

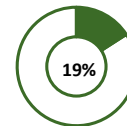
These dashboards reflect the humanitarian and resilience responses of more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Achievements are cumulative from the start of 2016, while targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.69 million refugees by end-2016.



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,845,000 currently registered



USD 4.55 billion required in 2016 (Agencies)
USD 861 million received in 2016



Achievements as of 31 March 2016

Planned response by end of 2016

PROTECTION

91% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
204,854 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

91%	100%
32%	643,835

Total Requirements **USD 504 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **22% - USD 111 million**

22%

FOOD SECURITY

1,840,695 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
2,089 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

81%	2,284,875
2%	123,247

Total Requirements **USD 787 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **16% - USD 128 million**

16%

EDUCATION

690,222 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)
49 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

83%	832,760
5%	1,021

Total Requirements **USD 638 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **26% - USD 164 million**

26%

HEALTH & NUTRITION

767,295 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals
127 health facilities supported

18%	4,206,668
35%	363

Total Requirements **USD 296 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **25% - USD 74 million**

25%

BASIC NEEDS

111,261 HHs received core relief items in-kind
93,716 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

23%	485,648
26%	354,240

Total Requirements **USD 763 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **12% - USD 94 million**

12%

SHELTER

19,907 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades
1,332 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

6%	318,956
7%	18,125

Total Requirements **USD 152 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **52% - USD 79 million**

52%

WASH

399,812 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water
566,367 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

17%	2,405,965
18%	3,199,384

Total Requirements **USD 361 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **28% - USD 100 million**

28%

SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

2,301 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities
65 community support projects implemented

1%	282,414
1%	5,178

Total Requirements **USD 687 million** (Agencies)
Current Funding Status **4% - USD 26 million**

4%



Nearly 25,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission so far in 2016



Nezar Abed Al Kareem and his wife Samer and their children complete the iris scan registration at UNHCR's refugee registration center in Khalda, Amman, Jordan. © UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, 3RP partners undertook 982 interventions to assist Syrian families with special needs, including those at risk of and survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), persons with disabilities, as well as children at risk. The Protection Sector also continued to train government counterparts and relevant stakeholders, training nearly 1,500 individuals on international protection principles, SGBV and child protection. In March, a total of 1,360 Syrian individuals in Turkey were submitted for resettlement.

In Lebanon, administrative procedures on civil registration remain complex, making the completion of marriage and birth registration procedures for Syrian refugees very challenging. By end of March, 45,000 individuals were reached through community outreach activities to facilitate this process. Additionally, 12,800 persons were individually counselled mostly on birth and marriage registration processes both in the communities and in UNHCR Reception Centres.

In Jordan, the Sharia Court in Azraq Camp and the ARDD-legal Aid became fully operational during the month of March. This will allow access to legal services for Syrian refugees living in the camp, including on issues related to the Jordanian Personal Status Law, which includes marriage procedures, divorce, birth certificate, fixing kinship and custody issues.

In Iraq this month, 3,114 Syrians arrived in the Kurdistan Region through the Peshkhabour border. In Erbil, the launch of a new protection monitoring tool in March helped reach nearly 500 Syrian refugees. The same exercise will be progressively rolled out in other governorates. Additionally, over 1,000 individuals accessed SGBV services this month, and over 7,370 Syrian refugees were reached with SGBV awareness raising campaigns.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrians fleeing violence must have access to safety and it is imperative that countries provide the sanctuary promised in international law.

Children represent half of the 4.8 million Syrian refugees in the region, of which 8 per cent need specialized care, some 10,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and over 52 per cent of those who are school-aged do not attend school. The main child protection risks include: child labour, early marriages, family separation, birth registration and violence in homes. The NLG initiative within the 3RP prioritizes protection as a key pillar and investments are needed in psychosocial support and prevention and response to child labour and early marriage.

Increasing access to civil status documentation is also a key element of the protection response. Partnerships with civil society and host governments seek to improve access to marriage registration, a measure which increases the women's protection. Partnerships with hospitals are needed to ensure that pregnant refugee women can deliver in safety and obtain a medical birth notification needed to register new births. Additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, including humanitarian visas, academic scholarships, and labour mobility schemes, are also needed.

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

3RP partners are increasingly working with refugee and host communities, recognizing their key role as "Agents of Protection". Partners in the Protection Sector are continuously taking their skills and capacities into consideration in the design of programmes to strengthen protection and assistance response mechanisms.

In Jordan, community support committees working in strategic urban, peri-urban and rural areas play an important role in the delivery of protection and assistance. The Protection Volunteers Network in camps play a similar role in enhancing the protection response in a coordinated manner. Community members identify protection needs, help overcome challenges, and actively engage with service providers and local authorities to search for solutions.

Similarly in Lebanon, community outreach members are effective in enhancing refugees' access to protection services, sharing information and addressing needs. In Egypt, psychosocial workers are vital in identifying individuals with protection risks, helping refugees resolve their problems, or referring refugees to the appropriate service providers as needed. This two-way communication with communities provides feedback on the impact of protection programmes and thus helps improve their effectiveness.

Another key component of the community-based protection approach has been to open community centers close to areas with high refugee populations. Most of the activities in these centres are implemented through skilled and competent community members, where they work in various different capacities. These centres that often serve as a service point also allow communities to engage with stakeholders on protection concerns and solutions as well as provide services such as psycho-social support. Moreover, community support programmes have proven to be effective at expanding capacities of locally-available social support systems and thus promoting social cohesion among the host and refugee communities.

Sector Response Summary:



6,435,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
4,632,070 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



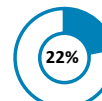
4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



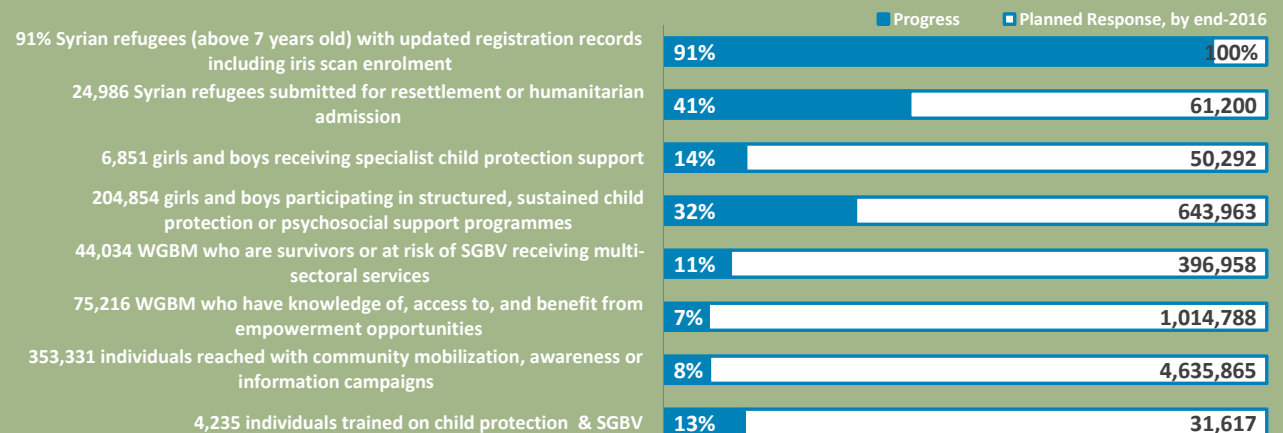
Protection Sector Funding status:



USD 504 million required in 2016
USD 111 million received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Egypt in March 2016.

Over 1,600 farmers supported with training and material for sustainable agriculture production in Lebanon

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, the Food Security Sector reached approximately 306,000 beneficiaries in March, thereby reaching 88 per cent of its planned target. This includes 156,222 people reached in camps, and 149,774 people reached out of camps.

In Lebanon, during the first quarter of 2016, the Food Security Sector assisted up to 691,000 vulnerable individuals with food assistance and agricultural support. Beneficiaries assisted include around 590,800 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (95 per cent) and vouchers. With the aim of promoting food availability and supporting sustainable agricultural production, the Food Security Sector in Lebanon also supported more than 1,628 farmers with training and agriculture inputs for sustainable crop and livestock production. Ninety-five micro-gardens were created in Akkar and Tripoli benefiting more than 460 individuals.

In Jordan, March was the first month since April 2014 where the planned amounts of monthly cash-based transfers were provided to all eligible beneficiaries, increasing the amount received by extremely vulnerable beneficiaries in communities to USD 28 per person. This month, WFP also launched the iris scan payment system in Azraq camp, and partners are now working to streamline processes and monitor the implementation of the new system.

In Iraq, a total of 45,893 Syrian refugees received food assistance in March. In addition, the transition to the SCOPE system was completed in all refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

In Egypt, distributions for the month of March targeted nearly 65,164 beneficiaries. Since the beginning of the year, more than USD 1.5 million were injected into the local economy through vouchers and e-cards.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of Syrian refugees in the five countries in the region rely on critical humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Even with the support provided, evidence from assessments and monitoring reveals a startling deterioration in refugees' food security throughout 2015.

In Jordan, 14 per cent of refugees were food secure compared to 53 per cent in 2015. In Lebanon, moderate food insecurity has doubled since last year, affecting one quarter of refugee households, while the percentage of food secure households has decreased sharply from 25 per cent to 11 per cent.

In Turkey, evidence from a vulnerability assessment found that 16 per cent of refugees not living in Government camps had school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (40 per cent), other strategies included spend savings (20 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (28 per cent). In Egypt, monitoring indicated that 37 per cent of respondents in mid-2015 had already exhausted all their savings.



Syrian refugees at Azraq refugee camp, Jordan, shop for food and groceries at the Salameh mall. © UNHCR/Ivor Prickett

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,840,700 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



Food Security Sector Funding status:



USD 787 million required in 2016
USD 128 million received in 2016



"HEALTHY KITCHENS" INITIATIVE EMPLOYS SYRIAN WOMEN TO PREPARE SCHOOL LUNCHES

As the Syrian conflict entered its sixth year in March 2016, 3RP partners continue to develop innovative programming to address the multi-faceted challenges of this protracted crisis.

WFP's "Healthy Kitchens" project is one such example, providing employment for Syrian women to prepare, cook, and serve healthy school lunches for Syrian children in school.

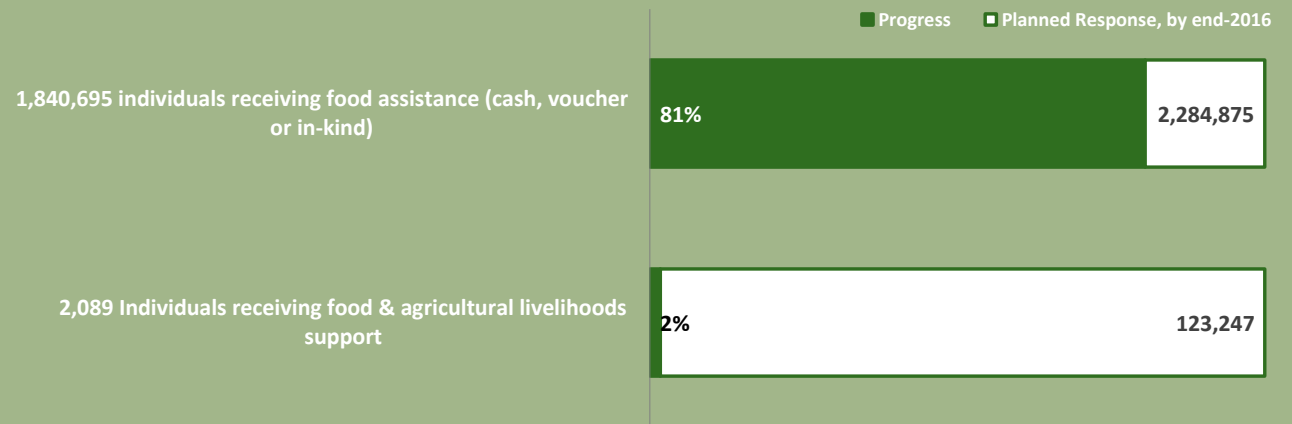
In addition to creating livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Syrian women, the project provides key nutritional support for children while helping to reinforce educational outcomes. Beyond direct support to women and students, the Healthy Kitchens project increases impact by engaging with local supply chains for commodity procurement, strengthening local food production, processing, transport, and distribution while stimulating local economic growth.

The Healthy Kitchens project is currently being piloted in Jordan's refugee camps (Zaatari and Azraq), where over half of the total population are children (around 60,000 children), and an average of 37 per cent of households are headed by women.

The project's pilot phase will employ approximately 200 women to prepare and cook healthy school meals such as fresh cheese and thyme bread (manaqeesh) served with a seasonal vegetable and fruit. These will be provided to over 4,000 students in Zaatari and 1,500 students in Azraq each day.

The Healthy Kitchens project is an example of supporting the complete food supply chain: production, processing, transport, and distribution/retail. By supporting the whole supply chain, the project seeks to build the capacity of both the public and private sectors, ensuring increased economic development at local, national, and regional levels; providing direct and indirect livelihood opportunities; and helping communities strengthen their resilience.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016



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More than 652,000 children enrolled in formal education



Zaatari Camp, Jordan. Chris Herwig/UNICEF

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In March, the Lebanese Government announced that students at public middle and high school levels (grades 9 and 12) of any nationality (including Syrians) are allowed to sit for the official exams for the scholastic year 2015-2016 without presenting transcripts or documentation of earlier schooling. This policy is a step forward in extending equitable rights to education for all students in Lebanon irrespective of their nationality.

Refugee parents of children enrolled in formal public education are increasingly involved in the education of their children. 126 Parents Community groups are active and meeting regularly to discuss and find sustainable solutions within their communities to the challenges they face in sending their children to school and the problems children are facing in their studies.

In Jordan, over 700 Syrian refugee and vulnerable Jordanian children aged 6-12 participated in the graduation ceremonies of Makani centres in Ramtha and Salt. In Azraq camp 3RP partners are increasing their cooperation to ensure a coordinated response to meet the emerging educational needs of children recently arrived children in Village 5. A two-day INEE-MS (Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies - Minimum Standards) training was also conducted, where approximately 29 persons were trained including ESWG sector members and members of the Syrian Refugee Affairs Department (SRAD community police).

In Iraq, 33,438 children are enrolled in formal education, and more than 10,000 received school supplies or are being supported through cash grants. In Erbil, 26 teachers at the Ministry of Education Centre attended an ICT and Science training. The Cash programme for Education in Erbil Governorate conducted its Post Distribution Monitoring in eight different locations.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

There are 1.7 million school age Syrian children in the five 3RP countries. However, only about half of school-age children, are accessing education opportunities. In 2016, Education interventions will prioritize school-age children who are currently out of school and children that receive low quality education services.

To absorb the number of Syrian students and increase response capacities, the public education systems in some of the countries have re-introduced or expanded double shifts in overcrowded schools, thus affecting the quality of education and slowing public education reform. The quality and relevance of education will be improved through professional development of teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centered, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and psychosocial support.

In 2016, the Education Sector called for a significant budget increase for education programme to scale up the response in all areas of education including primary, technical and vocational training and teacher incentives.

ACCELERATED LEARNING PROGRAMME IN LEBANON

At the beginning of 2016, a consultative seminar on Non-Formal Education (NFE) took place in Lebanon to discuss existing opportunities and challenges in the region, and come up with recommendations that create synergies between non-formal and formal education. During this seminar, Non-Formal Education Framework for Lebanon was presented.

One of the parts of the NFE framework is the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) developed by the Centre for Education Research and Development (CERD). The ALP targets children between 7 and 17 years old who have missed two years or more of schooling, and prepares them for (re)integration in formal public education. Three rounds of placement tests have been conducted by CERD to assess the level of competency of the children. Education partners played a significant role in outreach and awareness raising to children, their parents and communities about the programme. By the end of March, 4,427 children were enrolled in ALP. In addition, approximately 390 teachers were trained in the main core academic subjects, class management methodology and the INEE minimum standards for Education in Emergencies.

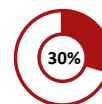
During March, an ALP regional workshop was organized in Beirut bringing together government staff, UN and NGOs who supported the ALP outreach. In addition to a discussion about the ALP 2016 rolling plan, structure and components, Program Management Unit (PMU) and CERD presented ALP updates for 2016 and the way forward. Working groups were formed to draft key recommendations for better harmonization of shared ALP activities in the field.

In addition, to ensure inclusion and coordination with education partners, an Early Childhood Education (ECE) Inception Workshop took place in February in order to build consensus among partners around the process and focus of development of a unified Non-Formal ECE package. Around 30 NGOs and UN agencies attended the workshop consultation, and organizations with on-going programmes targeting (3-5) year olds presented their current and planned programmes.

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
742,880 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region :



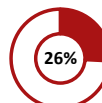
4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



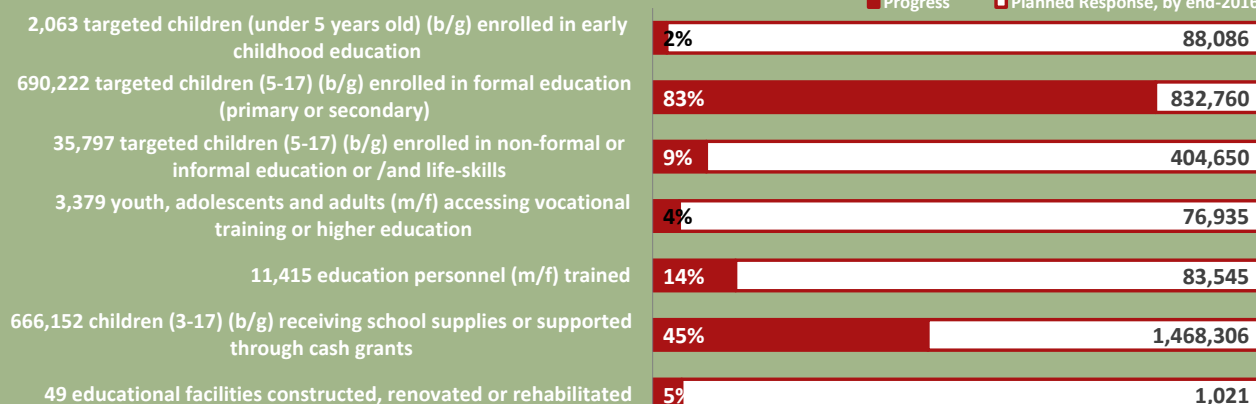
Education Sector Funding status:



USD 638 million required in 2016
USD 164 million received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in March 2016



Health and Nutrition Sector only 25 per cent funded; increased funding required to reach 2016 targets

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

During March, Sector Partners continued to provide much-needed health care to Syrian refugees and other vulnerable population in the 3RP countries. In Turkey, partners provided medical equipments to the field hospital in Suruc camp, which currently hosts some 28,000 Syrian refugees.

So far this year, 3RP partners in Lebanon have provided 406,994 primary health care (PHC) consultations to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese representing 13 per cent of the annual target of 3,204,000 consultations for 2016. An average of 135,000 consultations per month are carried out, the maximum capacity per month. At this rate, only 50 per cent of the annual target will be achieved and as such there is a need for increased number of PHC centres to expand coverage. Furthermore, in regard to medical referral and hospitalization, health partners have been able to support only an average of 5,400 Syrian refugees per month.

In Jordan, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has granted Syrian refugees with free access to Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and family planning services. Refugees must have a valid UNHCR registration card, Ministry of Interior cards and MoH white cards in order to benefit from the services. To meet the rise in demand in health services in Azraq camp due to new arrivals, a number of additional arrangements were made including the setting up of a temporary clinic to screen new arrivals. From 12 March to 1 April, 1,065 health consultations were conducted, of which the majority were for acute health conditions.

In Iraq, a total of 26,853 patient consultations (acute and chronic conditions) were conducted in PHC facilities in refugee camps in the month of March. Major cause remained upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections and urinary tract infection.



Vaccination of new arrivals at Ibrahim Khalil Border point, Duhok. UNHCR/ R. Rasheed

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
770,910 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



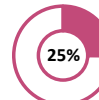
4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



Health Sector Funding status:



USD 296 million required in 2016
USD 74 million received in 2016



3RP PARTNERS PROMOTE VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS AND REINFORCE ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION SERVICES

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illness remains a key 3RP priority. As part of the Health Sector's efforts in boosting routine immunization coverage for measles and polio for children, a number of immunization initiatives were implemented in the 3RP countries during the month of March.

In Lebanon, 293,147 children (96% of the target) were reached as part of a polio vaccination campaign aiming at maintaining Lebanon's polio-free status. As part of the switch from the current trivalent oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) vaccine, partners conducted training on the use of a mobile application for data collection benefitting both health care staff from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and health organizations.

In Jordan, partners supported the MoH in the implementation of a nationwide polio vaccination programme between 27 and 31 March during which over one million children under five years old, including 139,904 Syrian refugees, 939,089 Jordanians and 50,947 children of other nationalities, were vaccinated.

As part of the expanded programme of immunization, 388 children under one year old completed the full course of vaccination in the refugee camps hosting Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (KRI). Furthermore, mobile immunization teams vaccinated 900 children under 15 years against polio and 60 children under 15 years against measles. Some 200 health staff were trained on introduction of new vaccines and immunization services across three governorates of the KRI.

In Egypt, health partners worked closely with the MoH to analyse the coverage data of the first round of Polio National Immunisation Days which took place in February. According to the preliminary results, over 13,000 Syrian children under five years were reached.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

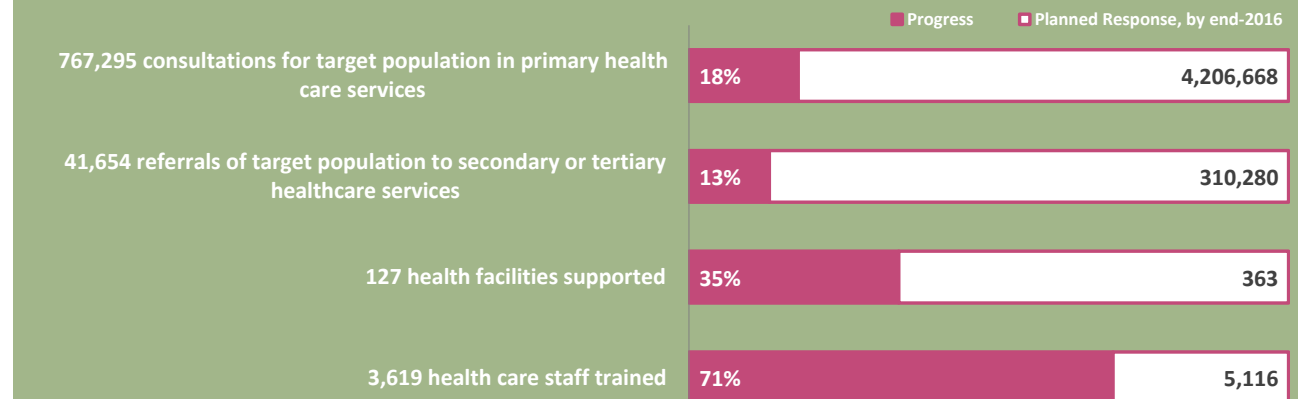
Across the five countries, the sheer demand for health services places enormous strain on public health infrastructure, and has resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment.

Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk of communicable diseases due to overcrowding, substandard housing, limited access to safe water and sanitation and varying degrees of access to primary health care (PHC) services. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea continue to be prevalent among vulnerable communities all year round, but with specific seasonal peaks.

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illness remains a key priority. The need for health and hygiene messaging and proper waste management is also a key focus area.

Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant caseloads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic services and medicine.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016*



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*Progress data not yet received for Turkey in March 2016.



More than 300,000 Syrian households have received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, the Basic Needs Sector continues to provide transportation services to refugees from the camps to city centre. Nearly 1,200 Syrians benefitted from these services in March, enabling them to purchase necessary items not available in camps.

In Lebanon, under the 2015/2016 inter-agency winter support plan, 183,000 households received cash for winter grants and an additional 70,000 households received core relief items such as warm blankets, stoves, and clothing kits. The assistance enabled families to purchase fuel for heating and winter clothing, improve their shelters, and meet additional food requirements. In the first quarter of 2016, 3RP partners also visited an additional 26,000 refugee households to determine their eligibility for cash assistance and profile their cross-sectoral needs (see story to the right).

In Jordan this month, the Basic Needs Working Group continued its collaborative response in providing more than USD 7.9 million worth of regular cash and winterization support to vulnerable beneficiaries from the refugee and host community. The provision of cash and basic needs assistance in Zaatari and Azraq camps also continued.

In Iraq, the final distributions of support for the 2015/2016 winter season took place. Around 215 families in Erbil received kerosene distributions and 915 households in Domiz received stoves. In addition, around 280 newly arrived families received initial basic needs assistance.

In Egypt, a total of 30,710 vulnerable Syrian refugees were assisted through the provision of monthly cash grants in March. In total, more than USD 6 million has been injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2016.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Many Syrian refugees arrive in a desperate condition, their personal belongings, if any, are minimal and basic. The current economic decline, coupled with limited access to sustainable livelihood options, resulting in asset depletion, gradual savings exhaustion and increased debt levels.

3RP partners undertake early planning, preparation, procurement and coordination to deliver an efficient and timely response to millions of Syrian refugees through both CRIs and cash assistance, in order to mitigate negative coping strategies.

Basic needs assistance is provided to eligible families across the region, through ongoing socio-economic assessment, using identification and selection criteria that combine protection, social and economic criteria, to indicate severe vulnerability and required interventions through provision of cash grants to meet their basic needs, and CRIs such as blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, jerry cans and kitchen sets.



Syrian refugees receive assistance in Jordan. © UNHCR

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,530,690 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



Basic Needs Sector Funding status:



USD 763 million required in 2016
USD 94 million received in 2016



REFUGEES IN LEBANON PREFER CASH ASSISTANCE OVER IN-KIND ASSISTANCE, NEW RESEARCH FINDS

In recent research conducted by the Lebanon Cash Consortium, refugee families indicated that they prefer receiving cash over in-kind donations because it makes it possible for them to buy goods of their choice that meet their basic needs. For example, families reported that they are spending more money on food (21 per cent more than before receiving cash assistance), leading to a more diversified dietary intake.

The research also finds that the cash grant helped reduce financial hardship and therefore improve refugees' psychosocial wellbeing and sense of security. As a result, fewer families were forced to resort to debt or coping mechanisms such as withdrawing their children from school.

This confirms that cash assistance is achieving its objective of increasing the purchasing power of families and restoring their dignity by allowing them to prioritize their own needs and resort less to negative alternatives for survival.

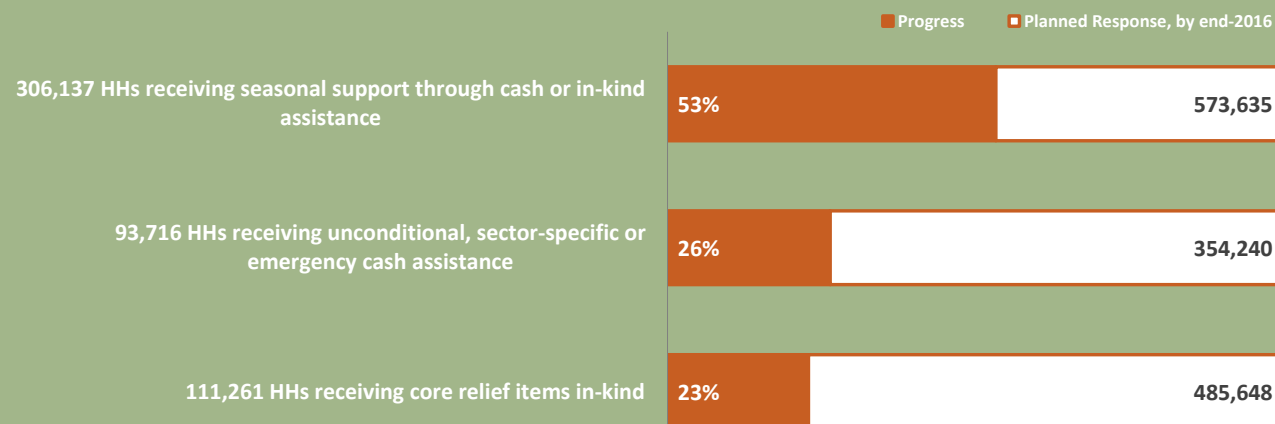
To better capture the economic vulnerability of refugees, profiling and household visits represent a major determinant for targeting assistance.

In Lebanon, the household profiling exercise started in December 2014 and, to date, more than 146,000 Syrian refugee families (almost 60 per cent of the total registered) have been profiled.

As of the end of March, 76,000 households in Lebanon have been identified as poor based on the household visits. Out of these, 44,000 families have been included in the multi-purpose cash assistance. An additional 15,000 families were newly included in cash assistance since the last quarter of 2015, mainly due to partners scaling up their multi-purpose cash programmes.

Full report: [Lebanon Cash Consortium \(LCC\): Impact Evaluation of the Multipurpose Cash Assistance Programme](#)

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016



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More than 21,000 households received shelter assistance across the region so far this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, by the end of March around 35,000 refugees have received kits to weatherproof or insulate their temporary shelters in informal settlements, and more than 100 sites where almost 5,000 refugees reside were improved against floods or other risks. Some types of assistance that were used to respond to the high influx in the first years of the crisis are now limited, like the costly management of the remaining 1,500 Collective Centres in environments that are challenged by reactions of the host communities. Also 1,100 vulnerable refugees benefited from Cash for Rent to cover exceptional short term rent costs.

Whilst the assistance of the shelter needs in the Informal Settlements is quite likely to reach the targets set for 2016 (as in 2015), the quantity of substandard buildings has not been equally supported. A total number of 14,000 refugees received support enabling them to weatherproof their shelters, and around 16,500 benefited from shelter rehabilitation, reflecting 11 per cent of the targets.

In Jordan, the restructuring of Zaatari camp is now complete in all districts, as well as the asphalt road construction is now finalized, outside of camps, a total of 3,299 Syrian refugees benefited from conditional cash for rent assistance during the first three months of 2016, and a total of 100 housing units were completed in unfinished buildings and a further 66 shelters were upgraded.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now 19,968 shelter units, of which 15,777 (81 per cent) are now finalized (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and more than 14,000 occupied (about 69,000 individuals).

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The large majority of Syrian refugees live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. The high demand for shelter, to which the local and national housing markets have not been able to adjust, has led to housing shortages and an increase in rental prices, affecting host communities and refugees alike.

With vulnerability levels on the rise, many refugees cannot pay for adequate accommodation and live in substandard shelter conditions, in informal settlements or unfinished structures. These include homes with leaking roofs or plastic sheets in place of windows or with no running water or toilet.

Refugees living in camps need protection against the elements, sufficient housing space for families and a sense of privacy and security. More durable shelter options continue to be required to adjust to the protracted nature of the displacement.

The Shelter Sector, which is active in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, aims at ensuring sustainable and appropriate access to shelter and infrastructure for refugees and host community members. Sector partners will focus on the availability, affordability and quality of shelter and on improving security of tenure in a holistic manner, addressing both the short- and long-term shelter needs of the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host communities.



Haneen, 16 yrs old in the doorway of her family caravan, Zaatari.

UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
106,200 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



Shelter Sector Funding status:



USD 152 million required in 2016
USD 79 million received in 2016



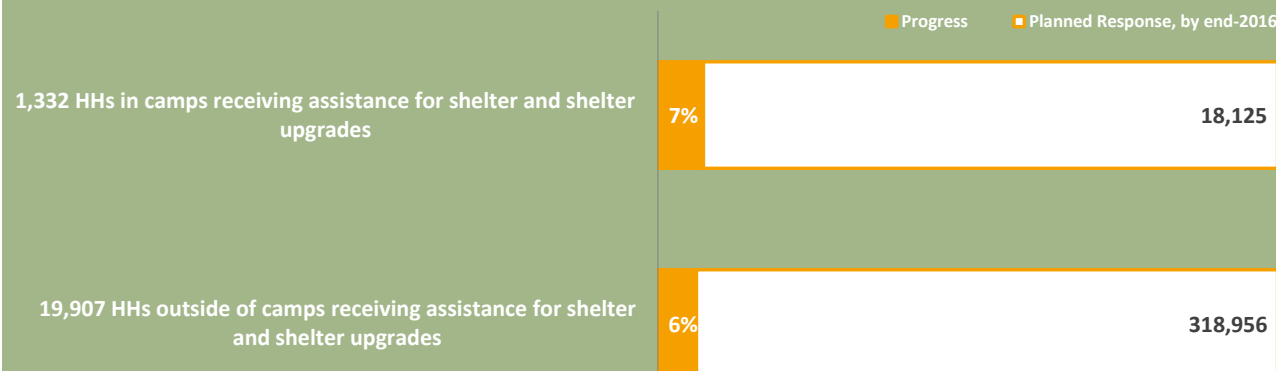
ANALYSIS: SHELTER SITUATION IN LEBANON

The geographical distribution of the displaced population in Lebanon was tracked through updated mapping and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS). It underlined the relevance of the LCRP targeting priorities. The eviction movements and the relocation of displaced people in informal settlements (IS) led to a remarkable 30 per cent increase in the number of IS for the same total figures, as the displaced population tends now to live in smaller sites believing that this might decrease eviction risks.

This increased number of scattered vulnerable and flood prone sites, challenges logistics and increases the costs of the shelter assistance to the displaced Syrians living in IS. The Shelter Working Groups in the Bekaa and the North assessed the needs to improve the access, drainage and infrastructure in these IS. The Shelter Sector's technical guidelines for site improvement were amended to cover such needs both in the larger, and the smaller settlements with less than 20 families per site. Technical guidelines to reduce the risk and respond better to fires were drafted in collaboration with Collective Site Management and Coordination (CSMC) partners and civil defence.

Whilst the number of registered Syrian refugees continues to hover around 1.1 million, RAIS shows an increase of the socio-economically severely or highly vulnerable families, which in turn impacts the shelter conditions of fragile families with diminishing abilities to cover their shelter needs. Therefore, and even taking account of the ongoing shelter assistance, the actual data show that the total number of displaced Syrians living in substandard or overcrowded shelters, and in poor urban neighbourhoods has increased, especially in areas where the refugees now move in search for income opportunities (increasingly in Mount Lebanon). Shelter needs are now further stretching to urban areas in and around the major cities. In reference to the latest RAIS data, now more than 9 per cent of the refugee population live in extremely overcrowded shelters, mostly in urban areas where home-owners increase the rent costs by splitting apartments to small units shared by several families who are forced to jointly contribute to cover the high rent costs, even for substandard buildings.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 March 2016.



566,000 people supported with improved access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services, but still falling short of target



Eight years old Murad uses WASH facilities in the school in Akre refugee camp, in Dahuk Governorate in Iraq. UNICEF/Iraq 2016/Anmar

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

With only 18 per cent of the target beneficiaries reached with improved access to appropriate sanitation facilities this year, Sector Partners in March continued improving sanitation facilities both in the camps and host communities in the 3RP countries, with a focus on more sustainable solutions.

In Lebanon, limited progress has been made in providing needed solid waste management systems with 165,298 people reached so far this year, which is only 8 per cent of the total target for 2016. Considering the compounding effect of the solid waste crisis and the growing concern of major implications on public health including the spread of vectors, partners are active in raising awareness, providing support to the municipalities in terms of capacity building, provision of trucks and bins, and rehabilitation of dumpsite areas. Partners are also identifying ways to support the Ministry of Environment in the planning and monitoring of integrated solid waste management interventions.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to 116,143 people in camps, which included the daily provision of an average of over 3.84 million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.45 million litres of wastewater, and 688 m3 of solid waste, as well as the dissemination of key WASH messages.

Across Iraq, 96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. Over 1,000 Syrian refugees and host community members living in out-of-camp areas benefited from access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand of water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

In the refugee camps of Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment has been made in long-term piped networks and water management systems during 2015 to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

2016 will be a year of transition in terms of handover of the services, gradually and partly, to local governments. However, as the establishment of these systems is a major infrastructure undertaking, water trucking and desludging continues in several camps particularly where water yields are insufficient, in transit areas and in areas with high water salinity. WASH Sector partners are focused on improving other services in camps including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation.

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES INITIATED TO PREPARE FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Across the region, efficient use and conservation of water remains a priority particularly as the hot summer months begin. In Lebanon, WASH Partners worked closely with municipalities to improve water supply and sanitation infrastructure, such as repairing drainage systems, distributing hygiene items, and promoting awareness through hygiene sessions. In March, partners completed four projects in the Bekaa Governorate, installing more than 20 kilometres of pipes, serving 15,000 Syrian refugees and 17,000 Lebanese with better access to safe water. These projects are part of the total of 36 projects that are being implemented to support more than 250,000 Lebanese and 100,000 Syrian refugees with clean and safe water across the country.

Recognizing the importance of water conservation in Jordan, partners organized numerous activities involving children and adults in camps and host communities to commemorate the World Water Day. In Azraq, adequate WASH facilities were installed in some areas to accommodate new arrivals, and these facilities have been incorporated into the delivery schedules for water, solid waste collection, as well as waste water. In Zaatari, significant improvement in waste water treatment was achieved in March. Approximately 90 per cent of the waste water generated in the camp was treated at the internal waste water treatment plant and only 10 per cent was transported to the external municipal treatment plant. In host communities, partners are piloting a water reuse project with the Ministry of Education.

In Iraq, Sector Partners are preparing for a mass information campaign on the efficient use of water and improvements to the water supply networks are being carried out in all the camps across the country. In Erbil Governorate, all the camps now have a completed water supply network and routine repairs and maintenance works are being conducted to keep water networks and sanitation facilities operational. The reductions in water supply in the camps during the winter months, have been restored with more stable public power supply in March.

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
566,370 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



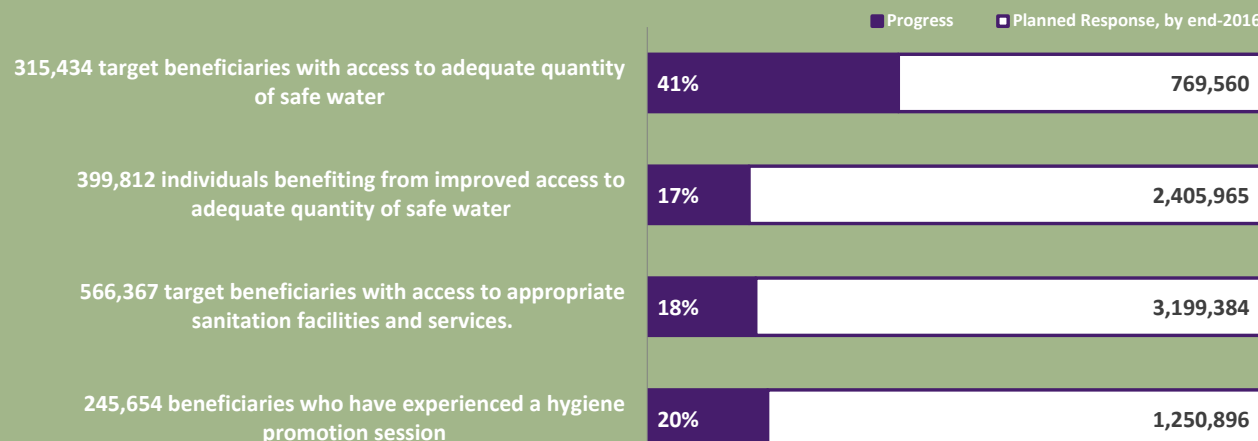
WASH Sector Funding status:



USD 361 million required in 2016
USD 100 million received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016



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251 cadasters in Lebanon identified as vulnerable, while Social Cohesion partners have set up good basis to reach 2016 targets

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

In Lebanon, partners have achieved more results in terms of activities related to local economic development in the first quarter of 2015 than in all of 2015 combined. The Livelihoods Sector has already provided support to 180 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives through in kind and cash-grants of a cumulated value of USD 340,000 (compared to 164 businesses supported with USD 200,000 in 2015).

In parallel, partners are working in Akkar and Bekaa to upgrade key value chains, working from the production stage of a product till the final consumer. Eleven interventions have been implemented, compared to only three in 2015. The Sector reached 4,371 beneficiaries in total this quarter, primarily through employability support and labour-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation

In Turkey, Livelihoods partners procured equipment to improve the delivery capacity of several Government Vocational Educational Training (VET) Centres (VET) in provinces hosting large numbers of refugees. This will help maximize Livelihoods support to Syrians and vulnerable Turkish communities.

Activities this month also included workshops to promote awareness of the new regulation that gives registered refugees the right to work permits for formal employment. A total of 1,314 male and female Syrian and Turkish beneficiaries gained Livelihoods and Income Generating training that included: Textiles, Arc Welding, Glass Bead making, and Turkish Language skills for Syrian refugees.

In Egypt, 3RP partners established an online job offer referral platform to share employment opportunities open to refugee populations and carried out livelihoods training for some 714 people in areas of soft skills and job readiness to enhance their employability. There have been discussions on methods to ensure safe employment and safeguards for refugee employment, considering that the majority of employment opportunities are restricted to the informal sector in Egypt.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Expanding access to livelihoods is central to resilience-building. In 2016, the livelihood and social cohesion sector will target around 770,100 refugees and vulnerable host community members with a range of interventions to expand opportunities to cope with, recover from and transform in response to crisis, as well as improve access to and quality of service delivery. Assessed in financial terms, this sector makes up 10 per cent, or USD 477 million of the resources required to implement the 3RP in 2016.

3RP partners will work together with the private sector and national Governments to determine how best to create livelihood opportunities for women and men that fill gaps within labour markets and contribute to the establishment of new enterprises, rather than fostering competition for jobs and driving down wages.

Overall objectives for the livelihoods and social cohesion/stabilization sector in the five 3RP countries include creating the necessary conditions and environment for job creation while enhancing existing systems and promoting social cohesion and community integration initiatives at the community and municipal levels. With expanded livelihood opportunities, affected households will be better able to contribute to local economies and move towards self-sufficiency.



Syrian Refugee in Turkey. UNHCR/ Emrah Gurel

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
6,430 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,765,000 currently registered



Livelihoods Sector Funding status:



USD 687 million required in 2016
USD 26 million received in 2016



PROGRESS LEBANON'S SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR

Social Stability partners in Lebanon have established a good basis for the sector to reach its 2016 target of providing support to key institutions and local stakeholders in all most vulnerable cadastres. Interventions are already ongoing in 165 out of the 251 vulnerable municipalities.

Partners have facilitated 72 local participatory processes, engaging municipalities and community representatives to identify priority needs. Over 2,000 people, 30 per cent of whom are women, have participated in these processes so far this year.

The Sector has reviewed conflict mitigation mechanisms and local dialogue forums set up in the past two years. Some 65 conflict mitigation mechanisms have been set up by 10 different partners, covering nearly 100 municipalities, providing a local forum/committee to support municipalities on community outreach, mediation, and project identification. In Lebanon's Wadi Khaled, this support helped eight municipalities to agree on forming a new Union of Municipality to improve not only their response to the current crisis, but also the long-term development prospects of the area.

An evaluation of 11 such mechanisms recommended continuing such initiatives, emphasizing the need to integrate protection and service delivery within such projects and to work on linkages with other actors from the inception stage. The Sector has established 12 new mechanisms this year, aiming to establish at least 32 more of these mechanisms by the end of 2016. The Sector will reach out to other sectors (Protection, Energy & Water) sectors gradually to facilitate linkages between different community mobilization initiatives.

A new focus of the Sector for this year, which is already well developed, is to support central level institutions' presence and role at the community level. Four of the eight governors' offices are receiving support on coordination to better enable them to engage with the crisis response partners.

Eighty-five youth peacebuilding initiatives (out of 251) were implemented so far in 2016, with around 1,576 youth participations in these initiatives.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 2016 *

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
2,301 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities	1%	282,414
65 community support projects implemented	1%	5,178
4,129 people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services	3%	153,106

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* Progress data not yet received for Iraq in March 2016.