

Country Level

Refugee Contingency Plan Template

PPRE Annex 7d

Introduction:



Blue text = Added during the workshop 31 August - 2 September

Red text = From existing Government Plan

Situation
Refugee Contingency Plan –
Republic of Macedonia

Insert regional or national map here showing key border areas and countries involved.

Time period covered	<i>01 September 2015 to 31 December 2015</i>
Version	<i>02.09.2015 Draft</i>
Next update due by	
UNHCR CP Focal Point	<i>[Name] [Title] [E-mail] [Tel. number]</i>
Forms part of a regional CP?	<i>No</i>
Regional CP focal point	

Participating Partners	
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1. CONTEXT AND SCENARIOS

1.1. Current context

Situation in the Country of Origin

In the period between 19 June 2015 and 31 August 2015 by 8.00 am a total of 52,757 certificates have been issued to foreign nationals, out of which 36,417 are men, 7,224 are women and 8,174 are children accompanied by the certificate holder and to additional 942 unaccompanied minors who are issued a certificate of expressed intention for submitting an asylum application.

According to the nationality of the individuals who have been issued certificates, 42,723 are Syrians, 2,775 are Afghans, 2,477 are Iraqis, 1,616 are Pakistanis, 694 are from Palestine, 564 from Somalia, 357 from Bangladesh, 310 from Congo, 188 from Nigeria, 158 from Cameroon, 142 from Eritrea, 109 from Ethiopia and a smaller number from other countries.

Since the issuance of certificates has started a total number of 49 asylum applications have been submitted to the Asylum Department by 31 August 2015 based on the previously issued certificate. Out of them 36 applications come from Syrian nationals, 10 of which are for children, three applications are from Pakistani and Afghani nationals, 4 of which are for children accompanied by a parent, and two applications from Morocco, Algeria and Iraq each (1 of which is for a child) and one application from an Egyptian national.

There is no encouraging information that the conflicts in the countries of origin of most of the registered individuals will come to an end or to calm down in the near future (6-12 months).

The applicants stay for a brief period of time at the Vizbegovo centre and then they leave, but with the winter coming, it is expected to have more people at Vizbegovo.

In the course of this past year the Ministry of Interior Section for Asylum has been faced with an increase in the number of submitted asylum applications. Currently the Section for Asylum has 11 advisers working on cases, and as a result of the increased number of applications a need of strengthening the department's capacity has emerged, including a need of greater technical support.

Response capacity and operational context in the refugee receiving country

In RM there is one reception centre for asylum seekers and one reception centre for foreigners with insufficient capacities.

At the moment at the northern and the southern border there are assistance points for refugees. At the southern border there is registration point for migrants. The registration is done by the border police that issue certificates for expressed intention to apply for asylum. The MZMP is also involved in the process of registration.

Apart from the police the Rapid Reaction Unit, PEP, ARM and the police unit with general competences are also present.

At the northern border there is an assistance point for refugees, but they stay there for a short period of time because their goal is to cross the Macedonian-Serbian border.

The Red Cross teams provide first aid; emergency medical service ambulance, from the public health institution, organize the transport to medical institutions, as well 24/7 health care in the public health institution; distribute humanitarian packages with food, water and hygiene items as well as baby packages. The Red Cross volunteers also take part in the logistical support at the point.

The Macedonian Railway Company participates in the process of transporting the refugees from Gevgelija to Tabanovce along with some other transportation companies.

The other involved entities are from the NGO sector (Legis, Nun, La Strada, etc.) and from the cooperative sector (ProCredit Bank), distributing additional humanitarian assistance on daily basis.

At the beginning teams from the Ministry of Health vaccinated the refugees on voluntary basis. According to the available information from the field, the medical teams from the MH are present at the Refugees Registration Centre.

Shortcomings:

- Insufficient accommodation capacities at the southern border (insufficient number of toilets and taps with drinking water);
- Insufficient human resources helping with the reception and registration process of the refugees and insufficient technical support (physically present but not functioning);

- Insufficient number of medical teams (the representatives from the MH made a remark that the information about their representation on the field was not true i.e. that they had teams in the field);
- Shortage of means of transportation for the refugees (trains, buses);
- Insufficient number of interpreters and translators;
- Improving the coordination and the communication among the key players;
- Improved planning for the everyday basic needs, distribution of the assistance as well as the fiscal implications;
- Maybe one should think about improving the registration process by acquiring more information from the people in regard to their profile, intentions, etc. The difference between the registered and unregistered persons – maybe here is the answer to the issues related to the profile of these people ???? Can the numbers and the structure of the individuals registered in Serbia provide us with an answer?

Legislation:

- Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection
- Law on Foreigners
- Law in Crisis Management
- Criminal Code
- Law on Misdemeanors
- Laws regulating health care and environment protection
- Bilateral and regional agreements and treaties (readmission, fighting migrant smuggling and human trafficking)

1.2. Planning Scenario

The Government of FYR Macedonia's "Operational Plan in Case of Increased Influx of Migrants" outlines three scenarios:

1. *First scenario when there is continued influx of migrants who stay in the country for a short period of time;*
2. *Second scenario when the migrants stay longer in the country (up to 1,000 on top of the existing caseload) that includes construction of a new asylum seekers reception centre with 1,000 beds, estab-*

lished at a plot on the territory of the Municipality of Kumanovo near the highway;

3. Third scenario additional 2000 people should be received thus increasing the Asylum Seekers Reception Centre's capacity to 3000 people.

4.

Risk Analysis for Refugee Mass Movements

This is based on the first scenario from the Government of FYR Macedonia's "Operational Plan in Case of Increased Influx of Migrants" when there is continued influx of migrants who stay in the country for a short period of time.

The scenario envisages establishing "help points for the migrants" in Gevgelija and Kumanovo near the railway stations.

It will be applied in a situation when the migrants that enter the territory of the Republic of Macedonia express intention to apply for asylum and leave the territory of the State within 72 hours, but they do not gather at the northern border.

The presence of migrants at the northern border must not be more than 300 people in a period of 3 days.

- ✓ The situation in the main country of origin (Syria) is not improving, the instability in Turkey also continues, thus the refugees continue to leave Turkey and Greece and to enter Macedonia. With the end of the summer holiday season, it is expected that more boats will be at disposal to the refugees in Greece and Turkey, thus the daily arrival rate in Macedonia is very likely to increase.
- ✓ Given the fact that the country is already facing a number of 3,000 persons transiting on a daily basis, the group work focuses on the "worst case" scenario, i.e. closing of the border with the Serbia and daily increase of the number of refugees by 3,000 persons.
- ✓ Provide a brief narrative on the possible worst case and best case scenarios, in terms of possible developments in the country of origin (two paragraphs max.).

Best case scenario: The flow continues and the borders remain open

Worst case scenario: Borders are closed and **30,000** refugees remain in the country, desperate to leave. The country is undergoing a political crisis and elections are scheduled for April 2016. With the winter season approaching, it is very likely that the challenges to meet the needs of the refugees will increase.

Planning Scenario

- Key reason(s) this scenario was chosen for CP. Usually, planners would choose the most likely scenario. In some cases, the context may require to plan for the scenario with the greatest impact, or to plan for responses not covered by existing protocols and plans. This “worst case” scenario was selected due to the high risk of closing of the border between Serbia and Hungary (a fence at the border is being set up) and there is slow progress in the defining of a common EU approach in response to the refugee crisis. While the Serbian authorities have a larger capacity to control the border and also receive support from Austria and Hungary in terms of border management, the Macedonian authorities have a smaller capacity to control the border; thus, more people would come in and less would leave the country. Additional potential hot spots would be the borderlines with Albania (Debar-Struga region) and Bulgaria (Strumica, Berovo and Kriva Palanka region/borderline). Kosovo as an additional transit route should also be considered. Profile of the arriving refugees (for example: urban or rural, cultural context, language, ethnic, religious affiliations, etc.); and the profile of other groups arriving (1. Third-country refugees hosted by the country of origin; 2. Labour migrants; 3. Refugees repatriating to your country). The current profile of the refugees is likely to remain the same – mainly single male individuals, with smaller portions of women and children. Currently, 82% refugees are from Syria, followed by Afghans (5%) and Iraq (5%) and other countries.
- Likely border entry points: the current entry point (Gevgelija region) is likely to remain as the main entry point. Bitola and Dojran regions should also be considered as potential entry points.
- Estimated daily arrival rate and the total number of refugees expected to arrive (use the table below for the total);

- Key features of expected arrival area(s) (landscape, climate, local towns/communities, urban or rural, accessibility, local levels of violence or criminality, etc.) The landscape of the main entry point is a plain, with a solid road and rail infrastructure, that provides for smooth transit to the northern border. The temperatures are very high in the summer period, it is rainy and windy in the autumn, and very cold in the winter period. The nearest town is Gevgelija, 1.6 km from the border line with Greece. It is easily accessible and all basic necessities in terms of health services, water and food supply are easily accessible and available 24/7. The level of violence and criminality is very low. Given the fact that the capacity of the current rest area is already exhausted, the authorities should plan for additional rest areas along the route of the refugees/migrants, sufficient to meet the needs of 33,000 individuals.

Refugee Population Planning Figures (covering the time period from <i>01 September 2015</i> to <i>30 November 2015</i>)		
Current Refugee Population <i>(if applicable)</i>	Planning Scenario	
Refugee Population of the same nationality already in country (as of <i>01 September 2015</i>)	Planning Figure (Individuals) (<u>additional</u> refugee arrivals)	Total Refugee Population
<i>3,000 # Refugees already in-country</i>	<i>30,000 refugees # CP Planning Figure</i>	<i>33,000 (= refugees in-country + planning figure)</i>

Planning Figures for Other Population Groups Arriving



2. STRATEGIC RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1

- Ensure access to territory
- Ensuring physical security and safety
- Ensuring access to basic services
- Ensure access to registration and asylum procedure;
- Providing reception or facilitate transit

Strategic Objective 2:

- Protection of migrants from the environmental elements: sun, rain and wind, as well as ensuring their safety and possibility to rest

Strategic Objective 3

- Accessibility to basic hygienic sanitary conditions (toilets, running water, tables and benches for rest, space for changing diapers and space for changing clothes);

Strategic Objective 4

- Simplified, equal and equitable distribution of humanitarian help in water, food, clothes, personal hygiene packages. Possibility for the Red Cross teams to respond and to provide help to more people;

Strategic Objective 5

- Clean railway stations, keeping the hygiene in the area and reducing the risks of possible break out and spreading of infectious diseases.

3. COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR THE RESPONSE

- ✓ The Government decide that Macedonia is in crises situation. Activate HQ in the Crises Management Centre. HQ gives obligations for all participants in the crises.
- ✓ Law on Crises Management says who are the members of the HQ. In the moment two Regional HQ are active in Gevgelija and Kumanovo.
- ✓ Government of the Republic of Macedonia together with UNHCR and the next agencies: Red Cross, NGO's implementing partners to the UNHCR (MYLA, Regional economic business centre (Open gate Lastrada), Legis, NUN, HERA, and UN Agencies (IOM, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA), are participants in the crises situation.
- ✓ According to our group the Children Embassy Megjasi must be participant in the crises because small children, unaccompanied minors are coming in Macedonia like refugees.
- ✓ HQ in the Crises Management Centre coordinate the all government institutions. UNHCR coordinate their implementing partners (MYLA, REBS together with Open gate Lastrada) Red Cross, Legis, NUN etc in coordination with the HQ.
- ✓ Suggestion: More intensive Regional cooperation with governments in Serbia and Greece.

4. RESPONSE STRATEGY

1.3. Overall Response Strategy

1.2. Protection

- ✓ Preparing an information for the Government of RM that will task Macedonian Railways (MR) to make the land near the railway station in Gevgelija along with the two buildings there as well as the land in Tabanovce available for putting up help points for migrants.
 - Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC)
- ✓ Engaging on-call teams from the social welfare centres to deal with unaccompanied minors and separated families
 - MLSP, Social Welfare Centres (SWC)
- ✓ Drawing up info-materials regarding the rights of the migrants and the available ways for them to report cases of abuse while transiting through the Republic of Macedonia, and distributing them in close cooperation with NGO
 - UNHCR, IOM, RC, NGOs
- ✓ Printing brochures and posters in several languages informing the migrants about the possible dangers along the migration route, including risks of robbery, beating, confiscation of passports by criminal groups etc.
 - UNHCR, IOM, RC, NGOs
- ✓ Establishing a regime that will give priority to women, children and persons with disabilities in the registration process.
 - UNHCR, IOM, RC, NGOs
- ✓ Providing additional technical equipment for border crossings with Greece and at other locations if necessary to facilitate the registration of migrants
 - UNHCR, IOM, RC, NGOs

(Shelter, Housing and Other Infrastructure)

- ✓ Levelling the terrain at the allocated location, fencing the terrain (150m in Gevgelija and 150m in Tabanovce), and setting up a cover construction (tents or IKEA house models) 250m² in Gevgelija and 300m² in Tabanovce
 - MR, Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo, and UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Adaptation and reconstruction of the two buildings owned by Macedonian Railways at the Gevgelija site, to be used by Red Cross (RC) and NGOs as well as a storage space

- MR, Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo and UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Providing electricity to the facilities
 - MR, Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo, EBH, and UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies

Basic Domestic and Hygiene Items (NFIs)/WASH/HEALTH

- ✓ Installing taps and connecting them to the existing water supply pipeline (concluding an agreement with public utility company over the water use)
 - MR, Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo, PE Water Supply, and UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Placing 10 trash bins and 2 garbage containers at the Gevgelija and Tabanovce sites (concluding an agreement with the utility company for collecting the garbage for the period until the end of the year)
 - Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo, and MR, UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Setting up 7 chemical toilets at the sites in Gevgelija and Tabanovce (concluding agreements to be cleaned on daily bases for the period until the end of the year)
 - Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo, and MR, UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Hiring cleaners to keep up the hygiene at the sites (6 persons for the period until the end of the year)
 - Municipality of Gevgelija, Municipality of Kumanovo. And local communities offices, UNHCR, RC and other UN agencies
- ✓ Establishing a regular regime of disinfection at the help points for the migrants in Gevgelija and Tabanovce
 - MoH and Public Health Centre (PHC) Kumanovo and PHC Veles and other UN agencies
- ✓ Providing preventive personal protection medical equipment (gloves for single use, liquid soap, disinfectant for persons in direct contact with migrants (MOI, medical teams, Red Cross (RC), NGOs, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP)-shelters, and others, 400 persons on a daily basis)
 - MoH and IOM, UNHCR and other UN agencies
- ✓ Providing healthcare to migrants (at the help points) with emphasis on the vulnerable groups – children, women, elderly, persons with

physical or mental disabilities, as well as healthcare at the healthcare institutions

- MoI
- ✓ Providing personal hygiene products to migrants
- ✓ Providing primary medical healthcare to the migrants at the outpatient clinics and secondary and tertiary healthcare at the hospitals
- ✓ MoH

Food Security/Nutrition

- ✓ Providing humanitarian assistance in cooperation with NGOs in food and hygiene packages (to look into the possibility for such packages to be provided from budget funds i.e. as donations by governmental institutions if the NGOs are not able to provide a certain types of services); 50.000 persons by the end of the year
- ✓ Establishing a body (group) for coordination and monitoring the situation in the areas primarily hit by the migration influx in order to facilitate timely information exchange by providing regular status reports from the field
- ✓ Allocation of funds to be used for full rehabilitation and decontamination of the space upon completion of the activities
- UNHCR, IOM and other UN agencies
- ✓

1.3. Essential Services For Non-Camp Based Refugees (living scattered in urban/rural areas)

**Response Strategies by Sector/Activity
for refugees living in non-camp situations (if applicable)**

Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators
Protection (including Monitoring, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to territory • Ensuring physical security and safety • Ensure access to registration and asylum procedure; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short List in bullet points • Access to territory through official border crossing (3) and 2-3 temporary (urgent) entry points identified • Provision of initial information concerning personal safety of refugees • Implement specific measures to provide safety for EVIs • Ensure family reunification points on the site • Registration is conducted 24/7 • Appropriate legal information and assistance is provided concerning access to asylum procedure 24/7; • Referral mechanisms from SOP 	<p>Quantified performance indicators (first three months of the response)</p>

for unaccompanied
minors and aban-
doned children are
used

Shelter and Site Construction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing reception or facilitate transit <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist new arrivals in renting urban shelter space • Protect vulnerable refugees in rental apartments from eviction (see attached vulnerability criteria); • Increase the absorption capacity of host families through shelter material distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing reception infrastructure for refugees • Organize infrastructure • Organize full logistical support for the transiting refugees <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute US \$75 (once) to all newly arriving families at way stations • Identify vulnerable refugees at risk of eviction; • Distribute US \$75/month to vulnerable refugees in rental apartments; • Identify host families in need of shelter material; • Distribute shelter material kits to host families. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 50,000 new arrivals (10,000 families) are sheltered in urban areas upon arrival, using the shelter cash grant; • 10,000 vulnerable asylum seekers (2,000 families) are not evicted from their rental apartments; • 5,000 host families can shelter refugees in accordance with minimum standards.
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Basic Domestic and Hygiene Items (NFIs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All refugees have access to NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize special distribution point • Organize daily distribution of NFIs at 	
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Food Security

<p>Providing food for all refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need assessment in order procurement of food parcels for 3 months • Providing warehouse appropriate for food (according the standards) • Distribution of food parcels for the persons who are transiting • Distribution of food with priority of the vulnerable group • Functional mechanism for checking the quality of the food • Centralized area for distributing of food in combination with directly distribution of the food • Distribution of hot meals (mobile kitchen or catering) • Distribution of food for people with special needs • Coordinative mechanism 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of food is ensured to all refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize daily food distributions via special food points • If there is a reception “camp” hot 	

	meal should be provided	
Health		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensured access to basic health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous information provided • Organize 24/7 basic health services at site • Facilitate access to existing health services • Special attention to be provided to women 	
Nutrition		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition standards are met 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize distribution of baby food • Organize distribution for persons with special dietary needs 	
WASH		
All WASH needs are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize drinking and technical water • Organize sanitary points • Organize garbage disposal • Organize disinfection and etc. 	
Education		

• Ensure access to education	• Organize child friendly space	
Livelihoods		
• Ensure access to livelihoods	• Organize vocational trainings for refugees	
Supply		
• Providing of effective transport and quick procedure for procurement process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the current laws • Coordination with all stakeholders (Government and NGO's) • Adequate planning based on need assessment • Using of the current and additional cooperation with the private transportation companies 	

1.4. Essential Services for Camp Based Refugees, (including collective and transit centres)

Response Strategies by Sector for refugees in transit centres/reception centres situations (if applicable)		
Objectives	Activities	Performance Indica-

		tors
Protection (including Monitoring, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to territory ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 official border crossing points + depending on the influx 2- 3 ad hoc created entry points for channelizing the people 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure human safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating mixed and gender sensitive teams between the military and the police • Training on recognizing special needs to people for border guards and police officials having the first contact • <i>Developing security plan for cases of escalating scenarios</i> 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision on general information on available services • Registration conducted 24/7 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring identification needs and referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of multi-functional teams which will make the referral (special focus to EVIs) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to asylum procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of information leaflets on asylum procedure and RSD • Provision of legal 	

	assistance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing infrastructure for first reception • Setting up security detectors • Food and water point • Family reunification point • Health services point • Child friendly spaces 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate transit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized transport through train and buses (ex. Schedule provided + ad hoc in massive influxes) 	
Shelter and Site Construction		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to shelter ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to identify, in coordination with UNHCR a suitable site (s) for accommodating 33,000 people (if possible site has building already included to avoid temporary shelter) • Preparation of the Site: Water supply, sewage, electricity, child friendly area, (Government/Army/Municipal authorities and UNHCR/UN) • Management of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection established in 3 days • Water supply connected in 3 days • Initially 1,650 chemical toilets available within 1 day for 1 month • Construction of 1,650 toilet and shower units within 1 month • 48 UNHCR Refugee Housing Units available in the country for the vulnerable families • 200 UNHCR Rub halls/warehouses for accommodation (170 per rub hall) • 33,000 mattresses • 40,000 sleeping bags • 40,000 sleeping mats • 40,000 blankets • 200 industrial electric heaters • 50 household heaters
<p>Shelter and Site Construction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification 2. Construction 3. Management of the site 4. Provision of shelter 5. Provision of basic domestic items 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government /CUK/UNHCR 2. Government /Army/UNHCR 3. Government Agency /UNHCR 4. Government Agency/UNHCR 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government/UNHCR 2. Army/UNHCR 3. Government Agency supported by UNHCR 4. Government Agency /UNHCR 5. Government Agency/UNHCR

	5. Government Agency/UNHCR	
Supply Including logistics, warehousing, procurement, & transport		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Assistance • Rental assistance • Host families 		
Transit/reception centres Refugees (if applicable)		
Basic Domestic and Hygiene Items (NFIs)		
Food Security		

<p>Providing food for all refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need assessment in order procurement of food parcels for 3 months • Providing warehouse appropriate for food (according the standards) • Distribution of food parcels for the persons who are transiting • Distribution of food with priority of the vulnerable group • Functional mechanism for checking the quality of the food • Centralized area for distributing of food in combination with directly distribution of the food • Distribution of hot meals (mobile kitchen or catering) • Distribution of food for people with special needs • Coordinative mechanism 	
Health		
Nutrition		
WASH		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of regular water system • Installation of mobile showers • Installation of sanitation and regular cleaning services • Thermal isolation of all installations for winter conditions • Garbage collection • Check points for installations • Community engagement in the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection with the water system in Gevgelija/Kumanovo • Distribute showers from donors (formal request if the country don't have) • Engagement of the special firms with formal contract (for winter conditions) • Marks for water, showers, garbage disposal, installations • Local community engagement, volunteers 	
<p>HQ and Regional HQ from the Centre for crises management</p>	<p>Management team (UNHCR, NGO's etc.)</p>	
<p>Education</p>		
<p>Supply</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing of effective transport and quick procedure for procurement process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the current laws • Coordination with all stakeholders (Government and NGO's) • Adequate planning based on need assessment • Using of the current and additional cooperation with the private transportation companies 	

5. RESPONSE MATRIX

Refugees in <u>non-camp</u> situations (if applicable)			
	(Co-) Coordinator	First Responder(s)	All Responders
Protection incl.: Monitoring, Physical Security, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN	UNHCR, Government	(May include multiple partners)	
Shelter, Housing and Other Infrastructure			
Basic Domestic and Hygiene Items (NFIs) Incl. distribution services			
Food Security		Red Cross	UNHCR, Red

Refugees in <u>non-camp</u> situations (if applicable)			
	(Co-) Coordinator	First Responder(s)	All Responders
			Cross and NGO's
Health			
Nutrition			
WASH			
Education			
Livelihoods			
Supply Incl.: Logistics, warehousing, procurement, transport of relief items.			

Transit/reception centres Refugees (if applicable)			
	(Co-) Coordinator	First Responder(s)	All Responders
Protection incl.: Monitoring, Physical Security, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN	Government-CMC	MOI	MLSP UNHCR (and other UN Agencies) Red Cross NGOs (MYLA, Open Gate, Legis, NUN, HERA, etc)

Transit/reception centres Refugees (if applicable)

	(Co-) Coordinator	First Responder(s)	All Responders
Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
<p>Shelter and Site Construction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification 2. Construction 3. Management of the site 4. Provision of shelter 5. Provision of basic domestic items 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government /CUK/UNHCR 2. Government /Army/UNHCR 3. Government Agency /UNHCR 4. Government Agency/UNHCR 5. Government Agency/UNHCR 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government/UNHCR 2. Army/UNHCR 3. Government Agency supported by UNHCR 4. Government Agency /UNHCR 5. Government Agency/UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and community volunteers
Basic Domestic and Hygiene Items (NFIs)			

Transit/reception centres Refugees (if applicable)			
	(Co-) Coordinator	First Responder(s)	All Responders
Incl. distribution services			
Food Security		Red Cross	UNHCR, Red Cross and NGO's
Health			
Nutrition			
WASH	HQ and Regional HQ from the Centre for crises management	Management team (UNHCR, NGO's etc.)	
Education			
Livelihoods			
Supply Including logistics, warehousing, procurement, & transport			

6. STAFF SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE OPERATIONAL CONTEXT



7. DATA, COMMUNICATION AND FUNDRAISING

1.6. Operational Information Management (Data)

1.2. Mass Communication (with persons of concern)

- Info point at reception centre Information on registration
- Transportation opportunities - practical info
- Asylum procedure if they decide to apply
- What facilities are there in Vinojug - simple info sharing e.g. numbers and pictures.
- Collect
- Gender sensitive information sharing- AGD
- Leaflets
- Types of info: General info as per above.
- Info through new technology as well as traditional
- Language requirements - Arabic, dari, pashto, etc.
- Reload technical devices
- ID ref leaders.
- Weekly coordination meeting to ensure aligned information sharing

1.3. Public Information

- Existing mechanisms

1.4. Resource Mobilisation

ANNEXES

