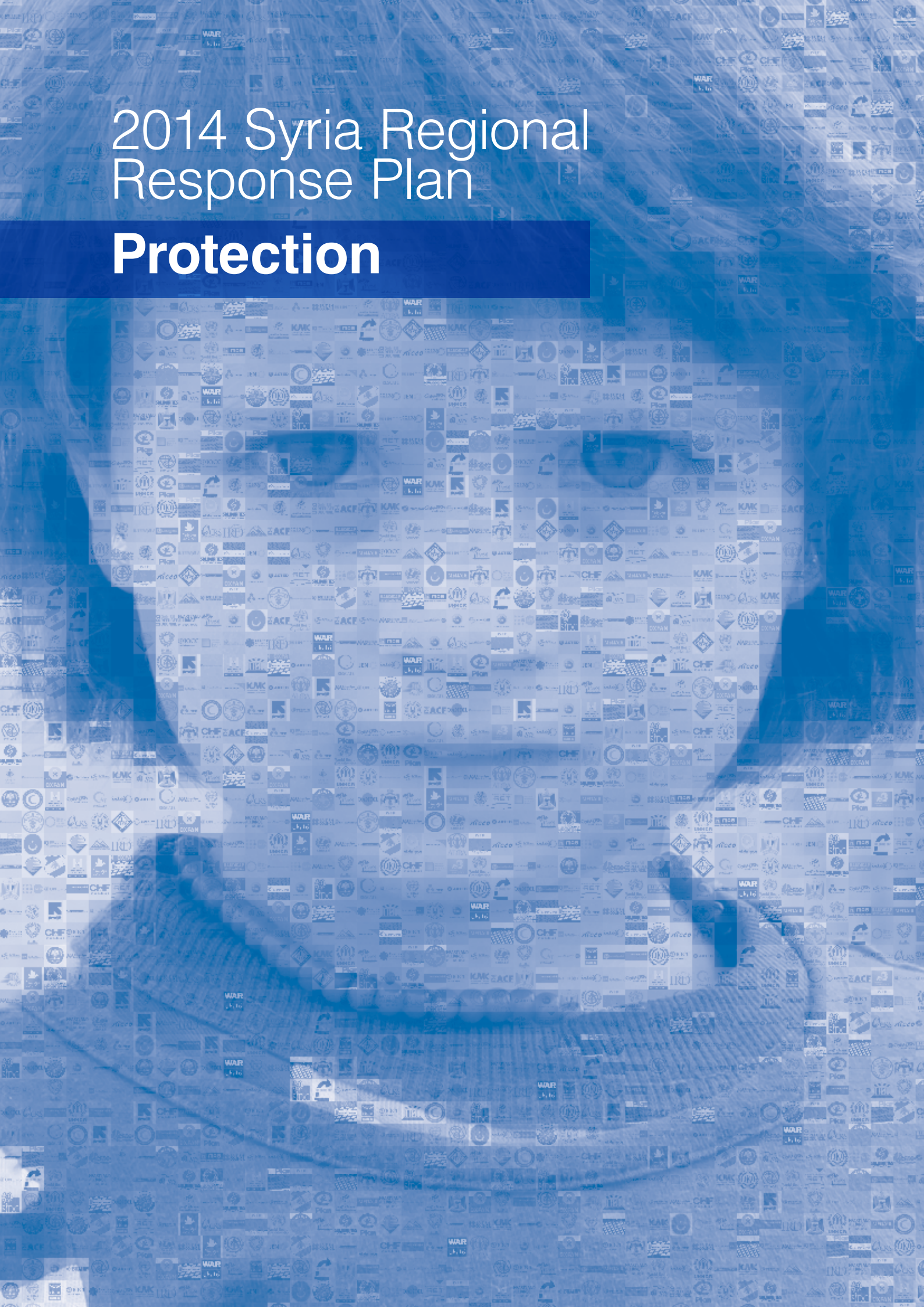


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

## Protection





## F. Protection response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Terre des Hommes (TDH), Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Save the Children, Plan International, CARE International, UNICEF and AMERA.		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory, asylum and basic rights respected.</li> <li>2. SGBV prevention and response expanded and strengthened.</li> <li>3. Protection of children expanded and strengthened.</li> <li>4. Durable solutions increased and protection space maintained.</li> <li>5. Community participation, empowerment expanded and strengthened.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014<sup>1</sup></b>	US\$13,442,951		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$8,937,222	US\$3,355,814	US\$1,149,915
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$20,681,463		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Madalena Hogg, <a href="mailto:hogg@UNHCR.org">hogg@UNHCR.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The rate of new arrivals of Syrian refugees in Egypt saw changes with the introduction of a new visa regime for Syrians and Palestinians from Syria which has resulted in minimal new arrivals. There was also an increase in the arrests of Syrians, reportedly for violation of residency regulations and significant numbers have been arrested while trying to depart Egypt illegally by sea. Most remain in administrative detention and deportations to third countries at the border and from detention centres have taken place regularly since July 2013.

Despite security constraints affecting mobile registration outside Greater Cairo, both registration and mobile registration outside of Cairo took place. This increased the number of Syrians registered and thus able to access services and protection from 13,000 in January 2013 to 125,000 individuals in October 2013.

Border and detention monitoring has taken place regularly, including outside of Cairo. Advocacy efforts aimed at maintaining the protection space by UNHCR and operational partners, including with UNICEF on the matter of detained children, have increased with the Government. The provision of legal aid has continued in Cairo and been established in Alexandria. Community protection networks were expanded and trained in order to quickly identify protection risks including refugees in arbitrary detention both in and outside Greater Cairo.

Children have benefited from child-friendly spaces in Greater Cairo and Alexandria, as well as micro-grants aimed at increasing community capacity around child protection. Community centres



were established in Greater Cairo and have provided protective spaces, including to women and girls at risk of SGBV. Psycho-social services were provided in major urban centres with new psycho-social workers being trained among the refugee community. Housing for refugees in acute need and as a protection response, including for unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of sexual violence, has been provided in Cairo.

Awareness campaigns on the dangers of illegal migration conducted by IOM are underway, as is the recruitment of additional staff, including staff specialized in child protection and SGBV. UNHCR identified an additional partner to address continued needs in SGBV prevention and response, including through the provision of a temporary shelter and specialized legal aid for women at heightened risk of SGBV. Training to partner and UNHCR staff on SGBV training in emergencies has been provided.

Protection, SGBV and child protection working groups meet regularly and strategies exist or are being finalised for all working groups. Additionally, draft Standard Operating Procedures which include a referral pathway exist for the SGBV working group.

The first round of Quick Impact Projects in Greater Cairo and Alexandria has been identified and will be implemented and expanded in 2014. These include projects enabling better access to services in economically deprived areas through transport provision and safe outside recreational spaces for families where children, youth and parents of both refugee and host communities can congregate.

The training of partners, community-based organisations and new staff on UNHCR's mandate, available services and the rights and obligations of refugees is provided on a regular basis. Telephone information lines and an emergency hotline have been established in order to provide information to refugees and to respond quickly to urgent protection incidents.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	180,000

UNHCR plans to strengthen its presence at the borders and at detention centres, expand its collaboration with legal aid partners within and outside of Greater Cairo, and explore further avenues for effective advocacy including with partners. Legal counselling, assistance and representation on documentation, detention and in cases of potential *refoulement* will be strengthened, including through the training of new legal aid partners, and made accessible to refugees in more governorates throughout Egypt where Syrian refugees reside and continue to be registered.

In view of the current protection environment, UNHCR needs to maintain its registration capacity and conduct a verification exercise, which will include the introduction of biometrics, in 2014. In addition, a profiling exercise will be conducted with partners to better understand access to basic rights and identify existing gaps following the deterioration of the protection environment for Syrian refugees and will build on the joint assessment already conducted. The verification exercise will also assist in the identification of cases in need of resettlement.

Simultaneously, UNHCR and partners will need to increase measures to maintain adequate protection space and counter negative perceptions among the host community and within the media.

Psycho-social counselling needs to be expanded and strengthened within Greater Cairo and other urban centres, in particular with regard to child protection and SGBV. Domestic violence, often discovered through refugee worker visits to families, is on the rise due to factors such as: frustrations of male family members as they remain unemployed, economic difficulties, mental stress, large families living in cramped housing and boredom amongst the youth. Livelihood activities will need to pay special attention to vulnerable families, as well as women and youth at risk of abuse or exploitation and ensure that women-headed households in particular are included in appropriate income generating activities.

In order to mitigate the risks of SGBV and improve response to SGBV survivors, there is a need to establish additional protective spaces and strengthen community based protection networks, in particular outside of Greater Cairo, and to increase access to psychosocial services. While a draft strategy and SOP exist for the SGBV working group, a referral mechanism and action plan needs to be completed and the SOP revised, in particular with the increased engagement of new partners. Quality case management for SGBV survivors remains a key area in need of improvement and where further training of involved actors would be beneficial. There needs to be an increased focus on the engagement of men and boys in SGBV prevention, as well as ensuring that men and boys who are survivors of SGBV are identified and able to access response services. Access to specialized medical care and legal aid needs to be expanded in particular to areas outside of Cairo. Increased earmarked funding for SGBV is needed to allow UNHCR and its partners to expand their SGBV programming

Syrian children in Egypt have increasingly been experiencing verbal harassment and at times physical violence at school and within their host communities resulting in a restricted access to safe areas in which to live, learn and play. Many children, as well as adolescents, are psychologically stressed and this is exacerbated by an increasing sense of isolation. Co-existence measures for Syrian and Egyptian children and adolescents will be vital to the psychosocial wellbeing of Syrian children in Egypt. Programming for adolescents and youth needs to be increased in a number of areas in order to provide them with a sense of purpose, belonging and to increase psycho-social wellbeing, in particular for those that are Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET).

Awareness-raising activities on both SGBV and child protection will need to be implemented to mitigate risks against women and children, both among the community, new partner staff as well as relevant government authorities who may not be specialized in these areas of refugee protection. Capacity building and training of new staff and government counterparts will need to be implemented and expanded to areas where partners are expanding their presence. In light of the number of refugees attempting to leave Egypt illegally and recent incidents of drowning, regular awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of such irregular movement also remains a priority.

It will be necessary to expand the durable solutions available to refugees, particularly resettlement as a protection tool for especially vulnerable refugees. Adequate staffing for both refugee status determination and resettlement at UNHCR will be necessary in order to ensure that cases identified are adequately processed for submissions to resettlement countries.

The majority of refugees do not have access to sufficient protective spaces. Community-based protection networks currently have limited capacity to help identify those with protection concerns, including children at risk and those at risk of SGBV. UNHCR and partners will need to increase their presence in areas outside of Greater Cairo as well in smaller towns, in order to ensure better access to services and support. This includes a need for more and better trained community based organisations, including child and youth clubs and peer support systems, psycho-social support, including specifically for vulnerable families, as well as access to legal counselling and assistance.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNHCR and partners will strengthen their presence and assistance inside Greater Cairo and UNHCR will have a permanent field presence in Alexandria by 2014, where the second largest concentration of Syrian refugees outside of Greater Cairo resides. In addition, UNICEF and UNFPA will be building on their existing presence in other governorates to provide services and support to refugees in areas outside of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

The registration of Syrian refugees eases access to services and assists in advocacy efforts with the Government. UNHCR will therefore maintain its registration capacity in and outside of Cairo. A verification process will take place in early 2014 so that data on the highly dispersed population remains current. Data gathered at registration and during the verification exercise will provide valuable baseline data for further profiling in order to better determine existing protection gaps. UNHCR and its partners will identify a suitable survey methodology in order to collect and data, including data current access to rights and services of particular groups such as women and children. The resulting report and gap analysis will be used for more precise advocacy with the Government, as well as for programming purposes and can be shared with partners and donors.

UNHCR will continue with and strengthen its presence at the borders and in detention centres, as well as in field locations outside the capital and will advocate for a more lenient application of the new visa regime, in particular with regard to the access of women and children. Interventions will continue to be made for access to asylum procedures at the borders and from detention centres.

UNHCR, AMERA and IOM will continue to monitor persons of concern in detention, identifying especially vulnerable refugees and those at risk of imminent *refoulement* requiring urgent intervention. A variety of agencies will provide coordinated humanitarian assistance to those in detention, many of whom are likely to continue to include women and children, including infants, so that basic needs, including immediate medical needs, can be met. AMERA will additionally assist refugees in detention with legal counselling and assistance. UNICEF and UNHCR will continue to pursue joint advocacy efforts with regards to children in detention and to secure alternative care arrangements for those unaccompanied and separated children in detention that are released.

UNHCR and partners will continue to identify persons in need of protection counselling, legal assistance and representation and ensure that this is provided through legal aid partners, including through specialized lawyers in SGBV and child protection. Legal assistance will be provided to those in need of documentation concerning their residency, birth and marriage certificates, as well as those who face evictions or have suffered various forms of assault or criminal acts.

UNFPA, IOM, AMERA, UNHCR and partners will co-ordinate closely with regard to SGBV prevention and response. SOPs and referral mechanisms will be updated and an Action Plan established for 2014 in close collaboration with all involved partners. Assessments of current risks and protection gaps will be undertaken by a UNHCR partner and UNFPA, which will provide needed information for the design of more effective prevention activities and response mechanisms and overall programming. In recognition of the fact that SGBV is generally under-reported, UNFPA and UNHCR partners will ensure that the number of protective spaces for women is increased and strengthened and that community leaders are trained to combat SGBV. In addition, UNFPA will be training religious community leaders in order to mitigate SGBV in areas where Syrian refugees are concentrated. UNFPA and UNHCR partners will train service providers on SGBV in emergencies.

Case management, psycho-social support and the provision of specialized legal aid to SGBV survivors will be strengthened by UNHCR and partners. The availability of specialized and emergency medical aid will also be expanded, including through the distribution of post-rape kits by UNFPA, as well as the availability of psycho-social support, the latter being provided by UNHCR partners and AMERA.

With regard to the protection of children, community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) will be expanded in smaller towns outside of the main cities. The CBPNs are vital to the pro-active protection of the Syrian community training will be provided so that child protection gains a greater focus. Partners will work together to build the capacity of and integrate CBPNs into their existing child protection structures providing a strong network of child protection actors. Additional child friendly spaces and youth centres are planned in more remote areas, and new child protection committees will be established and trained.

Youth clubs will be established and child leaders and community facilitators will be identified and trained. UNICEF and other partners will increase their focus on youth by providing life skills training and psychosocial support. Psycho-social support will be made accessible to children by UNICEF, AMERA and UNHCR partners including outside of Greater Cairo. UNICEF will provide

psycho-social counselling to parents and support parent groups in addition to assisting particularly vulnerable families with cash grants, so as to encourage school attendance and mitigate risks of child neglect, abuse and exploitation.

Capacity building will be provided to social workers and community facilitators in Community Development Associations (CDAs), NGOs and community schools and training on child safeguarding systems will also be provided.

UNHCR and partners will also expand their capacity to conduct best interest assessments of children country-wide in order to guarantee an early identification of children at risk and immediate referrals to support services.

Entry points for co-existence programmes benefiting children will be identified through CDAs and Child Protection Committees. Through these local networks it will be possible to create a more holistic child protection system that has an existing inbuilt response and referral mechanism whilst at the same time helping to promote co-existence with the host community.

Awareness-raising activities on child protection will include information on the importance of birth registration in order to access, among other services and assistance, health services including essential vaccinations. Legal counselling and assistance will be accessible to those encountering difficulties in obtaining birth certificates due to missing documents or births outside of marriage or legally recognized marriages.

Advocacy interventions with the Government will continue in order to maintain an adequate protection space based on existing obligations under international and national law, including with regard to xenophobic broadcasts in the media. Posters, information leaflets, the internet and social media pages are being used by UNHCR and partners to disseminate information quickly and accurately to Syrian households. Information is also spread through community associations and word of mouth, with information hotlines and a complaints box available in order to better assist Syrian refugees.

Following an appeal from UNHCR, several countries agreed to increase their resettlement quotas in response to the Syria crisis. Therefore, the availability of durable solutions for refugees will include resettlement as a protection tool for especially vulnerable Syrian refugees with urgent protection needs. Relevant UNHCR staff will be trained in the resettlement criteria and methods for identifying refugees at a heightened risk within the community. Staff will also be trained on case management and confidentiality and SOPs will be established to ensure smooth referrals of persons at risk to available services and the refugee status determination (RSD) unit, in particular with regard to those which require urgent attention. In order to ensure quality RSD and resettlement submissions, the additional staff needed for the Syrian resettlement programme will be working under the supervision of the existing RSD and RST units for the regular programme.



UNFPA will organize community initiatives for the awareness-raising of SGBV among both men and women and young men and women will be trained in peer education. A number of community initiatives will additionally aim for better co-existence between Syrian refugees and host communities, in order to mitigate risks of SGBV emanating from the host community in particular against girls, single women or women-headed households in the Syrian refugee community.

Community participation and empowerment is acknowledged as key in identifying and responding to protection risks. UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and its partners will continue to train psychosocial workers, community outreach volunteers and youth to provide support within their communities, including emergency psychosocial and peer support. Additional protective spaces will be established throughout the country, in particular for women and children. Here, awareness-raising activities will be provided on services available as well as on SGBV and child protection, in order to mitigate the risk of violence against women and children. Awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration will continue to take place at community centres, which also provide space for the training of CBO and safe recreational and learning spaces for women, adolescents, youth and children (e.g. life skills for youth).

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are small-scale, low cost projects designed to assist refugee and host communities and to counter negative perceptions against Syrians with the goal of improving the overall protection environment for Syrian refugees. The QIPs will be based on community participation and where needs for support are greatest, both within and outside of Greater Cairo. The projects planned in 2014 will be aimed at addressing the most urgent needs of the community, including a lack of services in deprived areas, and are intended to improve the living conditions and quality of life for both Egyptians and Syrians.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, seek asylum and have their basic rights respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Systematic monitoring of borders and detention centres improved and expanded		2.500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	662.550	505.250	78.000	79.300	UNHCR, AMERA, IOM, UNICEF
Output 1.2 Advocacy conducted		250.000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.018.727	952.146	34.081	32.500	UNHCR, IOM, AMERA
Output 1.3 Registration maintained, verification conducted and profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken in order to determine extent of basic rights respected		180.000 verified and 70.000 newly registered		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.426.724	787.293	325.000	314.431	UNHCR
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>3.108.001</b>	<b>2.244.689</b>	<b>437.081</b>	<b>426.231</b>	

Objective 2. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Refugees and local women and girls have increased access to safe spaces		3,100	1,340	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	554,095	264,048	181,828	108,219	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International
Output 2.2 Survivors of SGBV can access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security through ethical referrals and quality case management)		28,044	8,211	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	748,907	406,953	214,500	127,453	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), CARE International, AMERA
Output 2.3 Positive coping mechanisms and risk prevention regarding SGBV are encouraged through community based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers		2,510	550	Cairo, Alexandria, Menya	597,537		361,401	236,137	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, CARE International
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>1,900,539</b>	<b>671,001</b>	<b>757,729</b>	<b>471,809</b>	

Objective 3. Child protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened with a particular focus on children at risk.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Community based child protection and psychosocial support structures established and functioning		39.150	11.410	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	2.723.500	1.205.263	1.445.113	73.125	UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF
Output 3.2 Structures for identification of children at risk established and response services provided		10.300	3.950	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	822.250	724.750	97.500		UNHCR, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF / AMIERA
Output 3.3 Best interest determination process established and operational		700	0	Cairo, Alexandria	32.500	26.000	6.500		UNHCR, AMIERA
Output 3.4 Capacity development supported		5.590	5.030	Cairo, Alexandria	126.750	13.000		113.750	UNHCR, Save the Children, Plan International, UNICEF
Output 3.5 Strengthening highly vulnerable families with children		2.500		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.300.000	1.300.000			UNICEF, UNHCR
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>5.005.000</b>	<b>3.269.013</b>	<b>1.549.113</b>	<b>186.875</b>	



Objective 4. Durable solutions are made available to Syrian refugees.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 4.1 Capacity development supported to improve public attitude towards persons of concern		6.300	5.300	Cairo, Alexandria	258.307	110.500	147.807		UNHCR, CARE International, Save the Children
Output 4.2 Cases eligible for possible resettlement are identified		12.010	0	Cairo, Alexandria	1.342.019	1.342.019	0		UNHCR / AMERA
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>1.600.327</b>	<b>1.452.519</b>	<b>147.807</b>		

Objective 5. Community participation and empowerment strengthened and expanded									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 5.1 Community self-management supported including through psychosocial support and peaceful co-existence projects implemented		50.610	25.000	Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	1.710.545	1.300.000	410.545		UNHCR, CARE, Terre des Hommes (Tadamon + PSTIC), UNICEF, IOM, Plan International
Output 5.2 Participatory approach implemented		250.000		Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta	29.250		29.250		UNHCR
Output 5.3 Community leadership and decision-making supported		180		Cairo, Alexandria, Menay	89.290		24.290	65.000	UNHCR, CARE International
<b>Objective 5</b>					<b>1.829.084</b>	<b>1.300.000</b>	<b>464.084</b>	<b>65.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of detainees monitored and recorded by age, gender, specific needs and legal representation, social support material assistance provided;	1.500
# of persons of concern individually registered with level 3 data	180.000
# of safe and/or protective spaces established	20
% of survivors reporting SGBV: access case management and specialised services	90
% of UA/SC for whom best interest processes initiated completed	90
# of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) implemented	40
# cases identified and submitted for resettlement	1.200
# advocacy interventions with the Government	10

Protection - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
	<b>13.442.951</b>	<b>8.937.222</b>	<b>3.355.814</b>	<b>1.149.915</b>	<b>7.238.512</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>					

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
AMERA	325,000	195,000	130,000
IOM	975,000	600,000	375,000
PLAN	277,500	180,375	97,125
SCI	585,000	380,250	204,750
UNFPA	295,000	191,750	103,250
UNHCR	14,968,963	10,542,576	4,426,387
UNICEF	3,255,000	1,353,000	1,902,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,681,463</b>	<b>13,442,951</b>	<b>7,238,512</b>

## F. Protection Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI Human Rights, IOM, ACF, ACTED, ACTED-REACH, CDO, DRC, Handicap International, Harikar, Heartland Alliance, InterSos, IRC, Kurdistan Save the Children, KURDS, MAG, Mercy Corps, Mine Advisory Group, NRC, PAO, Save the Children International, STEP, Triangle, UPP, War Child UK, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory and safety ensured</li> <li>2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained</li> <li>3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved</li> <li>4. Protection of children strengthened</li> <li>5. Community self-management and participation improved</li> <li>6. Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$37,927,094		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$18,707,253	US\$15,298,434	US\$3,921,407
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$66,984,378		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Leila Jane Nassif, <a href="mailto:nassif@unhcr.org">nassif@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Ninety seven per cent of the Syrians are hosted in the Kurdistan Region, of whom 63 per cent are women and children with specific protection needs. Since December 2011, UNHCR has coordinated the humanitarian response to the refugees' protection and assistance needs, through registration and documentation, child protection, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) protection interventions, including legal and psycho-social support.

With over 60 per cent of Syrian refugees residing in host communities, the Protection Assistance Reintegration Centres (PARCs) are being strengthened to ensure adequate response to their protection needs. A monthly average of 2,000 refugees is being assisted through the PARCs with registration, legal assistance and social services. The KR and Anbar authorities are providing and preparing land (levelling and road construction) and, in the KR, contribute to the provision of basic services for newly established camps. UNHCR has concluded partnership agreements with concerned Governmental structures to ensure sustainable services in all camps and transit locations.

Protection monitoring of individual cases of concern is a core protection activity. Mass information campaigns to promote the registration of newborns, school enrolment and other relevant topics



are being established and coordinated through the Protection Working Group (PWG), with UN and NGO partners, in a coordinated inter-agency approach in all camp and refugee-hosting locations. Child protection activities have been coordinated, and emerging issues have been discussed, through PWG in the central region, and through Child Protection Sub-Working Groups established in three governorates in the Kurdistan region.

### Challenges

- The continued closure of Al Qa'im border crossing and on-going temporary closure of the KR border remains a serious concern. With increased security concerns throughout Iraq, Syrian refugees' access to safety may be further restricted;
- With the non-camp refugees being increasingly scattered and more difficult to access, it will be more difficult to assess and design projects to target their needs;
- Maintaining the protection space in urban locations will require enhanced coordination with and support for host communities and local authorities;
- The increasing number of refugees is placing excessive strain on the protection and assistance response capacity, especially in terms of camp management, minimum standards of public and other services in the camps and communities, and psychosocial support (particularly for children and their care givers);
- The disenfranchisement from educational and employment opportunities of the significant and increasing population of young males;
- The time and financial costs of identifying, recruiting and training new staff to replace staff resigning to avail themselves of alternative employment opportunities in the private sector;
- Landmines/ERW contamination along the Syria-Iraq border areas poses a threat to displaced populations who have settled in border areas and those who are attempting to seek asylum;
- The identification of SGBV survivors and provision of appropriate medical and psycho-social support due to the prevailing cultural attitudes and perceptions in Iraq that SGBV does not exist, which prevents women and girls, in particular, but also male children (as survivors, vicarious SGBV survivors, and perpetrators), from disclosing their experiences and seeking assistance;
- The absence of a comprehensive and unambiguous medium-term strategy to engage with the KRG to address the management of non-camp refugees; and,
- Security and access to refugees.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

**Access to territory and safety:** Access at the border, non-refoulement, travel to reception centres/camps cleared of UXOs/mines, remain the highest priority, including monitoring and advocacy, given the restrictive entry policy in Anbar Governorate and ad hoc closures of borders in the KR. During periods when the borders are open, over 205,000 refugees safely accessed Iraq and registered with UNHCR. This registration has provided a profile of Syrian refugees that is being used to design protection interventions.

Between May and August 2013 the KRG closed its border points to Syrians at Peshkapor and Sehela, and only allowed the admission of a small number of family reunification and urgent medical cases considered on a case-by-case basis. Upon opening of the Sehela border point, on 15 August 2013, thousands of Syrian refugees entered Iraq's Kurdistan Region, with nearly 40,000 Syrians (primarily of Kurdish ethnicity, and small numbers of Arabs) registered in the following month. The Peshkapor and Sehela border points closed to Syrians on 14 September 2013, and once again only allowed admission of certain family reunification and medical cases. The Al Qa'im border crossing has been closed since 22 October 2012 and after 29 March, 2013 no longer admitted medical cases. UNHCR continues to monitor the borders in KR and Al Qa'im, and advocates with the local authorities to provide Syrian nationals with access to Iraqi territory.

The growing number of refugees in the KR has heightened security concerns and strained local public services, economic and financial systems. To mitigate the tension between the refugees and their host communities, UNHCR programmes for refugees are addressed through a development lens by engaging development actors, taking into account the needs of the host population. UNHCR is concerned that increasing fatigue among the local population to respond to refugee needs may prompt the Government to adopt more restrictive policies towards in non-camp areas. Already, starting April 2013, issuance of residency permits was suspended in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, pending refugees' relocation to newly established camps. Residency cards, however, continue to be issued in Dohuk Governorate. The cards are essential for ensuring freedom of movement and promoting self-reliance for refugees. The Governor of Erbil has clarified that he does not agree with individual assistance outside camps; refugees in need of assistance need to move into a camp; only community based projects (i.e. health, education) or repairing houses will be approved. Residency cards are provided to refugees in Al Qa'im based on a limited sponsorship program, severely limiting their access to the labour market.

**Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained:** Identification and documentation enable freedom of movement and help to ensure equitable assistance and referrals to expert partners. Initial registration information indicates that some 30 per cent of the refugee population is vulnerable, hence requiring additional support. Capacity building activities and verification of registered refugees is ongoing with more than 205,000 refugees registered so far. UNHCR established in the KR five active registration centres to respond to the 15 August influx with gradual establishment of registration centres in all locations where refugees are hosted, UNHCR will ensure more permanent and regular presence covering wider area of the country in 2014.

Furthermore, UNHCR Iraq seeks to implement a biometric identity management system using iris scanning that will enable quick and accurate enrolment and verification of people of concern (Syrian refugees, non-Syrian asylum seekers and refugees, others of concern). The UNHCR biometric project has three stated aims:

- To facilitate access to UNHCR services;
- To prevent identity theft and identity substitution amongst the PoC population; and
- To reduce the risk of multiple registrations of the same PoC under different identities.

Biometrics will enable to fast, intuitive, secure, durable and easy to use registration that allows for secure, accurate, real time verification of data that can be shared securely across all field operations, and at the national and regional levels as required.

**Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved:** Reports and assessments conducted by SGBV actors present in Kurdistan Region of Iraq as well as by Government Institutions indicate that SGBV is taking place both amongst the refugee population and host community. As well, field visits and discussions with key stakeholders (including the Government, UN agencies and national and international NGOs) confirm that SGBV is a prime protection concern amongst Syrian refugees both in camp and urban settings.

The breakdown of normal family and community structures, lack of economic opportunities, boredom, restriction of movement often aggravate incidents of SGBV, domestic violence being most commonly reported. It is also known that honor killing is widespread in all of Iraq and among Kurdish populations, alongside female genital mutilation (FGM); some reports claim that FGM is suffered by 70 per cent of the women in KRG, although it is in gradual decline. Trafficking/forced prostitution/sexual exploitation is often disguised as temporary marriages; however the extent of it is unknown. Risks of forced prostitution and survival sex have been reported as an increasing trend in some camps.

Despite provisions for gender equality and respect for human rights in applicable national, regional, and international law, protection gaps still remain for women and girls in Iraq and with regard to the prevention and response of SGBV since neither the law nor strategy are being fully implemented. Moreover, the current support system for survivors seems largely to privilege family unity over the rights, choices and wishes of the survivor. Potential breaches of the survivor-centered approach therefore remain an issue of serious concern.

UNHCR Iraq works along with its partners in a coordinated manner to ensure a multi-sectoral prevention and response strategy to SGBV in camp and non-camp settings. SGBV sub-working groups are formed and meet regularly to ensure a well-coordinated approach. Outreach activities are conducted through committees and outreach volunteers. In addition, women's committees are formed in certain camps to strengthen prevention and response. Partners had developed listening centres as well as community spaces to provide an opportunity to women and girls but also men

and boys to socialise, learn skills, indulge in art classes, entertain themselves through various means such as films, indoor games but also get an opportunity to speak to social workers with regards to gender issues.

**Protection of children:** Child protection activities have been coordinated and emerging issues have been discussed through Child Protection sub-working groups, which have been established in three governorates in the Kurdistan region and Anbar Governorate.

Over 3,000 children have access to psychosocial support in seven Child and Youth Friendly Spaces. Partners in the child protection sub-working group have established an identification system at the border that has facilitated the documentation identification of 777 unaccompanied and separated children as well as 262 cases of possible grave child rights violations in accordance to SC Resolution 1612 at the border. A referral system is being developed for those children that will require care to access child protection and basic services in both refugee camps and those in host communities. In addition, 904 unaccompanied and separated children were identified at border crossing points however over 90 per cent of unaccompanied cases are in kinship care with access to appropriate assistance.

In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and its directorates, two technical committees were established to oversee the child labour assessment and child protection rapid assessment in both refugee camps and non-camps settings. Finalization of the assessments is underway. Both reports of these two assessments will be made available by mid-November. In addition, over 3,000 children had access to psychosocial support through child friendly spaces in three governorates.

**Community development, self-management and participation:** The scale of the influx calls for strengthened community self-management, determination and reliance in order to reach those in need. In cooperation with Partners, UNHCR will substantially enhance community-based support mechanisms, such as community centres, providing physical spaces for identification of specific needs, trauma healing and harm prevention through group-based recreational and psycho-social support services. Community centres will also facilitate information-sharing and targeted trainings to strengthen refugee outreach. This will be combined with a strong emphasis on community management and community-based services, benefiting specific needs cases in the community at large.

Another priority will be to set up community committees to better structure dialogue on concerns and solutions with different refugee and local groups. Attention is also focused on mass communication and dissemination of information to refugees and local communities to increase access to services and prevent abuse and exploitation.

**Solutions for Syrian refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities facilitated:** Vulnerable refugees facing serious protection risks Iraq will be considered for resettlement on an exceptional basis. Thus far, only a very small number of refugees warranting expedited resettlement have been identified and UNHCR Iraq anticipates that no more than 1,000 vulnerable persons may be in need of resettlement in 2014.



Although the majority of refugees are located in KR, due to the difficult protection environment in the South and Central Regions of Iraq, and in particular in Al Qa'im camp (lack of freedom of movement and livelihood opportunities), there may be higher resettlement needs for refugees from those regions than those living in northern Iraq.

UNHCR anticipates that in 2014 up to 1,000 vulnerable refugees may require resettlement from Iraq. Although the assumption was an average family size of five, the average family size is closer to 3.5 persons in Iraq due to the large number of singles. Although single males would not necessarily be a target of resettlement due to possible exclusion triggers, there are also a number of other singles who are potential resettlement cases (LGBTI cases, single women at risk...), leading to some 300 cases to be submitted from Iraq.

To prepare cases for resettlement, UNHCR Iraq will have a dedicated team to identify cases through partners, staff in field offices / camps and through registration information. It is expected that about 70 per cent of the cases referred for RSD would be recognized and referred to resettlement as cases with a good potential for resettlement, i.e. about 1,000 cases would enter the RSD processing and about 700 would be referred for resettlement. Considering that the caseload is largely homogenous, it is possible that RSD procedures would be simplified / accelerated during the course of 2014.

A BID supervisor is planned for 2014 as the number of unaccompanied and separated children is growing, in particular in the most recent influx. Prior to the Syrian crisis, no BID procedure was in place. At present, a BID SOP has been drafted, staff is being trained and identification and casework procedures are being discussed with partners and it is foreseen that BID interviews and reports will be performed by UNHCR staff (existing community services national positions). While complex cases would not necessarily be prioritized, it is expected that there would be higher resettlement needs among cases with children in need of BID or BIAs.

On the other hand, a trend of spontaneous return to Syria has also been observed during the last few months, with some 20,000 having opted to return to Syria thus far. The return is believed to be prompted by a combination of factors, including perceived relative security in the areas of return in Syria, return to help family members left behind, and difficult conditions of asylum, primarily lack of freedom of movement outside the camp in Al Qa'im. While UNHCR does not promote return to Syria it foresees a limited program in 2014 extending up to 5,000 persons who make the difficult decision to return home by facilitating exit permits and other costs.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	100%	40%
<b>Non-camp</b>	30%	60%*
<b>Host Community</b>	10%	Refugee hosting areas

\*Vocational training, education and literacy projects are foreseen to reach further than the population in need and will assist refugee and host communities beyond EVIs.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection response is developed by the Protection Sector Working Group (PWG), chaired by UNHCR. The work of the PWG is based on agreed Inter-Agency Standing Committee working principles. At all stages of planning, including needs assessments, monitoring and intervention development, the local authorities and other community stakeholders will be consulted and their capacity needs will be jointly reviewed and supported through trainings. All protection and other sector interventions will be based on UNHCR verified registration and profiling and other agreed needs assessments. Verified registration and profiling of non-confidential information will be widely shared with all stakeholders to support all sectors' planning in an agreed inter-agency approach for both camp and non-camp refugee populations and to ensure standardization of assistance and prioritization of needs for all Syrian refugees in Iraq.

Sub-working groups for Child Protection, SGBV, and Mass Information have been established within the PWG, focusing on protection areas requiring specific expertise and resources. Particular focus will be on the large non-camp refugee population. The Protection Working Group will support the Sub-Working Group on Non-Camp Refugees to ensure consistency in the implementation of the protection activities in non-camp settings. Awareness of activities that impact on hosting communities will be part of inter-sector planning to ensure equitable distribution of resources to enable a protective environment.

Participation and planning with other Sector Working Groups is essential to highlight protection gaps for certain camps and communities and avoid overlap of activities. The PWG assessments and activities will join with other projects to provide a holistic approach in ensuring access to basic services and specific health, nutrition, education, shelter needs, livelihood support and prioritization when identifying individuals for cash assistance projects and communities for Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) upon the approval of the authorities. The PWG will also promote the integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues (e.g. age, environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and human rights) in sector/inter-agency planning and responses. The Protection Response will require adequate reporting and information sharing, both within the PWG and with other sectors. This will involve collecting information (Who/What/When/Where) from partners and shared with the inter-agency coordination body, so that it can be processed and redistributed to other stakeholders, including refugees through mass information activities. Starting with the identification of refugees with urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, individual RSD and resettlement activities will be stepped up to address the resettlement needs of Syrian refugees in Syria to ensure suitable durable solutions.

## 4. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Objective 1. Access to territory and safety ensured.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Advocacy for access to territory, freedom of movement and non-refoulement in KRG	40% of total refugee population: 160, 000	60% of refugee population: 240, 000		All KR Governorates, central governorates	650.000	650.000			UNHCR, IRC, MoMD
Output 1.2 Monitoring, at border of access and provision of information, transport, awareness on refugees' rights and obligation	40% of new arrivals in 2014 for 6 mths 30, 000			All KR Governorates, central governorates	1.651.925	1.500.000	132.000	19.925	Harikar/Qandil/CDO/ PARC , ACTED, UPP, IOM, and other NGOs monitoring in and outside of camps, IRC
Output 1.3 Capacity building for security authorities (e.g. Border Guards, security forces, police etc)			Government officials: 200	All KR Governorates, central governorates	299.472	96.369		203.103	CDO/PARC, Residence Department, Ministry of Justice, Prison authorities, DDM, ICRC, DRC, NRC, MoMD
Output 1.4 Clearance of Mines / UXO and provision of awareness information	40% of total refugee population: 160, 000	60% of refugee population: 240, 000	Host Communities near identified locations: 50, 000	All KRI Governorates	680.000	680.000			MAG, MOD KRI
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>3.281.397</b>	<b>2.926.369</b>	<b>132.000</b>	<b>223.028</b>	

## Objective 2. Capacity and Quality of registration and profiling improved and maintained.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Registration of ALL individual refugees and PoCs using biometrics system, updated data, and issuance of appropriate documentation	160.000	240.000	not applicable	Countrywide	1.000.000	500.000	500.000		UNHCR, Qandil, IRC, Harikar,
Output 2.2 Identification of vulnerable cases, including UAM/SC and persons with special needs referred to appropriate Prt/CS support	160.000	240.000	not applicable	Countrywide	320.000	320.000			UNHCR, Harikar,CDO,IRC UNICEF, UNFPA, government agencies
Output 2.3 Continuous capacity building of registration staff to improve quality	150	150	200	Countrywide	150.000		150.000		UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO/DoH, UNAMI HR
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>1.470.000</b>	<b>820.000</b>	<b>650.000</b>		

Objective 3. Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support	5.000	7.000	1.200	Countrywide	2.133.175	924.734	790.000	418.441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV	7.500	11.500	2.000	Countrywide	1.816.015	310.000	756.015	750.000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups	550	800	150	Countrywide	1.748.964	322.500	762.714	663.750	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	10.250	15.000	2.550	Countrywide	1.143.120	112.500	450.000	580.620	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, QANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>1.470.000</b>	<b>820.000</b>	<b>650.000</b>		

Objective 4: Protection of children strengthened.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Identification and referral to immediate medical, psycho-social, legal support	5.000	7.000	1.200	Countrywide	2.133.175	924.734	790.000	418.441	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, DRC
Output 3.2 Reduced stigma and positively transformed mindsets towards SGBV	7.500	11.500	2.000	Countrywide	1.816.015	310.000	756.015	750.000	IRC, UNHCR, UNFPA,
Output 3.3 Increased resilience and security of high risk groups	550	800	150	Countrywide	1.748.964	322.500	762.714	663.750	IRC, UPP, QANDIL
Output 3.4 Strengthened institutional capacities to effectively address SGBV	10.250	15.000	2.550	Countrywide	1.143.120	112.500	450.000	580.620	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, NRC, IRC, TRIANGLE-GH, UPP, QANDIL, MESALA, WARVIN
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>12.946.000</b>	<b>5.138.000</b>	<b>7.808.000</b>		

Objective 5: Community self-management and participation improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Participatory assessments of protection concerns and priority basic needs of women, men, boys and girls using age, gender and diversity approach are conducted;	3.500	2.800		Countrywide	1.092.150	135.000	951.750	5.400	UNHCR, UNDP, IRC, InterSOS, ACF
Output 5.2 Camp, non-camp and host community leadership committees and outreach networks maintained and strengthened, to ensure community-based participation in the planning and delivery of services and interventions	128.000	192.000	50.000	Countrywide	3.168.105	420.150	2.075.955	672.000	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, InterSOS
Output 5.3 Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugee and host community promoted and strengthened	128.000	144.000	50.000	Countrywide	1.125.000	945.000	180.000		UNHCR, UNDP, InterSOS



Output 5.4 The engagement and participation of youth and women in self-management of refugee and host communities is promoted, including through capacity-building and awareness-raising	5.000	7.000	50.000	Countrywide	1.335.668	260.500	567.000	508.168	UNHCR, UNDP, UPP, IRC, UNFPA, UNWOMEN
Output 5.5 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals are identified and provided with assistance.	45.000	72.000	20.000	Countrywide	6.000.000	6.000.000			UNHCR, ACTED, InterSOS, DRC, ACF, IRC
<b>Objective 5</b>					<b>12.720.923</b>	<b>7.760.650</b>	<b>3.774.705</b>	<b>1.185.568</b>	

Objective 6: Durable solutions for Syrian refugees facilitated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 6.1 Potential for resettlement realized (identification of cases and submission, emergency resettlement organised)	250	250		Countrywide	392.500	392.500			UNHCR, IOM
Output 6.2 Potential for integration realized and made more sustainable (permits facilitated, advocacy, social and economic integration realized)	1000	4000		Countrywide	100.000			100.000	UNHCR, IOM, Gandil
Output 6.3 Potential for voluntary return realized (advocacy, assessment, information provided, cash grants to returnees)	1250	1250		Countrywide	175.000		175.000		UNHCR, IOM
<b>Objective 6</b>					<b>667.500</b>	<b>392.500</b>	<b>175.000</b>	<b>100.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
Number of Syrian refugees seeking access to Iraq are admitted and reside in a safe location	100%
Number of Syrian refugees registered and profiles shared to increase individuals' protection	100%
Number of persons identified as survivors of SGBV, referred to services, knowledge and capacity of community improved	100%
Number of reported children with specific needs are provided protection	100%
Community management established in camps and in hosting communities with ADGM consideration	All camps and identified host communities
Up to 1,000 resettled over 2014	100%

Protection - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37.927.094</b>	<b>18.707.253</b>	<b>15.298.434</b>	<b>3.921.407</b>	<b>29.057.284</b>	

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,170,000	1,902,000	1,268,000
ACTED	3,645,000	1,947,500	1,697,500
DRC	3,850,000	1,925,000	1,925,000
HAI	400,000	200,000	200,000
HI	1,680,000	1,000,000	680,000
INTERSOS	1,525,000	762,500	762,500
IOM	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
IRC	5,658,000	3,244,800	2,413,200
KURDS	500,000	300,000	200,000
MAG	1,500,000	925,000	575,000
NRC	4,086,090	2,043,045	2,043,045
SC KR-I	150,000	100,000	50,000
SCI	1,562,000	790,300	771,700
STEP	250,000	100,000	150,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	900,000	450,000	450,000
UNDP	3,937,810	1,968,905	1,968,905
UNFPA	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
UNHCR	17,975,528	12,000,000	5,975,528
UNICEF	6,280,000	3,200,000	3,080,000
UPP	756,950	439,544	317,406
WarChild UK	499,000	299,000	200,000
WARVIN	259,000	129,500	129,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,984,378</b>	<b>37,927,094</b>	<b>29,057,284</b>

## F. Protection response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with UNICEF in Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with UNFPA in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with IMC and WHO on Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector</li> </ul>		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ARDD - Legal Aid, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, FCA, FGAC, FPSC, Global Communities, HI, ICCS, IFH/NHF, ICMC, Internews, INTERSOS, ILO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, JBA, JOHUD, JRC, JRF, JWU, KnK, LWF, MA, Mercy Corps, MPDL, NCCA, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, Questscope, SCI, SCJ, TdH Lausanne, TdH Italy, TGH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UPP, WAAJC, War Child UK, WVI, Y-PEER		
<b>Participating Government entities</b>	Civil Status Department, FPD, JAF, JPD, MoE, Mol, MoJ, MoL, MoSD, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation, SRCD/PSD		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.</li> <li>Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.</li> <li>The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.</li> <li>Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$101,532,898		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$30,714,709	US\$58,660,285	US\$12,157,905
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$169,076,190		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Giulia Ricciarelli-Ranawat, ricciare@unhcr.org		
<b>Gender Marker</b>	2A		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

UNHCR has continued to reinforce its registration capacity in 2013, both in the camps and in urban areas, with the opening of new registration centres in Irbid and in Amman (Khalda). UNHCR succeeded in eliminating its registration backlogs in the late summer and early fall of 2013 such that Syrians approaching registration centres in Amman and in Irbid were registered on the same day of first approach. In addition, the joint UNHCR-Government of Jordan (GoJ) verification, re-registration and personal identity document return exercise began in Zaatari in November 2013.

The GoJ and UNHCR have completed the classification and data entry of all 175,000 Syrian personal identity documents held by the GoJ in Rabaa Al-Sarhan; document return for Syrians living in host communities will take place after the verification exercise in Zaatari is completed. In 2013, biometrics (iris scan) was introduced as part of the registration process in urban registration centres, and will be introduced in the new registration centre in Rabaa Al-Sarhan and in Zaatari. New Ministry of Interior (MoI) service cards with enhanced security features will be introduced as part of the verification exercise in Zaatari, and also for refugees living in host communities.

As a result of this classification of documents, it is now possible (i) to retrieve promptly the Syrian identification documents for families declaring newborns in Zaatari and (ii) for Syrians opting for spontaneous return to Syria to obtain their personal identification documents prior to departure. A Civil Status Registry office and Religious Court will be established in Zaatari in November in order to facilitate issuance of documents. Support will also be provided to Civil Registries outside of the camps, and efforts have been made to strengthen the provision of information and counselling to Syrians on documentation, including expanding the provision of legal representation where required.

UNHCR has been granted more regular access to border areas and has also gained access to the new registration and screening centre at Rabaa Al-Sarhan, where all new arrivals coming through unofficial border crossings will be registered as of November 2013. UNHCR has continued to receive reports of persons being denied entry into Jordan or being returned to Syria for security reasons. Advocacy interventions continued to be made with various GoJ counterparts to call for the respect of the right to seek protection and asylum, and a number of individual interventions were made by UNHCR to secure access to the territory and enable family reunification. UNHCR also systematically intervenes with the MoI to request a halt of deportation orders issued against Syrians of concern. For the 136 Syrians<sup>38</sup> placed in administrative detention in 2013, UNHCR conducted advocacy interventions, monitoring visits and provided legal representation where needed.<sup>39</sup> UNHCR regularly visits Juvenile Centres across Jordan, provides legal representation to all refugee children in conflict with the law, and works closely together with UNICEF and other partners, including the Juvenile Police Department (JPD), on issues related to youth-at-risk.

A number of inter-agency assessments were carried out, including assessments highlighting child protection (CP) and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)-related issues in Zaatari Camp and host communities, and mental health and CP issues in Zaatari Camp. In addition, the Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector, in collaboration with the CP and SGBV Sub-Sectors, conducted a 4W mapping of relevant services in Jordan in March 2013, with an update planned for the last quarter of 2013.

In July 2013, the CP and SGBV Sub-Sectors launched the national Inter-Agency Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CP and SGBV, detailing procedures, roles and responsibilities for actors involved in prevention and response activities, and include referral pathways for CP and

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38 93 men, five women and 38 boys.

39 Of the 136 Syrians placed in administrative detention in 2013, 36 were bailed out and 35 released.

SGBV in host communities and in camps. Trainings and awareness-raising activities on the SOPs and referral pathways began in October 2013, as part of a six-month project funded by UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA, and implemented by Save the Children International (SCI) and International Rescue Committee, with the support of the National Council for Family Affairs and members of the Sub-sectors. Additional components of this inter-agency project on “Strengthening child protection and gender-based violence services and systems” include the development and roll-out of CP and SGBV prevention messages and information campaigns and the development and implementation of a training programme on case management for CP and SGBV. Other key achievements of 2013 include the establishment of a Best Interest Determination panel in Zaatari refugee camp, the development of Alternative Care Guidelines Procedures by UNHCR, UNICEF, SCI, the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and members of the CP Sub-Sector, the introduction of information systems to monitor the incidence of violence and track response,<sup>40</sup> and the development by the MHPSS Sub-Sector of Inter-Agency Guidance Notes on MHPSS.

A significant number of Syrians accessed protection services in 2013, including (all numbers as of end of September 2013):

- 3,051 unaccompanied children, separated children and children-at-risk received multi-sectoral services (1,747 girls and 1,304 boys).
- 2,316 SGBV survivors were supported or referred to multi-sectoral services [1,995 females (1,360 women and 635 girls) and 321 males (156 men and 165 boys)].
- 7,036 refugees with specific needs, including persons with disabilities, received special support [3,713 females (2,712 women and 1,001 girls) and 3,323 males (2,026 men and 1,297 boys)].
- 93,322 refugee children (54,888 girls and 38,434 boys) and 35,955 adults (27,745 women and 8,250 men) benefited from psycho-social support, including through the 84 child friendly spaces (CFS) and youth friendly spaces and 24 women safe spaces that are operational in camps and in host communities.
- 7,579 Syrian refugees received legal counselling on a range of issues, including marriage, divorce, child custody, criminal prosecution of SGBV incidents, and work and residence permits.
- 6,388 GoJ officials, civil society and humanitarian workers have been trained on refugee protection, CP and SGBV (2,871 females and 3,517 males). This figure is inclusive of 1,899 refugee community mobilizers and volunteers (1,014 females and 885 males).
- Some 200 refugees with specific needs (women survivors of SGBV, refugees with serious medical conditions, victims of torture and separated children for family reunification purposes) have been identified and submitted for third country resettlement.

Efforts to improve information on available services include the printing and distribution of more than 9,000 inter-agency service guides, the establishment and staffing of five Help Desks, the maintenance of the Info Line, and the launching of a series of town hall meetings across Jordan to disseminate information to refugee communities on rights and obligations, available services, and to increase interaction with community-based organizations (CBOs) and local authorities. The

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<sup>40</sup> Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS).



expansion of the inter-agency protection outreach network has been identified as one of the key protection priorities in Jordan. In terms of community outreach and empowerment activities, as of September 2013, three Community Centres and six Community Action Committees (CACs) were established by UNHCR and partners in Amman, the North and the South. In addition, more than 950 Syrian refugees and Jordanians volunteer in 99 community-based child protection committees (53 in camps and 46 in host communities), implemented by UNICEF and its partners. The first community-based protection network (CBPN) was established in District 6 of Zaatari camp in October 2013. The CBPN is expected to expand to at least 2-3 more districts before the end of 2013. 65 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and 15 Community Impact Projects (CIPs) were completed as of the end of September 2013, increasing peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities and thereby increasing the protection space for refugees in Jordan.

UNHCR has been working closely with States to provide resettlement or humanitarian admission as part of the broader protection response to refugees who have fled Syria to neighbouring countries. To date nearly 10,000 places for the region have been offered by resettlement countries for resettlement or other forms of admission for Syrian refugees and further places are expected. For refugees considered for resettlement, refugee status determination is required.

### **CHALLENGES**

Despite the significant achievements noted above, a number of challenges remain. Insecurity at the border makes access to the territory difficult for refugees seeking protection in Jordan. Insecurity and civil unrest in Zaatari remain concerns, not only for refugee women, girls, boys and men, but also for humanitarian workers delivering services and assistance. The implementation of the governance plan in Zaatari, planned to reduce tensions and improve conflict resolution, has encountered some delays, including the appointment of appropriate civil administration representatives and the establishment of committees providing equitable voice to women and men.

Syrians continue to opt for spontaneous return to Syria, with more than 85,000 Syrians having returned from Jordan by the end of September 2013 according to GoJ figures. The return process remains administered by the GoJ, through the Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRCD) in Zaatari, as well as the General Intelligence Department and the Military Intelligence. UNHCR has established a daily return monitoring mechanism to provide counseling to refugees on the risks associated with return to Syria and assess the voluntariness of the movement and motivations of those returning. A more systematic individual tracking and monitoring procedure for Zaatari and Rabaa Al-Sarhan is being discussed by UNHCR and GoJ authorities to fully understand factors informing decisions to return, and address concerns through an adapted assistance and protection framework, including information on the risks of landmines and explosive remnants of war (both during the return crossing and once they are back in Syria) and a systematic mechanism to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces and their return to Syria. At present, UNHCR regularly shares lists of unaccompanied and separated children with the GoJ as a measure to prevent the return of children at risk to Syria.

The Protection Sector continues to grapple with providing services to refugees dispersed throughout Jordan (75 per cent reside outside of refugee camps). The outreach capacity of available services remains limited, particularly in light of reports that Syrian refugees, in particular persons with disabilities, and women and girls, often do not leave their homes due to security concerns and other constraints limiting their freedom of movement. Access to services for survivors of SGBV<sup>41</sup> are similarly limited due to their restricted freedom of movement, lack of knowledge of services, lack of decision-making power and cultural impediments to disclosure. While there have been efforts to increase the quality and quantity of case management and psycho-social support services, there are still gaps, especially in the south and in Jordan Valley, and there is increasing pressure on services in the north due to high population density. Considerable effort has been invested into the establishment of SGBV services for women and girls, but specialized services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals and for men and boy survivors, remain insufficient. While additional shelter facilities for SGBV survivors are planned, there is still a need for increased safety and security options for men and boy survivors of SGBV.

As Syrian law only permits men to confer nationality to children, a child who is not registered at birth as having a Syrian father is at risk of statelessness. A Syrian refugee child in Jordan cannot be registered unless its parents possess valid evidence of marriage registration. Problems arise for couples whose marriage certificates or family booklets were lost or destroyed in Syria, or who were wed in a religious ceremony but never completed the formalities of marriage registration. While it is possible to petition Jordanian courts for validation of marital status, the cost is prohibitive and the procedure is especially difficult in cases where the husband is missing, deceased, or otherwise separated from the family. Furthermore, it may be impossible in practical terms to register children born from extramarital relationships or incidents of sexual violence. Although the law in principle permits the registration of children born out of wedlock, implementation of this provision is hindered by the risks of private violence, including so-called “honour killings”, as well as current MoI policy which authorizes termination of the unwed mother’s parental and custodial rights, along with involuntary placement of the mother in protective custody. Accordingly, children born out of wedlock are likely to remain unregistered and at a heightened risk of statelessness. UNHCR is launching efforts to raise awareness among refugees of the relevant procedures to register new births, and continues to provide legal and protection counselling to individual cases.

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41 Evidence from reports, assessments, interviews and focus groups discussions, suggests that SGBV remains one of the main protection concerns for women and girls, as well as for men and boys during displacement. In particular, the following types of violence are reported: (i) domestic violence (Physical violence by intimate partners and other relatives is reported as the main type of violence faced by Syrian refugee women and girls in Jordan. Domestic violence goes largely unreported, as according to Syrian social norms, the realm of the home is “private” and actions at home are not for public judgment. This was confirmed in a recent assessment in Zaatari, where respondents indicated that domestic violence is the most prevalent type of violence, and it most affects girls aged 12-18 years of age.); (ii) sexual violence; (iii) sexual assault (there is a reported increase in harassment and in certain cases unwanted touching); (iv) early and forced marriage (early marriage is a pre-existing practice, which may have been exacerbated in displacement in Jordan due to economic necessity and the perceived need to protect young women. Forced marriage has also been reported, particularly affecting single women and widows. Forced marriage is also used/practiced as a form of reparation for women that have been victims of rape in the Syria conflict.); and (v) survival sex (there is an increased risk of exposure to survival sex, including that used as a coping mechanism, to pay rent or gain access to services. Penalization of prostitution in Jordan (which is illegal and punished with arrest and deportation) makes the identification of survival sex/forced prostitution victims difficult).

Self-reliance programmes for refugees remain extremely limited, and should, in consultation with the GoJ and other sectors, and mindful of the needs of the host community, be increased to support resilience and positive coping mechanisms of Syrian refugees, particularly for those living in host communities with limited humanitarian assistance. Access to formal and informal education remains limited for refugee women, girls, boys and men, and activities and programming for adolescents remain a significant gap.

Tensions between the refugee and host communities are reported to be increasing, with the need to increase support to national institutions and communities hosting refugee populations, including through QIPs and CIPs, in order to foster peaceful coexistence and so as to increase the protection space. Increased community tensions over assistance and resource allocation need to be addressed urgently, possibly through integration of host communities in humanitarian interventions. A major focus of protection actors in 2014 will be to improve communication with GoJ officials and local leaders, including religious leaders, to better understand their needs and to promote their involvement in the planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance to create better linkages between humanitarian and national services.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population <sup>i</sup>
<b>Camp refugees</b>	200,000	200,000
<b>Non-camp refugees</b>	600,000	600,000
<b>Other affected population</b>	700,000	700,000

<sup>i</sup> Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

Key findings of the inter-agency Protection assessments carried out in 2013 identified the following needs and priorities:

### PROTECTION

- Refugees, in particular women and girls, report that they do not have sufficient information about available services (including access to public services and services for SGBV survivors), as well as their rights, entitlements and obligations. They also report being unable or not feeling comfortable accessing services due to a sense of insecurity or inability to leave the home.
- Governance structures and community-based protection mechanisms in Zaatari, other camps and host communities, including provisions to ensure the specific participation of women and youth, continue to be a need.

- Protection monitoring reports continue to note a lack of clarity on procedures for spontaneous return for refugees living in camp and non-camp settings. UNHCR also continues to receive reports of Syrians being denied entry to Jordan or being returned to Syria for security reasons.
- In Zaatari, families and adolescents reported fears about their security in the camp, including as a result of alleged gang violence.
- In Zaatari and in host communities, the restrictions on Syrian labour imposed by the GoJ were reported to have undercut the role of Syrian men in their families as providers. Refugees reported that host communities resent reduced access to jobs for Jordanians, but that businesses are exploiting Syrian refugees (and children in particular), who are willing to accept lower wages and more willing to work under dangerous conditions.
- Women, girls, boys and men need to participate more in the design, implementation, monitoring and review of services. Refugees have reported that the only time they are asked what they need is if they participate in a needs assessment.

### **SGBV**

- According to the Commission of Inquiry on Syria, “sexual violence has been a persistent feature of the conflict.”<sup>42</sup> Assessments on Syrian refugees in urban communities indicate that 28 per cent of households surveyed left Syria due to specific fears of violence, including SGBV.<sup>43</sup> Young Syrian women residing in the north reported that they have experienced SGBV perpetrated in Jordan, either by their husbands or men outside the family, and emphasized the risk of exploitation.<sup>44</sup>
- Syrian women have reported that their husbands are under immense stress, and that they anticipate that this will lead to an increase in physical and psychological violence within the home.<sup>45</sup> Women also spoke about how their husbands were physically or emotionally abusive, with many stating that such behaviour results from an increased level of tension due to poor living conditions and the current crisis in Syria.<sup>46</sup>
- In host communities, refugee women and girls reported that they experienced limited privacy and personal space because of their crowded living conditions. More than 40 per cent of women and girls surveyed reported that they spent significant amounts or even all of their time inside the home due to security concerns (verbal or physical abuse or harassment) or because they are restricted in their ability to leave the home without a male family member.<sup>47</sup>
- Most Syrians in Jordan, whether in camp or non-camp settings, have limited or no income, placing them at risk of exploitation and abuse, and leading some to resort to harmful coping mechanisms.

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42 UN Human Rights Council, 5th Report of Commission of Inquiry on Syria, 4 June 2013.

43 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

44 UNHCR Amman, *Report of the Participatory Assessment*, December 2012.

45 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, March 2013.

46 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

47 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

- Early marriage is more common among Syrian girls from rural areas, although the prevalence is not known; 44 per cent of Syrian participants in an inter-agency assessment identified the normal age of marriage for girls between 15 and 17 years while 6 per cent identified 12 to 14 years as the average in their community. While there is no conclusive evidence that Syrian refugees are marrying early at a higher rate in Jordan than in Syria, the assessment noted that the sense of economic and physical insecurity which, among other factors, drive early marriage, is amplified in displacement.<sup>48</sup>
- Participants of both genders in an inter-agency survey confirmed that survivors cannot speak openly about SGBV, and that survivors are often afraid to discuss what has happened to them.

### CP

- Violence against children is reportedly common and both boys and girls are at risk in the home, school and public areas.
- In both camps and in host communities, children, primarily boys, have come into conflict with the law (this includes participation in civil unrest and vandalism/theft in Zaatari, and theft in urban/rural areas) with some 38 Syrian boys being placed in Juvenile Centres in 2013.
- In both camp and non-camp settings, domestic violence is a major issue, with some girls and boys indicating that they themselves had perpetrated violence against other family members.
- In both Zaatari and host communities, refugees reported that children were engaged in labour. Overall, child labour is most prevalent among boys. In June 2013, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Labour estimated that 30,000 Syrian girls and boys were engaged in labour activities in Jordan.
- During displacement, some boys and girls are becoming separated from their families.<sup>49</sup> Traditionally, these children are cared for within Syrian families until their reunification with their parents; as their resources are running out, however, this is becoming more difficult.
- Assessments in Zaatari and in host communities included reports that young boys were returning to Syria to join armed groups, sometimes linked to peer or family pressure to do so.

### MHPSS

- Adolescents in Zaatari, in particular male adolescents, report the following mental health and psycho-social concerns: physical security in the camp, grief related to family separation and loss, as well as concerns related to child abuse in the family.<sup>50</sup>
- There are gaps in the provision of protective support for youth through peer outreach workers (with supervision) in order to help promote behaviours that may prevent violence.<sup>51</sup>
- There is a lack of specialized programming for individuals who may develop more enduring mental health problems such as depression or anxiety disorders, as well as those suffering

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48 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

49 Since the beginning of the refugee influx in March 2011, more than 2,555 children (742 unaccompanied children; 1813 separated children) have been identified, registered, and referred for specialized assistance, including family reunification and placement in alternative care arrangements.

50 IMC, UNICEF, *Mental Health/Psycho-social and Child Protection Assessment for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Zaatari Refugee Camp, Jordan*, July 2013.

51 IMC, UNICEF, *Mental Health/Psycho-social and Child Protection Assessment for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Zaatari Refugee Camp, Jordan*, July 2013.

from pre-existing mental health problems, requiring more specialized care by a psychologist and/or psychiatrist.

- MHPSS actors must strive to ensure there is a continuum of care being provided at all levels of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Pyramid of MHPSS in Emergency Settings and work to fill in gaps where there are geographic limitations to services provided.
- Reporting and information gathering for MHPSS services and activities through the production of sound and reliable data need improvement.
- Increased awareness of and access to services for people suffering from crisis induced and pre-existing mental health problems and intellectual disabilities is crucially needed.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Inter-Agency Protection Strategy in Jordan is centred on (i) ensuring access to basic rights, including the right to seek asylum and timely access to registration and documentation as a prerequisite for proper protection delivery; (ii) expanding community outreach and development of community-based protection mechanisms, with a focus on community empowerment and self-reliance, and ensuring that women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services; (iii) mitigating and reducing the risks and consequences of SGBV, while improving the quality of multi-sectoral response services, as well as expanding access and reach of services; (iv) ensuring that emergency CP interventions are strengthened and harmonized; and (v) exploring third country resettlement/durable solution options as a protection response to cases with special needs.

In order to achieve these objectives, protection actors in Jordan have developed an inter-agency refugee protection response strategy and work plan. In 2014, the Protection Sector will continue its efforts to increase the involvement of the GoJ in the development, implementation and evaluation of protection activities, and greater emphasis will be placed on ensuring the involvement of national partners, including national NGOs, CBOs and key members of the local community. In 2014, protection actors will also prioritize interventions that swiftly and substantially increase the level of support available to the GoJ and communities hosting refugees, thereby mitigating the socio-economic and political pressures generated by the refugee influx. The Protection Sector will continue to work with other sectors in order to mainstream protection into the refugee response, and will also increasingly strengthen its fundamental links with the Education Sector. In light of the fact that education is a central part of a protection strategy for children and youth, actors in both sectors will develop mutually reinforcing programmes.

Monitoring of the borders as well as capacity support to border authorities to increase and improve their reception capacity as well as the safe onwards movement of refugees to camps will remain an essential part of the protection response strategy. In this regard, UNHCR and other members of the Protection Sector will use advocacy with the GoJ in order to promote protection objectives, and increase mine risk awareness activities for Syrians opting to return. UNHCR will also continue its advocacy interventions to reduce instances of administrative detention, and will increase its cooperation with Correction and Rehabilitation Facilities, Juvenile Centres and governor's offices across Jordan.



Registration will continue to be a priority as a vital protection and assistance tool, since it is the primary means of accessing services for refugees. Maintaining timely and efficient registration procedures will be critical to preserving the integrity of humanitarian programmes, detecting the specific needs of individuals and referring them to appropriate services. The joint UNHCR-GoJ registration strategy focuses on improved quality of registration and a harmonized approach across the country, including the collection of enhanced data elements, the introduction of anti-fraud mechanisms, biometrics country-wide and the issuance of MoI service cards to all refugees. UNHCR will create a mobile rapid registration response team, and enhance its emergency preparedness as part of contingency planning. UNHCR will also promote the development of an effective data sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures. Protection partners will continue to invest in the strengthening of administrative institutions and practice, including through continued partnership with GoJ institutions, such as the MoI, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, SRCD, the Family Protection Department (FPD), the JPD and the MoSD. In 2014, access to legal assistance and legal remedies will be improved and civil registration and civil status documentation will be strengthened, including through increased partnerships with GoJ institutions and through information campaigns for Syrian refugees, in particular with regards to the obtaining of birth certificates and marriage registration. Courts and civil status departments will be established in the camps, and will be supported in their documentation work inside and outside of camps.

In 2014, protection actors will strengthen and expand community-based protection mechanisms, community empowerment initiatives and community mobilization both in camp and non-camp settings. Outreach and identification of persons with specific needs, including refugees with disabilities, as well as timely and efficient referrals of vulnerable Syrians to geographically close service providers, are integral parts of the inter-agency protection response strategy. Protection partners will strengthen protection data collection, identification, case management and referrals of protection cases, including through centralized databases like RAIS and proGres. Other priorities for protection actors will be to expand community-based protection networks in the camps and CACs and other joint refugee/host community structures outside of the camps. Protection actors will focus their activities in the camps and in host communities on: community engagement and mobilization, participatory needs assessments through the age, gender and diversity approach, outreach and protection monitoring, public information/mass communication, strategic use of assistance-related projects for identification and referral purposes, and the implementation of effective inter-agency protection referral mechanisms.

Projects will also aim to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities, including through QIPs and CIPs. In close consultation with the GoJ, protection actors will seek to improve access to self-reliance activities, post-basic education, and accessing life skills training for Syrian women and men (as well as for vulnerable host community members), while ensuring that there are appropriate formal, informal and non-formal educational and recreational activities for girls and boys.

The SGBV Sub-Sector has identified four thematic priorities for 2014: early and forced marriage, domestic violence (SGBV-related), survival sex and sexual violence. These four thematic priorities will be addressed through enhanced prevention, response and coordination efforts. Women,



girls, boys and men will be actively involved in prevention through a peer-to-peer approach, and through involvement in educational and awareness-raising activities to support empowerment of women and girls as leaders and agents of change and engage men and boys as allies in SGBV interventions. Through increased capacity development and engagement, community structures will increasingly be at the centre of prevention activities. Efforts will be made to further integrate SGBV prevention and response into the wider humanitarian response. In 2014, partners will work to increase opportunities for safe and confidential disclosure through outreach, including through mobile teams and the expansion of safe spaces. Innovative partnerships between local institutions, CBOs and international organizations will create more opportunities for SGBV survivors to access culturally appropriate and survivor-centred information and services in accordance with age, gender and diversity principles. The roll-out of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System will also ensure harmonized, safe and confidential collection and analysis of SGBV data. The quality of case management will be improved through the roll-out of case management training in line with the SGBV SOPs and referral pathways, and services for men and boy survivors will be expanded, including for male survivors of SGBV who have been targeted due to their sexual orientation. Specialized capacity building programs and the expansion of service provision will result in increased numbers of clinics able to provide CMR (clinical management of rape) services, women safe spaces, legal services able to respond to SGBV and the establishment or improvement of safe shelters thereby significantly improving the access of SGBV survivors to life-saving support. The SGBV Sub-Sector works with national and local institutions to support good policy, legislation and practices that promote the basic principles of human rights to prevent SGBV, supporting and building upon the national system. This includes through continued support to the FPD, who responds to the needs of survivors through case management, mediation, the operation of a 24-hour hotline, referrals to safe shelters and legal assistance.

The CP Sub-Sector has identified five thematic priority areas for 2014: unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, children associated with armed forces and armed groups, violence against children and children in conflict with the law. These five priority areas will be addressed through capacity building and mainstreaming of CP concerns into the wider humanitarian response, increased prevention and outreach activities, improving opportunities for safe and confidential disclosure and through effective referrals to expanded and improved multi-sectoral response services, including working within and strengthening existing national CP systems and GoJ services to address CP issues. This will also include continued work on alternative care procedures and strengthening the capacity of the MoSD and Courts to identify and formalize alternative care arrangements. In 2014, the CP SWG aims to strengthen humanitarian, national, and community-based child protection systems, provide timely services, interventions and decisions in children's best interests, and to enhance monitoring, reporting and response to grave violations of children's rights, in particular child recruitment. Protection actors will endeavor to ensure that all interventions take into account the different protection needs and capacities of girls and boys and their families through the provision of improved case management services, including through the roll-out of a case management training and accreditation system for case managers, as part of the larger framework of the national SOPs and referral pathways. CP actors will also work closely with partners in the Education Sector in order to address the issues of violence in schools (peer to peer and other forms of violence), the training of teachers and counselors working with Syrian children, the

strengthening of referrals through CFS to the Education Sector, the issue of access and inclusion for children with disabilities, and the strengthening of informal education opportunities, including through CFS.

The MHPSS Sub-Sector will focus on the integration of psycho-social activities throughout all four levels of the IASC Pyramid of care. The MHPSS SWG will reserve specialized supportive services which provide clinical mental health treatment under level four while ensuring strong coordination and referral pathways are in place and secured at level one, two, and three. Integration will occur through the support of CBOs, home based care for families and individuals not able or ready to access formal care and support to community based protection services. At every level and integrated into every programme, natural community supports shall be reinforced whenever possible and supportive services remain as brief as possible allowing for families to re-establish healthy coping strategies that bring their families back to a sense of normalcy. MHPSS actors will strive to support the MoSD, FPD and MoH in their efforts to integrate psycho-social programming into the national structure of care. Support will also be provided specifically to the MoH in line with their national strategy for children and adolescents, including specialized services, preventive strategies, comprehensive interventions and efficient referrals. This will be achieved through developing child friendly and focused language in mental health, support for children who present with intellectual impairments to access schools and ensure that specialized services are using sound and reliable methods when working with women, girls, boys and men.

Finally, UNHCR aims to promote resettlement or humanitarian admission as a protection solution for up to 3,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan. Refugees whose vulnerabilities place them at risk in Jordan will be prioritized for these solutions, including women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and/or torture, elderly refugees at risk, refugees with physical protection needs, refugees with medical needs or disabilities, children and adolescents at risk, LGBTI persons and refugees in need of family reunification. To achieve this, UNHCR will further enhance its refugee status determination capacity, as well as its outreach to vulnerable populations. Referral pathways will also be developed to ensure that the most vulnerable cases are assessed for resettlement solutions.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicating appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban in 2014	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of Refoulement and detention reduced	250.000	2.000		Country Wide (Ma'raq, Za'atari)	3.598.463	3.280.189	318.273		IOM, UNHCR (JAF, SRCD, MOI, MOPIC)
Output 1.2 Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	200, 00	600.000		Country Wide	6.362.463		6.122.257	240.206	UNHCR (SRCD, MOI, MOPIC, FPD, DAW, MoSD)
Output 1.3 Quality of registration and profiling improved (age and gender disaggregated data), and quality of reception conditions improved and maintained.	200.000	600.000	7.505	Country Wide	6.335.440	6.305.414	30.026		ACTED, UNHCR
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved and civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	122.299	25.000	5.000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Ma'an, Ma'raq, Tafleeh and camps (Za'atari and Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC) )	2.141.710		2.141.710		DRC, Internews, NRC, UNHCR (ARDD-LA, JBA, Civil Status Department, Rel. Judges Department), UPP

Output 1.5 Identification and referral of persons with specific needs strengthened and access to services improved	121.000	75.500	25.500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and Azraq Camp)	8.320.590	3.726.200	3.855.756	738.634	DRC, FPSC, HI, IRC, MPDL, NRC, TGH, UNHCR (Zain Al Sharf Institute), WarChild UK
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>26.758.666</b>	<b>13.311.803</b>	<b>12.468.022</b>	<b>978.841</b>	

**Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Community-based protection mechanisms, outreach and community mobilization strengthened	82.500	33.000	60.000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	14.623.194		12.540.173	2.083.021	CARE, Global Communities, DRC, IMC, Intersos, IRC, LWF, NRC, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UN WOMEN, UNESCO, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR (IRD), UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC), WarChild UK, WVI
Output 2.2 Peaceful Coexistence with local communities, including through community-support projects (such as QIPs and CIPs) is promoted	100.000	21.000	699.999	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	6.848.094	48.041	6.161.705	638.348	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IMC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, TDH, UNDP, UNFPA (YPEER, WAAJC, NCCA), UNHCR (IRD), UN Women

Output 2.3 Complaint and Accountability Mechanisms are established and functional	200.000	600.000		Country Wide	180.155	180.155	UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Community empowerment and self reliance opportunities for refugee and host communities are promoted as part of comprehensive protection interventions	10.000	1.751	25.000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'raq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and Zaatari))	9.261.149	5.644.847	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IOM, IRC, LWF, NICCOD, Save the Children International, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER)
Output 2.5 Psychosocial support services are strengthened and expanded	46.493	81.000	24.300	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'raq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	13.620.130	9.528.806	ACF, AVSI, CARE, DRC, FCA, IMC, IRC, LWF, MPDL, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, TGH, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH), UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, IMC) UPP WarChild UK
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>23.061.434</b>	<b>15.353.808</b>	<b>6.309.014</b>

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM are reduced/mitigated, and the quality of response is improved, in accordance with AGD principles.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 SGBV risks are reduced through WGBM's empowerment and engagement in prevention initiatives	68.843	81.844	34.761	Country Wide (Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and Zaatari )	2.418.709		2.418.709		ICMC, IRC, Save the Children Jordan, TDHI, UNFPA (IRC, ICMC, UPP/ JWL, IFH, WAAJG, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR, UN Women
Output 3.2 SGBV survivors access safe, confidential and compassionate multi-sectoral services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	2.000	2.350	800	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	9.926.269	9.457.866	468.402		IOM, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, ICMC, UPP/JWL, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR (FPD, MoSD (DAW), JRF, NHF, ICMC), UNICEF, UPP
Output 3.3 Government and non-government actors in all sectors provide safe, confidential and informed referral for survivors and incorporate SGBV risk-reduction in the planning and implementation of their activities.	120.000	190.000	27.000	Country Wide (Balqaa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	623.035			623.035	IMC, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, ICMC, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR
<b>Objective 3</b>					<b>12.968.012</b>	<b>9.457.866</b>	<b>2.887.111</b>	<b>623.035</b>	



**Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Capacity development and collaboration with relevant stakeholders is strengthened, including through the mainstreaming of child protection into other humanitarian response sectors	700	1.500	3.500	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC) )	1.674.136		243.299	1.430.837	AVSI, ILO, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, UNHCR, UNICEF, (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, FDP JDP, SRCD), WVI
Output 4.2 CP prevention activities are increased, including through the strengthening of CBCPCs and other community structures	100.000	41.184	13.754	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC) )	5.038.785		4.965.594	73.191	ACTED, AVSI, DRG, ILO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, HI, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation) WarChild UK, WVI

Output 4.3 Procedures and coordination mechanisms, including SOPs and referral mechanisms, are strengthened in order to support early disclosure, identification and referral in a safe & confidential manner	2.306	4.050	1.215	Country Wide (Ajloun, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, and camps (Zaatari and EJC) )	1.022.837		1.022.837		ILO, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.4 Quality of multi-sectoral response services for girls and boys and their families is strengthened and improved in accordance with AGD principles	6.007	6.000	3.500	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC) )	7.288.478	6.498.386	786.489	3.603	DRC, IMC, IRC, Questscope, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, (IRC, IMC, FPD, MOSD (DAW), NHF) UNICEF (IRC, IMC)
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>13.350.101</b>	<b>6.498.386</b>	<b>6.774.921</b>	<b>76.794</b>	

Sector indicators*	Target
# of incidents reported where access to territory was denied	100
# of WGBM receiving legal information, counselling and/or representation	347.314
# of WGBM with specific needs identified who are receiving targeted assistance and interventions	329.970
# of persons (WMGB) benefiting from community-support project implemented for host and refugee communities	2.593.260
# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)	386.492
# of WGBM involved in designing, implementing and reviewing GBV prevention activities	6.046
# of WGBM who access and benefit from safe, confidential and compassionate specialized multi-sectoral services	17.524
# of specialized SGBV service providers who receive training on case management, SOP and survivor centered approach (disaggregated by sex).-	1.100
# of gov't and non-gov't actors trained on SGBV referral pathways and core principles of working with survivors of SGBV.	3.880
# of community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways (age & gender disaggregated) (includes inter-agency information campaigns)	400.788
# of UAC, SC, and children at risk provided with multi-sectoral services (age & gender disaggregated)	36.647
# of individuals submitted for resettlement	3.000
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

Protection - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>101.532.898</b>	<b>30.714.709</b>	<b>58.660.285</b>	<b>12.157.905</b>	<b>67.543.292</b>	

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	1,680,000	1,008,000	672,000
ACTED	600,000	360,000	240,000
AVSI	716,200	429,720	286,480
CARE International	5,250,000	3,150,000	2,100,000
DRC	7,115,880	4,269,528	2,846,352
FCA	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
FPSC	1,536,680	922,008	614,672
Global Communities	9,390,000	5,634,000	3,756,000
HI	3,500,000	2,100,000	1,400,000
ICMC	400,000	240,000	160,000
ILO	2,850,000	1,710,000	1,140,000
IMC	4,095,080	2,457,048	1,638,032
Internews	630,000	378,000	252,000
INTERMOS	650,000	390,000	260,000
IOM	7,536,126	4,521,676	3,014,450
IRC	10,150,000	6,090,000	4,060,000
LWF	1,072,000	643,200	428,800
Mercy Corps	5,200,000	3,120,000	2,080,000
MPDL	133,000	79,800	53,200
NICCOD	50,000	30,000	20,000
NRC	750,000	450,000	300,000
Questscope	267,500	160,500	107,000
SCI	3,814,000	2,288,400	1,525,600
SCJ	1,515,000	909,000	606,000
TDH	1,282,160	769,296	512,864
TDHI	496,000	297,600	198,400
TGH TRIANGLE GH	812,000	487,200	324,800
UN Women	1,130,000	678,000	452,000
UNDP	8,700,000	5,220,000	3,480,000
UNESCO	453,892	272,335	181,557
UNFPA	6,149,180	3,689,508	2,459,672
UNHCR	56,663,588	33,998,153	22,665,435
UNICEF	22,085,515	13,251,309	8,834,206
UPP	217,961	217,961	
WarChild UK	272,948	163,769	109,179
WVI	411,480	246,888	164,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,076,190</b>	<b>101,532,898</b>	<b>67,543,292</b>

## E. Protection response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and MOSA		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	MOSA ABAAD, ACH, AJEM, AMEL, Arc En Ciel, AVSI, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon, Migrant Centre (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura(FPSC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Internews, Intersos, IOM,IRAP, IRD, KAFA, MADA, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International, RESTART, Save the Children, SAWA, Seraphin Global, SHEILD, Terre Des Hommes Italy, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, War Child Holland (WCH), World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI). UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected.</li> <li>2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs.</li> <li>3. Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).</li> <li>4. Protection of children from neglect, abuse and violence.</li> <li>5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$93,170,002		
<b>Prioritized requirements (January-June)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$44,199,400	US\$43,207,352	US\$5,763,250
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$184,596,468		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Claudio J. Delfabro, Delfabro@unhcr.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

By end September 2013, some 775,000<sup>24</sup> Syrian refugees had registered with UNHCR or were scheduled for registration. The majority of Syrian refugees were able to enter Lebanon for humanitarian reasons. UNHCR established a regular observation presence at land borders, and mobile registration teams – to the extent possible – reached refugees in remote locations, in order to enhance access to assistance and ensure freedom of movement.

47,700 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) have been confirmed as living in Lebanon and have been recorded by UNRWA. Since August 2013, UNRWA has intervened at the border and advocated for humanitarian cases of PRS to enter Lebanon. 557 PRS have been supported with legal counselling, assistance and representation.

24 773,281, - a number equivalent to over 75 % of the total projected population by the end of 2013.

Some 12% of registered refugees – and potentially more among unregistered refugees – entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings. These refugees are not considered to be legally present by the authorities, placing them at risk of arrest and detention. They also face severe limitations on freedom of movement, limited access to livelihoods/employment, risks of labour exploitation and problematic access to essential services. In addition, refugees who entered officially risk being considered as irregular if they fail to renew before their 6-month residency coupon expires.

The numbers of refugees arrested for illegal entry remain low. Partners are aware of some 105 cases since the beginning of 2013. From 1 January to 30 September, 443 detention visits were undertaken to ensure that refugee rights are respected and almost 2,000 Syrians were supported with legal counselling, assistance and representation.

Refugees are dispersed in over 1,500 locations across Lebanon, and the shortage of adequate shelter options has led large numbers of refugees to settle on private or public empty land. This can place them at heightened risk of eviction and related protection incidents. From August to October, over 1,250 families reported having been affected by threat of eviction or actual eviction.

Women and children continued to make up some 78% of the registered refugee population. They are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and survivors are reticent to seek assistance due to the social stigma and threats to personal security in case of disclosure. Mobility of women and girls is often restricted, and vulnerable women and girls remain the most difficult to reach.

30,350 dignity kits were distributed to Syrian women and girls, strengthening confidence in community outreach. Over 300 social workers were trained on SGBV programming in emergencies. The GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) was rolled-out to foster ethical inter-agency data sharing and analysis. Coordination at sub-national level was strengthened through the development of local level referral pathways, training and support to health, SGBV, protection and child protection partners and Lebanese Women's organisations. However, many gaps remain as national capacities are limited and survivors do not always have access to support. In particular, there is a need for more safe spaces, mobile services and specialised SGBV partners to make services more accessible. Violence perpetrated against men and boys also needs to be better documented and addressed.

Partners delivered protection services and psycho-social support to over 200,000 boys and girls children, as well as over 40,000 parents and other caregivers. Mechanisms for identification and referral of children at risk/survivors of protection violations have been strengthened through training of key child protection actors, improved tools and strengthening of coordination at sub-national level. Family tracing for unaccompanied and separated children continues to be supported by ICRC and child protection partners. Mine risk education was also provided in targeted locations with high risk of UXOs and other remnants of war.

Partners facilitated access to birth registration through continued advocacy and awareness-raising and successfully reduced procedural barriers in registering the birth of refugee children with civil authorities. Refugees were informed of steps to register births through mass information, legal assistance and counselling.

Other groups of persons in need of specialized services included persons with disabilities, older persons and persons with serious medical conditions. Additional refugee outreach volunteers were identified to respond to community concerns. 22,500 individuals participated in community empowerment activities and 31 community centres were supported by humanitarian partners, providing services to vulnerable Lebanese and refugees alike.

Accurate, updated and timely mass information campaigns, formalized refugee committees and more targeted programming for adolescents, older persons and persons with disabilities remain limited due to a lack of technical capacities and the fact that these community-based activities are resource, time and labour-intensive. The lack of sufficient experienced protection partners in field locations continued to curtail implementation of priority interventions.

UNHCR has worked closely with States to facilitate resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries as part of the broader protection response to refugees in the region. In a significant number of cases, individualized refugee status determination and solutions analysis is necessary, requiring significant case-management capacity.

Out of a target of 500 Syrians for regular resettlement and 5,000 for the humanitarian admission programme (HAP) for Lebanon, 127 and 1,180 individuals respectively have been submitted to resettlement/humanitarian admission countries for consideration.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian Refugees	1,500,000	1,500,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria	100,000	100,000
Affected Lebanese	50,000	50,000
Lebanese Returnees	1,500,000	100,000

Overall, Syrian refugees and other persons that have been displaced from Syria have become more vulnerable over the course of 2013. A recent assessment by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF indicated that some 72% of Syrian refugees are in need of international support. With the crisis in Syria in its third year, many refugees have depleted their savings putting them at increased risk of destitution or negative coping strategies, including begging, exploitative labour and survival sex.

The situation of PRS is equally precarious. Over 50 % of PRS reside in the 12 Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon with restricted access to employment and services. They are dependent on assistance by UNRWA to meet basic needs.

Given projections of up to 550,000 arrivals of refugees and PRS in 2014, continuous advocacy with the Government for open borders and access to the territory will be key priorities. Capacity to handle movements from Syria efficiently and in line with international principles needs reinforcement.

Timely registration or recording of refugees and other displaced groups will continue to be critical, especially for persons in remote locations and with limited mobility. This will require maintained registration capacity, as well as strengthened mobile registration and provision of transport to reach registration centres. There is also a need to verify the situation of refugees registered in previous years to inform programming and update information on vulnerabilities.

Given the scale and high levels of dispersal of the refugee population in some 1,500 locations across Lebanon, protection monitoring, protection interventions and up-scaled outreach will be needed at both the individual and community level to ensure that protection responses and services reach those most in need.

Lebanese communities have extended extraordinary generosity hosting the continued influx of civilians fleeing Syria. Tensions are, however, rising and low-income families have borne the brunt of over-stretched public services. Increased competition for low-skilled labour has pushed down salaries against rising costs of living contributing to heightened levels of vulnerability in the Lebanese community and reduced scope for self-reliance for refugees and PRS. The concerns of vulnerable Lebanese will also need to be addressed in the delivery of protection services, by ensuring, amongst others, that community centres are open to all and that the capacities of local frontline workers are strengthened.

Prevention of and response to SGBV will continue to be a priority of humanitarian partners. Risks for women and girls are exacerbated by overcrowding and lack of privacy in shared living spaces, community tensions, as well as by the limited opportunities of many households to meet high costs of living in Lebanon. Some families have resorted to negative coping mechanisms including survival sex and early marriage. Local capacities to address SGBV are limited, and in many locations medical services for survivors are inadequate or lacking. Reaching survivors and those at risk in remote and dispersed locations requires scale-up of community outreach.

A needs assessment conducted in February 2013 by the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group in Lebanon highlighted the challenges facing children in Lebanon, including separation from families, child labour, exposure to physical and psychological violence including sexual violence and exploitation, and limited access to child protection services.

Although the Government made significant steps in reducing procedural barriers to birth registration in 2013, challenges remain putting refugee children at heightened risk of statelessness. Many parents face difficulties obtaining birth certificates for newborns as they do not have documents proving



identity, marriage and legal stay. Refugee parents are not always aware of the consequences of not registering newborns at birth, necessitating up-scaled awareness raising activities and individual counselling.

With the number of refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnees projected to reach 1,650,000 by end 2014, mass information will need to be significantly increased to ensure that refugees are aware of available services and assistance. The wide dispersal of the population, and the complex range of protection challenges they face has challenged partners in identifying and responding to critical protection risks. Further advocacy is required to encourage national and international protection partners to engage in the humanitarian response.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian partners will respond to protection risks and the specific needs of Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese returnees, as well as host communities:

- specialized assistance to the most vulnerable;
- community-based interventions; and
- community outreach, including mass information, counseling and legal assistance services.

UNHCR will work with the Government to support border processing and strengthen the capacity of the General Security Office (GSO) in managing movements to and from Syria, including through continued presence and protection interventions at border points.

Registration capacity will be further enhanced to minimize backlogs and enable expedient access to protection and assistance for refugees. UNHCR will introduce biometrics technology at its registration centres to further strengthen the integrity of the registration process. A verification exercise will also be undertaken to update information on registered refugees. The information gathered will be important in identifying individuals with specific needs and/or protection-related issues. It will also provide a solid basis for future programming for partners. UNHCR will implement verification progressively in line with the renewal of refugee documents<sup>25</sup>.

Protection monitoring will be scaled up across Lebanon to improve identification, analysis and response to protection risks. This will be done through on-going community level monitoring, information dissemination in all areas where refugees are living, as well as through outreach and assistance for new arrivals and refugees with specific in hosting communities. Legal counselling and representation will be provided to refugees in detention, as well as on other issues related to civil documentation, housing, land and property (HLP), as well as cases of undocumented refugees and those at risk of statelessness.

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<sup>25</sup> UNHCR will cover some 66% of registered refugees whose documents will expire prior to 30 June 2014.

Partners will continue to work together to prevent and respond to SGBV including through the scale-up of 'safe spaces' for women and girls, building of peer networks, strengthening of community-based initiatives, and engagement with men and boys. Timely referrals of survivors to life-saving services, as well as psycho-social and legal support will be improved through the capacity-strengthening of frontline workers in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, as well as the security and justice sectors.

In line with the child protection strategy, partners will prioritize interventions aimed at children at high risk of abuse and violence who require immediate assistance, including victims of violence; children suffering from psychological distress; children engaged in the worst form of child labour; street children; children formerly associated with armed groups and children without documentation, including birth registration. Interventions will mitigate and address the impact of the crisis on children through community based psychosocial support that restores a sense of normalcy and builds the resilience of children and their caregivers.

The Child Protection sector will prioritize interventions aimed at children at high risk of abuse and violence who require immediate assistance and access to specialised services, including unaccompanied and separated children; children suffering from psychological distress; children engaged in the worst form of child labour; children formerly associated with armed groups, child survivors of GBV, children with disabilities or injured by explosive weapons and remnants of war, and children without documentation, including birth registration. Through case management children at high risk will be identified, documented, supported, appropriate family reunification facilitated and where necessary placed in suitable family based care. Interventions will also mitigate and address the impact of the crisis on children through community based psychosocial support aimed at building the resilience of children and their caregivers. Another key component of the strategy will focus on systems strengthening, whereby existing child protection mechanisms and institutions such as social development centres (SDCs), but also schools, health centers, police services will be mobilized, their capacities to deliver, regulate, supervise and coordinate child protection prevention and response strengthened and improved as a result of the emergency response. Ensuring minimum quality standards during the provision of these services is essential and so partners will support their development and use throughout these interventions. The strategy also includes mainstreaming protection and psychosocial support in other sectors.

Partners will continue efforts to remove procedural barriers to birth registration, including through capacity development of the Ministry of Interior and municipalities, awareness-raising, legal counseling and mass information.

Partners will also work to deepen the engagement of the refugee and local communities in the response. Sustainable and cost-effective networks and services that empower refugee and hosting communities in the medium and longer term will be prioritized. This will include expanding the number of refugee outreach volunteers and refugees with specialized skills to 1 per 1,000 persons. The number of community centres will also be increased to 1 for 5,000-10,000 persons expanding the availability of community-based activities. Partners will increase efforts to target adolescents, LGBTI, older persons and persons with disabilities within existing activities.

Mass information interventions will be scaled up to ensure that both refugees and host communities are aware of services, changes in assistance, national campaigns and other key announcements that affect them. Partners will establish a multi-media humanitarian information service (print, audio, SMS, video and photos) providing information online, and via mobile and SMS channels to maximize scope for effective communication to different segments of the affected populations.

Partners will complement community-based interventions with individual support to extremely vulnerable persons with immediate or specific needs<sup>26</sup>. Partners will provide one-off or monthly cash assistance to the most vulnerable, reducing the exposure of persons at high risk with limited means for self-reliance to destitution or negative coping mechanisms. Some 33,500 persons will be targeted in 2014 with home visits, outreach and monitoring. Partners will assess the socio-economic conditions and vulnerability of refugees at the household or individual level to better target their protection and assistance interventions.

Refugees whose vulnerabilities place them at risk in their host countries will be prioritized for resettlement/humanitarian admission programs and include women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and/or torture, older refugees at risk, refugees with physical protection needs, refugees with medical needs or disabilities, children and adolescents at risk, LGBTI persons, and refugees in need of family reunification. Significant additional resources will be required to carry out Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and resettlement. The joint resettlement/humanitarian admission planning figure for 2014 is 5,000 individuals for submission to interested resettlement countries.

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<sup>26</sup> Persons with specific needs include but are not limited to persons with disabilities, single headed households, older persons at risk, unaccompanied and separated children, other children at risk, survivors of torture and SGBV, persons with serious medical conditions.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected.										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 1.1 Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	850.000	33.000			National	4.449.012	710.313	284.872	3.453.827	CLMC, IRD, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNRWA
Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	560.000		39.000	5.600	National	2.800.000	2.800.000			MOSA
Output 1.2 Protection violations against refugees are prevented, monitored and addressed	310.000	79.000	41.000	12.000	National	5.242.287	341.306	4.900.981		AJEM, AMEL, Caritas, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNRWA
Output 1.3 Access to timely registration and adequate reception conditions improved	655.000	79.000		50.000	National	3.899.424	2.894.920	1.004.504		Oxfam, SHEILD, UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and civil status documentation enhanced	322.000	79.000	43.000	12.000	National	3.150.858	886.498	1.948.323	316.036	CLMC, IRC, IRD, NRC, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNRWA
<b>Objective 1</b>						<b>16.741.581</b>	<b>4.833.038</b>	<b>8.138.679</b>	<b>3.769.864</b>	
<b>GoL</b>						<b>2.800.000</b>	<b>2.800.000</b>			

Objective 2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs.										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 2.1 Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	80,000	80,000	30,000	12,000	National	10,117,459		10,117,459		UNHCR (Amel, Restart, SHIELD Internews, DRC), DRC, Intersos, IOM, Makhzoumi Foundation, Oxfam, UNRWA
Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	72,000	9,000	90,000	9,000	National	2,100,000			2,100,000	MOSA
Output 2.2 Community self-management is strengthened and expanded	400,000	200,000	15,000	7,000	National	2,580,832		2,135,832	445,000	UNHCR (IRC, SHIELD, Internews), Intersos, IOM, UNRWA, WVI, WRF
Output 2.3 Persons with specific needs receive support and services	43,500	1,000	2,500	2,500	National	25,087,980	20,155,720	4,132,260	800,000	UNHCR (Restart, SHIELD, Arcenciel, Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union), CLMC, DRC, HI, WRF
Persons with specific needs receive support and services	1,290	90	1,500	90	National	11,625,600		11,625,600		MOSA
Objective 2						37,786,271	20,155,720	16,385,551	1,245,000	
GoL						13,725,600		11,625,600	2,100,000	

Objective 3. Prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 3.1 Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces	35,000	5,000	15,000		National	7,534,055	4,665,380	2,868,675		UNICEF (Heartland Alliance, IRC, ABAAD, Medical Aid for Palestinians), UNFPA (MOSA and partners), UNHCR (Interos, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, Amel, DRC, IRD, RDFL), RET, IRC
Output 3.2 All survivors of SGBV and women at risk access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security) through ethical referrals and quality case management	3,500	500	1,000		National	3,225,152	1,988,471	1,190,412	46,270	UNICEF (IRC, ABAAD, Arcenciel, Interos, TdH Lausanne, DRC, Heartland Alliance, Medical Aid for Palestinians), UNFPA (and partners), UNHCR (Interos, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, DRC, ABAAD, ), RET, IRAP, CMLC

All survivors of SGBV and women at risk access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security) through ethical referrals and quality case management	20,000	2,000	5,000	500	National	5.160.400	5.110.000	50.400	MOSA
						1.572.346	324.899	1.036.204	211.243
<b>Objective 3</b>						<b>12.331.553</b>	<b>6.978.749</b>	<b>5.095.291</b>	<b>257.513</b>
<b>GoL</b>						<b>5.160.400</b>	<b>5.110.000</b>	<b>50.400</b>	

Objective 4. Child Protection response.										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 4.1 Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	170.000	5.000	60.000	1.200	National	9.633.852		9.573.852	60.000	DRC, SCIMC, IRC, TdH I, TdH L, WCH, Amel, Sawa, Avsi, Beyond, ACH, Arcenciel, Intersos, Seraphim Global, WVI, IRD, UNICEF, UNHCR
Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	23.000	2.600	28.000	2.600	National	1.350.000		1.350.000		MOSA
Output 4.2 Child Protection Violations are mitigated and addressed	120.000	4.600	45.000	1.400	National	12.330.943	11.562.291	768.652		DRC, SCIMC, IRC, TdH I, TdH L, WCH, Amel, Sawa, Avsi, Beyond, ACH, IRD, Arcenciel, Intersoc, UNICEF, UNHCR, IRD, UNICEF, UNHCR
Child Protection Violations are mitigated and addressed	700	90	875	80	National	9.100.000	7.700.000	1.400.000		MOSA



Output 4.3 Mainstreaming of child protection and capacity building of child protection actors/ sectors	10.000	350	7.000	National	997.785	566.912	430.873	SC, Seraphim Global, WWI, UNHCR, UNICEF
<b>Objective 4</b>					<b>22.962.580</b>	<b>10.909.416</b>	<b>490.873</b>	
<b>GoL</b>					<b>10.450.000</b>	<b>7.700.000</b>		

Objective 5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese						
Output 5.1 Most vulnerable persons are identified through fair and transparent processes	7.500			National					CLMC, IRD, Oxfam, UNHCR
Output 5.2 Individuals have their status determined	3.500			National	1.017.624	203.524	814.100		AJEM, AMEL, Caritas, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam, UNHCR
Output 5.3 Refugees benefit from resettlement and humanitarian admission	2.500			National	2.330.392	466.078	1.864.314		Oxfam, SHEILD, UNHCR
<b>Objective 5</b>					<b>3.348.016</b>	<b>669.602</b>	<b>2.678.414</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
# of persons monitored	850.000
# of protection concerns or violations reported and/or addressed	188.000
# of Syrian refugees registered / # of PRS recorded	716.650
# of persons provided with information, legal counselling or representation	107.700
% of SGBV survivors reporting violence who are assisted	100%
#of frontline workers trained on SGBV prevention and response	500
# of children (girls/boys) benefitting from psychosocial support according to minimum standards	300.000
# of children (boys and girls) at risk of being harmed and survivors of violence who have been individually assisted according to minimum standards	2.500
# of persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	2.500
# persons benefitting from empowerment activities- linked to community centers and other community-based activities	220.800
Extent of households reached through vulnerability assessments	50%

Protection - Summary Requirements	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Humanitarian agencies	93.170.002	44.199.400	43.207.352	5.763.250	91.426.466
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	32.136.000	15.610.000	14.426.000	2.100.000	13.419.000

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
CLMC	2,875,840	1,437,920	1,437,920
DRC	2,750,000	1,375,000	1,375,000
FPSC	1,400,000	800,000	600,000
HI	2,800,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
IOM	2,678,750	1,525,125	1,153,625
IRAP	167,000	68,500	98,500
IRC	3,294,750	1,555,000	1,739,750
IRD	885,444	427,444	458,000
MAKHZOUMI	267,000	133,500	133,500
MC	2,560,000	1,280,000	1,280,000
NRC	4,275,062	2,213,902	2,061,160
OXFAM	501,000	250,500	250,500
RET	410,000	215,000	195,000
S GLOBAL	763,000	429,500	333,500
SCI	5,373,460	3,224,076	2,149,384
UNFPA	3,650,000	1,530,000	2,120,000
UNHCR	105,817,470	53,032,617	52,784,853
UNICEF	35,486,000	18,261,517	17,224,483
UNRWA	1,776,192	890,601	885,591
WRF	3,041,300	1,207,700	1,833,600
WVI	3,824,200	1,912,100	1,912,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,596,468</b>	<b>93,170,002</b>	<b>91,426,466</b>
<b>GoL</b>	<b>45,555,000</b>	<b>32,136,000</b>	<b>13,419,000</b>

## F. Protection response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection under a legal framework,</li> <li>2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis are reduced and/or mitigated.</li> <li>4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$59,059,314		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$29,256,600	US\$19,035,216	US\$10,767,498
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$118,118,627		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org Brenda Goddard, goddard@unhcr.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Syrian refugees continue to benefit from TP in Turkey, with the Government being the provider of first response. The need for capacity-building and awareness-raising among officials remains high. UNHCR trained 519 AFAD officials on international refugee protection, including the main principles of temporary protection (admission, non-refoulement, standards of reception), registration, voluntary repatriation, civilian character of asylum, groups with special needs, referral mechanisms under the national legislation, community services, SGBV, participatory approaches and community involvement in camp management, and the code of conduct. With the participation of an external expert engaged by UNHCR, AFAD staff also received an introduction to post traumatic stress disorder and secondary trauma. UNHCR has continued its advocacy with the relevant authorities on protection issues that can arise in refugee settings. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on the available national prevention and response mechanisms, including on SGBV and UASC, were shared with the authorities.

UNHCR, with the support of UN agencies, contributed to AFAD's profiling instrument, which was used to carry out a survey of the non-camp refugees in July 2013. UNHCR has supported the Government to expand registration of urban Syrians by funding 23 mobile registration centres. The GDMM will be taking over registration of Syrian refugees as of April 2014 when the registration data will be transferred to their database. Since the GDMM will resume registration of Syrian refugees, UNHCR will be funding 11 mobile registration centres to be used by GDMM to register

and document the refugees in camps and outside camps. Given the challenges of a new institution to cope with these high numbers, UNHCR will provide material support for the GDMM's efforts to establish a cadre of registration officers. The training of new registration staff will be coordinated with the GDMM to ensure compliance with the procedural standards. UNHCR's guidance and support to the Government on registration standards has incorporated measures for identification of persons with specific needs (PSNs) disaggregated data by age and gender. These topics will continue to be the main elements of the trainings. UNHCR field teams regularly present in camps and urban locations in order to conduct advocacy and advice on all relevant refugee protection issues, including on AGD principles and refugee participation. Registration officers inside camps have also been trained to ensure timely identification of PSNs.

In terms of child protection, Turkey has a developed national legal system, which is applicable to Syrian refugees. UNHCR is working closely with the national child protection services to ensure that unaccompanied children are referred to and provided with accommodation in State-run facilities, and promotes that appropriate assessments are undertaken for children-at-risk. To date, unaccompanied Syrian children who have been identified by UNHCR or the authorities have been referred for accommodation and support to the State child protection services. However, challenges remain in the early identification and registration of UASC and other children at risk. Alternative care arrangements have been made in the camps for identified separated children, usually with extended family members. UNHCR has provided guidance to the camp authorities, including to social workers, on BIDs and other appropriate assessments for such cases. Lack of awareness of existing national mechanisms, lack of public information and language barriers are obstacles for children-at-risk to access services.

Turkish national law forbids marriages of persons under 18 years of age. Nevertheless, refugees and others have reported that early marriages are taking place in Turkey. While the issue is considered sensitive, local authorities and camp managers have taken steps, including legal action, to prevent early marriages in some instances. UNHCR has been receiving feedback from field staff that the interventions by local authorities in such incidents have increased after trainings organized by UNHCR. The trainings include information about legal framework regulating civil matters in Turkey with the emphasis on the accountability of the authorities in the prevention of and response to these violations. UNHCR has facilitated structured discussions with refugee women's committees in some camps on this issue, but more engagement with refugee community is needed, as well as awareness raising activities on the health, psychological risks of early marriage.

A Working Group on SGBV was established, chaired by the MoFSP, with AFAD, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR to support the authorities to develop prevention and response strategies. UNHCR has regularly raised the issue of early marriage in the working group, and in coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF will help AFAD and the MoFSP develop tools and awareness-raising material. UNHCR is also funding a MoFSP and AFAD-led project to produce information materials, manuals and SOPs for Syrian refugees to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms.

UNFPA has carried out a Gender Equity and GBV needs assessment in four camps. In one camp, UNFPA carried out a pilot community-based GBV prevention and intervention programme involving

extensive training for camp staff, community meetings, and psycho-social intervention for the camp population. UNHCR has provided SOPs on the prevention and response to SGBV to the national authorities, including camp managers, and has included an SGBV component in its training for camp managers. Mechanisms to prevent and respond to SGBV, including domestic violence, exist under the Turkish Law to Protect Family and Prevention of Violence against Women, and while some legal measures have been taken in some cases to respond to cases of domestic violence in the refugee camps, in general, a lack of awareness of existing national mechanisms and public information, and language barriers are obstacles for women-at-risk in both the camps and non-camp settings to access services.

UNICEF has established Child Friendly Spaces staffed by trained youth workers and volunteers, facilitating recreational, sports and educational activities with over 7,500 youth and children in 17 camps.

To further support the psychosocial needs of the refugee community, UNHCR has supported the development of a project with the MoFSP and AFAD to expand the number and capacity of social workers, child development experts, and psychologists for both the camp and non-camp refugees. As part of this project, UNHCR will also assist AFAD to strengthen the resilience of its staff to cope with post-secondary trauma and burnout. International NGOs have established medical clinics that provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services in some urban areas, and have trained refugees volunteers who help in identifying cases and referring them to the PSS services.

UNHCR has advocated for and supported the establishment of refugee committees, including women and youth committees throughout the camps. Seven of the refugee camps have women's committees, while in another nine camps there are women representatives in mixed-gender committees. Youth committees have been established in five camps. UNHCR meets regularly with the refugee committees and women's committees, and also attends the regular camp management/committee meetings. Members of the committees seek UNHCR's advices on various issues from time to time. The committees raise the issues affecting them, including women and youth issues, and also assist in identifying persons with special needs in the camp. Based on the needs assessment for disabled persons conducted by some of the committees and social workers under the supervision of the Camp Management, UNHCR supported 518 disabled persons with wheelchairs.

UNHCR supported the existing vocational training centres inside the camps by providing some of the needed items to ensure continuity of the projects aiming at building the capacity of refugees and strengthen their self-reliance. UNHCR also advocated for including both men and women in such programmes and helped in establishing an activity targeting men in one of the camps.

IOM supported the authorities with transportation of 8431 refugees within Turkey and assisted 77 third country nationals to repatriate.

Regionally, UNHCR has been working closely with States to provide resettlement or humanitarian admission as part of the broader protection response to refugees who have fled Syria. Given the specific context in Turkey, the correct identification and processing of those in need of resettlement has been a challenge and resettlement has been limited to a few exceptional cases. Substantial efforts will therefore be made to ensure proper case identification, refugee status determination and resettlement case preparation in order to enhance the response and facilitate a durable solution outside of the region for the most vulnerable. UNHCR has facilitated family reunification requests, including by conducting BID assessments for unaccompanied children, and liaising with the authorities to arrange exit permissions.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	300,000	300,000
Non-camp	700,000	700,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

Although the GoT has a robust legal system and national legislation in place to ensure protection is extended to persons of concern, the large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and affected their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. Continuous pressure on the existing refugee camps in Turkey will remain a challenge as numbers of arrivals increase. In parallel, as the number of Syrians living outside camps also increases, host community resources will continue to be overstretched. According to the AFAD profiling survey, half of the refugee population stated that they or their family members are in need of psychological support. Half of the refugee population are children, with an estimated 4.5 per cent of them married. Child protection and SGBV activities remain key priorities and areas of engagement with the Government and NGOs.

Protection priorities include ensuring access to territory, addressing the psychosocial needs of refugees in both camps and urban areas, addressing child protection issues, including violence against children, early marriages, and low school enrolment for the non-camp population. There will activities to engage the youth to reduce the risk of recruitment into armed groups. Efforts will be made to prevent and respond to family separation including family tracing and reunification. Awareness on the risks of landmines/ERW and weapons; and preventing and responding to SGBV and negative coping mechanisms, including through the increased engagement of NGOs in provisions of services would be strengthened.

On-going advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building will continue with the relevant authorities and communities of concern on the prevention and responses for a variety of protection risks faced by children and adults, including early and forced marriages, survival sex, domestic violence, counter-trafficking and child labour. Self-reliance and life-skills activities are needed for

adults and youth to ensure dignified living conditions and reduce such negative coping mechanisms. Community empowerment requires further support through on-going promotion and support for refugee committees, including women, youth and elderly committees, inside camps, and through increased outreach to non-camp refugees in partnership with NGOs and the authorities.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian partners will continue to support national structures and strengthen the Government's efforts to extend protection to Syrian refugees through the implementation of the on-going TP regime. UN agencies will work together to support the Government's capacity to enforce its own legal framework by empowering existing national structures, strengthening services and acquainting all actors at the local level who are working with Syrian refugees with the existing legislation and prevention and response mechanisms, ensuring uniform and consistent implementation.

UNHCR will continue to work closely with all relevant Governmental interlocutors, providing guidance, training and expertise on refugee protection standards, including on registration, camp management, voluntary return, the identification and response to persons with special needs, child protection, the prevention and response to SGBV, and AGD principles and community participation. UNHCR field teams will continue to regularly provide guidance on these issues, while UNHCR's community services team will support established refugee committees in camps and the further expansion of women and youth committees throughout all camps. UNHCR will assist camp management to employ AGD principles and ensure community participation in the assessment, design and implementation of programmes in the camps. For the non-camp caseload, UNHCR will partner with NGOs to expand community centres, where legal counselling services, psychosocial support and referrals, vocational and language training will be made available.

As access to information and counselling services are essential for effective protection mechanisms, UNHCR will support the GDMM in its outreach activities. Community outreach activities will be broadened beyond publishing and dissemination of information leaflets to expansion of UNHCR Implementing Partners to several provinces hosting Syrian refugees. The IPs will be cooperating with the GDMM's branch offices in counselling and referral of Syrian refugees to the relevant mechanisms. A hotline that will be operated by the GDMM will provide counselling services to all refugees including Syrians and provide guidance to the national authorities in programme design.

Recognizing the important role played by NGOs in supporting the GoT's efforts, UNHCR will also support GDMM's coordination activities in this sector through organizing meetings and regular field visits and information-sharing.

UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF will train and provide technical support for MoFSP social workers and other service providers on psychosocial support and on SGBV prevention and response. Through a project with AFAD and the MoFSP, UNHCR will provide financial support to the MoFSP to increase the number of social workers, child development specialists, psychologists and interpreters in the camps as well as in 11 provinces hosting Syrian refugees. This project will



support identification of and counseling to SGBV survivors with effective implementation of referral mechanisms including legal and physical protection measures. Under the project, information leaflets addressing the Syrian refugee population on their rights and obligations will be produced with particular emphasis on early marriages, SGBV related issues, complaint mechanisms, available legal protection and prevention measures. The project will include participatory assessments to enhance community involvement and accessibility to resources and services. Refugee men and women will be mobilized, as well as community leaders, to promote education, raise awareness and to take part in participatory assessments to identify risks, problems and solutions. UNHCR will also support NGOs to provide legal counseling, case management, medical and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV, and ensure appropriate referral to national protection services.

UNICEF and UN agencies will continue to focus on positive social change approaches, including enhanced community involvement, especially in providing psychosocial support, and to support the efficacy of coordinated child protection networks involving authorities and community representatives. UNICEF will continue its life skills and social mobilization program for children and adolescents in the camps, including children with disabilities, and will expand to non-camp settings, including awareness-raising on landmines/ERW and weapons for at-risk populations.

Through its support to the MoFSP, the number of child development experts will be expanded for both the camp and non-camp caseloads. Also as part of this project, UNHCR will continue to support the authorities to identify and refer unaccompanied children to the Child Protection Agency for accommodation and support, both through training for staff and by directly referring such cases. For separated children, UNHCR will support the Child Protection Directorate of the MoFSP to assess and monitor temporary care arrangements and to determine steps to be taken for the child's best interest upon the completion of a social investigation. Child development experts and social workers will assist, with the participation of refugee boys, girls, women and men, in identifying educational needs and obstacles in accessing education, and will work with the refugee communities to raise awareness and responsibility on social and legal issues. UNHCR will support family tracing by providing information to persons of concern on the procedures in Turkey and by transmitting such request to the Turkish Red Crescent. UNHCR will further facilitate family reunification by conducting BIDs for unaccompanied children in FRU procedures, and facilitating such procedure with the relevant embassies and governmental authorities. UNHCR will partner with NGOs to expand Child Friendly Spaces outside of the camps in areas hosting refugee communities.

IOM will strengthen the capacity of service providers through provision of psychosocial support and trainings and direct psychosocial assistance for Syrian refugees and will support authorities and partners in awareness raising, identification, and assistance to victims of trafficking.

In coordination with AFAD and UNHCR, IOM will continue the provision of transportation for refugees from camps to identified areas.

Through expanded registration facilities, the GoT will be able to ensure that all refugees are documented and that persons-at-risk are promptly identified and referred to and supported by existing national protection mechanisms. UNHCR will continue to provide advice on the

implementation of the existing referral mechanisms under Turkish law with respect to refugees under the TP. UNHCR will assist the authorities to develop mass information tools so that Syrian refugees are able to access information on available services. UNHCR will also support and capacitate NGOs to establish hotlines and help desks to provide counselling to Syrian refugees on the temporary protection, referral pathways and available services.

IOM will provide technical support on counter-trafficking and migration management.

Resettlement will be pursued in cooperation with the Government as a durable solution for those refugees identified as having the most urgent protection needs. UNHCR Turkey aims to submit up to 10,000 persons for resettlement in 2014, resources allowing. This would entail setting up a strong case identification mechanism focusing on the identification of the most vulnerable, conducting RSD, and submitting cases for resettlement in line with the resettlement criteria of States outside the region.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of refoulement reduced	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2.360.950	900.000	417.700	1.043.250	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)"
Output 2 - Quality of registration and profiling improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	9.862.997	4.012.500,00	3.394.847	2.455.650	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)"
Output 3 - Reception conditions improved	-	500.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1.803.860	647.350	1.156.510	-	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)"
Output 4 - Access to legal assistance improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	791.800	-	486.850	304.950	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)"
Output 5 - Persons with specific needs receive support and services	45.000	180.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	20.843.600	19.260.000	1.316.100	267.500	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>35.663.207</b>	<b>24.819.850</b>	<b>6.772.007</b>	<b>4.071.350</b>	

**Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Increased community-based protection in camps	300.000	-	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3.083.718	-	2.755.470	328.248,00	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)"
Output 2 - Increased community-based protection in urban areas	-	611.600	600 service providers	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	6.398.970	300.000,00	4.395.570	1.703.400	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)"
Output 3 - Information dissemination and awareness raising improved	159.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	724.100	-	697.350	26.750	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.206.788</b>	<b>300.000</b>	<b>7.848.390</b>	<b>2.058.398</b>	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian Crisis in Turkey are reduced and/or mitigated									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Capacity and collaboration with relevant stakeholders increased	-	-	2000 relevant stakeholders	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	736.850	-	-	736.850	"UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM and relevant stakeholders)"
Output 2 - Identification and reporting opportunities improved	-	-	600 interpreters	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	648.810	-	520.410	128.400	"UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM and NGOs)"
Output 3 - Referral mechanisms strengthened	30	120	400 staff	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	490.450	25.000,00	379.850,00	85.600	"UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, NGOs and local authorities)"
Output 4 - Multi-sectoral response improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	406.600	-	-	406.600	"UNHCR (with AFAD, and other stakeholders)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.282.710</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>900.260</b>	<b>1.357.450</b>	

## Objective 4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Capacity of child protection services strengthened [including establishment of a BID mechanism]	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2,200,850	2,147,350	53,500,00	-	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Moi)"
Output 2 - Identification and reporting opportunities improved	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	779,850	779,850	-	-	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Moi)"
Output 3 - Referral mechanisms strengthened	159,000	381,600	400 staff trained	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,615,450	-	-	1,615,450	UNHCR, UNICEF.
Output 4 - Multi-sectoral response improved	59,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2,530,410	-	1,726,910	803,500	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)"
Output 5 - Children with special needs receive support and services	8,000	12,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	950,850	-	950,850	-	"UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>8,077,410</b>	<b>2,927,200</b>	<b>2,731,260</b>	<b>2,418,950</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Improved registration data and outreach allows for identification of protection vulnerabilities	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,021,850	379,850	642,000	-	"UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)"
Output 2 - Protection cases benefit from expedited interventions, including RST if necessary	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	433,350	379,850	-	53,500	"UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)"
Output 3 - Potential for voluntary return realized	90,000	360,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	476,150	379,850	96,300	-	"UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)"
Output 4 - TCNs displaced from Syria receive humanitarian support	-	-	150 TCNs fleeing Syria	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	90,000	45,000,00	45,000,00	-	"IOM (with AFAD)"
Output 5 - Public attitude towards Syrians improved, donor relations and coordination for the protection of Syrian refugees strengthened	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	807,850	-	-	807,850	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,829,200</b>	<b>1,184,550</b>	<b>783,300</b>	<b>861,350</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians whose voluntary return interviews were observed	41.300
# of Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey	1.000.000
# of relevant authorities and partners trained on International Refugee protection principles and standards.	3.080
# of Syrian refugees (men, women, boys and girls) provided with psycho-social support.	91.925
# of community centers established or supported	11
# of partner, government and UN Staff trained on SGBV prevention and response and referral mechanisms	1.500
# of children and youth participating in targeted programmes	103.500
# persons undergo refugee status determination or other in-depth screening	30.000
# persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	10.000
# of refugees, partners and other organizations' staff trained on counter trafficking and referral mechanisms	1.000

Protection - Summary Requirements				
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
	<b>59.059.314</b>	<b>29.256.600</b>	<b>19.035.216</b>	<b>10.767.498</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>59.059.313</b>



## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Turkey			
Agency	Total	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
IOM	3,480,000	1,740,000	1,740,000
UNFPA	400,000	200,000	200,000
UNHCR	96,593,188	48,296,594	48,296,594
UNICEF	17,645,439	8,822,720	8,822,719
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,118,627</b>	<b>59,059,314</b>	<b>59,059,313</b>

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