



# SYRIAN REFUGEES

## INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL UPDATE

January 2016

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### United Nations agencies appeal for nearly USD 8 billion for 2016 to help 22.5 million people inside Syria and across the region

- With Syria's war heading towards a 6th year and with no end to the conflict in sight, UN humanitarian and development agencies on 12 January appealed to member states for USD 7.73 billion in vital new funding for 2016 to help 22.5 million people in Syria and across the region. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2016 amounting to USD 4.55 billion aims to support 4.7 million Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries by the end of 2016 as well as 4 million people in communities hosting them. The 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) calls for nearly USD 3.2 billion to provide humanitarian support and protection to 13.5 million people in Syria. The Plan focuses on saving lives, improving humanitarian access, enhancing protection and supporting long-term resilience for the most vulnerable communities.

For further information on the 3RP and Syria HRP visit <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/> and [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hrp\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hrp_syrian_arab_republic)

#### A joint appeal issued to end the suffering in Syria

- On 21 January, more than 120 humanitarian organizations and United Nations agencies issued a powerful joint appeal, urging people around the world to raise their voices and call for an end to the Syria crisis and to the suffering endured by millions of civilians. The appeal outlines a series of immediate, practical steps that can improve humanitarian access and the delivery of aid to those in need inside Syria, where the war is approaching its sixth brutal year. It seeks unimpeded and sustained access for humanitarian organizations to bring immediate relief to all those in need inside Syria. It also calls for humanitarian pauses and unconditional, monitored ceasefires to allow food and other urgent assistance to be delivered to civilians, vaccinations and other health campaigns, and for children to return to school. Read the appeal here: <https://medium.com/@UNICEF/an-appeal-to-end-the-suffering-in-syria-44d803e494b#.kumdu1uaj>

### KEY FIGURES

#### 4.7 million

Syrian refugees have fled to neighbouring countries and North Africa

#### 1.8 million

Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment

#### 647,098

Children (5-17 years old) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary) in 2015

#### 138,423

Households received core relief items in-kind in 2015

#### 87,232

Households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades in 2015

### 3RP 2015 FUNDING

USD 4.5 billion (agency total requirements requested for 2015, not including government funding)



### 3RP 2016 OVERVIEW



USD 4.55 billion total funding requirements

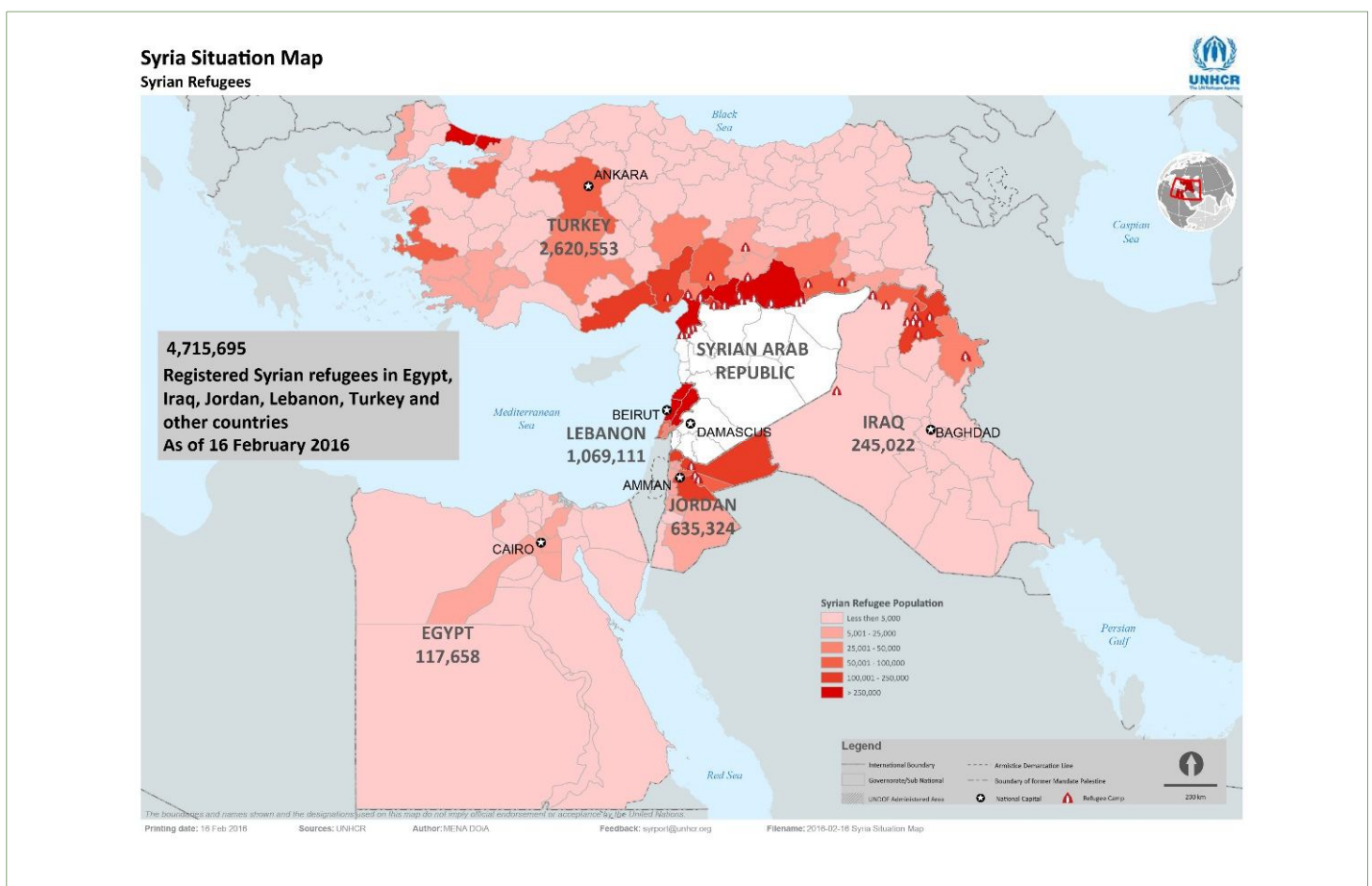


4.7 million registered Syrian refugees (Projected December 2016)



4 million members of host communities - direct beneficiaries targeted

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT



The number of Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries currently stands at 4,715,695 people.

Tragically, and with no end in sight to Syria's war which is heading towards a sixth year, the crisis is intensifying and the numbers of refugees are rising.

Since late 2015, there have been a marked increase in the number of Syrians seeking refuge further afield, notably in Europe. One in every two of those crossing the Mediterranean in 2015 – half a million people – were Syrians escaping the war in their country.

In a major shift of policy, in January the Turkish Government has published new regulations which will allow many of the 2.5 million Syrian refugees in the country to apply for work permits. Registered Syrian refugees who have been in Turkey for at least six months will be allowed to apply in the province where they first registered. The regulations will apply both to refugees living in cities and to the 10 per cent housed in Turkish refugee camps. United Nations agencies and partners hailed the decision as a major step forward for refugees. Turkey currently hosts more refugees than any other nation in the world.

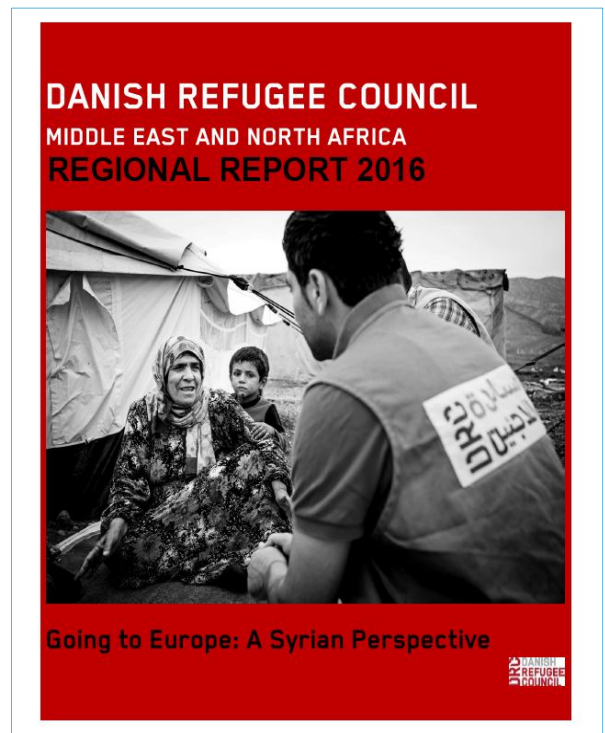
According to a new report by Amnesty International 'I want a safe place: Refugee women from Syria uprooted and unprotected in Lebanon', shortfalls in international assistance and discriminatory policies imposed by the Lebanese authorities are creating conditions that facilitate the exploitation and abuse of women refugees in Lebanon. The report highlights how the Lebanese government's refusal to renew residency permits for refugees and a shortage of international funding, leaves refugee women in a precarious position, and puts them at risk of exploitation by people in positions of power including landlords, employers and even the police.

The much awaited intra Syrian talks which started on 29 January was suspended on 5 February. In the interim period, the Special Envoy for Syria is undertaking intense consultations with concerned stakeholders, including civil society.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Protection

- Stemming from the interviews of Syrian refugees living in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, the Danish Refugee Council's (DRC) report, "Going to Europe: A Syrian perception' canvasses refugees' perceptions and attitudes about going to Europe. The information compiled in this report draws on over 50 focus group discussions and 444 household interviews with women and men in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan conducted in late 2015. Syrian refugees are the focus of this research. Key findings from the report are:
  - The preferred durable solution amongst Syrian refugees is safe and dignified return to a Syria that is free of conflict, though many are realizing that this option may not be possible for some time.
  - Conditions in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are the main driver for Syrians to consider onward movement, compounded by a prevailing sense of the protracted nature of the conflict in Syria.
  - The pursuit of viable livelihoods (accompanied by the legal right to work), education, medical care, and increased aid are all motivations for the journey to Europe.
  - Syrian refugees have varied and sometimes idealized expectations of life in Europe. Information is passed primarily by word-of-mouth through community connections and is not always reliable.
  - The risks and challenges of the journey to Europe are known to Syrian refugees, though for many these risks are considered to be "worth it".
  - For some Syrians, concerns about cultural differences in Europe and the distance from Syria make the trip an undesirable option.
  - Syrian refugees are spending considerable sums of money, including going into debt, to take boat journeys to Europe.



The full report is available here: <https://drc.ngo/media/2126540/drc-going-to-europe-report-pdf.pdf>

### LEBANON

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) and Lebanon's Ministry of Labour launched two new tools in January to advance the fight against child labour, especially in its worst, most hazardous forms. The Guide on Decree 8987 and the National Awareness Raising Strategy on the Worst Forms of Child Labour are designed to further boost efforts to reduce child labour in Lebanon, as set out in the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The Guide on Lebanon's Decree 8987 is a reference tool that makes the Decree and its list of prohibited hazardous forms of child labour easy to access, understand and implement by all concerned in the fight against child labour. These include line ministries, government authorities, private institutions and organizations, employers and workers. The guide was developed by the Center for Public Health

Practice at the Faculty of Health Sciences-American University of Beirut in close collaboration of the Ministry of Labour and support of the ILO. The National Awareness Raising Strategy was developed by the National Steering Committee Against Child Labour and national and regional media institutions, with the technical and financial support of the ILO. It outlines the key activities necessary to effectively inform the public and engage national stakeholder involved in implementing the National Action Plan. The strategy will be implemented with the technical and financial support of the ILO and UNICEF, through a number of channels. The ILO estimates that there are currently some 9 million child labourers in the Middle East and North Africa region.

- A new assessment carried out by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has revealed that single Syrian refugee men struggle to access critical assistance and have been forgotten, overlooked by aid agencies. This assessment aims to fill a gap in available data about protection vulnerabilities faced by Syrian refugee men in Lebanon. This gap is significant, as the lack of clear evidence regarding vulnerabilities of Syrian refugee men reinforces a misperception that they face no or minimal vulnerabilities compared with other demographic cohorts. The assessment relies on data collected through community level assessments, typically conducted with groups of men and women of varying ages drawn from either the refugee or host communities, as well as through tailored individual surveys and focus group discussions conducted with single refugee men. Data was collected on five areas of specific focus: (1) threats to personal safety; (2) exposure to abuse and exploitation; (3) access to services and assistance; (4) access to informal networks; and, (5) agency and self-perception. IRC calls for aid agencies to prioritize the safety and protection of vulnerable male refugees and provides recommendations for ways to make sure they receive the support they need in host communities. The assessment is available here:

<http://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/IRC%20Lebanon%20Refugee%20Men's%20Vulnerability%20Assessment.pdf>



## JORDAN

- The urban verification exercise, which was launched in February 2015 by the Government of Jordan to re-register and verify all Syrians living outside of camps, continues. As of 31 January, a total of 301,311 Ministry of Interior (MOI) service documents were issued through police stations across the country, of which 280,747 were issued to individuals registered with UNHCR. Syrian nationals can approach 101 police stations countrywide to get a new MOI document. As part of the urban verification exercise, Syrian refugees can also approach UNHCR to request the return of their original Syrian documents which had been confiscated by the authorities on arrival in Jordan. UNHCR traces these documents on behalf of the Government and compiles them into batches to be sent out to the different police stations in all governorates. On 25 August 2015, the process of returning Syrian documents began and by 31 January 2016, 146,323 documents had been returned to 100,712 individuals.
- To raise awareness on the dangers posed by landmines and unexploded ordnances among the Syrian refugee population, UNICEF entered into a partnership agreement with the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) to train approximately 200 Syrian volunteers in Makani centres in both host community

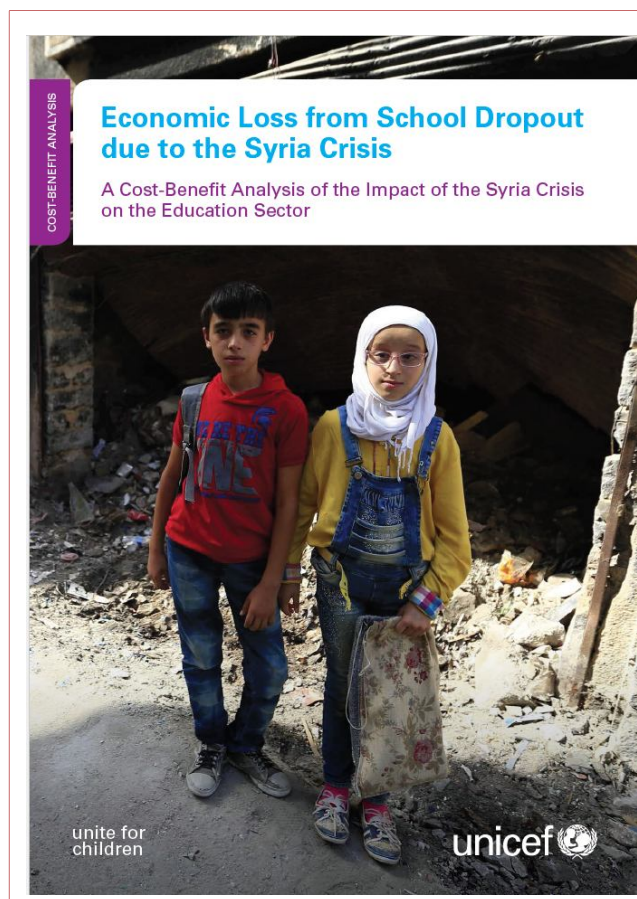
and camp settings in Jordan. An estimated 80,000 children and adults will be reached by Makani center staff and NCDR through mine risk education sessions and distribution of materials.



## Education

- As the Syria crisis enters into its sixth year, a total of 1.4 million Syrian refugee children and youth in the five host countries (50 per cent of whom are out of school) are in need of educational assistance. The conflict has taken a tremendous toll on children's access to educational services and protection. In most host countries, refugee parents' lack of access to legal, safe and decent employment impacts their ability to meet the children's needs, with negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage on the rise. The rate of out-of-school host-community children of primary and lower-secondary school age has increased. National education systems and the quality of education have come under severe pressure in the face of the magnitude of the number of children and youth requiring access to education. The education funding received in absolute terms has slowly but steadily increased since the first appeals of the Syria crisis. The No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, launched in 2013 as an integral component of these processes, has galvanized specific and significant international support around education. Education, however, remains extremely underfunded in percentage terms.
- The Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper was released in January to support the overall fundraising objectives of the London Conference in February and guide discussions on key strategic shifts that need to take place in education in Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt in order to address the education challenges resulting from the Syria crisis. The Paper is written within the framework of a renewed NLG Initiative aiming at bridging humanitarian and development efforts, enhancing national delivery systems, and promoting social cohesion, in line with the long-term planning and financing advocated for in the Education 2030 Agenda. The analysis and recommendations in the Paper are the result of a consultative process that has included national education authorities, country and regional level development and education partners, and the donor community. The paper can be accessed here: <http://childrenofsyria.info/2016/01/28/syria-crisis-education-strategic-paper/>
- From 27 to 29 January, the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in the Arab States organized and hosted an international consultative seminar titled 'Towards policy framework for securing the recognition, regularization, and certification of Non-Formal Education (NFE): Creating Synergies between Formal & Non-Formal Settings in the Arab Region'. It aimed at proposing principles and mechanisms that could assist Member States in the Region, namely Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Sudan, in developing or improving structures and procedures to regularize non-formal education and recognize learning outcomes acquired from the non-formal sector. The seminar included more than 60 participants from government officials to local and international NGOs working in non-formal and Lifelong Learning, and international experts in the field took part as speakers. In the course of the three-day seminar, nine sessions covered areas for discussion mainly lessons learnt from different countries dealing with NFE (ongoing strategies and/or approaches in times of emergencies), challenges and opportunities in the region. The last few sessions were dedicated to the elaboration of roadmaps by the six member states to set out their respective national planning policy framework.

- According to the new UNICEF MENA study, 'Economic Loss from School Dropout due to the Syria Crisis: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Impact of the Syria Crisis on the Education Sector', the estimated cost of the loss of human capital formation due to the ongoing crisis in Syria is estimated to be USD10.7 billion. This estimation emphasizes the importance of providing access to education to children affected by conflicts, both during conflicts and after such conflicts end. As of the 2014/2015 school year, there were 2.1 million children out of school inside Syria. Children who dropped out have not only lost the immediate opportunity to learn, but their productivity and potential lifetime income are also negatively affected. The findings emphasize the importance of providing access to education for children during emergencies and transitional periods of war and conflict. There is a serious gap between the benefits that education could bring to the Syrian economy and society and the actual funding that the education sector and cluster receive from the international community. The study suggests that the benefit of bringing children back to school in the long run might be seriously underestimated among donors and stakeholders. It is hoped that the findings will contribute to raising funds and that the methodology of the analysis is applied to other emergencies.



## LEBANON

- The 2016 Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) was launched on 5 January. The programme allows children aged 7-17 years old, who have been out of school for more than two years, to catch up with the Lebanese formal educational system and in turn enroll in public schools. Placement evaluations will be conducted in most areas across Lebanon, and are planned to be completed by February.

## JORDAN

- On 26 January, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Al-Bayt University in Mafraq Governorate and RebootKamp to establish computer training courses for Syrian refugees and Jordanian students. The programme will focus on programming skills for web development whilst promoting other skills including leadership, creative problem solving, collaboration, team building and ethics. The programme incorporates an important mentorship component connecting students to professionals in industry, thereby furthering network-building and immersing students in professional work environments. Pre-testing of the 'bootcamp' methodology will take place at the King Hussein Business Centre in Amman in March, prior to the formal launch of the 16 week pilot programme at the university in April.
- During the winter school break in January, UNICEF supported remedial education and winter camp activities in refugee camps, and continued with partners the 'Learning for All' campaign to encourage school retention.
- UNICEF continued to support Ministry of Education (MOE) system strengthening through trainings. In January, a leadership and management training was launched to benefit all school principals in Zaatari camp. Participants will undergo 60 hours of training which is part of a school development plan designed to improve the quality of formal education.



Photo and story credit: Save the Children

Hamdi (left), 12 years-old, is from Dar'a in Syria and came to Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan in late 2011. Hamdi lives with his parents and has three brothers. He was attending a school in Zaatari camp but only for a very short period of time. He quit because he felt he was not learning enough in a crowded classroom. He also felt that education will not serve him any purpose in the future. He spent a year out of school working in a tomato field but returned to school after he was convinced to do so by Fadi, a Save the Children Jordan community mobilization volunteer.

"Fadi encouraged me to register for formal education provided by Jordan's Ministry of Education and UNICEF. He said that if I work hard during these years, I will be comfortable for the rest of my life. I started going back to school because I want my name to be among the names of those who go back to rebuild Syria. Now I go back to the fields of tomatoes and talk to the children there to convince them to go back to school. Sometimes I bring someone from Save the Children Jordan so that we can convince more children together."

Save the Children Jordan runs a number of education initiatives in Zaatari camp to encourage children and parents to see the benefits of education through volunteers and Ambassadors like Hamdi and Fadi. It also offers psychosocial support to children and information education options.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- On 17 January, WFP held a consultative meeting with host governments, donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs, in Jordan, to feed into and advise on WFP's five year strategy for the region which will focus on results-based sustainable solutions for Syrians and vulnerable host communities, both within and outside Syria. In 2016, WFP's strategy aims to:

- Maintain life-saving food and nutrition interventions for the most vulnerable people. Activities will include building up WFP's cash based programmes which can, over time, evolve and merge into social safety net systems. As such, these interventions would gradually reduce in scale as other vision objectives expand.
- Invest in people by harnessing the knowledge, talents and skills of displaced Syrians and host communities. WFP's activities will support programmes that create access to informal and formal education for children; transfer skills between displaced populations and host communities; and provide vocational training for youth, in line with the No Lost Generation initiative (ages 0-24).
- Restore livelihoods and create economic opportunities inside Syria and in host countries. These activities will target urban and rural livelihoods, including micro-credit finance to support the startup of new businesses and agricultural production inside and outside camps. WFP will also support food processing and other production and service provision opportunities.
- Build national capacities in neighbouring countries and, as conditions allow, in Syria; and devolve WFP's operations to national and local institutions and partners.

## TURKEY

- Between the beginning of the off-camp programme in July and the end of January, 77,663 Syrians (15,720 households) were identified as vulnerable, and a cumulative total of 63,435 beneficiaries received their WFP/Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) e-card.
- WFP continued to support approximately 150,000 Syrians through its e-card programme in 11 camps in the south-east of Turkey.

## LEBANON

- In January, WFP assisted 615,344 beneficiaries across the country which included 594,899 Syrian refugees. 27,208 vulnerable Lebanese were also assisted through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to which WFP only provided technical support. The reduced food voucher value continues to be USD 21.6 per person per month (instead of the planned USD 27).
- In line with the 2015-2016 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, a nine month school feeding pilot project is scheduled to begin in February once the school selection has been finalized. 10,000 Lebanese and Syrian primary students in double shift schools will receive a ready-to-eat snack four times a week. The selected schools are located in the most vulnerable communities across Lebanon, identified by UNHCR and UNICEF and in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

## JORDAN

- In urban communities, WFP reached 430,966 beneficiaries through e-cards in January. Extremely vulnerable refugees received USD 21 per person per month (instead of USD 28.2), and vulnerable refugees received USD 14. In camps and transit centres, WFP provided USD 28 per person per month reaching 91,520 individuals.
- In Zaatari camp, 69,375 beneficiaries and in Azraq camp, 15,906 beneficiaries were reached with bread. WFP reached 15,644 students in Zaatari camp (in formal and informal schools) and 464 students in informal schools in Azraq camp with daily nutritious snacks. Close to 400,000 ShareTheMeal users shared the equivalent of four million meals. Combined with other contributions, school feeding for camps in Jordan is funded for the remainder of the school year.





Photo and story credit: WFP

When Inas' husband disappeared three years ago, she was left alone to fend for herself and her three daughters amid war in Syria. She waited for two years, hoping each day that he would return, but one day when the fighting intensified in her town, her house was completely destroyed. She had to run away in the middle of the night with her three little girls. "We led a very happy life in Syria – it was a quiet life but we were content. My husband went to work and returned each evening," Inas says. "On 8 January 2013, he never came back. I tried to call him, I tried to contact his colleagues – I tried everything but no one has heard anything about him since that day."

Now Inas and her girls are in Lebanon, where they still fall asleep and wake up to the sounds of missiles, weapons and fighting. But in Lebanon it is also cold and they miss the warmth of their beds and home. Inas wraps her girls in blankets and tries to comfort them and stop them from trembling during the winter nights, but nothing keeps them warm in the makeshift tent they live in. "WFP vouchers mean we are able to buy rice, wheat flour, butter, sugar, oil and whatever else we can afford," she says. "It is not enough but I don't know what I would do without them – how would I feed my daughters?"

Inas hopes that her daughters will have better luck in life than she has had and that they will be able to return to Syria and get the education they deserve so they do not miss out on the pleasures of life. She wants this not only for her daughters, but for all of the Syrian children who are out of school.

## IRAQ

- A total of 46,742 Syrian refugees received WFP assistance in the January cycle in the nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The first transfer from paper vouchers to SCOPE e-vouchers took place in the Kawergosk and Darashakran camps during the January distribution cycle where a total number of 2,887 households (10,308 beneficiaries) were assisted using the SCOPE electronic cards. The food voucher values continues to be USD 19 per person per month for the extremely vulnerable and USD 10 for the vulnerable (instead of planned values of 28.2 and 19 respectively).

## EGYPT

- Food distributions for January took place in six governorates (Obour, 6th of October, Alexandria, Marsa Matrouh, Mansoura, and Damietta), reaching 62,548 beneficiaries (2,911 Palestinian refugees from Syria and 59,673 Syrian Refugees). The reduced food voucher value continues to be USD 17 per person per month (instead of the planned USD 24.2).

## Health

- During the month of January, UNFPA and partners delivered reproductive health services to 19,118 Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Over 10,000 Syrian refugees benefited from reproductive health related messages through the outreach and awareness activities.

## JORDAN

- In January, 6,427 pregnant, lactating mothers and caregivers reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) education and counselling (individual and group counseling sessions) on breastfeeding and early initiation of breastfeeding through IYCF centers and outreach activities in the camps and community based organization centers in the host community. Furthermore, 125 children under five years old and 109 pregnant and lactating women benefited from the supplementary feeding programme.



Photo Credit: Beatriz Ochoa/Save the Children

Kalil's mother comes regularly to the one of the three Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) caravans set up by Save the Children Jordan in Zaatari camp, where they are provided with nutrient-dense snacks and water. The caravans provide a safe and private place for mothers to breastfeed their children. Mothers are given awareness-raising sessions on breastfeeding and nutrition counselling by Save the Children educators and councilors.



Photo and story credit: David Brunetti/ UNFPA 2015

"I miss my house in Dar'a. We had just finished it when we had to flee Syria in summer last year and hardly lived in it," says Abeer, a mother of three young children under 5, about her home in Dar'a. "It was small but it was comfortable and it was ours. We had saved for a very long time before we were able to start construction.

"You never think this could happen to you," says Abeer about becoming a refugee in Jordan. "In the news, you see it happening to other people and you feel for them. You imagine what it must be like to leave your home, your memories and everything you know behind but you never expect it to happen to you. But it did. It happened to us," Abeer sighs. Adjusting to life in exile has not been easy for her and her family. "We have nothing now. No savings. My husband works sometimes but we never know how to pay the rent."

After settling in Jordan, Abeer had her third child, a boy who is now 5 months old. An outreach volunteer approached Abeer. "I came to the centre when I was pregnant with my son. Healthcare is free at the clinic, that's why I came here first. At the centre, I learned about the rehabilitation programme but also about the recreational and skill-based training workshops. I also made friends here and we attend workshops together to learn new skills. We also talk about our experiences living in Jordan."

Abeer also visits the centre because she was worried about the well-being of her two older children and how their experiences of war and displacement have affected them. Here, Abeer's children are taking part in a rehabilitation programme for children. "I can bring my children to the centre and they play in a safe environment and interact with other children their age."

Visiting the women's centre regularly, Abeer has not only had access to healthcare, training and psychological support, that she has become part of a wider support network of Syrian refugee women who offer each other encouragement and friendship that helps them adjust to life in a foreign country. "At first, I was worried about my daughter. I want to enrol her at school next year. In Syria, education is free but I didn't know if I could afford to send her to school here. At the centre, there is always someone to talk to and ask questions. Even if it's not health-care related, they tell me where I could get help. It's difficult for us refugees; we don't know where we can turn for advice like this. But at the centre everybody is very supportive. I have made new friends; we visit and help each other. I now feel like I am part of a community. And with the skills I am learning at the centre I am dreaming of starting my own small business soon."



## Shelter and NFIs

- The Alwaleed Philanthropies (AP), chaired by HRH Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Bin Abdulaziz Alsaud, and UNHCR, launched an innovative digital campaign in January, to support the efforts to protect displaced Syrians this winter. The “Tweet for Heat” campaign, sheds light on the life threatening weather conditions millions of refugees and internally displaced are facing amid dwindling resources and for many in fragile makeshift shelters. The campaign aims to provide urgent shelter and warm blankets to millions of refugees. By using heat-monitoring devices that automatically tweet changing temperatures, and by searching for the hashtag **#TweetForHeat**, social media users can witness the brutal temperatures endured by vulnerable refugee families in winter. The refugees’ first-hand account of their journeys, struggles and hopes for the future will be captured, shared and continuously updated on the “Tweet for Heat” campaign website: <http://www.tweetforheat.com/>

### JORDAN

- As freezing temperatures, heavy rain and snow made life incredibly challenging for vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan on 25 to 27 January, DRC went into emergency mode in Karak and Ma’an governorates offering 24 hour emergency assistance relief. During the blizzard, the team delivered 664 blankets to the doors of those in need, provided assistance for 126 individuals in Karak who reached out for support and had their doors open at Community Center in Karak throughout the period providing a warm place of respite for over 90 Syrian refugees living in substandard dwellings.
- In January, UNHCR staff across the region worked around the clock to help people endure the cold freezing temperatures by delivering emergency supplies including cash vouchers to help the most vulnerable refugees purchase needed items, as well as provision of fuel, stoves, blankets and weatherproofing kits. As of 20 January, UNHCR has distributed winter core relief items (CRI) to more than 600,000 Syrian refugees in the region and over 700,000 IDPs in Syria. Additional cash assistance for the winter months was provided to almost 1 million Syrian refugees.
- On 17 January, UNHCR, Cairo Amman Bank (CAB) and IrisGuard launched the latest innovation in delivery of financial assistance to refugees relying exclusively on UNHCR biometric registration data. The EyeCloud© system sets a new standard in cash supported interventions that help refugee’s access financial assistance with speed and dignity while reducing overhead costs and increasing accountability. UNHCR provides refugees with assistance through the iris-enabled service at more than 50 CAB ATMs in the various locations in Jordan including in areas where Syrian refugees live. Expanding on the EyeCloud service, UNHCR will allow other humanitarian agencies to use the UNHCR secure encrypted database and network to deliver refugee assistance.



## Water and Sanitation

### JORDAN

- Since it was opened on 18 January, the Azraq wastewater treatment plant has been progressively treating wastewater. It is anticipated that the plant will be fully commissioned in February. Two dataloggers (to measure water level, conductivity and temperature) were installed (one in Borehole three in Zaatari, and one in the production borehole in Azraq) to monitor the groundwater levels and characteristics in the two camps, the first time water levels have been measured as part of a humanitarian response in Jordan
- In January, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 110,795 people, including an estimated 62,041 children, living in Zaatari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps, including daily provision of 3.6 million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.3 million litres of wastewater and 860 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste, as well as the dissemination of key WASH messages.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- In January, IRC launched a series of policy briefs examining the challenges Syrian refugees in host countries like Jordan and Lebanon face in finding employment and earning the income they need to rebuild their lives. The first two briefs – ‘Overview of right to work for refugees’ and ‘Economic impacts of Syrian refugees’ - highlight key actions and programmes that form durable economic solutions for the most vulnerable refugees as well as the communities that host them. The third brief Market ‘Overview of Small and Medium Enterprises in Beirut and Mount Lebanon’ highlights the need to engage the private sector for inclusive economic development and presents a study on how to do this in Lebanon. Refugees struggle to earn a living, often relying on humanitarian aid despite their desire to be self-sufficient. Overstretched host governments, worried that right-to-work policies will encourage further migration, prohibit refugees from working or impose restrictions and bureaucratic obstacles that make it impossible for them to forge a prosperous life. As living conditions deteriorate, food aid dwindles and health care becomes less available in these countries, many refugees are choosing to risk their lives in search of safety in Europe—more than a million making their way to the continent last year alone. The IRC calls for humanitarian organizations to continue to advocate for refugees’ self-reliance and ensure that, in addition to cash assistance and other immediate aid, refugees have access to economic opportunities including employment. Supporting refugees to enter the workforce will not only ensure a better future for their families, but also enable them to contribute economically to the countries they now must call home. The IRC’s policy briefs and recommendations can be read here:
  - <http://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/IRC%20Policy%20Brief%20Right%20to%20Work%20for%20Refugees%20.pdf>,
  - <http://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/resource-file/IRC%20Policy%20Brief%20Economic%20Impacts%20of%20Syrian%20Refugees%20.pdf>
  - <https://rescue.app.box.com/s/rw9lptxnm75yaaz6h6bevsnvq4sttqv3/1/3470669438/52458095345/1>

### LEBANON

- In January, supported by the UNDP ‘Peace Building in Lebanon’ project, the Akroum socio-cultural committee started a tricot and sewing workshop in Qenieh municipality in Akkar in Northern Lebanon. The workshop planned to run until March 2016 includes participation of over 130 Lebanese and Syrian women from the seven villages of Akroum. The activity aims at empowering the role of women at the local level and encourages cultural exchange. The training also includes awareness raising sessions for women on their rights facilitated by the Ministry of Social Affairs field coordinators.

### JORDAN

- In January, UNICEF launched four innovation labs in Jordan in partnership with the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). The Labs aims at empowering adolescents and young people in the country, particularly the most-at-risk and vulnerable youth, by providing them life skills training, access to information and technology, and opportunities to positively engage in their community. Called the ‘Centres of Excellence’, the three innovations labs located in Hashmi Shamali (Amman), Madaba and Irbid are managed by JOHUD, while the fourth one at the Zaatari refugee camp is run by NRC. Inside the labs, adolescents and youth are partners rather than beneficiaries, where they own and lead the design and implementation of their innovations. Girls and boys acquire the capacity to develop, grow and implement their own initiatives and projects, with the aim of building their capacity and triggering the replication of this type of interventions in other communities. Over 15,000 adolescents and youth in Jordan are expected to access these innovation labs, allowing them the space and support to identify challenges in their school or community, and find innovative solutions to address them.

## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

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[ABAAD](#) | [ACF Action contre la faim](#) | [ACTED](#) | [ActionAid](#) | [ADRA](#) Adventist Development and Relief Agency | [AMEL](#) Association-Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action | [ANERA](#) American Near East Refugee Aid | [ARMADILLA](#) | [AVSI](#) The Association of Volunteers in International Service | [British Council](#) | [CARE International](#) | [Caritas](#) | [CCPA Lebanon](#) | [CDO Civil Development Organization](#) | [CISP](#) Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli | [CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center](#) | [CONCERN](#) | [COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale](#) | [CRS](#) Catholic Relief Services | [CVT Center for Victims of Torture](#) | [DCA](#) Dan Church Aid | [DOT Digital Opportunity Trust](#) | [DRC](#) Danish Refugee Council | [EMERGENCY](#) | [FAO](#) Food and Agricultural Organization | [FCA Finn Church Aid](#) | [FPSC](#) Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura | [GVC Gruppo di Volontariato](#) | [HI](#) Handicap International | [Humedica](#) | [HWA](#) Hilfswerk Austria International | [ILO International Labour Office](#) | [IMC](#) International Medical Corps | [International Alert](#) | [INTERSOS](#) | [IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities](#) | [IOM](#) International Organization for Migration | [International Relief & Development](#) | [IRC](#) International Rescue Committee | [IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide](#) | [JEN](#) | [JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society](#) | [JICA](#) Japan International Cooperation Agency | [KCSAMA](#) Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities | [KURDS](#) | [Leb Relief](#) | [LWF](#) Lutheran World Federation | [MAG Mines Advisory Group](#) | [Makassed](#) | [Makhzoumi Foundation](#) | [MAP](#) Medical Aid for Palestinians | [MEDIAR](#) | [Mercy Corps](#) | [Mercy USA](#) | [MPDL](#) Movement for Peace | [NEF Near East Foundation](#) | [NICCOD](#) Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | [OCHA](#) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | [Oxfam](#) | [PAO](#) Public Aid Organization | [Partners – Jordan](#) | [Partners – Turkey](#) | [PCPM Polish Center for International Aid](#) | [PU-AMI](#) Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale | [PWJ Peace Wind Japan](#) | [QANDIL](#) | [QRC Qatar Red Crescent](#) | [Questscope](#) | [REACH](#) | [RET Refugee Education Trust](#) | [RHAS](#) Royal Health Awareness Society | [RI Relief International](#) | [Safadi Foundation](#) | [SCI Save the Children International](#) | [SCJ](#) Save the Children Jordan | [SeraphimGLOBAL](#) | [SFCG](#) Search for Common Ground | [SI Solidaritiés International](#) | [SIF](#) Secours Islamique France | [Solidar Suisse](#) | [SOS](#) Children's Village | [TDH Terre des Hommes](#) | [TDHI](#) Terre des Hommes Italia | [Toastmasters International](#) | [UN Women](#) | [UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#) | [UNESCO](#) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | [UNFPA](#) United Nations Population Fund | [UN-Habitat](#) | [UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) | [UNICEF](#) United Nations Children's Fund | [UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) | [UNODC](#) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | [UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services](#) | [UNRWA](#) United Nations Relief and Works Agency | [UPP](#) Un Ponte Per | [URDA](#) Union of Relief and Development Association | [War Child Holland](#) | [War Child UK](#) | [WFP](#) World Food Programme | [WHO](#) World Health Organization | [WRF](#) World Rehabilitation Fund | [WVI World Vision International](#) |

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2015)

### 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation.

**3RP Total Funding Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 5,506,704,435**

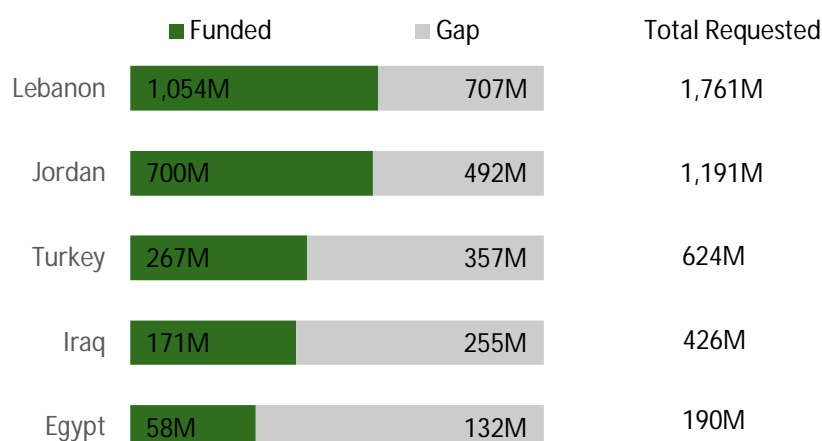
**3RP Agency Total Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 4,319,944,558**

#### Donors who have contributed

- Australia
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- Canada
- CERF
- Czech Republic
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- ERF
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- Finland
- France
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- Kuwait
- Lithuania
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- Norway
- Private donors
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

#### Funding received (in million USD) for the Agency Requirements for 2015

A total of **USD 2.64 billion\*** has been funded



\* This is excluding the funding requested and received by Governments.

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Links: [Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal](#); [UNHCR Syria Emergency Response](#)