

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2016 - 2017

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Mid-Year Report

June 2016



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria Crisis brings together more than 200 partners in a coordinated, region-wide response to assist Syrian refugees and the communities hosting them.

The 3RP is comprised of country chapters developed under the leadership of national authorities with support from the United Nations and NGOs in each country. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) in their entirety are the 3RP chapters for those countries, while there are 3RP country chapters for Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

At the regional level, the plan comprises two interconnected components:

- the Refugee Component which addresses protection and assistance needs of refugees in camps, settlements and local communities in all sectors and strengthens community-based protection through support for communal services in affected communities; and
- the Resilience Component which addresses the resilience and stabilization needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors, builds the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems, strengthens the ability of governments to lead the crisis response, and provides technical and policy support to advance national responses.

This Mid-Year Report outlines the changes in context since the 3RP 2016 Plan was released at the start of 2016 and the plans to respond and adapt to those changes. It contains data on progress against response targets and funding levels through to the end of May 2016, and notes the negative impacts of funding gaps on the delivery of assistance to refugees and host communities.

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CONTENTS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW	4
CONTINUED NEEDS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION	4
VULNERABILITIES ON THE INCREASE	4
HOST GOVERNMENTS CONTINUE TO BEAR THE BURDEN	4
ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS INCREASING, BUT MORE SUPPORT NEEDED	5
FUNDING NOT KEEPING UP WITH NEEDS	5
UNDERFUNDING IMPACTS DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE	6
MID YEAR REVISIONS	9
POPULATION PLANNING	9
FUNDING REVISIONS	9
MID-YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS	10
OUTCOMES OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE	11
REGIONAL SECTOR UPDATES	14
 PROTECTION	16
 FOOD SECURITY	19
 EDUCATION	23
 HEALTH AND NUTRITION	26
 BASIC NEEDS	28
 SHELTER	30
 WASH	32
 LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION	34
COUNTRY UPDATES	38
TURKEY.....	40
LEBANON	43
JORDAN	45
IRAQ	48
EGYPT	50

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

CONTINUED NEEDS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

After five and a half years of conflict, the situation in Syria is worsening: there is increased fighting and violence on the ground and no clear road map to peace. Displacement continues inside Syria, with some 6.5 million people displaced, including populations stranded near border areas in the north and south of the country.

Despite worsening violence and internal displacement in Syria, the registered Syrian refugee population in the region has grown at only half the rate of 2015. Almost a quarter of a million refugees were registered in the first five months of 2016, but most of this increase was due to the registration of Syrians already in Turkey, illustrating the ongoing management of borders.

In this context, 3RP partners call for the protection of civilians in Syria and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in line with international humanitarian law as well as their admission to safety in the neighbouring countries.

VULNERABILITIES ON THE INCREASE

In some countries where refugees have found safety, they still face difficulties in accessing services, impacting their ability to provide food, housing, health and trauma care, and other basic needs for their families. They are increasingly exhausting their savings and resources and are falling further into poverty.

Already, the average debt held by refugee households in Lebanon has increased from USD 850 to USD 990 over the first quarter of 2016, and 70 per cent of households are below the poverty line, up from 50 per cent in 2014. In Jordan, 90 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in urban areas now fall below the national poverty line, while over 67 per cent of families are living in debt, owing on average USD 818 including unpaid rent. Meanwhile, in Egypt, almost 62,000 refugees are in situations of severe vulnerability, living on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Within the wider Syria crisis, Palestine refugees are particularly vulnerable. It is estimated that 110,000 have fled from Syria, including 42,000 to Lebanon, 16,000 to Jordan, small numbers to Gaza and Egypt, and around 50,000 outside the region. Many have irregular status and are at risk of refoulement and other protection risks.

It is vital that the humanitarian response is fully funded so that assistance can be provided to all of those in need, to help arrest the slide toward poverty and negative coping mechanisms.

HOST GOVERNMENTS CONTINUE TO BEAR THE BURDEN

Host governments and communities continue to bear the burden of the political, economic, social and security spillovers of the conflict. The large increase in population since the Syria crisis began is putting public institutions under extreme pressure to deliver basic services to an increasingly high number of vulnerable people. In a context of shrinking national resources, this is testing the limits of infrastructure and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.

3RP partners call upon the international community to support neighbouring States who are providing an enormous global good and bearing the financial and social costs of the refugee crisis.

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS INCREASING, BUT MORE SUPPORT NEEDED

At the London Conference in February 2016, the governments of Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan agreed to compacts which contained notable commitments in the areas of education and livelihoods. Five months on, there are some promising signs.

In livelihoods, Jordan issued 11,500 work permits to Syrians between April and mid-June, while a pilot project has been agreed for 4,000 Syrian refugees in the garment and agriculture sectors. In Turkey, a regulation of 15 January allows Syrian refugees to work and be paid minimum wage, and 3RP partners are working with authorities on information and outreach campaigns to raise awareness of the availability of work permits. In Lebanon, the Government has committed to review and facilitate the streamlining of existing regulatory frameworks related to legal stay conditions. This review also seeks to facilitate access of Syrians to the job market in certain sectors, such as agriculture, construction and other labour intensive sectors, by waiving the pledge not to work.

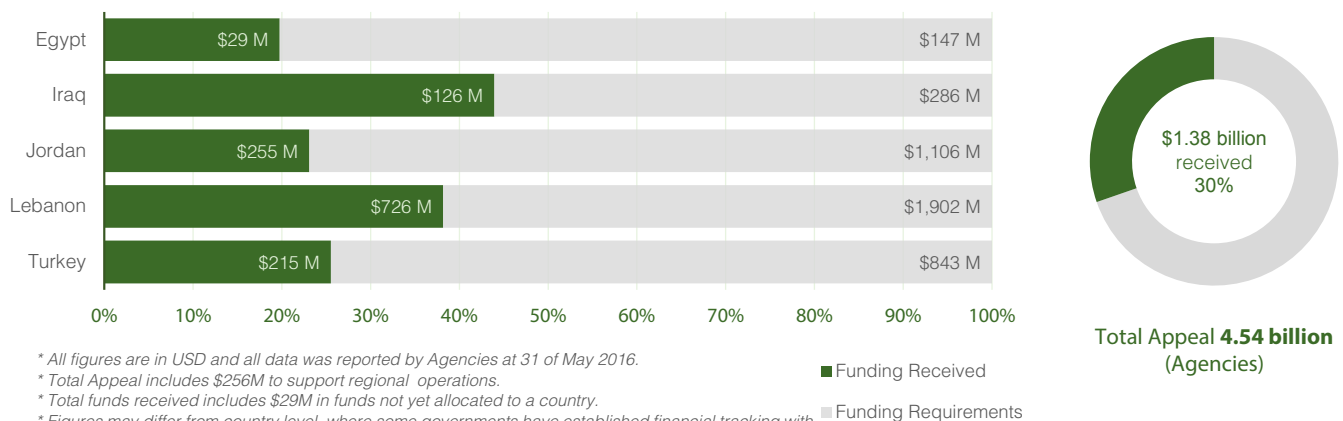
Such progress on policy and regulation change by the host countries needs to be matched by reinvigorated funding and other international support of the kind committed in London to expand support to host governments and municipalities in the areas of infrastructure, services and budget support. Solidarity and responsibility-sharing with frontline States should always be on the top of the agenda.

FUNDING NOT KEEPING UP WITH NEEDS

The London Conference overall raised USD 11.22 billion in pledges for the Syria Crisis (the most ever on a single day for a single crisis), including multi-year funding from 2016-2020. The number of donors providing multi-year pledges rose from just two in the previous year to 17 at the London Conference, an important step in the direction of providing predictable funding for protracted crises.

Of this, some USD 5.86 billion in pledges were made toward the 3RP and HRP for 2016 alone. If fulfilled, these pledges would be enough to fund 76 per cent of the interagency (United Nations and NGO) appeal for the two plans.

Unfortunately, the disbursement of these generous pledges to 3RP partners has been slow, with only USD 1.38 billion (or 30 per cent of the revised interagency requirements of the 3RP) actually received as of 31 May 2016.



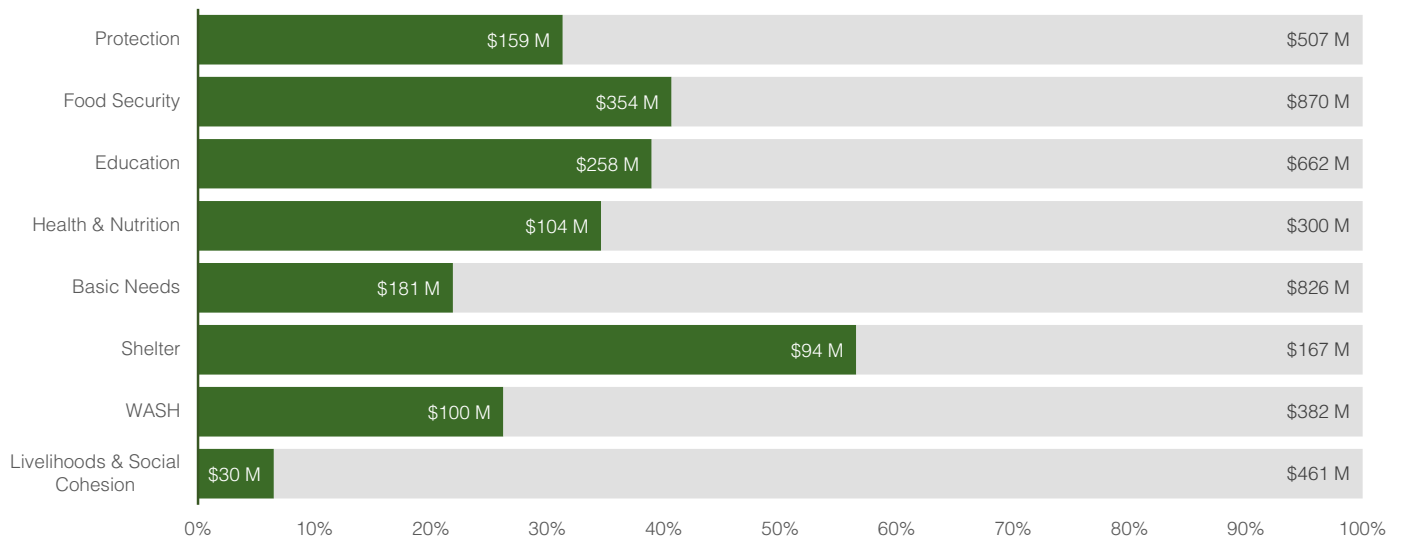
* All figures are in USD and all data was reported by Agencies at 31 of May 2016.
 * Total Appeal includes \$256M to support regional operations.
 * Total funds received includes \$29M in funds not yet allocated to a country.
 * Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking with different criteria and definitions.
 * The total Inter-Agency Response of USD 4,539,342,336 reflects the the amount being appealed for United Nations agencies and NGOs, and which will be tracked by the 3RP financial tracking system.
 * The Jordan figure refers to the United Nations and NGO Inter-Agency appeal in areas where they can leverage funding sources not available to the government, and where these agencies have a comparative advantage.
 * The Lebanon figure is an estimate of United Nations and NGO appeals targets in support of the LCRP.

3RP partners acknowledge that while some major pledges - such as those made to the food security sector - have not yet been disbursed, they have allowed better planning and restoration of levels of assistance in that sector. Notwithstanding, 3RP partners overall are appealing to donors to provide disbursement of their pledges as soon as possible, so agencies across all sectors and countries can better plan interventions, allocate resources and provide consistent and predicable assistance to beneficiaries.

It is now vital that all pledges are disbursed as soon as possible so that the negative impacts of underfunding on refugees and host community members can be alleviated.

UNDERFUNDING IMPACTS DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE

While some sectors are relatively better funded than others, underfunding is undermining the ability of 3RP programming to mitigate further impoverishment of refugees and host communities and to stem the protection risks associated with increasing poverty. Diminished livelihoods programming will mean that families contending with extreme socio-economic vulnerability will continue to struggle with burgeoning indebtedness and rising living costs - factors which exert increasing pressures to undertake negative coping strategies.

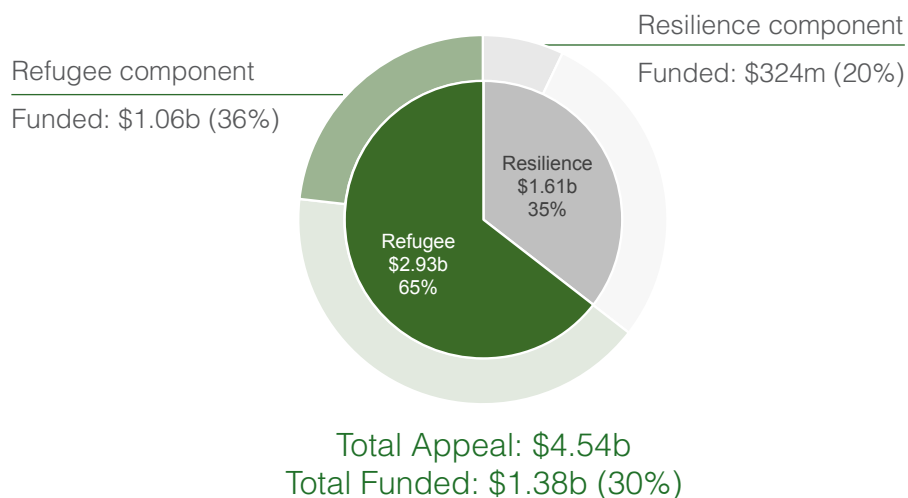


* All figures are in USD and all data was reported by Agencies at 31 of May 2016.

* Excludes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

* Sector configurations may vary at the country level.

■ Funding Received ■ Funding Requirements



Examples of the impacts of underfunding across the region:

PROTECTION

- Without full funding through to the end of 2016, Protection partners will not be able to meet their targets for identifying and providing services to vulnerable refugees, including in relation to child protection, prevention of and response to SGBV, and psycho-social services (PSS) for survivors of violence and those at risk.
- Investments in community outreach and community-based protection and the provision of legal aid, including in relation to birth and marriage registration and arrest and detention, will be compromised.
- In the example of Lebanon, 20,000 refugees will be unable to receive individual legal counseling and assistance, while 9,000 individuals with specific protection needs, including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities, will not be supported.

FOOD SECURITY

- While generous pledges have seen food assistance levels restored in 2016 in anticipation of funds being received, it is vital that pledges are confirmed to ensure that critical food assistance is sustained.
- During the periods of 2015 when cuts to food assistance were in place in Lebanon, there were increases in households with poor or borderline food consumption as well as peaks in the adoption of negative coping strategies such as pulling children out of school.
- In Egypt, among those excluded from assistance in 2015, the number with an acceptable food consumption score decreased by almost one-third from 91 to 62 per cent.

EDUCATION

- As of April 2016, there were more than 916,000 (or 56 per cent of) school-age Syrian children out-of-school across the region: a nine percentage point increase in the rate of out-of-school children compared to December 2015.
- While an increase in population of refugee children and lower levels of access to non-formal education across the region contribute to this increase, to facilitate increased access to education by Syrian children for the school year 2016/17, funding needs to be of adequate volume as soon as possible.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Lack of funding means that services in urban areas will continue to be overburdened, impacting quality and availability for refugees and host communities.
- In total across the region, without full funding through to the end of the year, at least 10,500 families will not access secondary and tertiary health care.
- In Lebanon, insufficient funding will compromise vulnerable refugees' access to primary health care as a limited number would receive financial support (the most prevalent type being cost sharing) to cover cost of medical consultations including mental health, lab tests or drugs.

BASIC NEEDS

- In Lebanon, according to the VASyr, 52 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in need of cash assistance, however only 17 per cent have been assisted to date. Only 72 out of 20,000 prioritized extremely vulnerable Lebanese households have been assisted under the National Poverty Targeting Programme.
- In Egypt, over 8,500 individuals were not reached with monthly cash grants due to funding shortfalls.
- In total across the region, without full funding to the end of the year, at least 179,000 families will not receive monthly and seasonal cash assistance, while 270,000 families will not receive regular and seasonal Core Relief Items.



SHELTER

- In Lebanon, over 55 per cent of Syrian refugees live under substandard conditions in informal settlements, overcrowded buildings, and densely populated poor neighbourhoods. Those who cannot be reached with assistance will remain living in deteriorating conditions, subject to health and protection risks, suffering from overcrowding, within an environment of increased tension with host communities.
- In Iraq, due to the lack of funds, the shelter sector has not been able to address the growing needs in the out of camp refugee population such as upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support for community infrastructure.
- In total across the region, without full funding through to the end of the year, at least 35,000 families will not be provided with shelters, shelter kits and maintenance for those living in the most insecure dwellings.



WASH

- In Jordan, 70 per cent of the population receives less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day.
- In Lebanon, over 50 per cent of the transmission and distribution networks are in severe need of rehabilitation and are unable to bear additional pressure. Wastewater treatment facilities are lacking and solid waste management infrastructure is missing.
- In camps in Iraq, the prohibitively high cost of installing systems for safe final treatment of waste water means that high frequency and inefficient desludging continues.



LIVELIHOODS

- Underfunding is severely compromising efforts by 3RP partners to help a target of 282,000 individuals, including refugees and members of impacted communities, to benefit directly from wage employment opportunities in 2016.
- Lack of international funding support will hamper the achievement of the London Compact commitments of Lebanon, including the need to create job opportunities through investments at municipal level and temporary employment programmes in Lebanon.
- In Jordan, while accelerating the implementation of the Jordan Compact is crucial, it is equally important to ensure that the interventions to enhance social cohesion and to address the structural issues of labour market re well-resourced, with the private sector as a catalyst for growth.
- In Turkey, if underfunding continues it will not be possible to extend vocational skills training, basic life skills and employment support skills for Syrian refugees in need living under Temporary Protection, as well as support vulnerable Turkish host communities.
- Across the region, activities to localize resilience will be compromised, including investment in sustainable livelihoods, job creation targets and support to local and national knowledge, capacities and resources.
- Scaled up support is needed to strengthen national efforts to support vulnerable groups, especially youth. In Jordan, this can be achieved by support to rapid response activities through the established community cohesion grant mechanism.

MID YEAR REVISIONS

POPULATION PLANNING

Although the overall population of 4.84 million registered Syrian refugees already exceeds the 3RP 2016 planning figure, given that there are ongoing verification exercises across the region which may offset the increases from further new arrivals and new registrations, 3RP partners are making only relatively minor amendments to the refugee planning figures at this time.

Country	Registered Syrian Refugees* (31/05/2016)	Original	Revised	Members of Impacted Communities (Direct Beneficiaries)
		Projected Registered Syrian Refugees by Dec 2016	Projected Registered Syrian Refugees by Dec 2016	
Egypt	117,702	107,000	110,000	1,200,000
Iraq	247,339	250,000	250,000	100,000
Jordan	655,217	630,000	630,000	824,000
Lebanon	1,048,275	950,000	1,000,000	1,268,000
Turkey	2,743,497	2,750,000	2,750,000	565,000
Total	4,841,305	4,687,000	4,740,000	3,957,000

* Regional total of 4,841,305 registered Syrian refugees on 31 May 2016 includes 29,275 refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa.

FUNDING REVISIONS

In Turkey, there have been revisions to the appeal published in December 2015 to reflect changing contexts and updated information. Reflecting the ambitious investments flowing from the London Conference, particularly in the Education Sector, 3RP partners have revised the overall country appeal upward to USD 842.9 million.

In Iraq, revisions to take into account changes in context have seen a reduction in the interagency 3RP budget of USD 12.69 million.

In Lebanon, the finalization of partner budgets under the inter-agency appeal in February brought about a final inter-agency appeal figure of USD 1.9 billion.

The 3RP inter-agency appeals in Jordan and Egypt are unchanged. The regional level inter-agency appeal is being reduced by some USD 179 million, leaving the overall inter-agency appeal at USD 4.54 billion.

Inter-Agency Funding Requirements (USD) in support of Country Plans 2016*

	Total 2016 Original Appeal	Total 2016 Revised Appeal
Egypt	146,578,016	146,578,016
Iraq	298,323,635	285,633,934
Jordan (JRP)**	1,105,517,045	1,105,517,045
Lebanon (LCRP)***	1,759,092,971	1,902,410,103
Turkey	806,983,100	842,928,806
Regional	435,537,270	256,274,432
Total	4,552,032,037	4,539,342,336

Explanatory Notes:

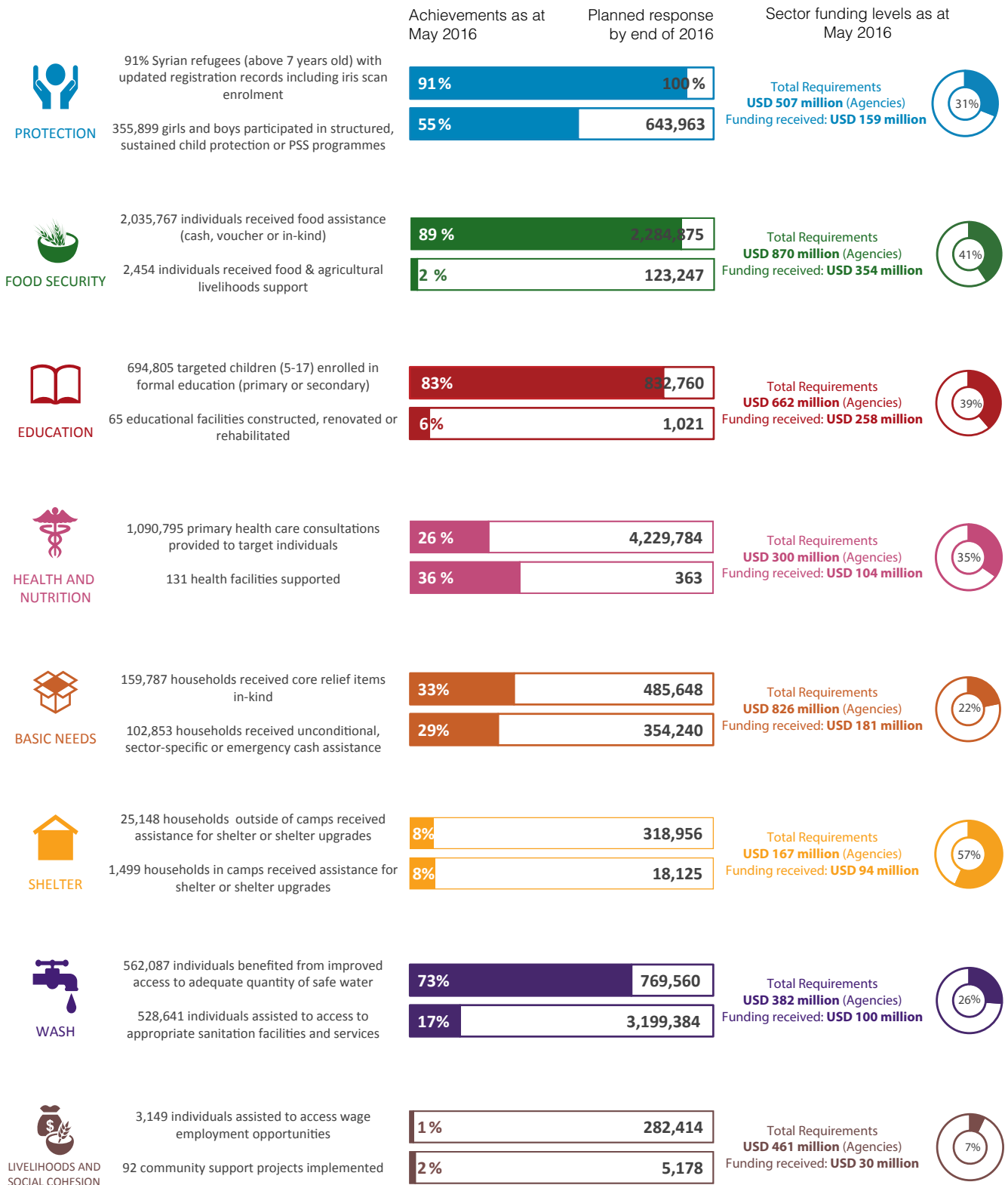
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*** The Lebanon figure is an estimate of United Nations and NGO appeal targets in support of the LCRP.

MID-YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS

Notwithstanding the shortage of funds, 3RP partners are working hard across the region toward the 2016 targets for assistance across the region.



*Education Sector indicator figures are as of end of April 2016

OUTCOMES OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE

In addition to the generous funding pledges, the London Conference brought to the fore a range of important policy and structural issues which support the 3RP's strategic approach to the Syria crisis:

New faces, new voices. The London Conference brought a new blend of partnerships, involving traditional and non-traditional donors, governments of the region, international financial institutions, philanthropists, the private sector, and a wide range of national and international NGOs. Jordan especially stressed the inclusion of the private sector in the crisis response, which was thoroughly discussed at a dedicated side event hosted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) the day before.

Leveraging development resources. Complementing humanitarian efforts has also implied a more active involvement of development banks and financial institutions. In this context, EBRD announced a plan to support refugee-hosting countries with assistance packages that include technical assistance, micro-lending and direct financing in the amount of USD 546 million (of which USD 109 million is a grant). The World Bank plans to triple its support to USD 20 billion for the next five years (USD 200 million of which is highly concessional), while the European Investment Bank (EIB) plans to lend over USD 15.8 billion in its ten Mediterranean partner countries as well as in Turkey during the same period. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) plans to loan USD 3 billion (USD 60 million highly concessional) and concessional loans announced by bilateral donors sum up to USD 1.3 billion.

Enhancing financial predictability. Financial predictability is a key feature in the new generation of aid architecture for protracted crises. The London Conference represented an important step in that direction with an increasing number of multi-year pledges. While in the previous year only the European Commission and Germany made multi-year pledges, now Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, and the UK have announced multi-year support, in some cases until 2020.

Policy transformation. The London Conference introduced a new formula of "commitments for policy change"; Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey committed to open up their labour markets and increase economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. In turn, participants agreed to support host countries in areas such as preferential access to external markets, including revision of tariffs, access to concessional financing and increased external support for public and private sector job creation. In turn, leading private sector partners committed to support these efforts, and help bring new investment to generate decent jobs.

Jobs bring sustainability; education brings hope. The resilience-building themes of livelihoods and education were central to the London Conference agenda. Co-hosts estimated that up to 1.1 million jobs could be created for refugees from Syria and host country citizens in the region by 2018. The "Partnership for Prospect" (P4P), a new fund for livelihoods managed by KfW, with an initial allocation of EUR 200 million from Germany, illustrates the new set of priorities. P4P aims to create 500,000 jobs in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq. Another commitment was to provide access to quality schooling for all refugee children, IDP children and vulnerable children in host communities approximately 3.8 million girls and boys overall.



CALL TO ACTION: 3RP PARTNERS EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The Co-Host Declaration of the Supporting Syria and Region Conference confirmed that the event "not only generated financial commitments, but ensured that we take a new approach to how the international community responds to protracted crises." This is consistent with the outcome of the Resilience Development Forum, and the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA). Furthermore, the Co-Host Declaration stressed that the "lack of economic opportunity is damaging for refugees and their host communities. We welcome the bold commitment of host governments to open up their labour markets to refugees, alongside their determined efforts to create new jobs for their own populations, and to improve regulation and the investment climate in their countries". Participants agreed (i) to grant access to external markets, access to concessional financing and increased external support for public and private sector job creation; (ii) donors will support employment creation programs, such as the 'P4P initiative'; (iii) leading private sector partners bring new investment that will create jobs and decent work. An estimated 1.1 million jobs will be created for refugees from Syria and host country citizens in the region by 2018. To achieve this requires new and innovative partners, consistent with the key actions in the DSRA, confirming:

- Increase synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches
- Prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations
- Reinforce, don't replace, local capacities
- Generate new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency
- Safeguard social cohesion to foster resilience and cooperation

The DSRA - as a new set of strategic commitments - is intended to broaden the partnership platform, strengthen national planning processes, re-invigorate a more robust resilience response and sustain the paradigm shift initiated in the 3RP.

The 3RP partners will continue to strengthen the livelihoods of the communities as well as provide support to governments in the region most impacted by the Syrian crisis, through interventions that increase the employability and economic opportunities of the Syrians and vulnerable members of host communities.

In this light, the DSRA calls for new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency. Resilience is an inclusive undertaking that requires a wide range of stakeholders and the establishment of innovative partnerships. Such partnerships may involve diaspora groups, the private sector, civil society, national governments, humanitarian and development agencies (including non-governmental organizations), donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), and affected communities themselves. New partnerships entail risk, though they also can pave the way for more relevance, effective, and cost-effective responses.



Lebanon / UNDP / Dalila Khamissy

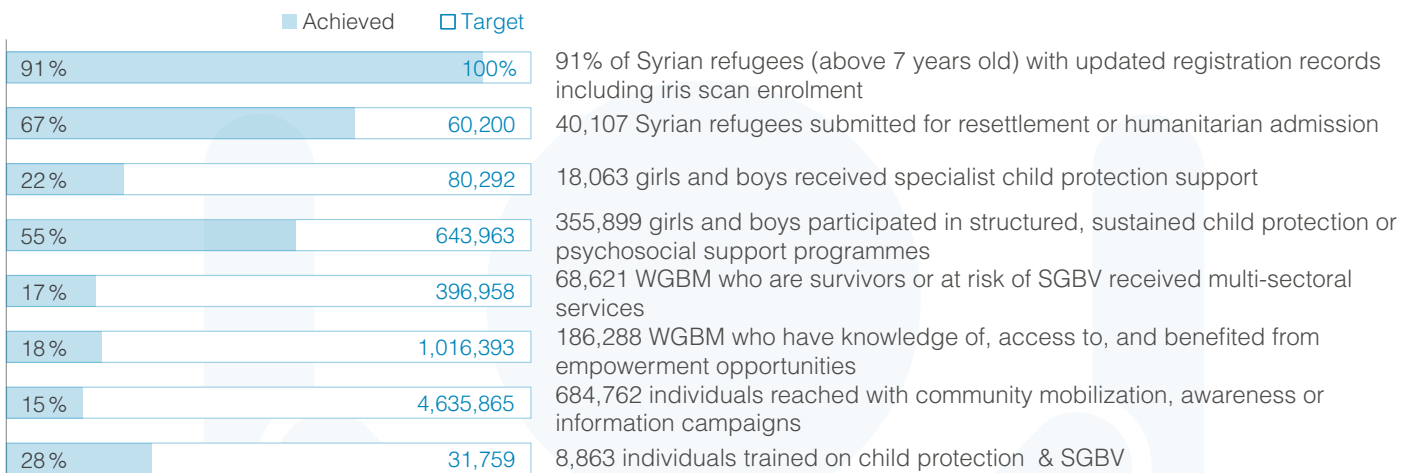
REGIONAL SECTOR UPDATES





PROTECTION SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



In 2016, 3RP partners in the Protection Sector continued to promote access to safety and non-refoulement, the strengthening of national protection systems, specialized protection responses for persons at particular risk and those with specific needs, and access to durable solutions.

With over 4.8 million Syrian refugees already hosted in the region, ensuring continued access to safety and non-refoulement continues to be a regional challenge. Borders remain managed, limiting the ability of many to seek the international protection they need. In 2016, continued armed conflict in Syria contributed to further displacement within the country, leaving some civilian populations trapped and unable to move freely or to access safety outside the country.

Recognizing the central role that refugee families and communities play in mitigating protection risks they face on a daily basis, the 3RP invests in the capacity of refugees to act as informed decision-makers and protection actors. The 3RP response in Lebanon was recognized as a model for strengthening

community-based protection, reaching 55,000 refugee and host community members so far in 2016 with information about key protection issues, available services and assistance. Seventy-nine Community Centres in Lebanon, including 57 Social Development Centres with the Ministry of Social Affairs, now provide counselling, skills training, recreational activities and awareness sessions on key issues, such as back-to-school campaigns, to over 25,000 persons. In addition, 750 outreach volunteers from refugee and host communities provide beneficiaries with up-to-date information on available services and give feedback to 3RP partners on protection needs.

The efforts are illustrative of similar initiatives throughout the region, with over 684,700 individuals reached in 3RP countries through community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), for instance, community outreach volunteers provide first line response services, while also helping humanitarian actors target the most vulnerable refugees both in and outside of camps. Similarly, in Turkey, refugee outreach volunteer programmes were

expanded to reach ten provinces, while thematic refugee committees dedicated to specific groups, including the elderly, women, children and youth, were expanded in camps and urban areas, with a continued focus on the issue of child marriage in particular.

To further support opportunities for refugee youth leadership and empowerment, consultations took place in Turkey in May 2016 (following the one in Jordan in 2015) with a view to developing more youth-inclusive programming. In the KR-I, the establishment of the youth project in Basirma camp is strengthening two-way communication between refugees and humanitarian actors.

With children comprising half of the 4.8 Syrian refugees in the region, child protection remains a cornerstone of the 3RP response. The No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative within the 3RP serves as the key platform for coordinated advocacy of refugee child rights, especially in relation to the issues of child labour, child marriage, birth registration and for the inclusion of refugee children in all national protection systems and services. In the first half of 2016, almost

356,000 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes, and over 18,000 received specialist child protection support.

These efforts were complemented by initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in all 3RP operations, with over 68,600 women, girls, boys and men who are either survivors or at risk of SGBV receiving multi-sectoral services in 2016, and 186,300 benefiting from empowerment opportunities. Moreover, achievements were notable in relation to gender mainstreaming and integration across all sectors, with the response in Jordan recognized as a global model establishing the Sector Gender Focal Point Network as a multi-sector response that strengthens gender-sensitive analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

In April, 3RP partners in Jordan who participate in a multiagency Network for the Protection from Sexual Exploitation

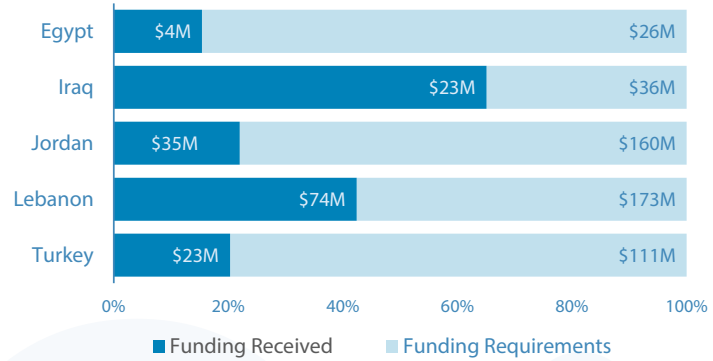
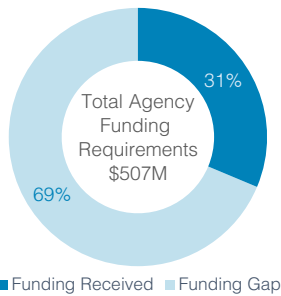
and Abuse (PSEA) established a new Community-Based Complaint Referral Mechanism to better prevent, identify, investigate and respond to possible abuse or exploitation by supporting community members to report incidents or concerns. The Network and CBCRM allow more than 30 humanitarian agencies to ensure greater awareness and accountability, including through collaborative reporting and investigation of incidents.

Efforts also continued to improve registration and data quality as the foundation for a more effective and efficient protection response, which includes the identification of solutions for highly vulnerable individuals and families. In Turkey, UNHCR is supporting the Government to develop a joint project for the verification and updating of registration data for all Syrian refugees. In the KR-I, the launch of the Protection Monitoring Tool allowed for the assessment of the protection situation of more than 3,000 households in urban areas of Erbil and Sulaymaniah.

Insufficient access to registration services, health, education, affordable shelter and livelihoods were identified as the main concerns for these households. Access to durable solutions was significantly expanded, with over 32,700 Syrian refugees submitted from 3RP countries for resettlement or humanitarian admission in the first half of the year. In Jordan, the creation of the Application for Integrated Management (AIM) for Protection and Solutions allowed for the more effective use of resettlement as a protection tool by integrating data on over 30 fields on protection needs and socio-economic vulnerability, while also dramatically reducing processing time and fraud risks. In addition, increased integration of biometrics allowed for the rapid identity verification of 30,000 resettlement candidates for the United States, while efficiencies achieved through the AIM system allowed for the processing of 12,000 individuals for resettlement to Canada.



REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



Notwithstanding the achievements across the region, without full funding through to the end of 2016, Protection partners will not be able to meet their targets for identifying and providing services to vulnerable refugees, including in relation to key issues such as child protection and SGBV. In particular, funding shortfalls will impair the delivery of specialized support, including psycho-social services (PSS), for survivors of violence and those at risk.

Inadequate funding will also compromise the significant planned investments into community outreach and community-based protection, leaving refugees in isolated and rural communities in particular with more limited access to protection and services.

The provision of legal aid, including in relation to birth and marriage registration, will also be significantly curtailed-leaving women and children at heightened

vulnerability of family separation, abuse and exploitation in the absence of legal proof of their family composition and personal status. The curtailment of legal aid programming and awareness raising will also limit the ability of 3RP partners and refugees themselves to improve security in relation to housing, land and property rights, as well as from arrest and detention.

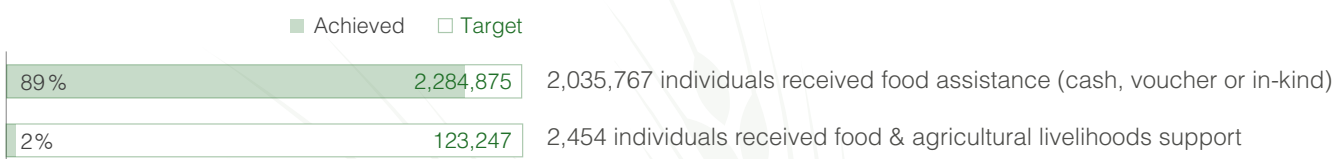


Lebanon / UNHCR / Sebastian Fitch



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



The Food Security Sector continued to advocate for a coordinated and evidence-based food security response across the region and continues to deliver targeted programmes which advance efficiencies across the sector.

Out of the 2 million people receiving food assistance as of May 2016, 1.7 million received cash-based food assistance through e-vouchers, the primary modality of assistance in the region. This modality not only gives refugees the freedom to make purchases in local shops, it supports the host country by injecting money into the local economies. Since the start of the response, the voucher modality has injected over 1.9 billion into local economies in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey.

Despite the gains made through robust verification and targeting mechanisms, coordinated sector assessments show worsening food security statuses for refugees across the region. The 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) in Lebanon has shown a decline in food security for all vulnerable groups: a significant worsening in overall food security since 2014. The sector has responded through the ramping up of assistance and re-instating assistance for all members of households, which was previously capped at five people due to lack of funding.

In Turkey, findings from a Pre-Assistance Baseline assessment have shown high levels of food insecurity in urban areas, with six per cent of refugees who live in urban, peri-urban and rural areas having school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs. These findings will be used to inform the new food security strategic approach in the coming months.

Food security actors continue to monitor levels of food security closely. Beginning this year, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) was implemented in Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, is currently ongoing in Lebanon, with expansion planned to Turkey. FSOM enables the comparison of food security levels of different vulnerable groups alongside non-beneficiaries over time, monitors the impacts in cuts in assistance, and validates targeting criteria ensuring more comprehensive monitoring practices. Findings from the first FSOM round reveal that in Jordan, 30 per cent of households surveyed have poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS); in Iraq, 31 per cent of households showed poor or borderline FCS, whereas in Egypt, 26 per cent of households were recorded to have poor or borderline FCS.

Also, current assessments undertaken by sector actors in Lebanon will allow

for better understanding of the impact of the Syria crisis on the labour market in agriculture.

The Food Security Sector reached a milestone in technology in February through the iris scan payment system in Jordan. The technology was piloted at King Abdullah Park (KAP) transit centre, where Syrian refugees had their irises scanned to pay for food in lieu of using e-cards. Following the success of the pilot, WFP extended the pilot into Azraq Camp in March, with plans to expand to Zaatari camp. The iris scan enhances data protection, and allows for faster and more efficient shopping.

In Lebanon, the sector continues to move towards resilience programming that promotes dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods. Sector partners are distributing milk-hygiene kits and seeds and tools to small-scale farmers to improve food production and livelihoods of vulnerable Lebanese households. At the same time, sector actors continue targeted programmes which enhance direct access to food for the most vulnerable. By providing assistance to those families and removing the worry about where the next meal will come from, combined sector activities instil a sense of hope and allow families to focus on their day-to-day activities.

In Lebanon and Turkey, sector actors have initiated a series of training courses on food security analysis, visualization and presentation techniques, and mapping for Food Security Sector partners – including both government and non-government staff. Training courses will continue to be conducted across the Syria sub-region, including in Iraq and Jordan. Early warning activities are also underway, with The Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN) publishing detailed agriculture-related early warning information for the Syria sub-region covering Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

In Jordan, UN entities, NGO partners and the Government have been conducting trainings on agricultural techniques for vegetable cultivation, including the use of soil-less hydroponic techniques for community and homestead gardens aimed at enhancing dietary diversity and food consumption of the most vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households in Mafraq and Irbid governorate. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions are currently being scaled up with a focus on supporting rural women's food security through micro-homestead production.

The Food Security Sector continues to seek opportunities for coordinated efforts that deliver more efficient,

long-term solutions to integrate Syrian refugees into host countries. UNDP and WFP have recently formed a partnership to undertake a joint-employment opportunity assessment, which is open for other partners to join. Set to launch in July 2016, the assessment will inform vocational training, livelihood, and future returns programming across the region for UN agencies, implementing partners, and the private sector. By engaging directly with key private sector entities to assess market demands, unified best practices will be established at regional, national, and sub national levels.

Recent data measured the impact of the reduced funding levels in 2015 for the Food Security Sector on the lives of refugees, with worrying results.

Analysis of the situation of Syrians in host communities in Jordan shows that at the end of 2015, 62 per cent of refugee families surveyed were unable to make monetary contributions to the household.

A rapid panel survey was conducted in Lebanon at the end of 2015 in order to measure the impact of the reduction of assistance on beneficiaries during that year. Results show that during the reductions, households recorded the highest levels of poor or borderline FCS (39 per cent of households) since the beginning of the response. After

increasing the voucher value toward the end of the year, 73 per cent of those who had non-acceptable FCS during the cuts moved to the acceptable food consumption category. The adoption of negative coping strategies, such as pulling children out of school peaked during the cuts.

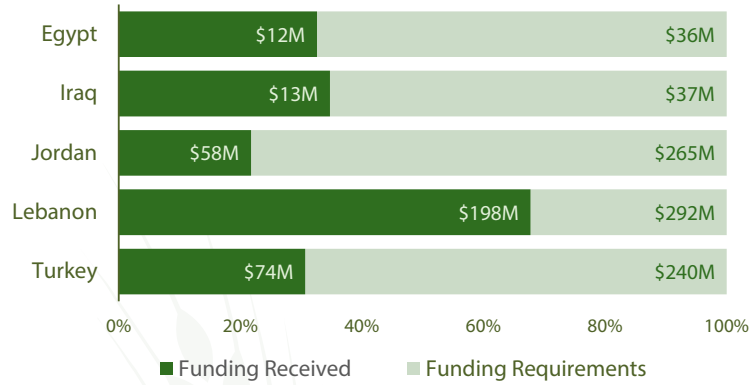
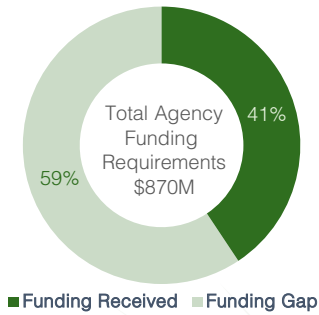
Similarly, in Egypt, food assistance has been demonstrated as pivotal in ensuring the food security status of Syrian refugees. In September 2015, a rapid assessment of those excluded from assistance indicated a significant deterioration in refugee families' FCS, with the proportion of households who had an acceptable FCS decreasing by almost one-third from 91 to 62 per cent.

Regionally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation data reveals that refugees resort to both consumption-based and asset-depletion coping mechanisms when they cannot meet their household needs. In addition to withdrawing children from school, the coping mechanisms used most are child labour, borrowing or selling assets, reducing the number of meals, accepting high risk, illegal, socially degrading temporary jobs, spending their savings and reducing their expenditures in health and education.

INNOVATION IN FUNDRAISING HELPS FEED REFUGEE CHILDREN

An innovative smartphone application has continued to gain momentum in raising funds for vulnerable Syrians. The application, called ShareTheMeal, allows users to donate funds to feed a child for one day with its interactive platform. With campaigns recently focused on school children in Jordan, enough funds were raised to provide school meals for 20,000 children for one year. ShareTheMeal's current campaign reached its goal of providing food for a full year to 1,400 Syrian refugee children in Beirut, Lebanon, in just seven weeks. This was possible in large part because of overwhelming support from 20,000 users who gave at the start of Ramadan through the application's new Arabic language version. ShareTheMeal has set a new goal to provide food for a full year to 1,500 Syrian refugee children under 12 years old in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



While the Food Security Sector was able to restore the full value of the food vouchers in March 2016 for existing refugees following the London Conference, significant pledges are still to be confirmed. Should funding not be forthcoming, cancellations of food assistance programmes are inevitable.

At the same time, the crisis continues to affect livelihoods of communities in countries hosting Syrian refugees, many of which in the rural and peri-urban areas which are amongst the poorest and most under-served and who rely on agriculture as the main source of income and livelihoods. Sustained migration flows have exacerbated structural vulnerabilities related to fragile natural

resource base, in particular water scarcity (Jordan) and land tenure and management (Lebanon).

The lack of funding for agriculture interventions will seriously undermine efforts to protect and restore food security, employment, economic growth, natural resource base and social cohesion throughout the region.

The political momentum offers opportunities for accelerated support to investment in agriculture and management of natural resources, particularly land and water, that could help address long standing constraints to agriculture development, boost the local economy and generate win-win

situation for both Syrian refugees and host communities.

Agriculture has been identified by many as one of the sectors offering greater labour market and employment opportunities by using refugees' capacities. Large public programmes for rehabilitation of rural and farm infrastructure and communal productive assets are example of interventions to be promoted.

Also, support to agriculture value-chain activities offers an opportunity to increase both the quantity and quality of food products, to boost the incomes of poor farmers as well as for an enhanced dialogue with the private sector.



Jordan / UNHCR / Ivor Prickett

The magnitude and complexity of the evolving Syrian crisis and the necessity to plan beyond existing emergency planning cycles has prompted WFP to look at reshaping its programmes inside Syria and the five neighbouring countries by deploying new, innovative and collaborative approaches to meet urgent needs that can achieve more sustainable results. Informed by the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' and based on evidence and consultations with external partners, WFP has crafted a "Syria+5 Vision 2020" and a proposed course of action to shift and prepare for the longer term.

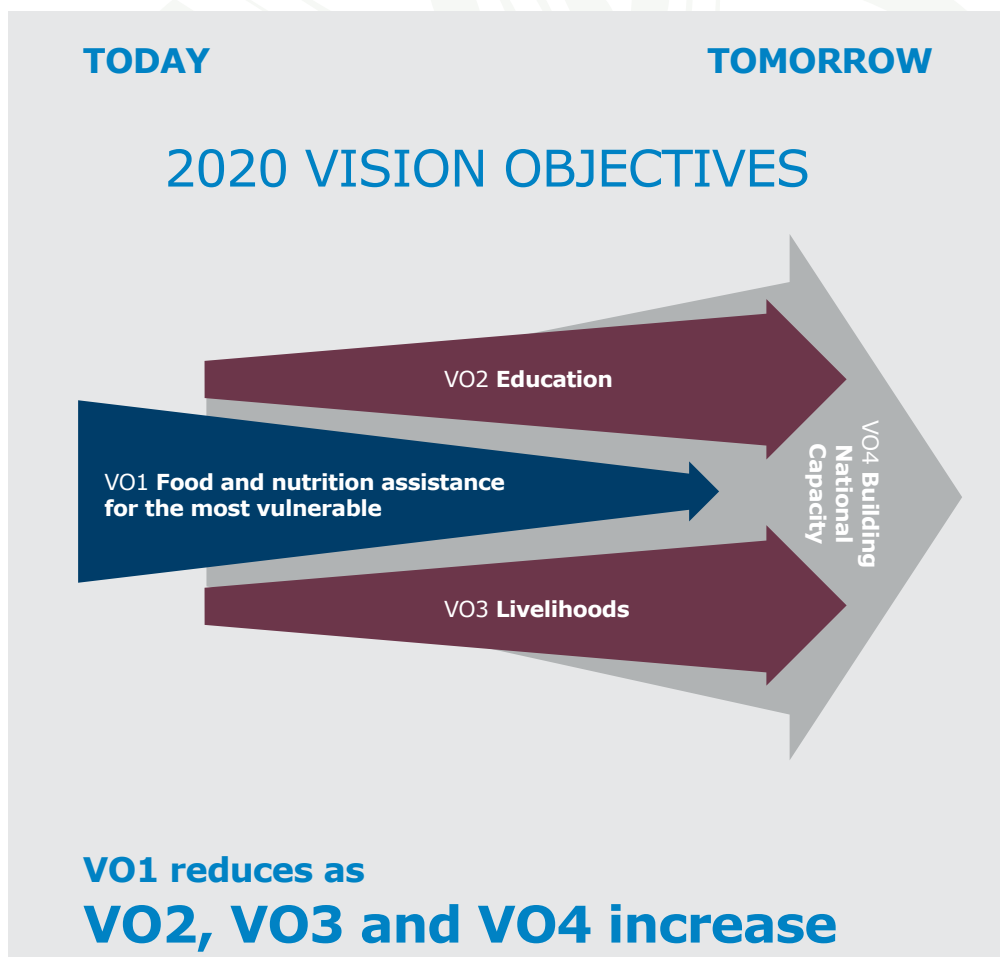
In line with WFP's global Strategic Plan, which highlights the importance of People, Presence, Partnership and Performance, WFP is committed to fulfilling four Objectives by 2020:

VISION OBJECTIVE 1 (VO1): Maintain life-saving food and nutrition interventions for the most vulnerable people. Our activities will include building up our cash-based programmes, enabling them to evolve over time and merge into social safety net systems. As such, these interventions would gradually reduce in scale as our other vision objectives expand.

VISION OBJECTIVE 2 (VO2): Invest in people by harnessing the knowledge, talents and skills of displaced Syrians and host communities. In our activities we will support programmes that create access to informal and formal education for children; transfer skills between displaced populations and host communities; and provide vocational training for youth.

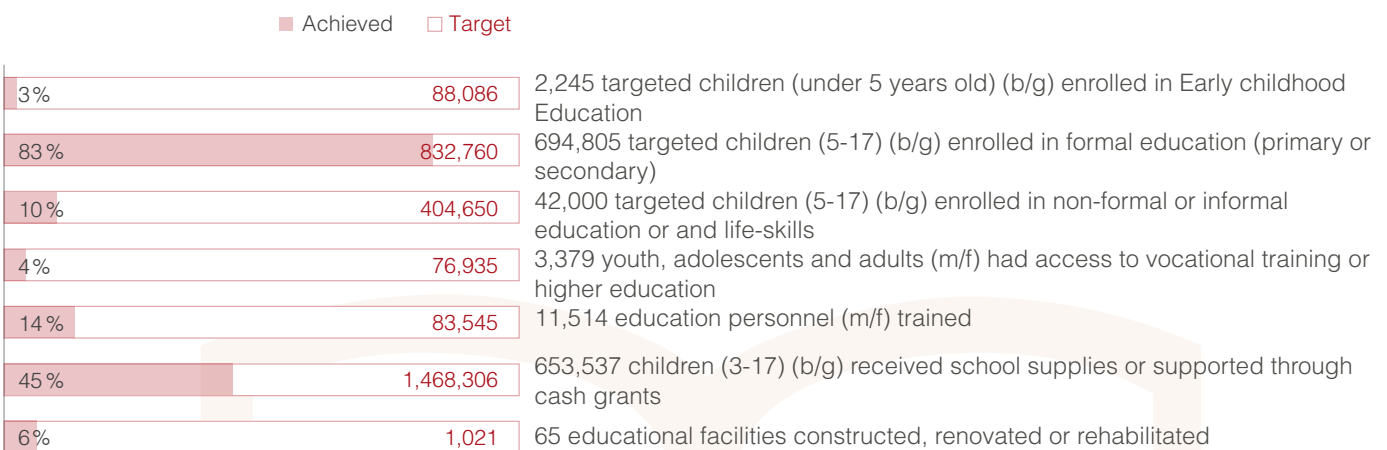
VISION OBJECTIVE 3 (VO3): Restore livelihoods and create economic opportunities inside Syria and in host countries. In our activities, we will target urban and rural livelihoods including micro-credit finance to support the start-up of new businesses and agricultural production inside and outside the camps. We will also support food processing and other production and service provision opportunities.

VISION OBJECTIVE 4 (VO4): Build national capacities in neighbouring countries and, as far as possible inside Syria in order to transfer our operations to national and local institutions and partners. A number of start-up projects will commence in 2016 and will be key in setting the programmatic shift over the next five years.



EDUCATION SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



*Education Sector indicator figures are as of end of April 2016

In terms of access to education, 3RP partners in 2016 have prioritized school-age children who are out of school and those who receive low quality education services. As of April 2016, there were more than 916,000 (or 56 per cent) school-age Syrian children out of school, representing a nine percentage point increase in the rate of out of school children compared to December 2015¹.

The increase in refugee children and lower levels of access to non-formal education across the five countries explain the increase in the number and percentage of out-of-school children.

As of April 2016, around 695,000 school-age Syrian children were supported to enroll in formal education in the five host countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, while 42,000 children were supported to enroll in non-formal and informal education opportunities.

Following the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London in February 2016, Lebanon has reaffirmed its commitment to getting all children aged 3-18 into quality education through

the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) and is currently preparing a five-year plan for RACE II for 2017-21. Jordan has committed to expand the number of double shifted schools to an additional 100 schools and 3RP partners are supporting the MoE in this task as well as in scaling up the newly introduced catch-up programme to reach 75,000 children in the coming next three years.

Greater community and parents' participation in school and learning was achieved in Lebanon, where 126 parent-community groups are active and meeting regularly to discuss the barriers to education that they and their children face in education. In Iraq, more than 10,000 children enrolled in school received school supplies or are being supported through cash grant, while in Egypt 50 community based kindergartens (KG) continued to provide education to 1,318 Syrian children (age 3-5 years).

Further efforts have been put in place across the region to support tertiary education opportunities that meet minimum protection considerations.

As a result, significant expansion was witnessed owing to increased number of scholarships, strengthened operational partnerships and coordination between providers as well as innovative connected/e-learning learning solutions that aim to mitigate obstacles faced by refugees, including lack of resources and opportunities, geographic isolation and restricted mobility. In 2016, the major providers are making available over 5,000 scholarship opportunities to Syrian youth in all 3RP countries through funding from the EU, Qatar Foundation, and German and Turkish Governments.

UNRWA is playing a crucial role in providing educational services to around 7,000 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon and Jordan. This has been achieved through a combination of UNRWA's existing education system and more immediate and innovative responses, including the development of self-learning materials. These include both print and electronic materials, such as UNRWA TV, the Agency's own educational TV channel. The UNRWA Self-Learning Material has become renowned across the region and

¹ This increase is largely due to the fact that unregulated NFE are no longer recognized by the Lebanese Government after December 2015. If NFE enrolment stayed the same as December 2015 in Lebanon, the number of out-of-school children would have been 842,100 (51 per cent).

UNICEF has worked to ensure its further distribution and dissemination to Syrian children.

In terms of quality, Egypt has promoted programmes to further inclusive education, supporting the enrolment of more Syrian children with disabilities and learning difficulties in public schools. As at the end of May, 213 teachers had been trained to enhance teaching practices in general and in particular on how to evaluate mild disabilities.

The London Conference emphasized the need for key shifts in policy environments in the five host countries. Amongst these, the need for coherent, cost effective, quality and coordinated non-formal education (NFE) provision was highlighted. In line with this, a consultative seminar to develop policy frameworks for securing recognition, regularization and certification of NFE was held in Lebanon at the beginning of the year to discuss and advance frameworks for the regularization of NFE programmes in the region. In its efforts to scale up and enhance provision of

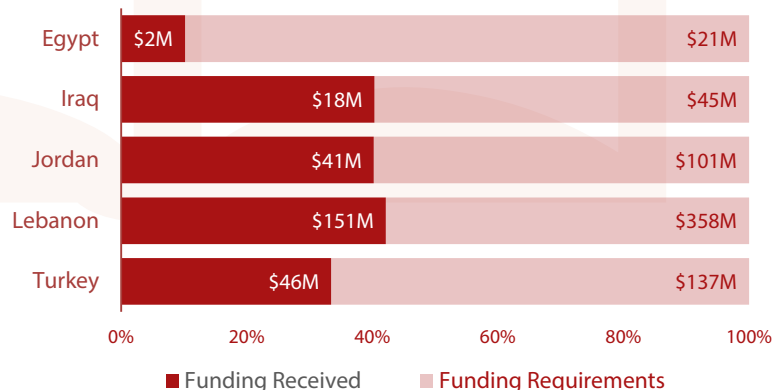
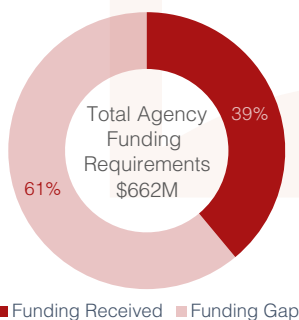
NFE and informal education, Turkey has similarly organized a large consultation in May to support and improve NGOs' and institutions' capacity of delivering non-formal and informal education for Syrian refugees. As an example of efforts to systematize NFE provision, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in Lebanon has developed an NFE framework that aims at standardizing and regulating NFE programming and provide multiple pathways for the reintegration of out-of-school children into formal education. Within this NFE framework, an Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) was established as a pathway to formal education. By the end of May 2016, 4,901 children were enrolled in the ALP and 493 teachers were trained on the main core academic subjects, class management methodology and the INEE minimum standards for Education in Emergencies.

In March, the MEHE in Lebanon announced that students in grades 9 and 12 of any nationality (including Syrians) are allowed to sit for the official exams for the scholastic year 2015-16 without

presenting transcripts or documentation of earlier schooling. This is a step forward in extending equitable rights to education for all students in Lebanon irrespective of their nationality and will facilitate access of refugee students to secondary and higher education.

Strengthening education systems is a core component of the refugee education response because it allows education systems to better respond to the increased needs of Syrian and host communities children. In Jordan lessons learnt from the INEE Minimum standards contextualization process were shared among Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) members and the MoE, and training on INEE Minimum Standards was conducted in Azraq camp for ESWG members and the Syrian Affairs Refugee Directorate (SARD), while in Iraq a large-scale training has reached 340 Syrian refugee teachers. In Turkey, nearly 12,000 Syrian volunteer teachers are provided with incentives, while in Iraq incentives were provided to 389 teaching and non-teaching staff.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



The Education Sector has been funded at 39 per cent across the region, making it one of the best-funded sectors so far in 2016. However, as in last year when almost half of the Sector's funding was received in the last two months of the year, if funding is not released urgently it will seriously undermined the capacity

of 3RP partners of adequately plan education programmes during the year.

To facilitate increased access to education by Syrian children for the school year 2016-17, funding needs to be of adequate volume early on in the year. Urgent investment is needed to scale up

programmes reaching adolescents and youth with opportunities to engage in civic, social and economic life. Diligent policy work is required to ensure that barriers and other factors hindering access to livelihoods opportunities for this group are systematically identified and removed.

NO LOST GENERATION (NLG)

In 2013 a coalition of partners launched the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, dedicated to safeguarding the future of children inside Syria and in host countries. The NLG is embedded within existing sector programming and coordination structures for the response and brings together key partners to achieve agreed outcomes essential for the education, protection, wellbeing and future of children and young people affected by the Syria conflict. These outcomes fall under three pillars: Education, Child Protection; and Adolescent and Youth Engagement.

Phase two of NLG began in 2016, with a common commitment to scale up efforts under each of the three pillars and added focus on the quality of services delivered. The strategic shifts discussed at the London Conference, which included sustained investment in national service delivery systems for education and child protection as well as greater attention to livelihoods, are essential for the achievement of agreed NLG outcomes. In addition to the important ongoing work on child protection and education, phase II of NLG includes a renewed strategic focus on engagement of adolescent and youth in social, economic and civic life, recognizing this that is an area requiring urgent concerted efforts.

New studies this year by NLG partners, together with UNHCR's Global Refugee Youth Consultations launched in May, have confirmed that more needs to be done to ensure that youth are able to contribute meaningfully in their communities and to fulfil their potential – noting that that lack of opportunities for engagement is closely linked to disillusionment, the desire to migrate, and the drivers for less positive engagement. Youth also emerged as a strong theme in the World Humanitarian Summit in May, where five young panellists at an NLG side event described the difficult choices and challenges they face as they try to build a future for themselves in the midst of the crisis, and made a strong case that young people should help shape and drive the response.

At community level, NLG partners are providing programmes to enhance the skills and employability of young people, such as technical vocational education and training; and innovative volunteering schemes – for example young people are now engaged in programmes to support families caring for separated children in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Access to employment opportunities remains an area of intensive work for NLG partners, including advocacy to address barriers, and fostering links with the private sector.

At policy level, 2016 has seen important developments improving young people's access to tertiary education: for example in Jordan the Ministry of Higher Education has approved the development of a placement exam which will allow Syrian students without original certificates access to higher education and training, and more flexible ID requirements for enrolment. In addition to the 5000+ scholarships now offered for Syrian refugees to study at universities, five universities have reduced fees for Syrian refugees.

As planning proceeds for 2017, NLG partners convened under a UN-NGO regional group on youth are working to enhance the tracking of results for adolescent boys and girls, and young men and women achieved through 3RP interventions, with a view to further strengthening this strategic area of investment.





HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



The Health Sector continues to provide critical health care services to Syrian refugees, and advocacy for increased access to quality and equitable health care. The Sector's priorities for 2016 remain to enhance routine immunization coverage for measles, polio and other vaccine-preventable diseases, to strengthen disease early-warning and surveillance systems, provide adequate management of non-communicable diseases, and address the need for emergency care, including intensive care for injured patients and emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

With the Syria conflict now in its sixth year, the need to enhance mental health care services available to Syrian refugees is also becoming increasingly critical. WHO projections of mental health disorders in adult populations affected by emergencies are that 3-4 per cent of adult populations affected by emergencies (12 months after emergency, median across countries and across level of exposure to adversity) will have a severe disorder such as severe depression or severe disabling forms of anxiety disorder, 15-20 per cent will have mild to moderate mental disorders such as mild to moderate depression and anxiety disorders, including mild to moderate Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and a large percentage will have normal distress and other psychological

reactions with no mental health disorders. In Turkey, the Ministry of Health has established 54 Migration Health Centers and is planning to increase its numbers and improve the quality of services.

Partners also continue to work to integrate refugees in public health services and reduce parallel health systems. In Egypt, cooperation between the Ministry of Health and 3RP partners has allowed registered refugees to access primary health care (PHC) as well as emergency care in public health systems. In Jordan, the Ministry of Health has granted Syrian refugees with free access to Maternal and Child Health and family planning services. In Iraq, the integration of all primary health care services in the refugee camps with the national health system is ongoing. In Lebanon, Syrian refugees can access primary health care services through the same entry points as Lebanese and efforts are geared towards avoiding the creation of parallel health systems. Primary health care centres which are part of the Ministry of Public Health network as well as other charity or NGO-owned centres providing primary health care services charge both Lebanese and Syrians a nominal fee – that is compared to private clinics in Lebanon. A number of these facilities manage to provide subsidized/discounted fees for Syrian refugees through financial support

received by donors. Financial subsidies are less commonly provided to the host community often creating social tension.

Palestinian refugees affected by the crisis who have fled to Lebanon and Jordan have full access to UNRWA's network of primary health care facilities. Access to secondary and tertiary care is also supported.

Access to reproductive health care services remains a key concern across the region. Among the affected population in Syria and within the refugee community in the region, four million women and girls of reproductive age need special attention. Although neonatal mortality is declining, the largest challenge remains in the period at or around birth, with more than half of deaths among children under five years old occurring in the first 28 days of life. UNHCR Lebanon's 2015 Referral Care Report shows that among patients admitted for hospital care, prematurity is the third leading cause of mortality. Sector partners continue their efforts to improve the quality of health care services for new-borns and mothers. In addition, in coordination with the Protection Sector, partners are working to ensure improved clinical management of rape services and referral mechanisms for SGBV psychosocial services, one of the areas of key concern identified since the beginning of the year.

In Lebanon, the cost of hospitalization for obstetric/delivery and life-saving conditions for Syrian refugees is generally covered at 75 per cent by UNHCR, with the remaining 25 per cent of costs constituting a heavy financial burden both on the refugees and the health system. An important gap exists in terms of support for access to hospital care as several conditions that could affect quality of life, morbidity or even mortality of refugees (such as cataract surgeries, blood transfusion for patients with thalassemia, cancer or dialysis treatments) remain uncovered. Occasionally partners plan for and organize medical missions or projects to address this gap, however support to access hospital care is granted on a case by case basis to refugees and remains largely insufficient.

A national early warning alert and response system including public schools and primary health care centres, in addition to hospitals and labs, is also progressively being expanded.

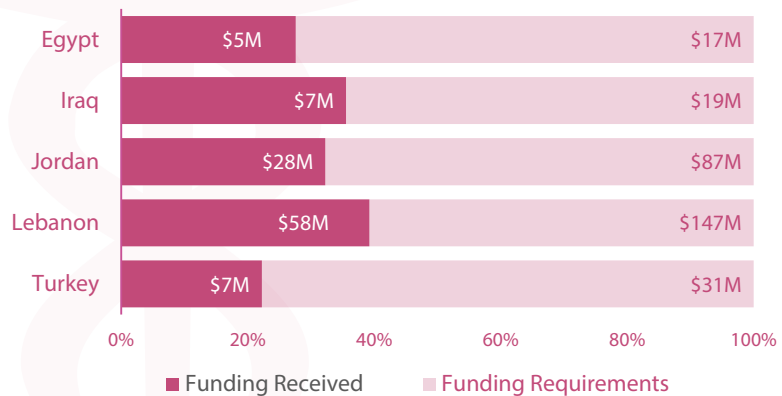
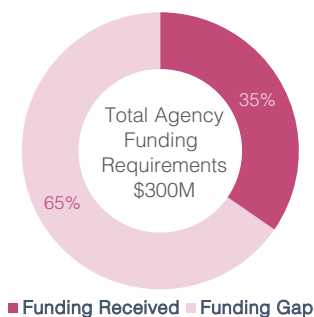
Finally, while routine immunization services are being reinforced, no new cases of polio have been reported in Syria or neighbouring countries. In Jordan for example, partners are supporting the Ministry of Health in the implementation of a nationwide polio vaccination programme. During the campaign conducted at the end of March 2016, over one million children under five years old, including nearly 140,000 Syrian refugees, were vaccinated.

A polio mop-up vaccination campaign was also conducted at the beginning of 2016 in Lebanon by the Ministry of Public

Health with 3RP partners, reaching a total of 293,147 under 5 years old out of which 42.5 per cent were Syrian refugees.

It is evident that the Syria crisis continues to place a large strain on the public health infrastructure of neighbouring countries and severely affecting their capacity to provide services. Direct support by 3RP partners for the construction, expansion, and rehabilitation of health facilities has been scaled up compared to last year, with 131 (36 per cent) of the targeted 363 facilities assisted so far across the region. This represents an increase of 78 per cent compared to the same period in 2015. Investments in human capacity have also been scaled up, with 3,470 (66 per cent) of the targeted 5,200 health care staff trained as of May 2016. This represents a 21 per cent increase compared to last year.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



Despite the scaled-up response in some areas, underfunding is severely impacting Partners' abilities to provide assistance and meet some of the sector targets for 2016.

As of May 2016, the Health Sector is only 34 per cent funded. Across the region, this means that just over one million (only 26 per cent) of the 4.2 million target for consultations in primary health care have been provided. The situation for secondary and tertiary health care is equally challenging, with 75,300 (only 24 per cent) of the target 310,000 referrals made so far this year. Lack of funding

also means that services in urban areas will continue to be overburdened, impacting both the availability and quality of services and affecting both refugees and host communities.

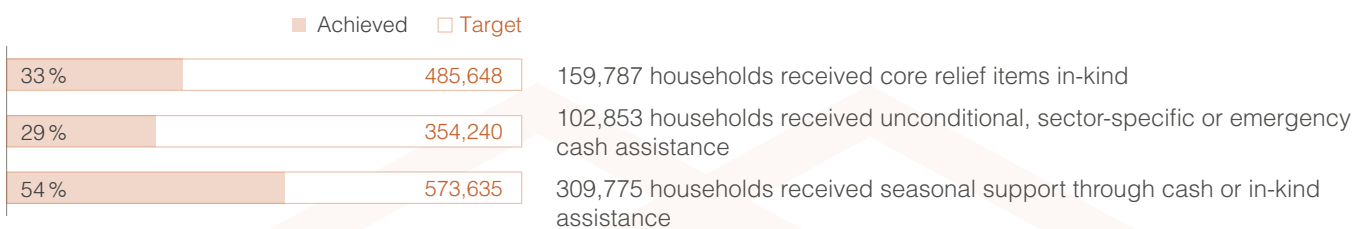
In Lebanon, insufficient funding to cover hospital care will not allow UNHCR to expand its coverage criteria as available funding has led UNHCR to prioritize care to patients in need of obstetric and lifesaving hospital care. As such an important number of refugees are not and will not receive needed hospital care.



Jordan / UNHCR / Annie Sakkeab

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



The Basic Needs Sector continues its strategic shift towards the use of unconditional cash assistance instead of in-kind contributions, while also providing basic domestic items for new arrivals, replacement items for refugees who have been living in camps for long periods of time, and seasonal assistance to help refugees cope particularly for the winter months. The strategic priority for the sector is to provide assistance to meet the ongoing basic needs of over 2 million Syrian refugees based on a multi-sectoral household profiling and identification methodology specific to each country.

As of May 2016, over 102,800 households (514,000 people) across the region are receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance, representing a 49 per cent increase compared to the same period last year. Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPC) has been shown to increase the purchasing power of poor refugee households; it helps restore refugees' ability to prioritize and purchase what they need. Recent research conducted in Lebanon showed that families receiving MPC reported an increased ability to buy more types of food, leading to a better diversified diet. They also reported that cash grants reduced their financial hardship and therefore improved their psychosocial wellbeing and sense of

security. Scaling up multi-purpose cash will ensure the maintenance of the ability of poor families meeting essential needs.

Over 159,787 households (799,000 people) also received core relief items in-kind so far this year, a 93 per cent increase on the same period last year.

Even as the sector scales up its response, recent profiling exercises and assessments show that the majority of Syrian refugee households are entering a cycle of asset depletion, with their savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing. In Lebanon, over 90 per cent of the refugee families are debt trapped, and debt per household has already increased from an average of USD 850 at the end of 2015 to USD 990 at the end of March 2016. Of the total refugee population, 70 per cent live below the poverty line of USD 115 per person per month, in a country where almost 80 per cent of Syrian refugees are women and children. In Jordan, 90 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in urban areas now fall below the national poverty line, while over 67 per cent of families are living in debt, owing on average USD 818 including unpaid rent.

Within this context, Sector Partners in the 3RP countries work to enhance targeting so that the best use to assist the most in need is made of scarce resources. In

Iraq, the refugee Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) has now been rolled out in two Governorates (Erbil and Suleymaniah) and has enabled, in addition to the collection of protection information, the direct referral of individual refugees to the cash assistance programme. In Lebanon, the Basic Assistance Sector has designed a new desk formula that takes into account demographic, food insecurity and poverty indicators, and which will allow for convergence between targeting for food and cash assistance. Preliminary findings demonstrate a high correlation with the findings of the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VaSYR), and 3RP partners are currently discussing how to incorporate the results into their programmes. Efforts are also continuously ongoing to improve efficiency in tracking of assistance, and in Iraq, the roll-out of the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) in the Kurdistan Region has allowed for the tracking of cash and core relief items granted to refugees and for more systematic and efficient post-distribution monitoring.

With regards to winter assistance, over 1.5 million Syrian refugees were supported in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq under the 2015/2016 winter plan, reaching nearly 100 per cent of the total Syrians identified for winter assistance, and representing the widest

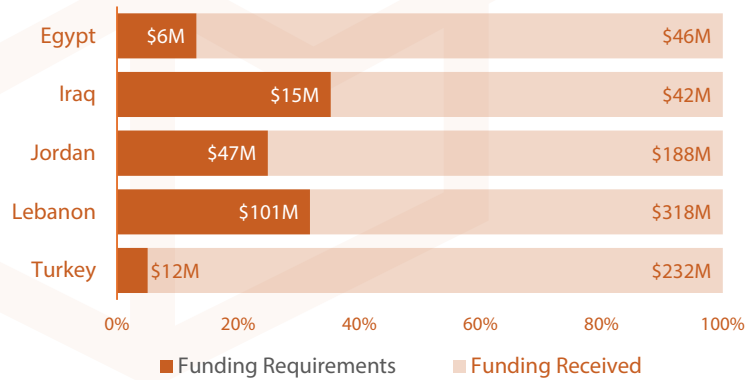
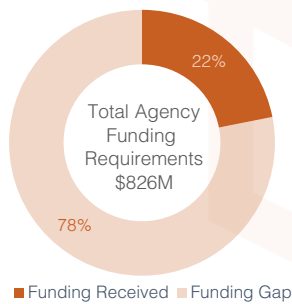
reach since the beginning of the influx. The winter programme also reflected the shift toward cash-based modalities: for example in Turkey the e-voucher programme to support winterization reached almost 190,000 individuals in the first three months of 2016.

Across the region, this assistance was critical in helping Syrians face the many difficulties created by harsh weather conditions, including freezing temperatures, snow storms, torrential rain and flooding. Planning is underway for the 2016/2017 winterization activities, and predictable funding is required to ensure that the winter response can be implemented as efficiently as possible.



Turkey / UNHCR / Emrah Gürel

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



The Basic Needs Sector is currently 22 per cent funded. Families exposed to economic hardship face increased risks of falling deeper into poverty, and the available funds are insufficient to meet all of the required needs. More resources are critical for partners and cash actors to scale up assistance and support more vulnerable households.

In Lebanon, according to the VASyr, 52 per cent of the Syrian refugee

population is in need of cash assistance, however only 17 per cent have been assisted to date.

Moreover, underfunding means that vulnerable members of host communities will not benefit from extended support. In Lebanon, extreme poverty has risen from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in five years, and while the sector response includes MPC support to vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty

Targeting Programme (NPTP), to date, only 72 households out of a total of 20,000 extremely vulnerable households have been prioritized for targeting due to resource shortages.

In the example of core relief items in Turkey, only around 45,000 individuals have been supported out of the targeted 775,000 (6 per cent).

SHELTER SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

■ Achieved □ Target

8%	18,125	1,499 households in camps received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades
8%	303,077	25,148 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades

Around 90 per cent of the over 4.8 million registered Syrian refugees in five host countries Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt are living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. This has led to a greater demand for housing affecting both host communities and refugees alike, as shelter remains one of the key pressing needs. The number of refugees living in sub-standard or overcrowded shelters and in poor neighborhoods has increased considerably, mainly due to the increase in the number of refugees and rise in their vulnerability levels.

The priority for the Shelter Sector in 2016 remains ensuring adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban and rural areas, but also for vulnerable host community members. As of May 2016, nearly 1,500 households in camps and 25,100 households in urban, peri-urban and rural areas received shelter assistance across the region.

Partners are working on addressing both the short- and longer-term shelter needs for the most vulnerable refugees in camp settings and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and also those from the host communities. Studies have shown that there is a continuing increase in vulnerability which has impacted the refugees' ability to cover their shelter needs, particularly those in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

In Lebanon, the Shelter Sector, in collaboration with other sectors, is elaborating guidelines, assessing the

needs, profiling the neighborhoods and is starting pilot projects to gain experience and to promote neighborhood upgrading as one of the main forms of assistance for stabilization. A recent mapping showed that the eviction movements and relocation of displaced people in informal settlements, primarily in Bekaa and North Lebanon, has led to 30 per cent increase in the number of informal settlements. This growing number of scattered vulnerable sites has increased the costs of shelter assistance to displaced Syrians. For those in urban settings in Jordan, the response included upgrading of sub-standard housing units, adapting sub-standard dwelling units to overcome harsh weather conditions, particularly during the winter months and enhancing awareness on tenure rights and obligations amongst refugee tenants.

The conditional cash-for-rent assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities has provided access to shelter in urban, peri-urban and rural settings for Syrian refugees and also secured tenancy without risk of eviction. In Jordan, 6,664 vulnerable refugees benefited from conditional cash for rent assistance during the first five months of 2016.

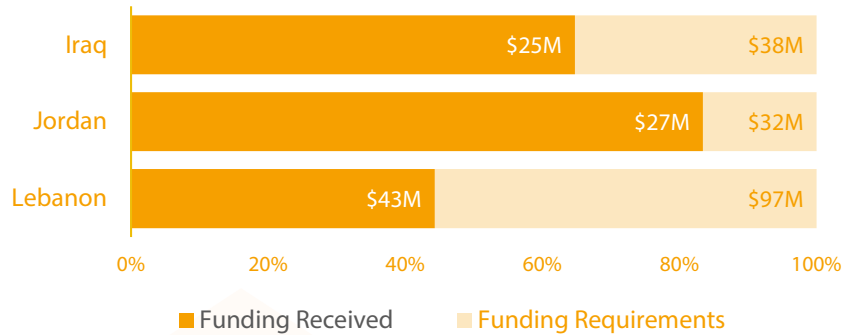
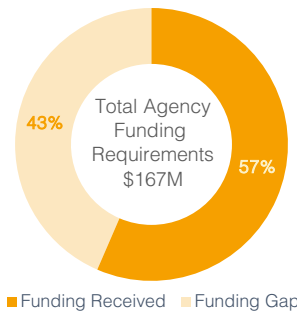
In camp settings, partners pursued shelter upgrade programmes with increased efficiencies by developing longer term infrastructures. In Jordan, the restructure of Zaatari camp has been drafted and the camp strategic plan for 2017-2020 is being reviewed by different

sectors. The plan brings together sector initiatives into one three-year master plan, supported by integrated information systems. To cope with the arrival of new Syrian refugees, camp development work continued in Azraq, including the design and planning of new villages. In consultation with refugees, pilot projects on improved shelter solutions are ongoing in the camp, including provision of WASH and electricity in each shelter.

Efficiency gains in camp settings continue to be sought in the energy sector with the installation of solar street lights and distribution of solar lanterns to households. Solar power plants will be installed in Zaatari and Azraq camps in 2016, which will greatly reduce the cost of electricity bills.

The response for refugees in camps in Iraq included the construction of improved shelter plots with tent slab/tent, kitchen, latrine, shower and household water tap connection. Nearly 1,100 improved shelter plots are under construction and work on an additional 1,438 is expected to begin this year, subject to availability of funds. On completion, 96.5 per cent of the camp refugees (93,675 individuals) will have access to improved shelter, and 66 per cent of camp residents will have access to "permanent" shelters. The Al-Obaidi camp in Anbar Governorate has been inaccessible since June 2014 due to security reasons and as such shelter support could be provided to the residents of the camp.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



The Shelter Sector is 57 per cent funded. To address the increasing shelter needs in the region, more funding is required. Underfunding will directly impact on the vulnerability of the refugees, pushing people to adopt negative coping mechanisms to address their needs.

In Lebanon, over 55 per cent of Syrians live under substandard conditions in informal settlements, deteriorating, and overcrowded buildings. Of those, 200,000 Syrians live in more than 2,100 tented locations regularly exposed to avoidable health, safety, privacy, dignity and protection risks. Poor

neighbourhoods in urban areas are densely loaded by the presence of 20 per cent of the approximately 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon. In these neighbourhoods, the already difficult living conditions have significantly deteriorated, with overcrowding, higher rent costs and a decrease of the already insufficient provision of basic services like water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection. Community-based assistance, provided jointly by Shelter and other sectors, such as the Energy and Water Sector and Social Stability Sector, is required to avoid further degradation of these poor urban

areas, scale down tensions between the host communities and the displaced people, strengthen the resilience of the communities and physically and socially upgrade neighbourhoods.

In Iraq, due to the lack of funds, the Shelter Sector has not been able to address the growing needs in the out of camp refugee population such as upgrading of dwellings, rental support and support for community infrastructure. In 2016, the assistance in the urban communities will be based on the assessed vulnerability of refugee families and will be provided in close consultation with local authorities.



Jordan / UNHCR / Ivor Prickett

WASH SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



Across the region 10 per cent of Syrian refugees live in camps, with 90 per cent in host communities and informal tented settlements (ITS). Host governments and the humanitarian community provide services in all 37 camps across the region, as well as supporting services in the ITS. However access to adequate services in host communities across Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq remains less comprehensive, with strained local services due to pre-crisis pressures and the demographic burden refugees place on services, as well as acute budget constraints in Iraq. Many Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon live in precarious circumstances in urban and peri-urban areas with less reliable access to public services.

In Jordan the Sector Vulnerability Assessment found that 70 per cent of the population (Jordanian citizens and Syrian refugees) receive less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day. While water systems' vulnerability existed prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, 62 per cent of vulnerability was attributable to additional demand from the inflow of Syrian refugees. The gap between landfill capacity and the total volume of waste produced was 1,698 tons per day, meaning that 19 per cent of solid waste will not be stored in landfill sites due to lack of capacity.

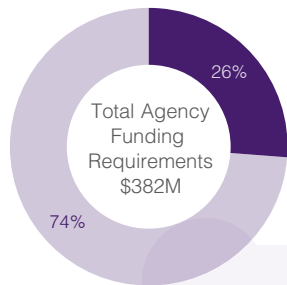
In Lebanon the Syria crisis has put additional pressure on WASH infrastructure that was already negatively impacted by years of conflict. Water network coverage is estimated at 80 per cent with unaccounted water reaching an average of 48 per cent of supplied quantities. Over 50 per cent of the transmission and distribution networks are in severe need of rehabilitation and are unable to bear additional pressure. The Ministry of Environment conducted 'Environment Assessment for the Syrian Conflict' identified an incremental generation of 15.7 per cent of solid waste as a result of refugees from Syria. The assessment estimated the incremental quantity of healthcare waste produced as a result of the Syrian crisis at 420 tons/year, with 18 per cent disposed of in the environment without treatment in 2014.

In Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment continues in long-term piped networks and water management systems in the camps to reduce costs through transition to more cost-effective systems. In Jordan, to establish the water network in Zaatari camp, 95 per cent of the planned concrete tanks have been constructed (1,635) and 5,300 households have been connected out of the planned 10,547 (51 per cent). In the refugee camps in Iraq challenges remain with prohibitively high costs to install systems for safe final treatment of waste

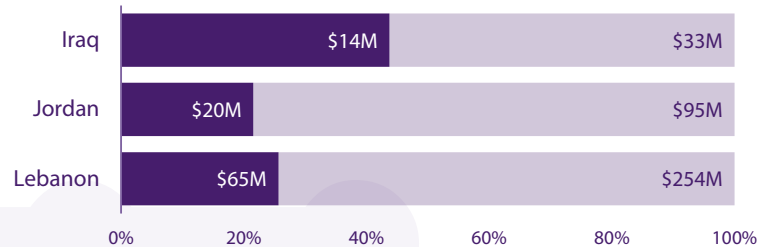
water, meaning that high frequency and inefficient desludging continues. In the 4,118 ITSs across Lebanon, provision of services remains largely based on higher cost emergency services as infrastructure cannot be put in place for such temporary settlements.

WASH sector partners have scaled up the response for host communities and refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. For example in Jordan water treatment and distribution systems and boreholes have been handed over to municipalities most impacted by the refugee influx. In Lebanon Energy and Water sector partners are supporting integrated water resource management at the national and local levels including through bolstering service delivery capacity, studies on aquifer recharge and hydrological surveys, and community awareness raising. However limited progress has been made in reinforcing strained solid waste management systems and improving the level of collection and treatment of wastewater in Lebanon, with the risk of the solid waste crisis and the untreated wastewater polluting groundwater sources having dire public health and environmental consequences. Meeting the needs of refugee populations living in host communities has also been a major challenge in Iraq where the current financial crisis limits Government capacity to sustain services.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



■ Funding Received ■ Funding Gap



■ Funding Received ■ Funding Requirements



Jordann / UNHCR / Ivor Prickett



LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achieved	Target
1%	282,414	3,149 individuals had access to wage employment opportunities
2%	5,178	92 community support projects implemented
8%	153,106	11,506 people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services

Establishing livelihoods and building self-reliance is a cornerstone of the resilience agenda and the main path to long term sustainability. The increased emphasis on livelihoods and social cohesion in the second year of the 3RP serves the following purposes: (i) builds self-reliance and reduces dependence on assistance in the short to medium term; (ii) provides economic opportunities, including to at risk youth; and, (iii) stimulates the economy by supporting its basic infrastructure. Livelihoods and Social Cohesion represents 25 per cent of the 1.6 billion dollar budget for the resilience component of the inter-agency funding requirements for the 3RP in 2016. The consequence of underfunding this 461 million regional inter-agency sector budget is severe. At the end of May 2016, only 7 per cent (USD 30 million) was received against the livelihoods and social cohesion appeal.

In advance of the London Conference, countries in the sub-region were prepared for a robust resilience response. This response was characterized by stabilizing livelihoods and employment through income generation and emergency job creation for host community members and refugees, and supporting local

economic revitalization by supporting municipalities highly impacted with high numbers of Syrian refugee populations.

In the case of Turkey, protocols were signed with new partners that included key Government of Turkey partner authorities such as Ministry of Development, Regional Development Administration, Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep and preparations such as tenders were launched to fully equip and establish two Vocational Training and Education Centres in Gaziantep to provide industrial and Service Sector Vocational training based upon assessed labour market demands. The vocational training centres in Gaziantep is fully operational from February 2016, and will deliver vocational training from the vocational training centres of the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality.

In Lebanon, the major contextual event in the first quarter of 2016 for the Livelihoods Sector, which has been severely hampered throughout 2015 by limited funding, was the London Conference, which placed economic opportunities and jobs at the centre of support needs to Syria's neighbouring countries. The Government of Lebanon's

Statement of Intent is closely aligned with the Livelihoods Sector strategy, emphasizing the need to create job opportunities through investments at municipal level and temporary employment programmes.

Partners in Lebanon have achieved more results in the first quarter of 2016 than in all of 2015 combined. The sector has already provided support to 263 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives through in kind and cash-grants of a cumulative value of USD 875,000 (vs. 164 businesses supported with USD 200,000 in 2015). 907 entrepreneurs (371 of whom are youth) also received business management trainings. Nevertheless, only one partner has so far confirmed that this resulted in new job creation by supported businesses, with 26 new jobs created in Tripoli. A recent assessment by IRC of MSMEs' needs in Mount Lebanon emphasized that to yield more immediate results in terms of growth and job creation, MSMEs need targeted support on sales and marketing, customer service, financial management and business planning. The Ministry of Economy and Trade SME strategy emphasizes that small

businesses have the main potential in terms of job creations in Lebanon – yet, a year and half into the LCRP, only 427 businesses (or an average of less than two per vulnerable area) have received some support.

In Jordan, innovative approaches are being implemented to mitigate the impact of Syria crisis in Jordanian host communities. In the livelihoods component, the emergency cash for work project (3x6) has achieved successful results and could gain high acceptance among local communities and governmental partners due to its quick impact in generating income for the

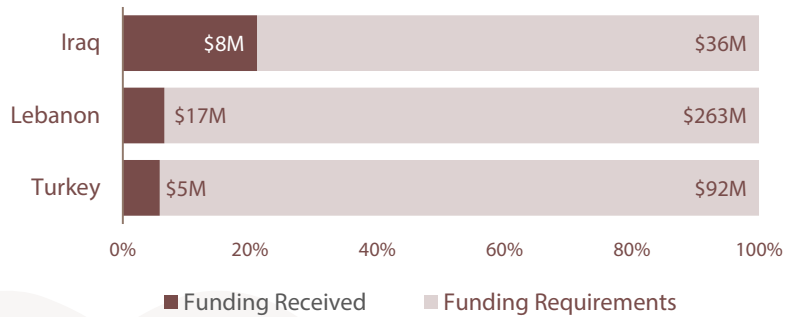
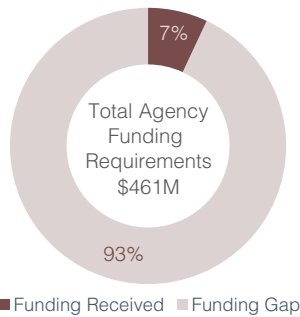
vulnerable groups, strengthening social cohesion and leading to sustainable businesses through its three phases. Another approach under implementation is the skills exchange between Syrian refugees and Jordanians in host communities. This approach invests in interventions to provide income support to Syrian refugees, while simultaneously supporting economically and socially vulnerable Jordanians through developing work skills and encouraging microbusiness development. This approach will support both Jordanians and Syrians in securing income and enhance social cohesion within the community.

Across countries, the sudden and large increase in population is putting public institutions under extreme pressure to deliver basic services to an increasingly high number of vulnerable people, in a context of shrinking national resources. Hosting a large, increasingly poor, refugee community has continued to test the limits of infrastructure and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.



Lebanon / UNDP

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



The consequences of a lack of funding to provide capacity support to local institutions are twofold. First, if municipalities are not equipped with skills (mediation, conflict resolution, human rights) to manage the crisis at community level, there is a risk of them turning to easier solutions such as imposing restrictions of refugees (curfews, evictions) which bear important protection concerns. Second, not building skills in terms of planning, project management, or at technical level will undermine the durability of the support provided through community/municipal support projects.

The Livelihoods Sector remains the least funded 3RP sector in Turkey. If continued it will not be possible to extend: vocational skills training, basic life skills and employment support skills for the high numbers of Syrian population in need living under Temporary Protection, as well as support vulnerable Turkish host communities. With underfunding, Syrians in Turkey and Turkish host communities face increased risks of unemployment, poverty, and social instability.

In Lebanon, with only USD 30 million in funding received so far for 2016 programmes (excluding carry over from 2015), the livelihoods sector still faces a major obstacle in scaling up its activities and is therefore unable to effectively mitigate the impact of the crisis on economic opportunities and jobs. Yet, the increasing trends in terms of number of ongoing programmes and result achieved observed in late 2015 is still valid, but this positive trend might quickly be inverted if no new funding is made available.

Unfunded priorities in 2016 in Jordan include: (i) initiatives designed to strengthening national efforts to support youth and vulnerable groups, and to ensure the continued stabilization of Jordan; (ii) ensure sustainability and implementation of the rapid response activities through the established community cohesion grant mechanism to resolve conflict, strengthen dialogue & build consensus among key actors in priority geographic tension areas; (iii) continue to support the government of Jordan in aid coordination and management.

In Egypt, the Livelihoods and Basic Needs Sector is severely under-financed, receiving USD 6 million of the USD 46 million required funds in 2016. Furthermore, the resilience component continues to lack significant support and so faces substantial challenges in sustaining livelihoods gains and building

transformative capacities of the refugees and host communities to meet their basic/livelihoods needs. Results of a socio economic assessment for Syrian refugees have indicated that 60% of those assessed in 2014/2015 (61,683 refugees out of 100,000 refugees assessed) are in situations of severe vulnerability, living on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Despite insufficient funds, the sector is exploring innovative means to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment of the Syrian refugees by adopting an action-based group learning method called 'Community-Based Enterprise Development (C-BED)' developed by ILO. The sector is also focusing on identifying and upgrading certain business clusters and value chains that show high potential for employment and linking jobseekers with decent



Lebanon / UNDP / Rana Sweidan

work opportunities. Furthermore, with additional funding, UNDP plans to expand its cash-for-works approach in partnership with the Social Fund for Development (SFD) in communities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees to improve community services in areas of public health promotion and waste management.

In Iraq, underfunding resilience activities can contribute to recurrent cycles of insecurity and protracted fragility while also imposing an additional burden on state-building and public finance in the adverse economic environment. It would equally increase the risks of significant deterioration in the relationship between hosts and displaced, stemming from mounting socio-economic pressure on host communities, the prevalence of conflict related stress such as trauma and frustration, and the threat of domestic security incidents.

The call to action remains that building resilience is not just desirable; it is economically, socially and politically imperative. Without the necessary financing for resilience activities, the depletion of social and human capital associated with displacement might diminish the quality of life and the resilience of those forcibly driven from their homes.

Without an increase in resources, the main risk in addition to not starting select activities would be to reverse gains made at the local level. Indeed recent impact assessments of the sector support to municipalities showed that if support to basic services is having an impact on improving community cohesion and local institutions legitimacy at the local level, it is also raising expectations on such institutions to deliver. If funding was to stop and no new projects were developed, this would in turn undermine confidence in local institutions where expectations of their ability to deliver have been raised: community members will be further disappointed in their local municipality, will trust it even less, which in turns increases community instability and tensions. In this respect there is a real risk to make the situation worse than it was prior to interventions.

There is now, more than ever, a need to localize the resilience agenda. To achieve this requires supporting local governance systems and municipalities in becoming more resilient, in responding to an increased demand for services, addressing social tensions where existing, and more effectively prioritize and maximize their own resources and seek new partnerships and collective actions which utilizes different capacities

and responsibilities of local stakeholder groups in a coordinated and effective manner.

The resilience agenda is unfinished business: efforts need to be made to continue achieve this shift in bringing development resources to the response. This can only be achieved by expanding partnerships with host-governments, private sector and the broad international community



COUNTRY UPDATES

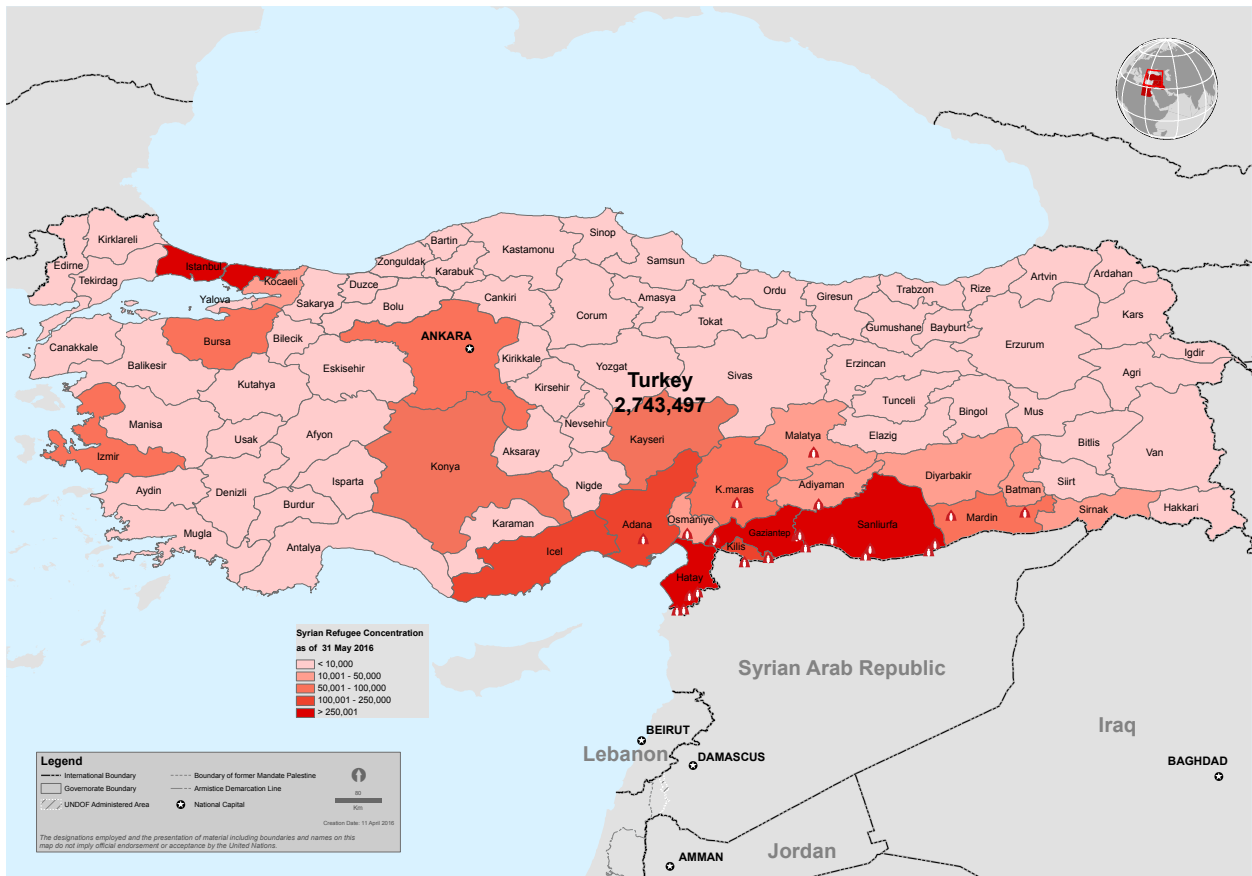




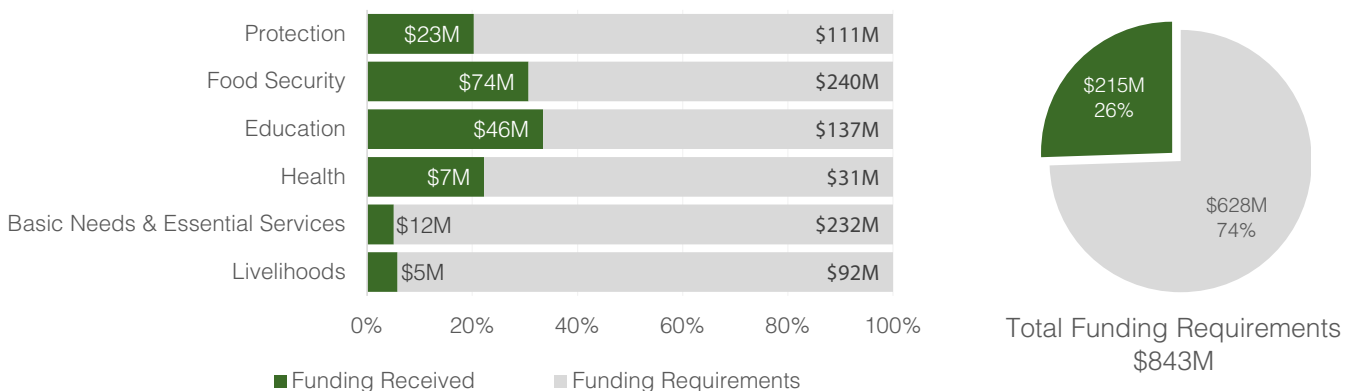
COUNTRY
 OVERVIEWS

TURKEY

Refugee Population Distribution



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

The regional security situation continued to be fragile despite a cessation of hostilities brokered by the international community for Syria in February 2016. While Turkey maintains its “open door policy”, border management continued to be strictly controlled.

As of 19 May, the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) announced that 2,744,915 Syrians were registered in Turkey, out of whom 261,794 (9.5 per cent) were hosted in refugee camps, and 2,483,121 (90.5 per cent) were residing in host communities. This is an increase of over 240,000 people from the 2015 year-end registration figure.

The 2016 3RP Turkey Chapter plans for a total of 2.75 million Syrians in Turkey. Although the registration figure has already approached the planning population at mid-year, participating agencies consider the existing planning figure still valid, as the number of new arrivals may be off-set by the on-going DGMM data consolidating process which clears duplicated registration, and the unknown number of departures. The DGMM verification exercise aims to update the registration status of all Syrians in Turkey and will define the number of Syrians later in the year.

Turkey's protection regime for Syrians was further strengthened in January 2016 with the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees Under Temporary Protection, granting all beneficiaries of the Temporary Protection (namely Syrians) access to formal employment. This positive move is expected to allow for the prospect of a self-reliant refugee community in Turkey, reducing the pressures on the local population in hosting such a large number of refugees. In the meanwhile, the Government of Turkey has been actively exploring the integration of assistance to vulnerable Syrians into its national social welfare system; a process which all 3RP participating agencies are fully supportive of.

In April, Turkey published a First Stage Needs Assessment Covering the 2016-2018 Period for Syrians with Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, appealing for USD 19.13 +billion to respond to the

needs of hosting Syrians for a three-year period. This first comprehensive government appeal helps 3RP partners to further align their planning with the Government's plan.

Increased support to Turkey has been announced. As of 20 May 2016, following the London Conference in February, donors have pledged USD 741 million towards the 3RP Turkey Chapter. If materialized, this will be a substantial increase from the USD 286 million Turkey received in 2015. However, the unmet needs remain significant given that Turkey is hosting the largest number of refugees in the world.

During the first five months of 2016, 3RP sectors strengthened coordination mechanism. At the request of partners

Through concerted efforts, 3RP partners endeavoured to deliver the planned outcomes and results in the 2016 3RP.

The Protection Sector continued to provide support to Government and non-government partners to widen the network of community centres and strengthen the identification and referral of vulnerable individuals. Efforts continued to closely engage the refugee community in protection activities. The Refugee Outreach Volunteers (RoVs) mechanisms expanded to nearly ten provinces and refugee committees in camps and urban areas continued to focus on sensitization against child marriages and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). The Protection Sector continued to support government registration through the provision of



Turkey / IOM / Rosie Lyse Thompson

concerned, more Ankara and field level sector working groups and thematic working groups were created. ActivityInfo, a web-based database for reporting 3RP activities was introduced. Most importantly, 3RP partners have been discussing options with the Government of Turkey to strengthen coordination between the government sectors and 3RP sectors, and to seek ways to strengthen resilience based approaches through support to national systems.

equipment and technical advice to the DGMM. Coordination was enhanced through the creation of technical working groups with DGMM and line ministries on the access to rights and services by Syrian refugees. Around 9,000 Syrian individuals were also submitted for resettlement.

The Food Security Sector continued to support stable access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis; promote food availability and support sustainable

production; promote the utilization of diversified and quality food; and enhance the effectiveness of the food security response. The number of assisted Syrians in both camps and off-camp settings reached 329,292 persons. Findings from the WFP-VAM Pre-Assistance Baseline (PAB) showed that almost one-third of the households are food insecure, with the majority (66 per cent) at risk of food insecurity, thereby forcing them to resort to various coping mechanisms. These findings will in turn be used to inform the new food security strategic approach in the coming months.

In the Education Sector, increasing access at all levels, addressing the needs of out-of-school children and enhancing educational quality remain key priorities. The number of children enrolled in formal education rose to 323,592 and over 12,200 teachers have been provided with monthly incentives; however, approximately 60% of Syrian children are still out of school and challenges remain in scaling up services to early childhood education. To reflect the changing context and sustain gains made to date, the sector will expand interventions for incentives and trainings for teachers, higher education preparation programmes and scholarship provision for 1,000 students, Turkish language support, non-formal/informal education, and school transportation and maintenance – with an overall budget increase of 16.6 per cent.

As of May 2016, partners reached 37,000 consultations out of the end year target of 400,000 consultations. However, this data does not reflect the full progress as the Ministry of Health-Turkey has been continuously providing free health care services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care for the refugees, both inside the 26 refugee camps and the majority of refugees who are living around Turkey. The sector partners delivered 45 medical devices to provincial health directorates and to Suruc Camp. Medicines, medical supplies and equipment were provided to 17 health care facilities, benefiting 8,500 refugees. SGBV/reproductive counseling were provided in 18 community centres. Health awareness sessions were organized for over 600 refugees and host community

members. Seven awareness campaigns were conducted in community centres, and health education materials covering 19 different public health topics were distributed.

The Basic Needs Sector provided 6,700 Syrians with shelter and transportation support. Some 309,270 individuals received winterization items, 86,947 received (non-winter) non-food items, and 134,489 received hygiene items. The e-voucher programmes to support winterization were one of the key activities in the first three months of 2016, in which almost 190,000 individuals were supported by sector partners. The sector partners delivered 220 WASH containers to the refugee camps, and an additional 5,000 camp residents benefitted from other forms of WASH support. In the urban areas, Gaziantep Municipality and Killis Municipality were supported

in delivering solid waste management services.

The Livelihood Sector undertook labour market analysis, vocational training, and provided support to increase livelihoods training in existing government Vocational Educational Training Centres. Over 5,600 Syrian and Turkish beneficiaries received livelihoods trainings, which was only 4 per cent of the 2016 overall target due to insufficient funding. With the new regulation on work permits announced in January, sector partners are discussing joint initiatives to support the implementation of this regulation to boost livelihoods strategies. To respond to the growing population size, the sector increased the target of output 1.3 by 3,000 to 13,000, and as a result increased the output budget by USD 4,000,000.

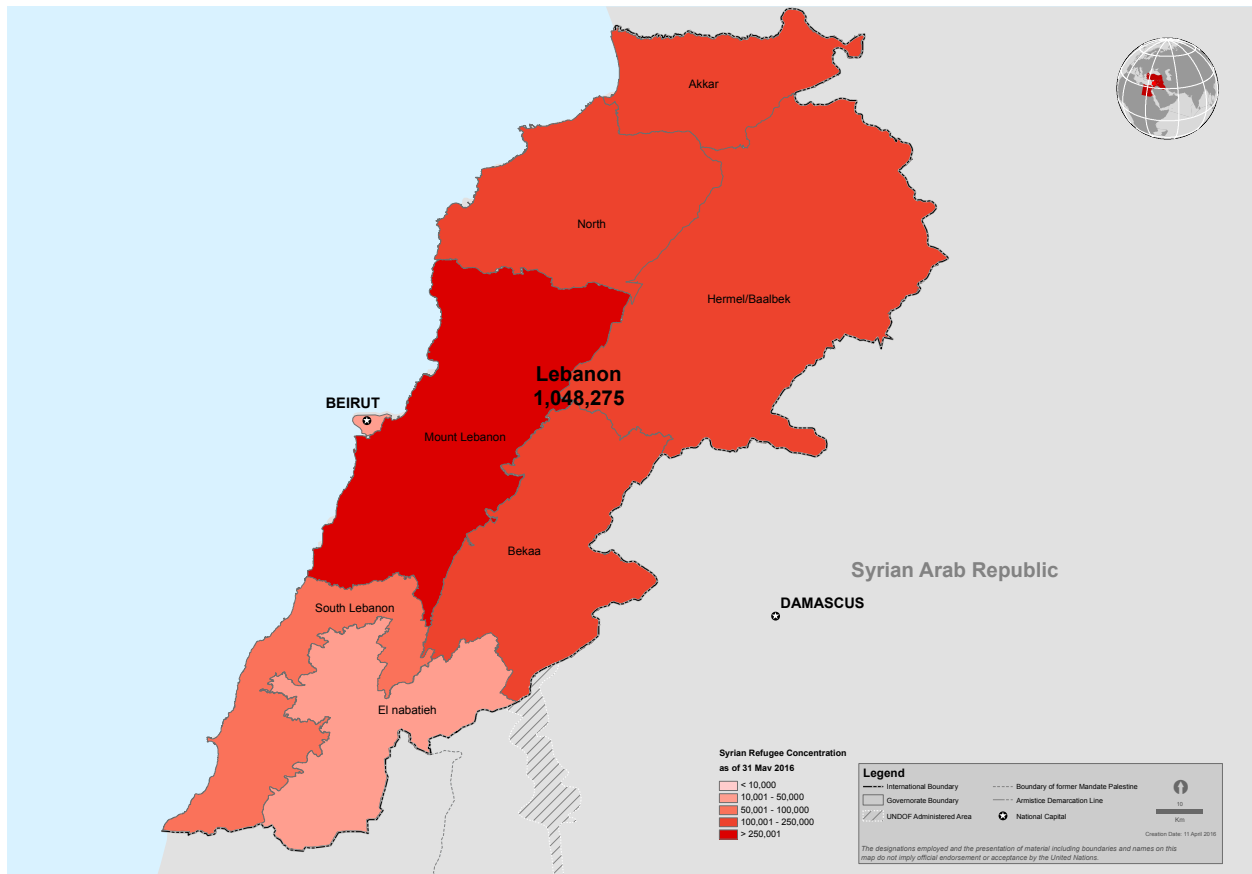


Turkey / IOM / Abby Dwommoh

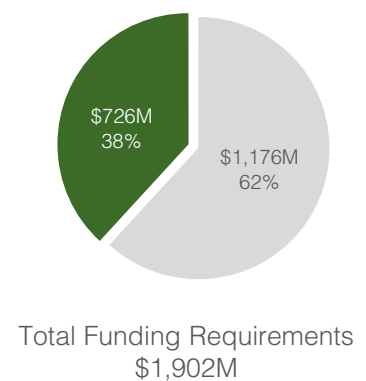
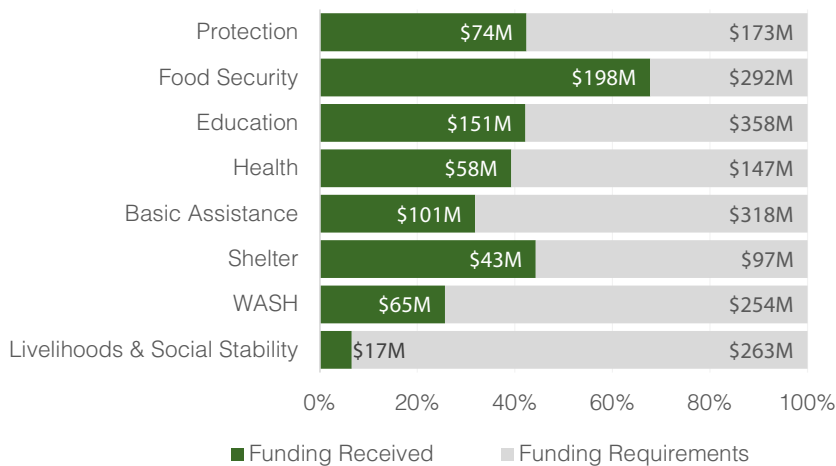
COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

LEBANON

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

The overall situation in Lebanon remains stable. The border restrictions enforced at the Lebanese-Syrian border since early 2015 and visa regulations for onward travel to Turkey, has led to a stable number of Syrians in Lebanon. A post-London environment has resulted in discussion around certain policy shifts. To address the growing number of Syrian refugees without a valid residency, and the associated risks of potential exploitation and abuse, the Government of Lebanon has committed to review and facilitate the streamlining of existing regulatory frameworks related to legal stay conditions. This review also seeks to facilitate access of Syrians to

the job market in sectors authorized by Lebanese law, such as agriculture and construction, by waiving the pledge not to work.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) is a comprehensive and integrated strategy addressing long-term poverty and social tensions was elaborated by the Government of Lebanon with the support of its national and international partners. The LCRP delivers integrated and mutually reinforcing humanitarian and stabilization interventions to mitigate the negative impacts of the Syria crisis. Its humanitarian response dimensions are integrated into a broader plan to

support Lebanon's stabilization by reinforcing the institutional capacities of national and local authorities.

Overall funding requirements for the LCRP remain at 2.48 billion including government priorities. However, the inter-agency appeal published in the 3RP of 1,759,092,971 has been revised. A rigorous sectoral exercise was undertaken in January and February to calculate exact budgets of partners in relation to the targets they were aiming to achieve. The new inter-agency funding requirement is now USD 1,902,410,103.

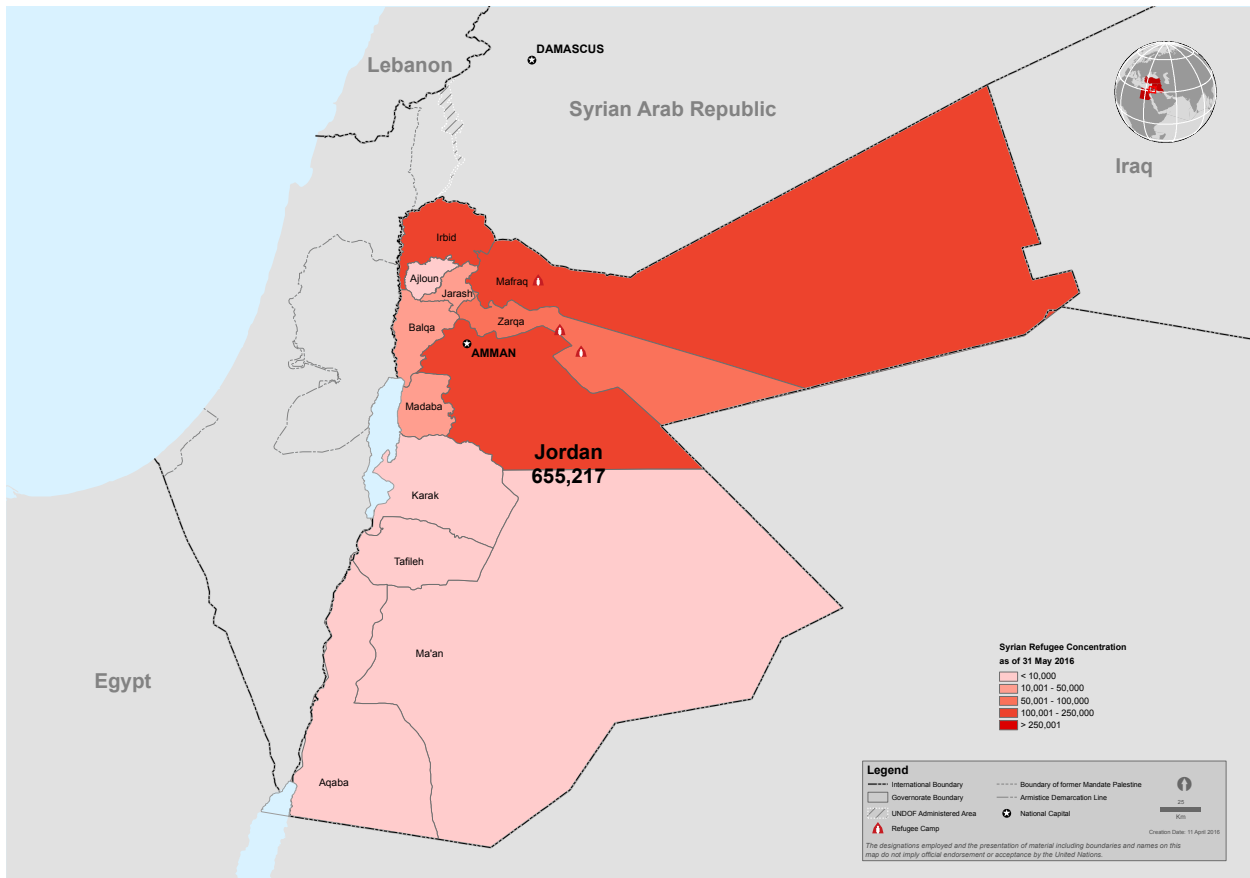


Lebanon / UNDP

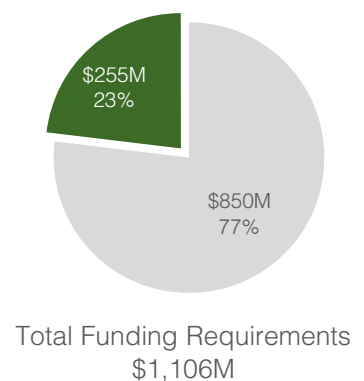
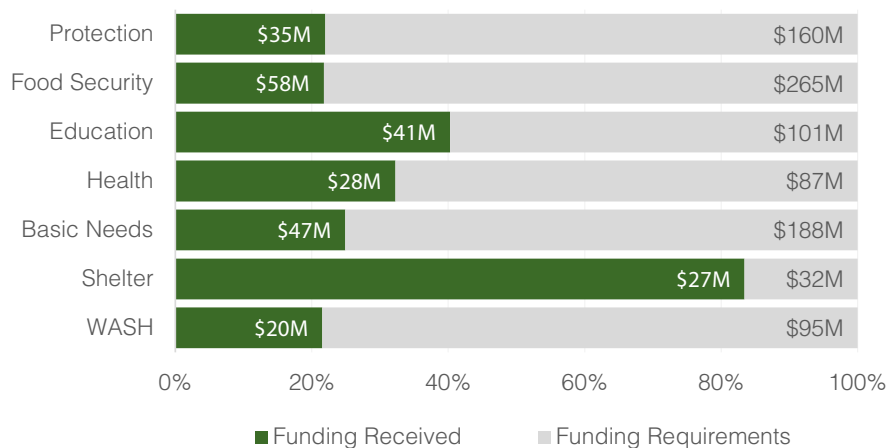
COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

JORDAN

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



With full appreciation to Jordan for allowing in 2016 the admission of 17,603 Syrian refugees, most of whom are now accommodated in Azraq camp, the planning figure for Jordan will be reviewed in coordination with the ongoing verification exercises, and will remain unchanged for the last six months of 2016.

The London Conference in February 2016 resulted in the Jordan Compact, which revealed a major Government of Jordan (GoJ) policy shift with regards to the provision of livelihoods opportunities for Syrian nationals. It was announced that 200,000 work opportunities would be made available to Syrian nationals in exchange for enhanced international support to Jordan and the Jordanian economy. In response to this policy shift, in March 2016 a Livelihoods Working Group (LWG) was established under the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRC. The LWG's principal aim is to strengthen coordination of refugee-related livelihoods activities in both host community and camp settings. It brings together different UN agencies, national and international NGOs, donors, and government actors to ensure comprehensive and continuous information sharing. The LWG is also to be used as a forum for harmonising and sharing livelihood-related research and assessments.

This positive shift by GoJ since the London Conference has made it possible for many Syrians living in Jordan to obtain work permits. The Ministry of Labour (MoL) agreed to ease requirements for Syrian refugees who entered the country irregularly and in place of passports now accepts valid Ministry of Interior (MoI) Service Cards coupled with UNHCR registration documents. In addition, employers hiring Syrian nationals have been granted a three-month grace period (from 5 April 2016 to 5 July 2016), during which they are able to obtain free annual work permits for Syrian employees. An estimated 200 Syrians (and their employers) per day since the start of the grace period have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire free work permits.

One of the major concerns expressed by refugees is the requirement under Jordanian labour law for foreigners wishing to obtain a work permit to have an employer (Kafeel). While in some cases (such as in construction and agriculture), there is no direct link between employer and workers; workers are forced into paying a 'go-between' or Kafeel a sum in order to facilitate the process of obtaining the permit. This is specifically a challenge in the agricultural sector, where workers often have no contact with their employer. Such a practice forces the workers into debt/owing the Kafeel money, which leads to exploitation by the sponsor.

In collaboration with ILO and UNHCR, the Ministry of Labour (MoL) conducted an awareness raising campaign to reach out to labour directorates and improve the implementation of the regulatory environment to increase the delivering of working permits in a timely manner to a greater number of workers. A new mechanism was put in place by ILO

and MoL which allows Syrian refugees to apply for work permits through agriculture cooperatives where they can then work freely in the sector, moving from one employer to another and from one governorate to another according to the agriculture seasons. Almost 400 work permits were issued through these cooperatives out of 1,027 work permits issued in the agriculture sector during the grace period.

The GoJ furthermore committed to improving economic opportunities for refugees more generally, including through easing the formalization of small businesses, development of home business activities, allowing participation in municipal public works projects as well as enhancing in-camp livelihood activities. The Government's strategy in these areas currently remains in an early stage of development.

Responding to these positive changes, from mid-2016 LWG members will define a joint livelihoods strategy to update



Jordan / UNDP / Alessandra Biasi

and clarify the current Jordan Response Plan chapters – this will become part of the annual rolling review exercise. In light of the recent policy shift, there is a clear need to disaggregate and trace commitments and programming in livelihoods as distinct from food security, social protection, education and other Task Force priorities. As with other sectors, the livelihoods strategy should also delineate between the needs of the Jordanian host community and refugee populations.

Overall, the Jordan Compact launched at the London Conference highlighting three interlinked pillars as follows: (i) turning the Syrian refugee crisis into development opportunities that attracts new

investments and opens up the EU market with simplified rules of origin, creating jobs for Jordanians and Syrians refugees whilst supporting the post-conflict Syrian economy; (ii) rebuilding Jordanian host communities by adequately financing through grants the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018, in particular the resilience of host communities; and (iii) mobilizing sufficient grants and concessionary financing to support to the macroeconomic framework and address Jordan's financing needs over the next three years, as part of Jordan entering into a new Extended Fund Facility Program with the IMP.

The Government of Jordan further indicates in the Compact that the

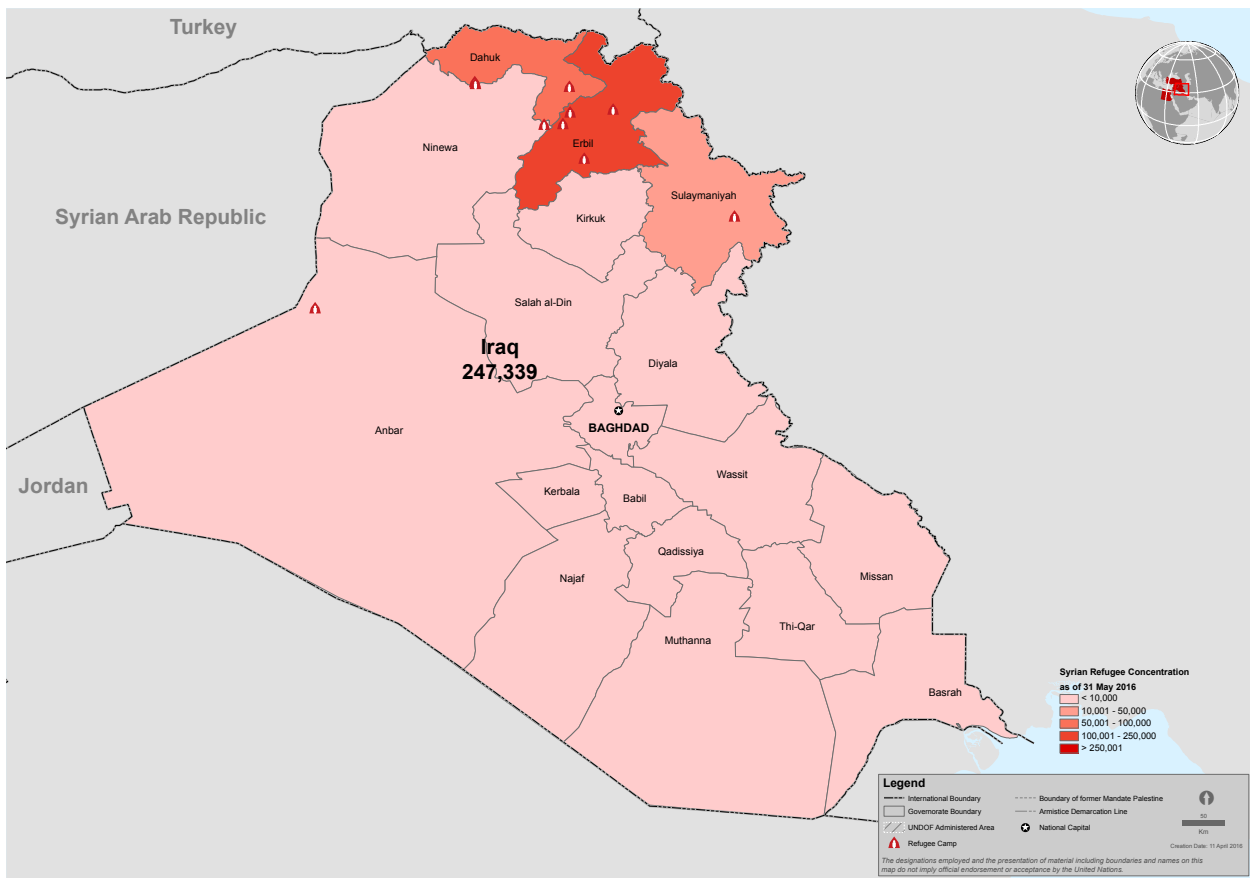
designated development zones could provide a large number of jobs for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees as well as outside the zones within the sectors where there is low Jordanian participants and a high ratio of foreign workers (e.g. construction, agriculture. Service industry, cleaning) and where there is high degree of skills match (e.g. handicrafts, textiles etc.), these sectors could provide roughly 50,000 job opportunities for Syrian refugees. While accelerating the implementation of the Jordan Compact is crucial, it is equally important to ensure the interventions are to enhance social cohesion and to address the structural issues of labour market and private sector development in Jordan.



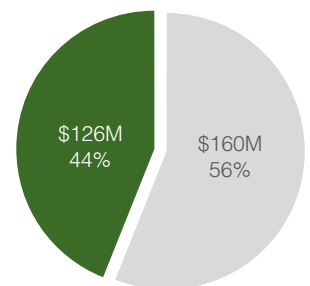
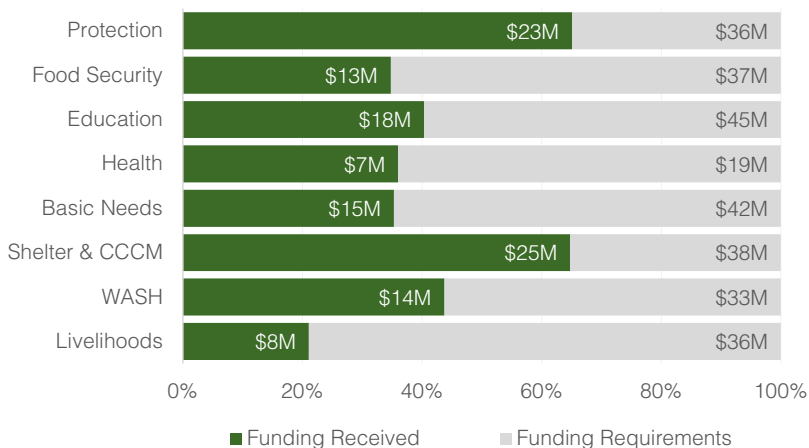
COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

IRAQ

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

Underfunding of the refugee component of the 3RP has already translated in a reduction in core protection/community services staff and a reduced capacity to ensure proper outreach activities and adequate monitoring of refugee populations in and outside of camps. Underfunding of the response will, as per past years, continue to limit 3RP partners' capacity to address refugees' main concerns, namely means of livelihoods and education, the two main motives driving them to migrate towards Europe.

Simultaneously, there is no sign of the economic crisis abating, and efforts towards supporting refugees in meeting their basic needs (through seasonal and cash assistance) are not bringing general and significant improvement to their daily lives. This continues to affect in particular refugees living in urban areas, who form the majority (63 per cent) of the refugee population in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), as livelihood opportunities remain limited and as the Food Security Sector has yet to complete a food targeting exercise in urban areas with a view to extending the benefit of food assistance to the most vulnerable refugee populations outside of camps. The implementation of the resilience component of the 3RP has become ever more challenged as national capacity

has been substantively undermined, for instance in the sectors of health and education, resulting in their inability to deliver much required services. Parallel to the call for economic reforms, the capacity of communities to maintain healthy coping mechanisms should equally be strengthened, which would also enhance the acceptance of the displaced communities by their hosts. The recommendations of the JIPS profiling exercise (completed for Erbil and ongoing for Dohuk and Suleymaniah) could be referred to for further details on the deteriorating situation (particularly, the school drop-out rate of Syrian refugee children is alarming) and ways to address the gaps.

Resilience of individuals, communities, societies, and the State has long lasting impacts on the trajectory of development in Iraq and there has been a demonstrable linkage between economic resilience and the social fabric over the past decade. UNDP's recent assessment of some 17,052 incidents of violence in Iraq between 2003 and 2015 found that those populations, whose needs were underserved, were up to eight times more likely to engage in violence or violent behaviour than those who were economically resilient. Furthermore, 83 per cent of the 500 most recent incidents

of conflict and violence occurred in areas where the average household income is below the 40th percentile of the national distribution of income. The overwhelming majority of these areas have been facing economic stagnation with consistently high poverty rates and unemployment throughout the last decade.

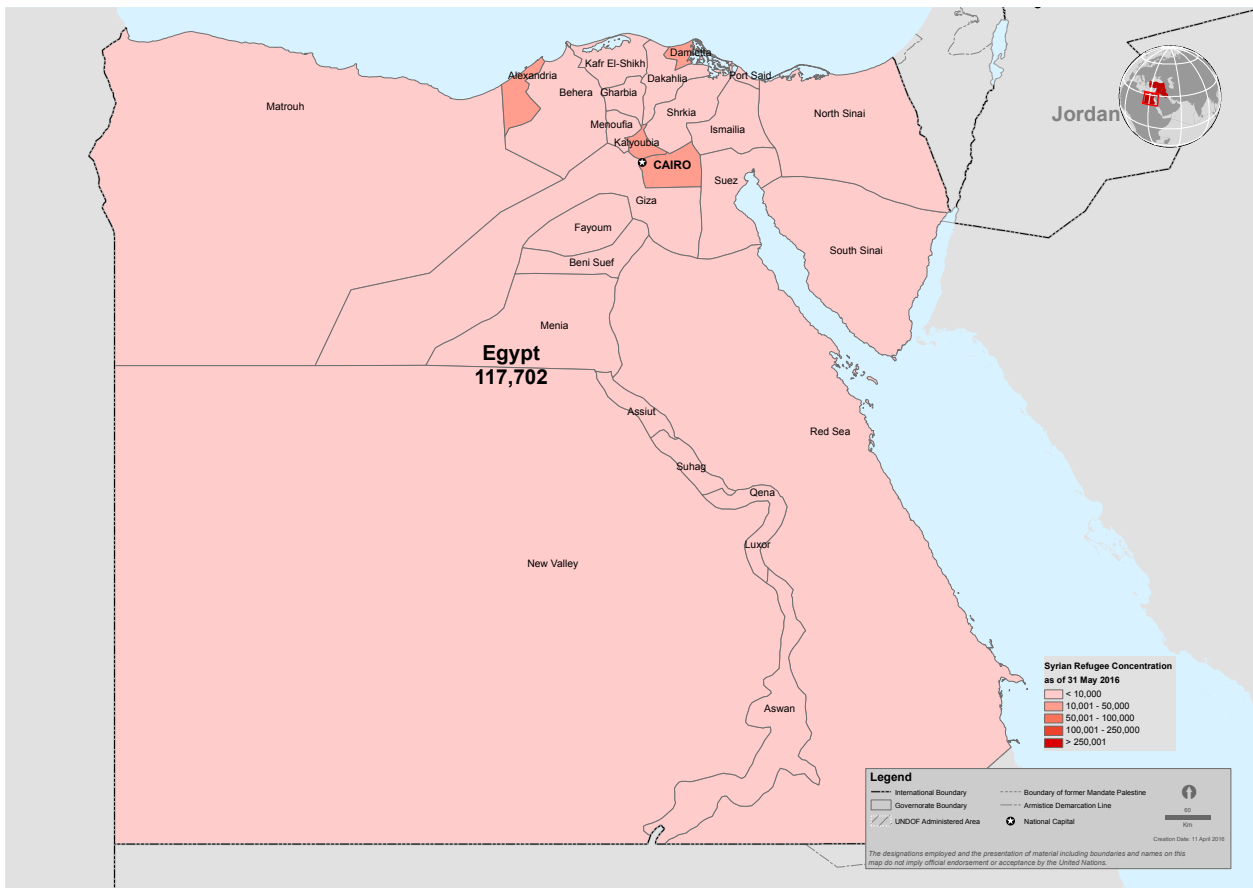
Economic vulnerability and social instability are the twin consequences of communities lacking resilience in Iraq. The statistical analysis of the needs-assessments found that, on average, impacted host community members were five times more likely to view nearby displaced populations poorly if they see problems with employment and accessing livelihoods and 16 times more if service provision in the community was poor. Such phenomena imply that Iraq is falling into a dangerously evolving vicious cycle. The Government of Iraq and the international community is finding it increasingly difficult to provide support to increasing case load of IDPs, which is intensifying competition for scarcer public services and economic opportunities.



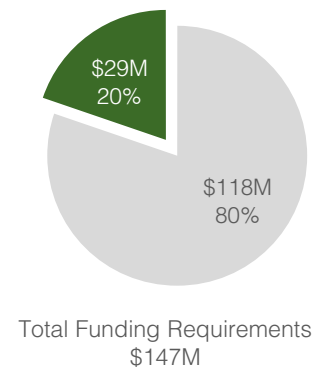
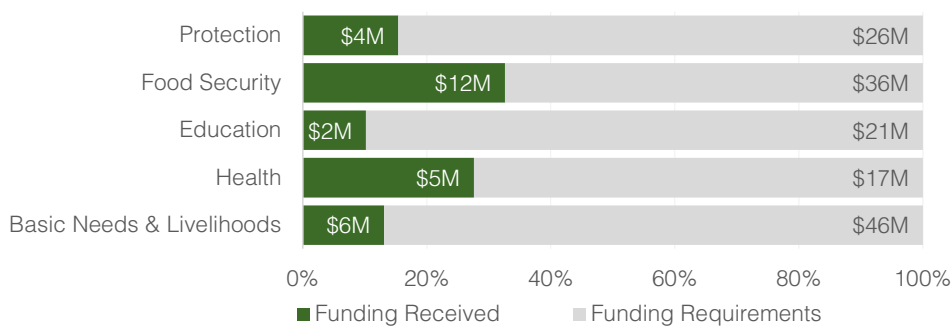
COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

EGYPT

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

A total of 117,702 Syrians were registered with UNHCR as at 31 May 2016. Of these 4,971 were registered from January-May 2016, out of whom 2,830 represent new arrivals, indicating an increasing trend as compared to 2015.

3RP partners continued to support Syrian refugees residing in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta as well as those dispersed throughout the country through a range of protection and other life saving activities as well as resilience programmes.

Late birth registration remains an issue for children born to Syrian parents, especially when the parents' marriage is not authenticated by the Egyptian authorities. 77 Syrian refugees have received legal assistance related to administrative and civil documentation issues since January 2016. The capacity to identify such cases has increased, resulting in increased counselling on birth and civil status registration and reduced number of cases requiring late birth registration.

Multi-sector assistance to 116 SGBV survivors, including psychosocial counselling activities and legal support, continued. Outreach activities benefited over 3,000 Syrian refugees and impacted communities. 3RP partners worked closely with the MoH, trained health professionals on the clinical management of rape survivors and undertook capacity building to integrate SGBV response services in public hospitals. They also strengthened quality inter-sector response and case management through the development of an inter-agency referral pathway for SGBV.

Child protection community-based services, including specialized psychosocial services such as life skills, parenting education and family strengthening programmes, were expanded. Over 2,600 children benefited from such services. Cases of children exposed to child labour and early and forced marriage are increasingly reported since the beginning of 2016. Best interest procedures remained key intervention tools to identify and appropriately address protection risks of UASC, including care arrangements.

Children with disabilities continued to have limited access to inclusive education and specialized services.

Biometrics remained a significant component of registration procedures. By the end of May 2016, more than 101,000 Syrian refugees had their irises scanned. Resettlement remained a protection tool and one of the solutions available for Syrians refugees in Egypt, with 876 refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries since the beginning of 2016.

The Health Sector has ensured access and coverage to comprehensive health care services for Syrian refugees, while keeping a balance between responding to the acute needs of the refugees, strengthening of the national health systems and delivering of quality health care. Around 36,000 Primary Health Care consultations have been provided, 19,000 referrals to specialized health care and 37 public health facilities were supported in addition to 948 staff and 66 community health worker trained. The health sector continued the mainstreaming of Syrian refugees to gain access to over 60 PHC facilities in Greater Cairo.

3RP health partners are working on strengthening of the national system

through providing support to the Ministry of Health, in addition to strengthening the response to urgent and life-threatening conditions. In this regard, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with MoH which provides access to registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt to primary healthcare and emergency care in the public health system. The MOU will facilitate the work and activities of all the 3RP partners in the health sector. It also included the provision of six specialized and public hospitals with three digital mammograms and three ultrasound equipment, which will benefit both the refugee and host communities.

Cash grants were provided to an average of 8,764 families (33,406 individuals) every month which is less than the 42,000 persons targeted in the 3RP due to shortfall of funding. The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) or second round of socio-economic assessments of Syrian refugee households started in April 2016. As of May, data was collected from 1,600 households across Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. The re-assessment plan aims to monitor the vulnerability of beneficiaries to ensure that the most vulnerable and food insecure are supported by UNHCR and WFP in a sustained manner.



WFP continued expanding the e-voucher modality reaching 95 per cent e-vouchers. This modality allows refugees to achieve a sense of normalcy in their lives and strengthen their protection. Due to donor contributions which resulted from the London conference, WFP returned to the full voucher value of USD 24.2 as of the March distribution cycle. As of May 2016, a total of 66,358 beneficiaries benefitted from food vouchers.

Recent post distribution monitoring findings indicated that approximately 84 per cent of all beneficiaries had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), with the remainder of households surveyed recording a borderline score, and almost all beneficiaries showing medium or good diet diversity scores, which suggests that WFP food assistance to beneficiaries is supporting their consumption patterns and that WFP assistance helps Syrian beneficiaries overcome food insecurity and lower their vulnerability. On the other hand, the first quarterly report, revealed that 6.2 per cent of excluded beneficiary respondents were recorded to have a 'poor food consumption score' in comparison to 1.4 per cent of beneficiary respondents.

3RP partners provided livelihood support for 333 vulnerable refugees while 410 participated in livelihood training. By May 2016, nine individuals were placed in wage employment and 94 individuals received cash grants for business start-up and became self-employed.

In Education, 37,500 refugee students are enrolled in Egyptian public schools benefiting from free education, currently the school year has ended, the 2016/17 school year will commence in October. In addition, over 7,000 refugee students are enrolled in non-formal certified education opportunities and 1,855 children enrolled in Early Childhood Education facilities. Youths' enrolment in Higher Education Egyptian institutes and universities is currently over 4,200 young men and women and tertiary education scholarships were also provided to 130 Syrian students for the 2015/16 academic year.

Education Sector 3RP partners provided capacity building interventions in 16 Egyptian Public schools renovating physical structures which benefited over 14,000 children. Furniture, equipment, labs, education aids and materials were also provided to three other public

schools in the Greater Cairo area. These interventions enhanced the absorption capacity of the targeted schools and improved the learning environment making it safer for both refugee and host community students. 50 KG classes were established in areas with high concentration of refugees, reaching out to 1,318 Syrian children and 153 public school teachers were trained in addition to 30 refugee community school teachers and administrators.

WFP started a school feeding programme in October 2015 in Damietta and Alexandria to help some 95,500 refugee and Egyptian students. The aim of the programme is to facilitate Syrian refugee children access to public schools and improve their enrolment, attendance, retention and performance. WFP is also improving the absorption capacity of targeted public schools with the highest density of Syrian refugee children, by undertaking renovations and enhancing the capacity of teachers through training. On average a total of 125,000 students per month received high energy biscuits bars since schools restarted after the midyear holiday in February.

The lack of durable solutions and suitable livelihood options for a majority of refugees continue to expose them to risks, especially women and girls. Identifying and responding to SGBV cases in the community remained difficult due to a shortage of staff dedicated to SGBV outreach activities and the dispersal of the population. Under-reporting of incidents by survivors remained challenging.

Refugee children and their families continue to face difficulties integrating into the public education system. If the education sector continues to receive a reduced level of funding, long-term support to the MoE will be affected, which will impact the quality of education and protection space for Syrian refugee children which may lead poor families to resort to negative coping mechanisms and to increased drop outs from school.



Egypt / UNHCR / Tarik Argaz

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IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



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