his classmates at school. His teacher at the supplementary classes heard from Hussein's father about his fear of the dark and incorporated a game where everyone wears blindfolds into the after-class recreational activities. Hussein was at first afraid to cover his eyes, but by holding hands with his friends and moving around,

he gradually overcame his fears. He is now fully free of his fear of the dark and is back to his usual self. His parents, too, are relieved to see him calm at home.

## 9. Case Stories

In the spring of 2016, Shokh (age 24) fled with her family from a town near Damascus to Sanliurfa in southeast Turkey where her sister-in-law lives. She was pregnant and was travelling with three small children. During her journey, the broker who was navigating the way tricked her and five months had gone by when she finally reached the border to Turkey. She went into labor while waiting to be admitted into the country, and her youngest child Mira was born at a makeshift clinic at the borders.

When AAR visited them for a survey, the family was staying with her sister-in-law's family of six. These two families were living in a house with only two rooms. Her husband was unemployed and Shokh was breastfeeding Mira, but it was clear that she was undernourished and tired from her long journey. AAR advised them to register with the Turkish government so that the family could receive public services such as medical care and education, and provided them support in terms of translation and means of transportation. AAR also provided them with necessities for the mother and children including a crib, and delivered food for the entire family.



The crib has allowed Mira and her family to sleep in peace



Shokh with her sister-in-law's children

### Muhammad Radwan (age 15) living in an improved shelter



Muhammad talking at the entrance to a shelter. He lives with his father who has cancer, his mother and three sisters. He himself suffers from hemophilia.

“It's a lot safer now compared to before. It was easy for bugs and small animals to come into the tent that we used to live in, and there were two times where I killed snakes that came into the tent. After our shelter was improved, I no longer have to worry about that anymore. The inside is cool and there is enough space to live in. Everyone in my family is happy.”

By improving the shelters and making them structurally stable, people can live without having to worry, with protection from rain and wind as well as harsh climate conditions such as the heat and cold, and less concern of crime. We will continue the shelter improvement project to prepare for the upcoming rainy season and harsh winter, and carry out

our activities to further improve the quality of life of the Syrian refugees. We ask for your warm and continued support.

## 9. Case Stories



The Women's Center for Culture in Sanliurfa in southeast Turkey provides training to an average of 200 women on an annual basis. In addition to Turkish women, there has been an increase in Syrian refugee women recently. Amal (pseudonym) is a Syrian who was hired as a staff member at the WCC. She was struggling to fit in with the Turkish women due to differences in language and customs, so she decided to take a course on communication skill training. She became able to talk with various women regardless of ethnicity, which not only increased her confidence in herself, but also improved her workplace relationships. She went through leadership training and became a lecturer, and she now teaches communication skills to other Syrian refugee women. She says that Syrian women, who previously wouldn't even exchange greetings with Turkish people, began to actively approach their Turkish neighbors.

Now, both Syrian and Turkish children play together. Mutual understanding and interaction are essential in building peace.

Omar (age 8), living in the Sinjar Mountains

We are waiting for water every day. Two years have already passed since we started living here, but I still want to go back to my old house and see my friends, although many of my friends have died. It's really cold here, so I dread the winter. I can't go to school, so I gather branches in the mountains to help my family. Life is very difficult here, but I feel safe because the scary people won't come here. Our favorite thing to do is to gather stickers from the tank on the roof. There are stickers with pictures of yellow balloons and something that looks like a red snail.

The other day, I saw a tall foreigner. My father said, "Those people came here from Japan to help us." That person said that these stickers were necessary and asked us to not take them, and gave us new stickers. I put them next to my bed and dream of Japan. That person comes back often, and brings us stickers and paints.



Hashim (age 34)

In Syria, I owned a restaurant. I started a group that provided food and shelter to IDPs and was involved in assistance. But then IS came to my town and killed 5,000 people. We picked up weapons and fought. But eventually, we had to run away. If we were captured, we would certainly have been killed. We knew IS had planted landmines, but there was no choice. I tried to flee in the middle of the night, but it was hard to see, and I stepped on a landmine. I remained conscious. I took off the scarf around my neck and wrapped my foot, but that didn't stop the bleeding. Only my right heel was blown off, and the bones and my toes were still intact, but I couldn't get it treated in time. When I finally reached a hospital in Turkey, I had to have my leg amputated from my knee down. While I was in the hospital, I received only sad news: the deaths of my uncles, my brothers and my friends. Now I live in an apartment, but I can't pay the rent and must move out soon. My wife, children, friends and neighbors don't know how depressed and discouraged I am. That is because I try to smile and not let others worry. But as you can see, I'm really feeling down. I just need to make sure not to worry my children.



What I need the most right now is a better prosthetic leg. I can't do anything, and I'm just sitting around all the time, but I would like to work and open a small restaurant. If I could tell my previous customers that I was back in business, they would probably come to eat. Then I could support my family and start providing assistance to others again.

## 10. Member NGOs

NGO	Country	Content of Projects
AAR	Turkey	Good distribution, operation of community centers, assistance for disabled persons, etc.
ADRA	Lebanon	Educational support for vulnerable children, psychological care through provision of child-friendly spaces, assistance in promoting harmony within communities, etc.
CCP	Lebanon	Non-formal education such as preschools and supplementary classes as well as school buses for Syrian refugee children; medical assistance in psychiatry, dentistry and gynecology; distribution of meals and food; etc.
IVY	Iraq	Basic goods to vulnerable IDPs, supplementary schools for IDP children, construction of elementary school buildings for IDP children, , etc.
JCCP	Turkey	Distribution of goods to satisfy basic needs, etc.
JARC	Jordan	Education assistance, etc.
JEN	Iraq	Operation and improvement of WASH facilities and WASH related services at IDP camps; provision of WASH related services and repair of WASH related facilities in newly liberated areas; restoration and repair of schools in newly liberated areas; shelters and distribution of NFI kits to returnees; distribution of food and livelihood recovery assistance to returnees; etc.
	Jordan	Installation and repair of public WASH facilities in Districts 3, 4 and 5 at Za'atari Refugee Camp; hygiene promotion activities and community enhancement in Districts 3, 4 and 5 at Za'atari Refugee Camp; livelihood assistance to vulnerable households in Districts 3, 4 and 5 at Za'atari Refugee Camp; repair of public schools in host communities; hygiene education at public schools in host communities; etc.
KnK	Jordan	Provision of classes to supplement school education, assistance in organizational capability building at the Ministry of Education, teacher training, etc.
NICCO	Jordan	Good distribution, psychosocial workshops and informal education, counseling, etc.
PARCIC	Turkey	Distribution of food vouchers, distribution of winterization goods and daily goods, livelihood assistance, etc.
	Lebanon	Emergency food distribution, etc.
PWJ	Iraq	Renovation and extension of clinics that IDPs living outside camps and host communities use; building schools in IDP camps; WASH facilities in IDP camps and host communities; building community centers in IDP camps; distribution of basic goods to IDPs; renovation, extension and construction of schools and preschools in Syrian refugee camps and their host communities; WASH facilities in refugee camps; distribution of basic goods to Syrian refugees; medical checkup program for Syrian refugee children; etc.
SCJ	Lebanon	Lectures for youth, educational activities for local residents, projects contributing to the local community, provision of youth-friendly spaces, capacity building related to child protection in local communities, etc.
WVJ	Jordan	Operation of supplementary classes, creating safe environments where children can learn, distribution of winter clothing, etc.

WP	Jordan	Distribution of hygiene kits
JPF Secretariat	Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey	Monitoring and evaluation, etc.
Undisclosed organization	Syria	Food assistance, protection, education assistance, psychosocial care, WASH assistance, etc.

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