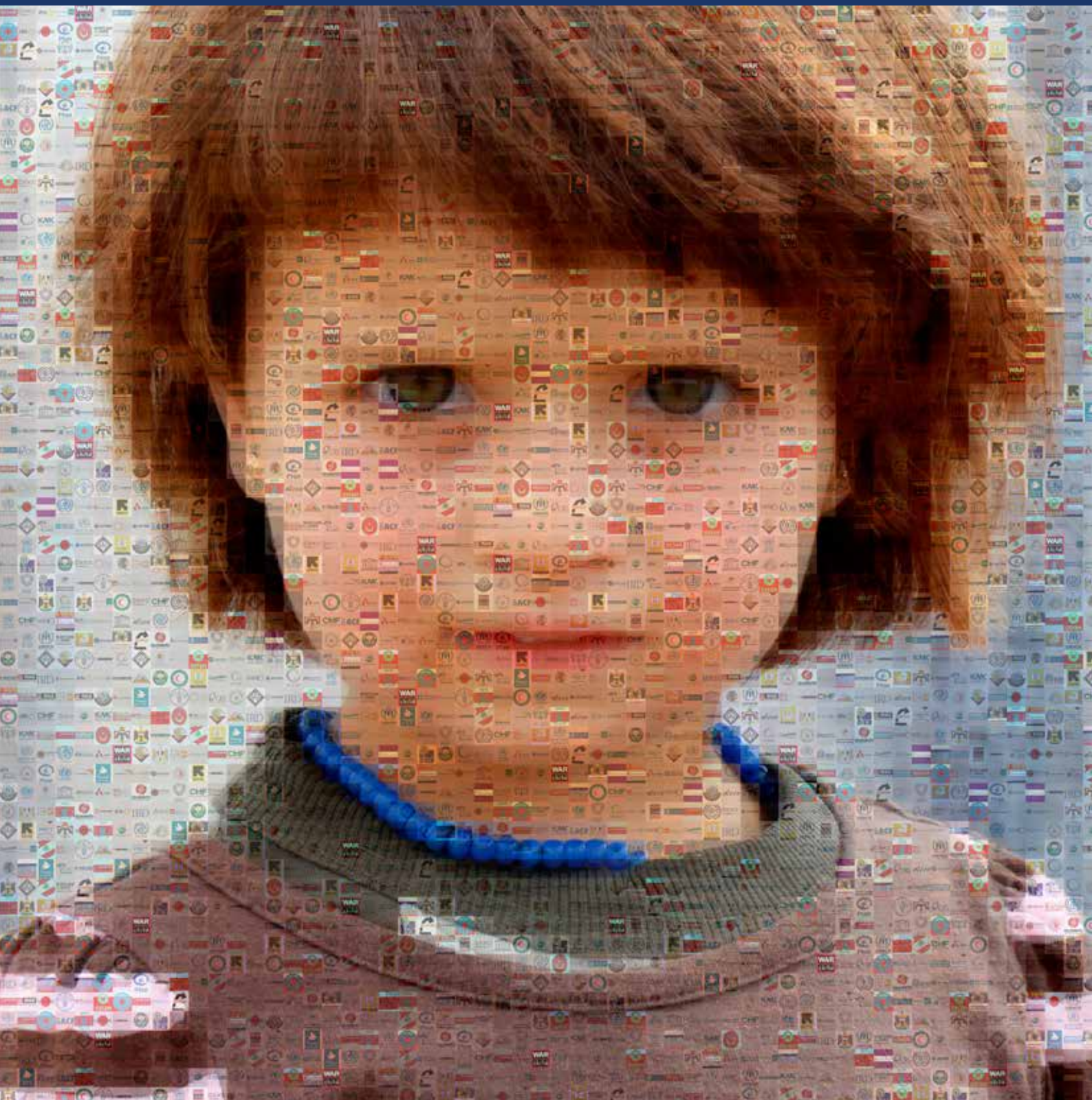


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Strategic Overview

## Mid-Year Update





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Planning period:	<b>January – December 2014</b>
Target beneficiaries:	<b>Syrian refugees and other people of concern fleeing Syria, including those accommodated in camps, urban and rural areas, as well as their host communities</b>
Expected total by end- 2014:	<b>3.59 million refugees</b>
Host community members to be assisted:	<b>2.9 million people</b>
Total funding requested:	<b>US\$ 3.74 billion</b>



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# Introduction

This Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) brings together more than 155 actors, including host governments, UN agencies, NGOs, IOM, foundations and donors to respond to the protection and assistance needs of Syrian refugees and of their host communities in 2014. Since the start of the year, over half a million Syrian refugees have been registered. More than 100,000 continue to be registered each month, bringing the current number of Syrians registered by UNHCR to some 2.8 million people.

Much has been achieved during the first half of the year. The Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic and the Republic of Turkey have extended exceptional hospitality in granting Syrians access to territory and protection, including health care, education and security. RRP partners have collectively provided more than 1.7 million people with food assistance, facilitated more than 1 million health consultations, helped 350,000 children to enroll in school and provided more than 1 million refugees with the means to meet their basic needs through either in-kind or cash assistance contributions.

Despite these achievements, gaps remain and needs are growing. As insecurity and violence continue to spread in Syria and across the region, RRP partners foresee heightened volatility and continued outflows.

Following a review of the initially projected figure of 4.1 million refugees in the region by the end of the year (as per the initial 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan), RRP partners have adjusted this estimate to 3.59 million refugees by December 2014. It is for this reason that the budget has been adjusted downwards. RRP partners have reduced their requirements by 12 per cent (\$520 million) to \$3.74 billion. The revised requirements include 54 per cent of activities categorized as life-saving or to prevent immediate risk of harm; 39 per cent to prevent deterioration of vulnerabilities; and the balance to strengthen capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities.

Yet the needs remain enormous. More than 400,000 refugees are accommodated in refugee camps, and outside of camps, it is estimated that 38 per cent live in sub-standard shelter. More than 2.4 million people are likely to be in need of support to prepare for the next winter, and 1.7 million refugees currently require food assistance. Roughly 900,000 people, including those in camps in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, require support to ensure they have access to safe drinking water and sanitation. And, without RRP partner support, more than 900,000 Syrian children may miss an opportunity to participate in education programmes. Government services and local communal services are under strain due to the increased demand, impacting service quality for both refugees and nationals, and threatening social cohesion and stability.

Despite the generosity of donors and more than US\$ 1 billion already contributed, the RRP funding shortfall stands, against the revised requirements, at 70 per cent. The consequences of underfunding will translate into additional hardships. RRP partners are unable to adequately prepare for the coming winter and cash assistance programmes are either delayed or woefully insufficient to effectively address economic vulnerabilities.

This Mid-Year Update outlines, by sector, achievements, current funding levels, and provides an evidence-based description of the needs. The narrative provides a snapshot of the engagement with local authorities and makes suggestions on how to pursue sustainability. The sector response strategies are validated, while the response framework and targets have been updated.

# RRP6 Mid-Year Response Overview

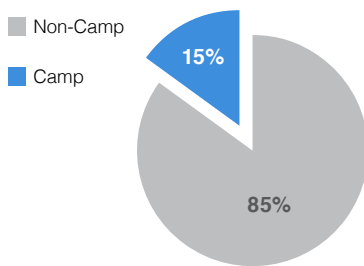
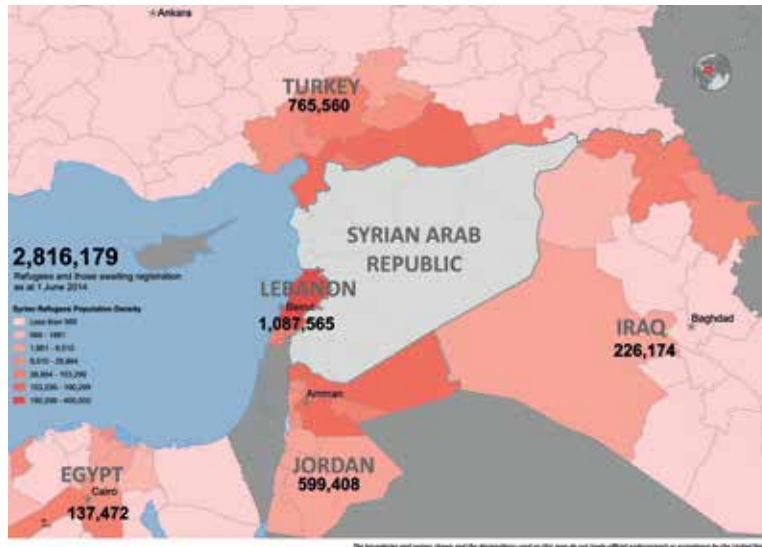
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## RRP6 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

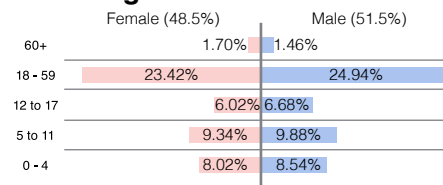
- **3.59 million** refugee women, girls, boys and men fleeing the Syria conflict have equitable access to effective protection, including access to territory.
- The most vulnerable among some **540,000** refugees accommodated in organized refugee settlements, and some **3.05 million** residing in private refugee accommodation or settlements benefit from improved essential assistance services.
- The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that refugees benefit from community-based protection.
- The targeting and planning of long-term national aid programmes is informed by structured dialogue and the timely provision of quality inter-agency assessment information on refugees and host communities.
- **3.59 million** refugees will benefit from the early planning for longer-term durable solutions strategy in accordance with international law.



### CURRENT REFUGEE POPULATION



### Age & Gender of Syrian refugees in the region



### REVISED POPULATION PLANNING

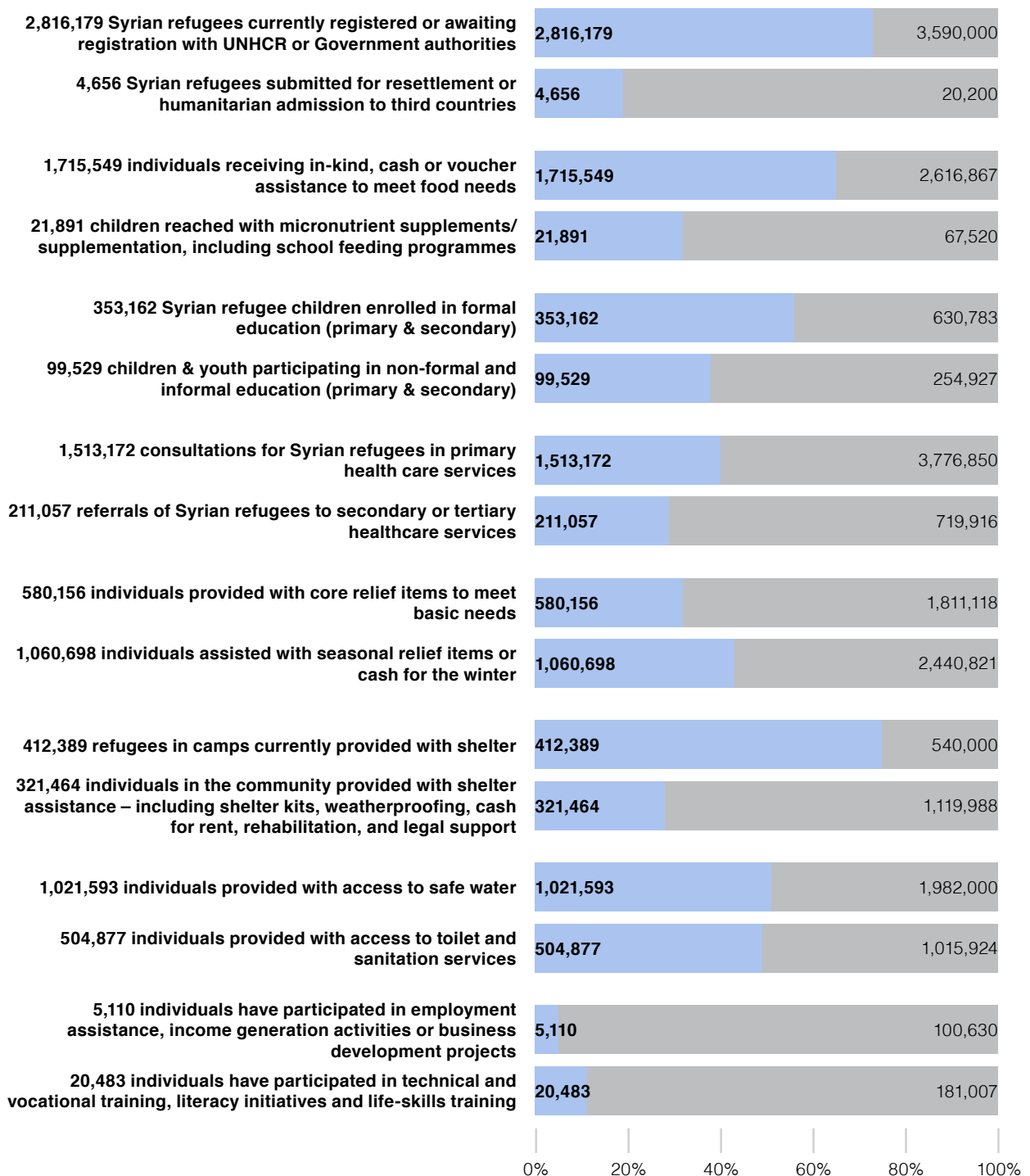
The RRP6 initially projected 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by December 2014. After a careful review of movements and arrival rates, the revised Syrian refugee population planning figure is 3.59 million people by end 2014. In Jordan, the planning figure is based on the current registration pace and trends. In Egypt, the planning figure is based on registration trends as well as taking into account the ongoing re-registration and verification exercise which is expected to be completed by December 2014. In Lebanon, in addition to the planning figure for Syrian refugees in the table below, there are additional planning figures for other groups who have fled due to the violence in Syria, including Palestinians and Lebanese national returnees. In Iraq, RRP partners have the capacity to respond to up to 310,000 Syrians, should the need arise. In Turkey, an enhanced registration capacity for Syrians outside camps is being implemented by the Government of Turkey and will be pursued in the coming period.

2014		Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Region
	Population as of 1 January 2014	858,641	560,129	576,354	212,181	131,707	2,339,012
	Population as of 1 June 2014	1,087,565	765,560	599,408	226,174	137,472	2,816,179
	Projected as of December 2014	1,500,000	1,000,000	700,000*	250,000	140,000	3,590,000

\* The Government of Jordan has requested that the planning figure of 800,000 by the end of the year be retained.

**ACHIEVEMENTS & REVISED TARGETS**

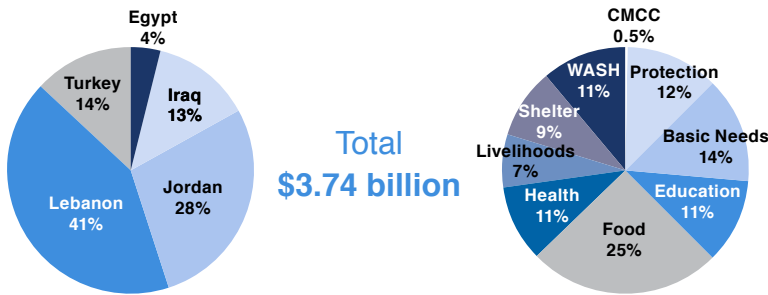
With the support of host governments, communities and donors, humanitarian partners have provided protection and assistance to more than 2.8 million Syrian refugees in the five RRP host countries. The achievements listed below are the collective results from the first five months of 2014 across the five RRP response countries, measured against the revised response targets to the end of year. The revised response assumes a refugee population of 3.59 million in the region by the end of the year, and the availability of full funding for the response plan of \$3.74 billion. More detail on the sector achievements and response plans are available in the sector chapters below.



### REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Based on changed planning figures and the re-alignment of some objectives and planned activities, humanitarian actors reduced budget requirements from 4.26 billion by some \$520 million (12%) to \$3.74 billion.

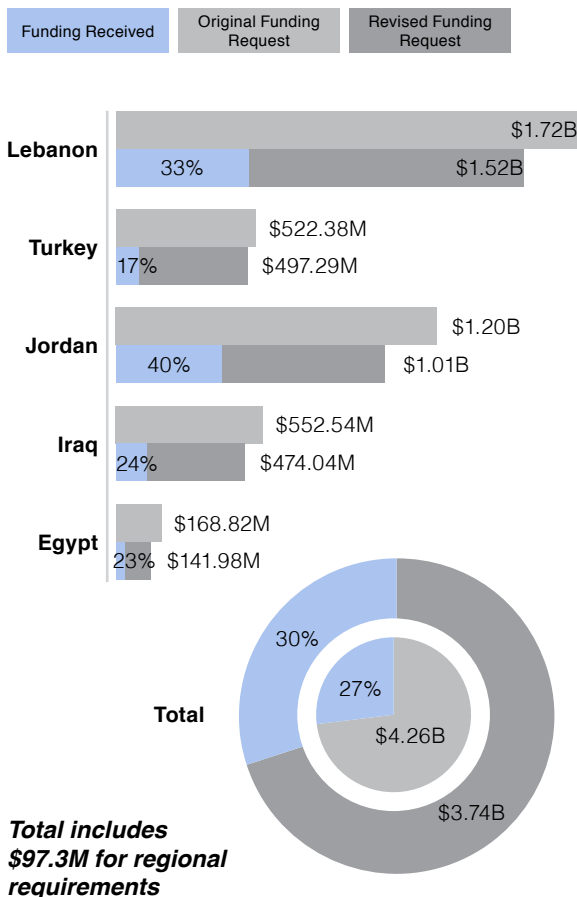
### REVISED APPEAL BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR



**Thanks to the generosity of governments, private donors, international funds and other institutions and organizations, \$1.1 billion has been mobilized for the Syria Regional Response. This is a remarkable result; however, given the magnitude of the crisis, the overall appeal is only 30 per cent funded, leaving very many critical humanitarian needs unmet.**

### Host Countries

Host governments continue to show extraordinary generosity to Syrians fleeing the conflict, and provide access to public health care and education, among other services, despite the cost and impact on their economies and societies. The international community is called upon to show solidarity through support for this plan and any other means at their disposal.



### Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

The Governments of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, along with their national charities, have contributed towards meeting the objectives outlined in the RRP6, both multilaterally through UNHCR and appealing agencies, as well as bilaterally. Contributions made by Gulf States to support activities in health, education, WASH, shelter, NFIs, nutrition and infrastructure have provided much-needed humanitarian aid to vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities alike. UNHCR and partners continue to work on strengthening partnerships and coordination with Gulf actors, including the over 25 Gulf organizations that have contributed to the RRP6 to date, to ensure that support is delivered most efficiently and effectively and that the humanitarian efforts and generosity of Gulf actors are adequately recorded and reflected.

### CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

*Despite generous contributions from donors to the response, the RRP6 remains just 30 per cent funded. The lack of funding leaves millions of people at risk, including in the following areas:*

- Individuals with **specific protection needs** will not be properly identified and supported, resulting in isolation and abuse. Without access to expanded and sufficient availability of psychosocial interventions and specialized services, **more and more women and children** are at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse.
- Food actors will be forced to **reduce food rations and voucher values** across the region, affecting nutrient consumption required for beneficiaries to stay healthy. Underfunding may also force food organizations to decrease the number of beneficiaries in several countries.
- Reduced support to national systems in their efforts to provide primary and secondary health services is likely to **further limit access and availability of health services for refugees and host communities**, particularly in those localities hosting the largest numbers of refugees. As RRP partners underwrite the treatment and consultation costs for secondary and tertiary care in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, their continued provision is precarious and may be severely curtailed. This includes restricted access for health care, including for women in need of safe delivery services and ante- and post-natal care.
- The **low acute malnutrition can only be maintained if funding is sustained** for ongoing preventative interventions of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient and health care services, with continuous complementary food, water and sanitation services. Regular monitoring through rapid screening and nutrition assessment remains a critical element of the response. Capacity strengthening efforts for stakeholders and preparedness of strategic response guidelines and some essential nutrition supplies are required to ensure adequate preparedness should the situation deteriorate.
- Funding is urgently required to support preparations for the **Back to Learning Campaigns** for the next school year geared towards expanding access to education for some 480,000 Syrian children currently out of any form of education. The **quality of formal education and decongesting of overcrowded schools** in which 350,000 Syrian children are currently enrolled in the region will also be jeopardized including procurement of education supplies; rehabilitation/construction of school infrastructure; and printing of learning materials.
- With more than 1.25 million refugees expected to arrive during 2014, procurement and plans for the winter must be pursued immediately. At present, there are almost no available funds to plan winter activities and **more than 2.4 million refugees** are estimated to be in need of **winterization support** for their shelter, heating and fuel or warm relief items such as blankets.

- Necessary funding of some **\$200 million** planned for targeted unconditional cash assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable refugees in the host countries has not been raised, significantly curtailing cash assistance programmes in the region.
- Millions of already vulnerable children and families are at **risk of contracting diarrhea, typhoid, polio and other water-borne and contagious diseases** due to poor hygiene and lack of sustained access to clean water. These risks are significantly higher in 2014 due to the growing water crisis facing Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq—with less than half of the annual average rainfall.
- WASH funds are running dangerously low and actors will be **forced to discontinue or substantially reduce clean water and desludging activities, solid waste management, and hygiene promotion services** affecting more than 400,000 people in camps and settlements in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, including Domiz and Zaatari camps.
- Inadequate support to local structures and institutions will cause **growing gaps in the delivery of assistance and services to Syrian refugees**, and over-subscribed public services will continue to be strained, risking social cohesion and unity. Throughout the region, UNHCR has halted the start of additional community support projects during 2014 unless fresh funds are identified.

Three-year-old Ashraf was born on the same day that the Syrian crisis began.  
UNHCR / A. McConnell



## PRIORITIES

- Syrian refugees are in need of effective protection, notably access to territory; continued protection from refoulement; access to registration and documentation; an environment free of violence, abuse and exploitation; as well as access to services that address their basic and specific needs. ***To preserve and expand the protection space, RRP partners must have the resources to maintain existing outreach, monitoring and response capacity.***
- Sexual and gender based violence continues to be a threat to the safety of many Syrian refugees, in particular women and girls. ***To sustain and expand the robust and effective prevention and response mechanisms to SGBV, coordinated and concerted efforts, across sectors, both at national and community levels need to be supported with continued adequate funding.***
- Far too many Syrian children have witnessed or experienced horrific violence that has left deep physical and emotional wounds. ***To guard children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation including child labour, and to respond to their distress resources must be mobilized to support additional child protection programmes.***
- An entire generation of Syrian children is being shaped by violence, displacement, and a persistent lack of opportunities; a generation that is scarred for life, and may not be able to maximize its full potential. More than sixty per cent of refugee children are currently not attending school. Children in both camp and non-camp settings continue to be vulnerable to exploitation, family separation, child labour, forced and child marriage, violence and abuse. ***In the face of the overwhelming evidence that a generation of Syrian children is at risk of losing hope for a better future, the No Lost Generation strategy must continue to be supported so that certified education opportunities of good quality in formal and non-formal settings, a protective environment, and other opportunities for children, are secured.***
- Providing solutions in the form of resettlement or humanitarian admission remains a critical and often life-saving intervention for Syrian refugees. ***As a measure of solidarity and burden-sharing, as well as to address urgent protection needs for a number of Syrian refugees, opportunities for resettlement and humanitarian admission continue to be required.***
- Of the 3.59 million Syrian refugees who will be in the region by the end of 2014, at least 70 per cent will require humanitarian food assistance. ***To promote food security and social cohesion, food access, availability and utilization for both refugees and host communities must improve.***

- The provision of clean water is as vital as food for refugees. With 2014 the driest year in the region since 2008, ensuring sufficient, equitable and safe water supply to persons of concern in camps, informal settlements and host communities, particularly during the summer, is critical. **To reduce the cost of water supply during this exceptionally dry period while ensuring access to it, host governments and humanitarian actors must establish safe and sustainable water sources and link to ecological sanitation systems.**
- In overcrowded environments with little or no sanitation facilities, communicable diseases pose a direct threat to refugees and host communities. **To prevent and contain disease outbreaks among refugees and the communities where they live, including polio and measles, additional investments and sustainable interventions in health care are essential.**
- In addition to the threat of communicable diseases, Syrian refugees, many of them from cities and towns, suffer from a high burden of chronic, non-communicable diseases, which need ongoing care if they are not to worsen and increase mortality rates. **Access to medicines for non-communicable diseases such as cancer, hypertension and diabetes is critical if lives are to be saved, further suffering averted and costly complications avoided.**
- **Reproductive health care, including safe delivery services and family planning, are continuous needs that must be sustained over time or maternal and neo-natal mortality and morbidity will increase and birth rates will rise.**
- Cash is one of the most effective, dignified and cost-effective ways to address the needs of refugees. **To meet shelter and other basic needs of more than 260,000 vulnerable households, support for cash assistance is essential.**
- This year close to 1 million people will face their first winter in exile, and 2 million more will face their second, third or fourth. **To ensure that vulnerable refugees in camps and urban areas have adequate means to protect themselves from cold temperatures and harsh weather, winterization assistance such as the provision of heating elements and fuel, is essential. Procurement, including for financial services which distribute cash assistance, must therefore occur during the summer months.**

# Sector overviews

The Syria Regional Response Plan covers 35 sectors in five countries. In preparing this update, RRP partners validated the strategic response strategies which remain unchanged from the initial RRP6. RRP partners reviewed achievements, funding contributions and available needs assessments to determine the scope of the remaining year's targets and activities. Based on this analysis, sector working groups updated sector objectives and the budget requirements as well as the sector response framework. The RRP Mid-Year update includes revised funding requirements and indicator targets.

At mid-year RRP6 partners agree the steady increase in refugees demands a correlated increase in funding for the Syria response. Partners agree that ensuring protective environments for non-camp refugees and helping those who support them requires a continued and broad focus on assistance to host communities. Additionally, the economic, social and political impact of the refugee crisis on host countries is enormous and the international community must continue to share the burden. Finally, development assistance must encourage macro-level systems changes to ensure sustainable, nationally-led responses that promote host country resilience.

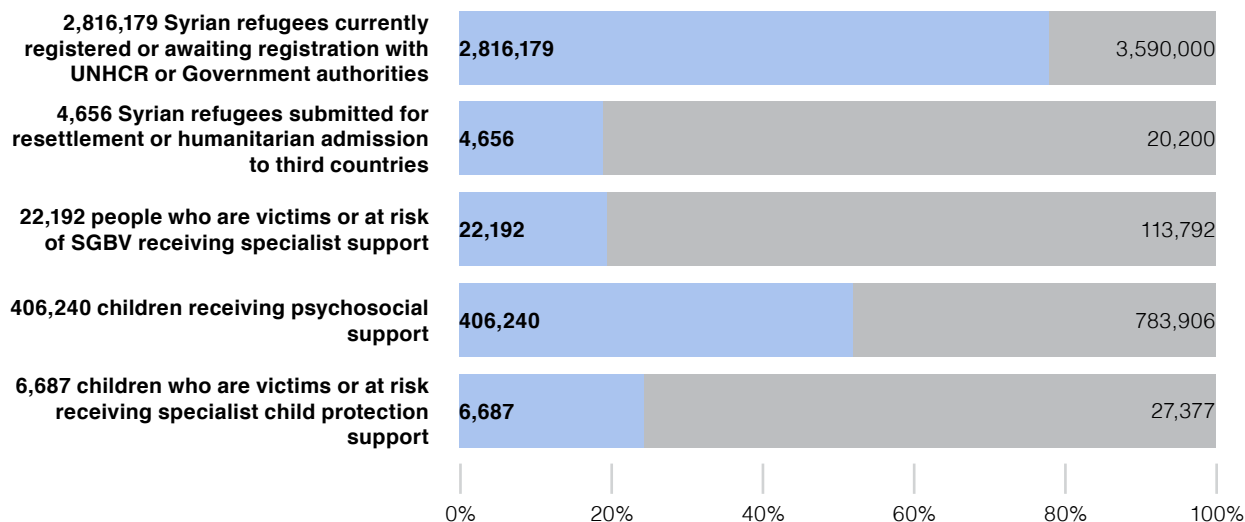
The following chapters include for each sector at the regional level:

- achievements as at the end of May against the revised targets
- funding received as at the end of May against the revised appeal,
- selected indicators based on available data,
- needs update,
- overview of national systems and sustainability, and
- revised sector response framework.

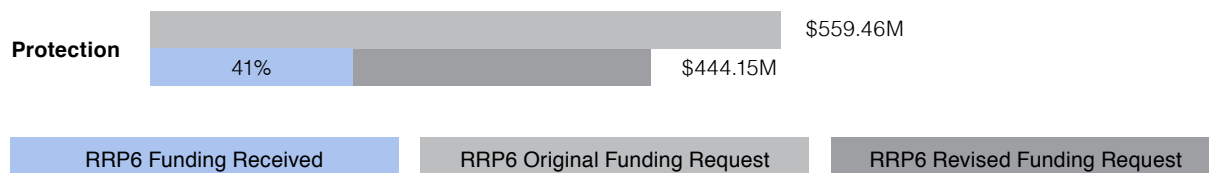


## PROTECTION

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
Protection	Percentage of refugees with updated registration records, including iris scan enrolment	71%	n/a	86%	0%	11%	64%
	Number of Unaccompanied and Separated Children identified and supported*	3,139	n/a	2,590	1,754	671	8,154
	Number of newborn refugee children in exile since 2011	29,192	n/a	16,667	2,990	2,374	51,223

Sources: UNHCR Registration Data.

\* Pending the completion of verification exercise, the figures may include the UASCs that are successfully reunited with one of their family members.

### NEEDS UPDATE

Syrian refugees continue to seek safety and protection in large numbers in the region. On average more than 100,000 newly arriving refugees have been registered every month since the beginning of 2014. With maintaining access to safety for those fleeing conflict and continued protection from refoulement as the fundamental tenets of protection, key elements of the protection response are registration, including through renewal of documentation, the multi-sectoral prevention and safe response services to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection systems as well as community participation and empowerment. Resettlement continues to play a role as a protection tool by providing durable solutions to some of the refugees most at risk. The focus on host communities also remains a key element of the regional protection strategy.

While countries have largely kept their borders open to Syrians fleeing the conflict, access to territory is increasingly constrained. The introduction of a visa regime in July 2013 in Egypt, the staggered arrival policy in Turkey, an increasingly managed admission policy in Jordan, together with fewer safe crossing points have contributed to relatively lower numbers of Syrians arriving in 2014. Continued close dialogue with host governments as well as, in some instances, the need to strengthen the capacity of national authorities dealing with border management has become increasingly important to ensure protection-sensitive border management and facilitate the admission of refugees.

While the number of Syrian refugees, including children, detained in the first five months of 2014 remains limited, there is an overall increase in the use of detention. Higher detention rates link to more regulated admission as well as difficulties to regularize stay or work and make legal aid, including representation, a growing necessity to prevent forcible returns from custody.

Effective strategies to meet the needs of urban non-camp refugees should be strengthened given that they represent 85 per cent of Syrian refugees in the region. Key challenges include ensuring systematic protection monitoring in remote areas with scattered refugee populations, maintaining an adequate protection and humanitarian presence, and addressing the needs of vulnerable host communities directly affected by the influx. The response in the refugee hosting countries includes the implementation of community-based protection strategies, the decentralization of protection activities through establishing presence close to refugee communities, outreach through community centres and outreach volunteers as well as two-way communication through a variety of tools and media, including help desks, hotlines, SMS and public service announcements.

Registration continues to play a pivotal role in identifying and addressing specific needs and vulnerabilities. To enhance programme integrity and refugee protection, UNHCR introduced iris scanning as a standard feature of its refugee registration for the Syria situation in all countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region at the end of 2013. As at June 2014, some 64 per cent of UNHCR registered refugees had updated registration records, including those with iris scan enrolment. Other challenges related to registration across the region include the need for mobile registration teams and special registration modalities for persons with specific needs, particularly in Lebanon with its widely dispersed refugee population.

Increased mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian actions and sectors is required to prevent, identify, and address potential rights violations - particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable profiles. In this respect, an important need is to reach out to new partners, including community-based and faith-based organizations, to more effectively coordinate interventions and to ensure that services are delivered in a non-discriminatory manner in accordance with protection and humanitarian principles.

### **SGBV**

The risk of SGBV for women and girls is progressively increasing as a result of protracted displacement, continued family separation, progressive depletion of resources, negative coping mechanisms, overcrowding, and lack of privacy. In many instances, the absence of adequate legal frameworks to protect SGBV survivors and ensure accountability for offences is a major issue. Identification and response to SGBV, in particular, remains a significant challenge due to stigmatization of survivors, cultural norms, inadequate reporting, and a lack of capacity among national institutions. In some countries, these challenges are compounded by language barriers and the absence of sufficient specialized services.

RRP partners have expanded their reach in various ways across the region, including through mobile services, an increased presence and expansion of referral pathways in urban areas in Jordan and Lebanon. These include the establishment of women's safe spaces, comprehensive women's centres and "listening and counseling" centres, all of which offer a range of psychosocial and other support services. SGBV incidents reported to the Turkish authorities in the camps receive follow up in terms of legal proceedings. The response in Egypt includes the establishment of three community centres in Greater Cairo, psychological counseling for survivors, along with counseling



Women in a literacy class at the IRC's women's centre in Mafraq, Jordan. Here, they practice their Arabic writing skills. Women can take part in a number of activities at the women's centres, including knitting, literacy, and budgeting. Peter Biro/IRC.

on prevention and rehabilitation, which includes services for men. Additional needs exist in relation to supporting national protection institutions, establishing referral mechanisms to address legal and physical protection needs, and strengthening counseling and public information as well as health and psychosocial services. The sustainability of these mechanisms will require support by local organizations and communities as well as governments at both local and national levels and existing programmes offer the chance to introduce good practices into national strategies to respond to child abuse and SGBV.

### **Protecting Children**

Children represent around half of the total refugee population and are particularly susceptible to rights violations—including violence, exploitation and abuse in their homes, schools, and communities. In particular, concerns exist regarding the prevalence of child labour, recruitment into armed groups, early and forced marriage, child survivors of SGBV, birth registration and the situation of unaccompanied and separated children.

Progress towards objectives related to children's protective environments continued to be realized through a five-pronged approach: 1) strengthening evidence generation through assessments, monitoring and situation analyses to inform evidence-based prevention and response activities. This includes improved monitoring of broader protection issues exacerbated by the crisis, such as separation, child labour and child marriage. 2) Strengthening child protection systems through fostering increased awareness, capacity and skills of service providers, developing and revising laws and policies, improving justice for children, strengthening case management systems through development of standard operating procedures for detection, referral and response of child protection concerns. 3) Strengthening child, family and community coping mechanisms and self-protection capacities through psychosocial support for children and their caregivers, as well as awareness raising and social mobilization on a range of child protection concerns. 4) Integrating child protection responses into other sectors, in particular education. 5) Advocating with different stakeholders to influence decisions and actions taken to promote the protection of children.

### **Documentation and Preventing Statelessness**


The risk of statelessness among Syrian refugee children is linked to gaps in Syrian nationality law, which does not grant women equal rights as men to confer nationality to children. The conflict in Syria has led to widespread family separation among refugees, with many fathers missing or deceased.

Obtaining a birth certificate is often the sole means of proving that a child is entitled to Syrian nationality. The risk of statelessness is compounded by a lack of familiarity among beneficiaries regarding civil birth registration and the requirements to complete this procedure. Seventy-seven percent of Syrian children born in Lebanon have no birth certificates, and the situation is similar

in Jordan and Iraq where refugees generally cannot register the birth of a new child without documents proving marriage as these documents were either lost or destroyed while fleeing Syria. In response, Jordan established a civil registration office and Shari'a court in the Zaatari refugee camp and Lebanon has simplified the procedures for the civil registration of new births. However, stronger advocacy is needed to address the legal shortcoming.

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

As the refugee crisis shows no sign of ending, with limited prospects for voluntary return in safety, and challenges related to local integration, strengthening the resilience of refugees becomes essential. At the same time, increased resettlement, humanitarian and other forms of admission of refugees to third countries form part of the protection strategy offering a more durable solution for some of the most vulnerable refugees. While identification of refugees in need of resettlement has significantly improved, challenges remain and, overall, available quotas for humanitarian admission, other forms of admission as well as for resettlement remain limited.

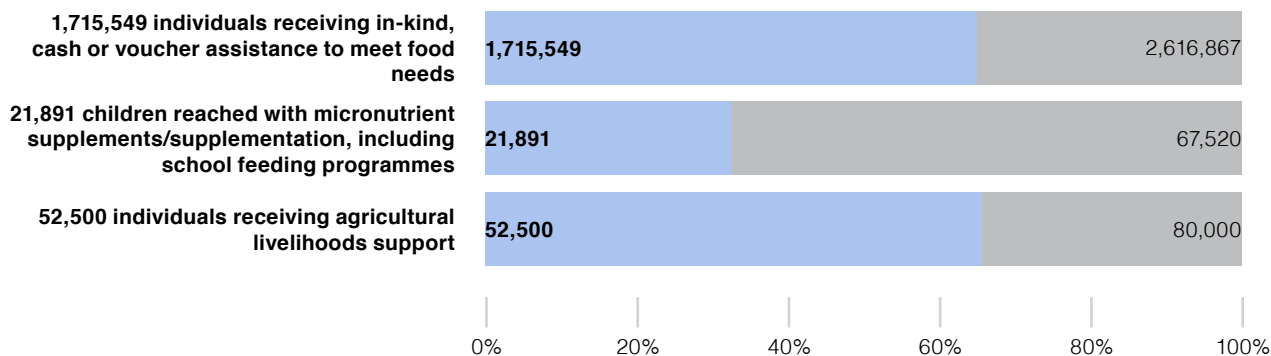


### Protection Response Framework

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
444,151,713	Camp	540,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,590,000 Syrian refugees will have access to asylum and safety and will be registered to ensure their safety and protection</li> <li>20,200 Syrian refugees will be submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries</li> <li>Strengthen the capacities of services providers, authorities and the community to prevent SGBV and ensure holistic and safe response services are accessible to all survivors</li> <li>Strengthen national and community based child protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation and ensure immediate access to appropriate services</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	3,050,000	
	Host community and others	2,909,250	

## FOOD SECURITY

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Food	Current number of beneficiaries (Syrians and others) of food assistance	750,524	197,630	549,873	107,297	110,225	1,715,549

Sources: RRP monthly dashboards, May 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

The supply of agriculture and food products and production capacity is increasingly under strain due to the Syrian crisis. Up to 25 per cent of domestic food supply in the region is sourced from rural, mostly poor populations, often in areas hosting large numbers of refugees. Agricultural production faces severe natural resource constraints. There are increased reports of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon due to the uncontrolled movements of unvaccinated and/or untreated livestock, seed and plants from Syria, exacerbated by weak veterinary, sanitary and phyto-sanitary inspection services. The disruptions and weak local production capacities are further exacerbated by the low precipitation rates reported this year in Syria and some parts of Lebanon.

RRP partners across the region – particularly in Lebanon – are concerned about early indications of water shortages which may impact domestic food production, livestock availability and, consequently, livelihoods. The impact of water shortages could further increase retail prices for food products, while at the same time reduce informal labour market employment.

Food imports – which comprise some 50 per cent of regional food consumption – are highly susceptible to international price volatility, directly affecting refugees' and local host communities' resources. Economic access to food, especially for out-of-camp refugees and poor host communities, is limited by high unemployment rates and food inflation and is a root cause of tension between the two communities. The gap between the wages earned and household expenditure is forcing families to take out loans, increasing their vulnerability.

WFP post-distribution monitoring indicates that the majority of Syrian refugees throughout the region report no income, and that food and rent are refugees' priority concerns. The most common Syrian refugee food consumption coping strategies is to purchase less expensive and less preferred foods, skip meals and reduce portion sizes. The most common asset depletion coping mechanism is to borrow money and reduce non-food expenditures.

WFP pre-assistance baseline monitoring reports indicate that Syrian refugees arrive in neighbouring countries with very low levels of food consumption. In Lebanon, 27 per cent of newly-arriving Syrian refugees were categorized as having poor to borderline food consumption scores. In Egypt, where most refugees have been living for a year or more, 53 per cent had poor food consumption scores, indicating the impact of asset depletion. Refugees who had access to WFP food assistance were likely to significantly improve, by more than 100 per cent within one month of receiving food assistance. This evidence supports the necessity of not only maintaining food assistance in the region but also for food assistance to continue to be a strategic priority and for an examination into alternative, more sustainable, means for meeting basic food needs.

Food needs would be far more substantial without the significant food assistance mechanisms in the region. WFP is currently meeting food needs of more than 1.7 million people per month in refugee-hosting countries. WFP food vouchers and e-cards are the primary food source for refugees throughout the region. The programmes are currently supporting approximately 1.7 million beneficiaries and have injected a total of US \$136,000,000 into the regional economy during the first quarter of 2014.


Other actors complement the above general food assistance by targeting gaps. This includes the provision of welcome packages and supplemental child feeding programmes provided in Jordan and joint food assistance through vouchers to Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) with UNRWA in Lebanon and Egypt. There are strong efforts in place to ensure good coordination of the food sector working groups in the respective countries to avoid uncoordinated and duplicative food assistance distributions.

Overview of food assistance programmes.			
Country	Target Beneficiaries by December 2014	Programmes	WFP Targeting Approach
Lebanon	1,421,867	Monthly e-card redeemed through selected vendors for Syrian refugees, PRS and very vulnerable Lebanese.  Food parcels to newly-arrived Syrian refugees.	VASyR survey recommendation to cover some 70 per cent of Syrian caseload.
Jordan	645,000	Communities: monthly e-card; nutrition programme targeting pregnant and lactating women and children under five.  Camps: monthly paper voucher (two cycles) and bread; school feeding programme; nutrition programme targeting pregnant and lactating women and children under five.	100 per cent coverage in camps, 15 per cent reduction in communities. Planned transition to vulnerability targeting.
Turkey	300,000	Monthly e-card.	Targeting 100 per cent of camps as agreed with the Government and upon the request of the Government provide technical assistance for outside-camp food security programming.
Egypt	126,000	Monthly paper voucher in Alexandria and Damietta; monthly e-card in Greater Cairo.  Vouchers are distributed to both Syrian refugees as well as PRS.	Geographic targeting. Planned transition to vulnerability targeting.
Iraq	124,000	Domiz Camp: monthly paper voucher.  All other camps: monthly food ration; school feeding programme.	100 per cent coverage of refugees accommodated in camps.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,867</b>		



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

More than three years into the Syria crisis, the quality and quantity of credible and timely information on the food security, agricultural livelihoods and natural resource situation remain extremely variable in terms of coverage and frequency. A comprehensive analysis on food security and livelihoods across the region in order to adequately plan for them is needed.

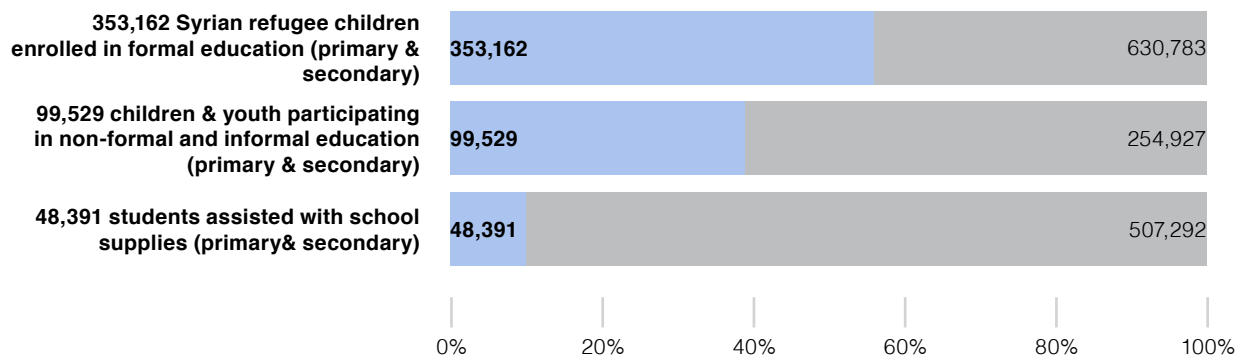


### Food Security Response Framework

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
897,406,656	Camp	450,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,616,867 individuals will receive in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs.</li> <li>67,520 children will be reached with micronutrient supplements/ supplementation, including school feeding programmes.</li> <li>80,000 individuals will receive agricultural livelihoods support.</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,883,342	
	Host community and others	510,413	

## EDUCATION

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

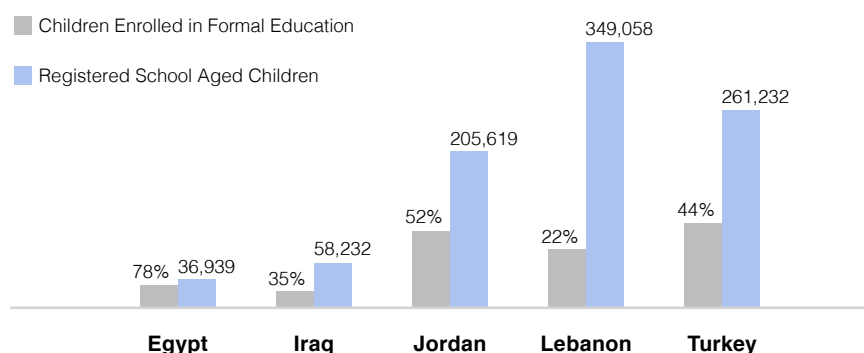
	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total/ Weighted Regional Average
Education	Percentage of Syrian refugee children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education	22%	44%	52%	35%	78%	38%
	Children outside of any form of education (formal, non-formal and informal)	223,501	146,082	64,534	37,796	7,996	479,909

Sources: RRP monthly dashboards, May 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

Into the fourth year of crisis, and despite a consensus that efforts are needed to avert a “lost generation”, almost half a million refugee children are not participating in educational activities.

## Syrian school aged refugee children enrolled in formal education, April 2014



### Children in refugee camps

Generally, enrolment rates are higher among children in camps than among children living outside camps. Enrolment rates in camps in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey are 57 per cent, 67 per cent and 97 per cent respectively. National authorities are engaged in educational opportunities in these camps and Syrian teachers are permitted to contribute to educational initiatives. Girls' enrolment and attendance lags behind same-age boys in most camps.

### Children in host communities

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey offer refugee children free access to formal national schools, whereas RRP partners underwrite the costs of children to attend formal education opportunities in Lebanon. The enrollment rates, however, are dismal, with only thirty-eight per cent of Syrian school-aged children enrolled in formal education during the first part of 2014. There are a number of challenges to access formal education including overburdened public school systems, overcrowded classrooms, and the limited number of qualified teachers. To the extent possible with available funding, RRP partners have supported the construction of classrooms and schools in areas with high refugee populations to address infrastructural needs. Second shifts have been initiated in Lebanon and Jordan to expand the available spaces for refugee children, albeit significantly below required levels.

### Other Policy issues


In a number of host countries, efforts are being made to offer non-formal education programmes of good quality or to provide "catch up" classes to facilitate subsequent access of Syrian refugee children to formal education at age-appropriate levels. At present, almost 100,000 children in the region, including refugees and host community members, are benefiting from these opportunities. Non-formal education programmes need to be expanded to reach higher numbers of refugee children, while ensuring their access to formal education in a sustainable manner. It is equally

important to ensure that Syrian youth have access to post-secondary education or vocational training. Maintaining opportunities for extracurricular activities including sports, engaging both refugee and host community youth, remains an important contribution to social cohesion.

Child protection mechanisms play an important role in ensuring refugee children benefitting from a safe learning environment. Additional efforts are needed to strengthen child protection policies, with “zero tolerance” elements to reduce violence in schools. Efforts are also needed to expand mechanisms to identify children at risk and to address their needs in schools, within the community or family as well as, where necessary, through referral to specialized support services by child protection partners.

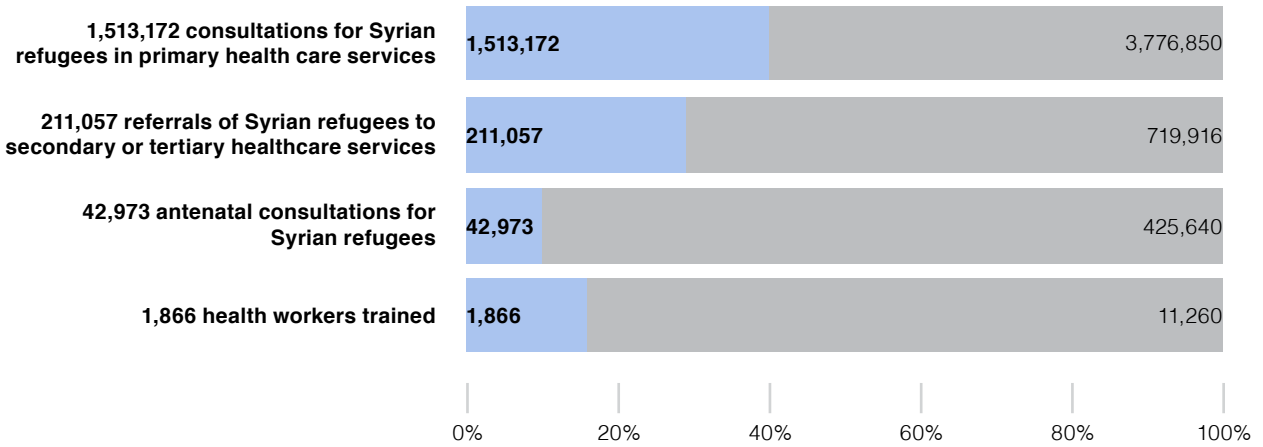
### NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

National governments in host countries generously opened their national education systems to Syrian refugee children. While challenges remain, the governments are engaged with RRP partners to remove obstacles and identify solutions to enable a higher number of refugee children to benefit from education. Education working groups in each country work closely with relevant government authorities and complement the efforts to strengthen national capacity and systems in line with the national education policies and plans. Though some development funds have been made available to host countries, more is required to address the identified gaps in terms of capacity of national systems and quality of education.

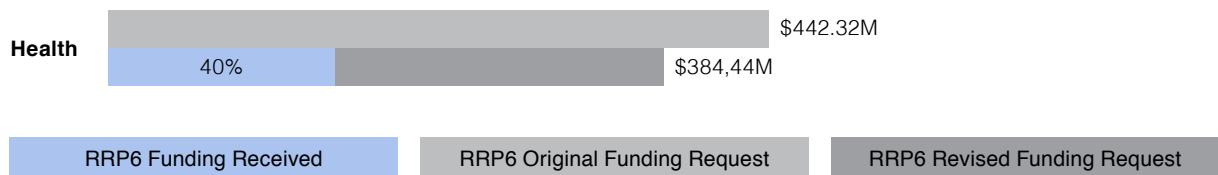
 <b>Education Response Framework</b>			
<b>Financial requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Target Population</b>		<b>Key response</b>
<b>397,406,656</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>240,708</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>630,783 Syrian refugee children will be enrolled in formal education (primary &amp; secondary).</li> <li>254,927 children &amp; youth will participate in non-formal and informal education (primary &amp; secondary).</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>738,813</b>	
	<b>Host community and others</b>	<b>252,000</b>	

# HEALTH

## ACHIEVEMENTS



## FUNDING RECEIVED



## SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Health	Primary health consultations reported for Syrian refugees	305,402	642,850	80,934	110,630	48,526	1,188,342
	Number of women accessing ante-natal services in 2014	12,983	Not available	12,207	3,991	1,744	30,925
	Access to national primary health care services	Subsidized by RRP Partners	Free public health care	Free public health, if correct documentation presented	Free public health care	Public health care on par with nationals	
	Polio and immunization programmes initiated for new arrivals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Nutrition Assessment	Yes, plus ongoing screening		Yes, plus regular screening among refugee			
	IYCF intervention (Active community level counselling; Mapping of IYCF services [response harmonization underway]; Comprehensive IYCF training package)	Counselling- Yes		Counselling- Yes; 35% of the P/L women reached with IYCF package/ counselling; 48% of infant and lactating women reached with supplementary feeding support			Mapping of IYCF services [response harmonization underway]; Comprehensive IYCF training package ready and in use)

Sources: RRP Monthly Dashboards, April 2014; Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014.

## NEEDS UPDATE

### Primary health care

Registered Syrian refugees living outside camps have free access to national health care systems in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. Lebanon, which bears the largest burden of Syrian refugees both proportionally and in crude numbers, is unable to provide free access. RRP actors support an estimated 75 per cent of the cost of primary health care services for Syrian refugees. For refugees residing in camps in Iraq and Turkey, free access to primary health care is provided by national health systems (and in the case of Iraq through humanitarian partners), whereas in Jordan, refugees accommodated in camps have their primary health care needs met by RRP partners. The cost of prescription medicines is a cause of concern for refugees throughout the region. International health RRP partners in the region report that national health care systems are strained to meet the increased health needs of refugees.

In addition to mechanisms tackling the issue of financial access, national and international health partners have also developed systems to increase physical access, particularly for the most vulnerable such as the elderly or the disabled.

Throughout the region, the utilization by women of ante-natal services is low, and there are higher than regional rates of caesarean deliveries, leading to higher costs and greater risks to patients and infants. In addition, ensuring that women have access to normal delivery services is an ongoing necessity that is often sustained only through the facilities of RRP partners inside of camps and

10 month old Mohammed is receiving a polio vaccine in the Domiz refugee camp in Northern Iraq. UNICEF/Schernbrucker.



by their support to over-stressed public health facilities elsewhere. These must be combined with the ability to refer cases for emergency obstetric care and provide such associated services as pre- and post-natal care and family planning. In Lebanon, to meet reproductive health care needs, including ante-natal, delivery and post-natal treatment, RRP partners subsidize 100 per cent of costs for these services. Throughout the region, clinical management of rape services are limited and, if they exist, are of poor quality, which means survivors of SGBV have very little access to life-saving services.

All countries in the region provide immunization services through national health systems, including for polio, measles and other communicable diseases for which national immunization systems exist. Nonetheless, and given the incidence of polio and measles and the higher risks of outbreaks of other vaccine-preventable diseases, additional support is required to promote and provide immunization services to refugees and host communities, in particular for new arrivals.

A number of studies have indicated that mental health needs are growing and that service providers underserve the needs, including for survivors of torture, violence and post-traumatic stress syndrome. There is also an estimated small percentage of the population who have chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and psychosis, who may be in need of regular psychotropic medications or specialized, sometimes institutional, services.

### **Secondary and tertiary health care**

RRP partners provide access, and cover costs, for secondary and tertiary health care for the most vulnerable refugees in all countries in the region through targeted, and means-tested, processes, with the exception of Turkey.

### **Nutrition needs**

The recent nutrition assessment for Syrians in Jordan and Lebanon indicate low levels of malnutrition and no immediate risk for nutrition related mortality. In Lebanon, global acute malnutrition rates of 2.2 per cent (Dec 2013) are within acceptable levels according to WHO categorization. However poor iron anaemia levels are recorded at 21 per cent total anaemia among children and 26.1 per cent among women.


In Jordan, the prevalence of acute malnutrition in the camp and out-of-camp populations are 1.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively while the prevalence of anaemia among children 6-9 months in camps is 48.4 per cent and outside camps is 26.1 per cent. The rate of anaemia among non-pregnant women of reproductive age in camps is 44.8 per cent while it is 31.1 per cent among women living outside camps. Malnutrition rate among women between 15 to 49 years are low at 5.1 per cent (2.9 - 7.3 95 per cent C.I.) for the camp population and 3.5 (2.4 - 4.5



95 per cent C.I.) for women in non-camp settings. Both the Lebanon and Jordan results indicate the need for prevention services to avert deterioration of acute malnutrition and also a need for micronutrient intervention. Infant and young child feeding indicators show poor feeding practices. Good feeding practices are essential as a mitigation measure and promotion of optimal nutrition.

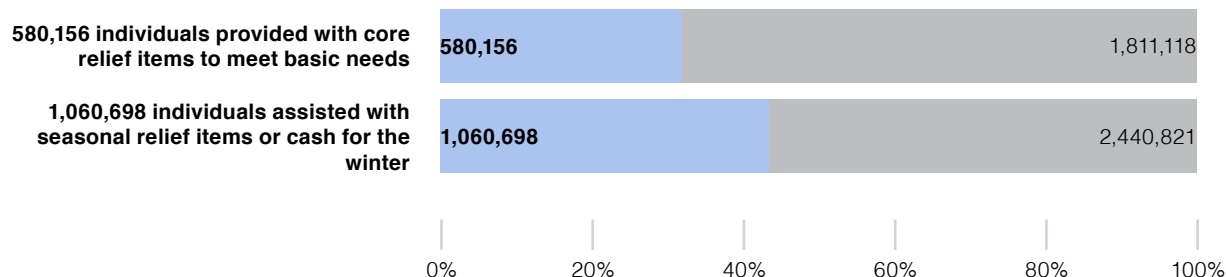
## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

The provision of health care for refugees, in particular primary health care, is a heavy burden on national government systems. RRP partners report that at least in three countries (Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey) refugees have greater access, at less cost, to national primary health services than local inhabitants, which may cause social tensions. Only one region in Iraq reports using Syrian health care workers to provide medical services to refugees. Greater donor support for infrastructure, equipment, pharmaceuticals and possibly salaries is required to help these countries to continue to provide health services to refugees.

 <b>Health Response Framework</b>			
<b>Financial requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Target Population</b>		<b>Key response</b>
<b>384,437,284</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,776,850 consultations for Syrian refugees in primary health care services</li> <li>• 719,916 referrals of Syrian refugees to secondary or tertiary healthcare services</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>2,435,000</b>	
	<b>Host community and others (including polio response)</b>	<b>30,218,020</b>	

## BASIC NEEDS

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total
Basic Needs	Number of people to be provided with in-kind assistance for basic household items (NFIs) in 2014	598,000	800,000	198,575	214,543	Not applicable	1,811,118
	Number of people to be provided with cash or in-kind assistance with basic needs for the winter	947,000	800,000	356,985	241,836	95,000	2,440,821

Sources: RRP Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

RRP actors have found it challenging to achieve consensus on a definition of adequate well-being, which in turn assists in defining vulnerability and severe vulnerability. Whenever possible and when appropriate, basic needs actors and refugees themselves prefer cash assistance rather than in-kind contributions to address vulnerability.

Common findings with respect to well-being, vulnerability and gaps include:

- **Few possessions:** Sector Working Groups estimate that up to 90 per cent of newly-arriving refugees have no or very few personal belongings. Across countries, Syrians reported the biggest challenges for assistance were food, rent and basic items (blankets, clothes, kitchen utensils, plastic buckets/jerry cans).
- **Reliance on borrowing:** In Egypt, 11 per cent of families reported borrowing as their main source of income, while in Jordan, up to 87 per cent of registered Syrian families living outside of camps are in debt. In Lebanon, an average of 70 per cent of Syrian families are in debt and the amount of debt is generally higher for large households or those who have been in Lebanon longer. RRP partners have identified average expenditures, which in Jordan and Lebanon range from \$420 and \$470 per month, respectively.
- **Indicators of highest vulnerability:** Though large-scale dataset analysis has not yet been completed for all refugee countries, indicators of households which are the most vulnerable include those families whose household expenditures exceed an identified average minimum basket of expenditures and those families with more than six family members. These among other indicators help to identify the most vulnerable.
- **Winter increases needs:** Winter adds additional concerns for families including the need for fuel for heating, warm clothes, reinforced winterized shelters and additional blankets. Winterized living conditions are in particular needed in the refugee camps in Iraq, including cement and insulated foundations for tents with adequate drainage to prevent flooding.

To effectively address needs across the region the following regional strategic approach is being pursued:

- Provision of “welcome packages” to meet immediate basic needs. For Jordan and Iraq, the welcome kit is provided to households accommodated in camps, whereas in Lebanon welcome kits are given to all new arrivals. In 2014, 298,000 households are expected to be provided with immediate, one-off basic items assistance.
- Populations in camps in Jordan and Iraq require durable NFIs (one-off distributions of staple goods) as well as monthly replenishment of disposable items such as hygienic items, including sanitary napkins, soap and detergent.




ACTED staff help a refugee carry the food packages and other essential items that his family will need as they begin a new life at Azraq camp, Jordan. UNHCR/ J.Kohler.

- In Lebanon, and to address the need for replenishable goods, a scheme has been in place to provide baby and hygiene kits to 70 per cent of the population. This scheme is expected to transition to targeted cash assistance in the second half of the year through a set of targeting criteria agreed upon by RRP cash actors.
- Cash assistance for the most vulnerable are in the planning phase or in place in the five countries. In Egypt, an assessment is ongoing which will inform a revised targeting scheme expected by end-summer 2014. In Jordan, 92,500 people are assisted on a monthly basis through a coordinated mechanism. In total, and if funds are available, RRP partners hope to target 260,000 households with cash assistance in 2014.
- Winter programmes are planned for the most vulnerable and include provision of basic items, cash supplements and improvements to camp locations and sub-standard shelters. Though winter planning is underway, its realization is contingent on donor support. If full funding is achieved, more than 2.4 million people will be targeted for winter assistance in 2014.

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

RRP actors pursue an integrated approach with national social welfare schemes for the most vulnerable refugees and nationals benefiting from economies of scale and improved infrastructure, though this is fraught with challenges. Syrian families requiring assistance are proportionately more vulnerable than national populations. There is a risk that refugees are perceived as receiving more support than nationals in terms of actual numbers assisted as well as the level of support provided. Many actors express concern that access to legal employment is restricted, leading to increasing needs and unsustainable social welfare programmes.

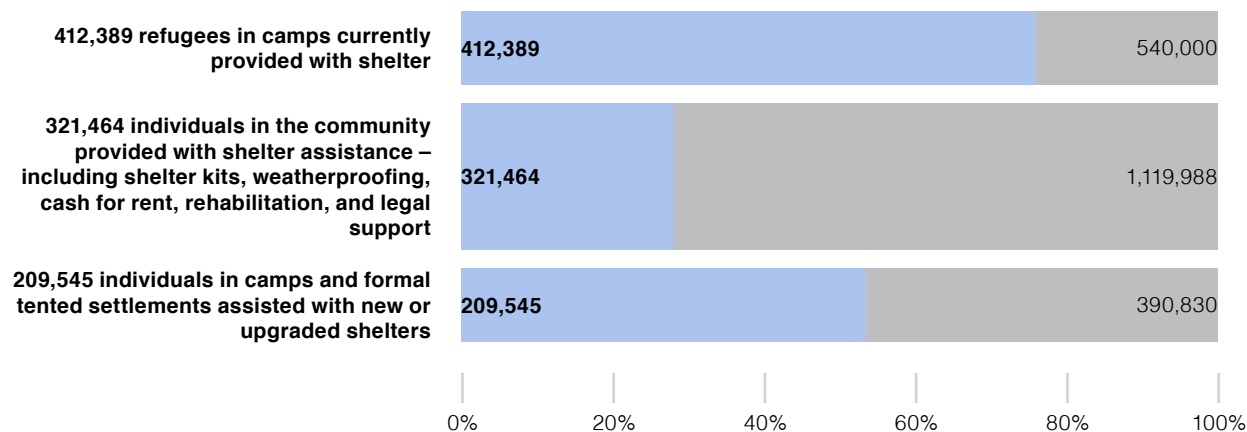


### Basic Needs Response Framework

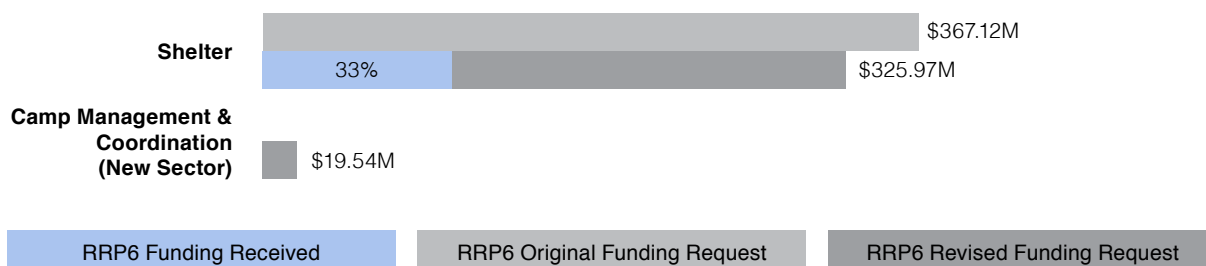
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
<b>513,716,467</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>393,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,811,118 individuals will be provided with core relief items to meet basic needs.</li> <li>2,440,821 individuals will be assisted with seasonal relief items or cash for the winter</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-camp</b>	<b>1,847,000</b>	
	<b>Host community and others</b>	<b>185,500</b>	

## SHELTER

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



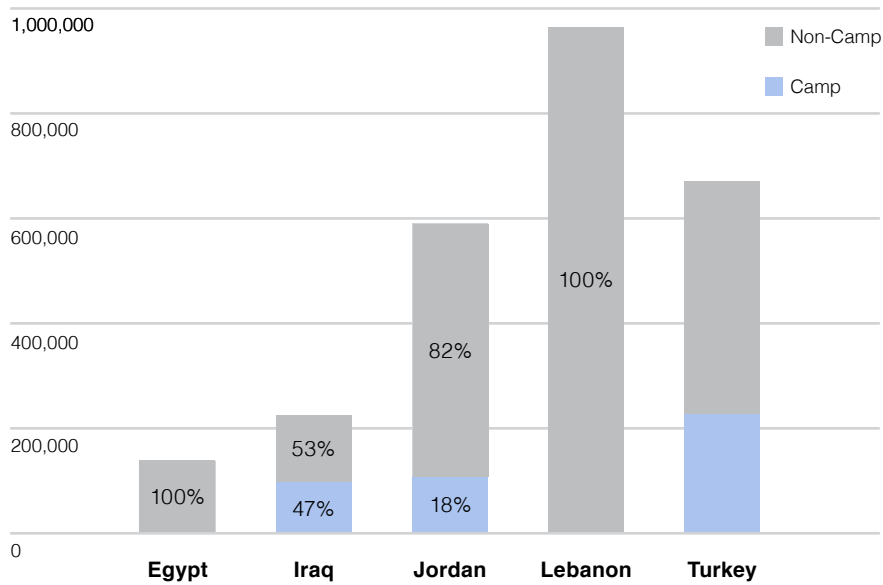
### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Total/ Weighted Regional Average
Shelter	Number of Syrian refugees accommodated in camps	Not applicable	220,450	95,554	96,385	Not applicable	412,389
	Percentage of Syrians assessed or reporting to be living in sub-standard or inadequate shelter (outside of camps)	40%	26%	51%	23%	Not available	38%

Sources: RRP Monthly Dashboards, May 2014; UNHCR Lebanon Shelter Survey, March 2014; AFAD Field Survey Results: Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 2013; UNHCR/IRD Jordan Home Visit Report, 2013.

## NEEDS UPDATE

### Refugee settings: camp vs non-camp



### Refugee camps

Of the 3.59 million UNHCR registered Syrians expected by December 2014, it is estimated that around 540,000 will be accommodated in camps and others living in private shelter solutions. There are a total of 35 camps in the region (22 in Turkey, three in Jordan and ten in Iraq including three transit camps and one reception centre).

Shelter solutions in camps vary and include tents, caravans and transitional T-shelters, generally meeting minimum international standards. Continued efforts are required (and underway) to improve infrastructure (roads, drainage), provide safety, ensure weather-proofing and maintenance, including of water and sanitation facilities. RRP partners continue to invest in strengthening participatory decision-making related to individual, household and community settlement conditions. Camps are relatively expensive on a per-capita basis, and at present, have little prospect for self-sustainability.

### **Out-of-camp shelter needs**

An estimated 95 per cent of refugees living outside of camps live in rented accommodation. In Lebanon, a shelter survey in March revealed that 40 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in sub-standard shelters, including 25 per cent in un-finished buildings, worksites, and garages and 15 per cent in informal settlements. Across the region, approximately 860,000 refugees are estimated to live in sub-standard shelters, including informal settlements that lack or have little connectivity with communal services such as running water, and sewage systems below SPHERE and other international housing minimum standards. Some 30 per cent of refugees in Jordan, 42 per cent in Iraq and 79 per cent in Egypt report that they have difficulty or need assistance to meet monthly rental costs.

A related concern is tenancy, with many refugees either having no written contractual relationship or, alternatively, expressing fear that written contracts when expired would precipitate increased rents or eviction. Refugees living in informal settlements are particularly vulnerable to tenancy insecurity.

Winter cold and seasonal precipitation pose yet another challenge to the most shelter insecure. RRP partners assess that nearly 100,000 dwellings will be in need of weather-proofing or supplement contributions to cover the cost of fuel for heat during the winter months.

Shelter is a significant concern for contingency planning given the scarcity of suitable land to accommodate large numbers of people. Throughout the region, there are some pre-identified sites to accommodate up to 200,000 additional people.





## Shelter Response Framework

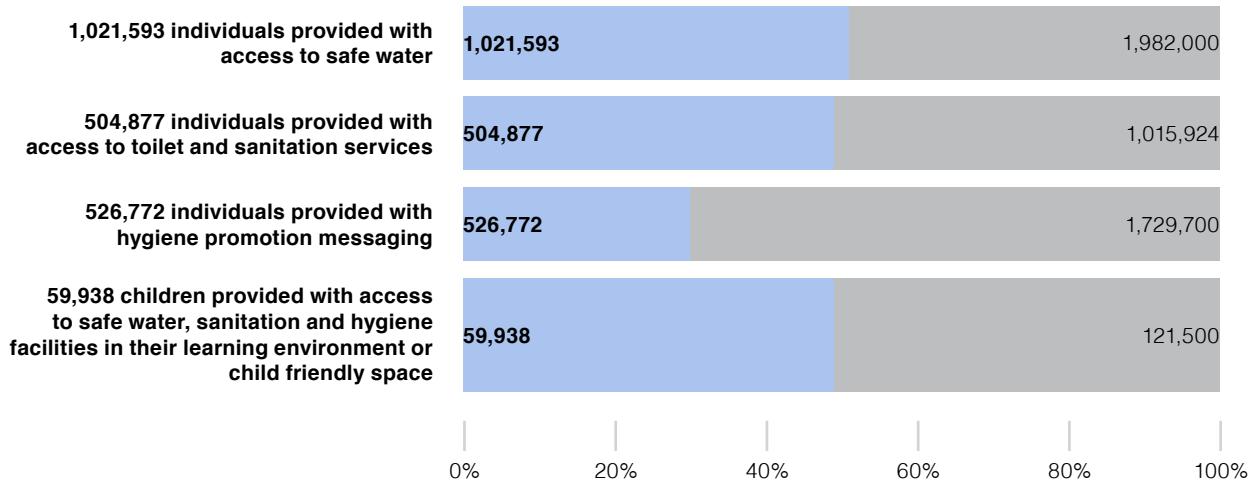
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
325,967,077	Camp	540,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,119,988 individuals in communities will be provided with shelter assistance – including shelter kits, weather-proofing, cash for rent, rehabilitation, and legal support.</li> <li>540,000 refugees in camps will be provided with shelter.</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,120,000	
	Host community and others	576,000	

## CCCR (Camp Management and Coordination) Response Framework

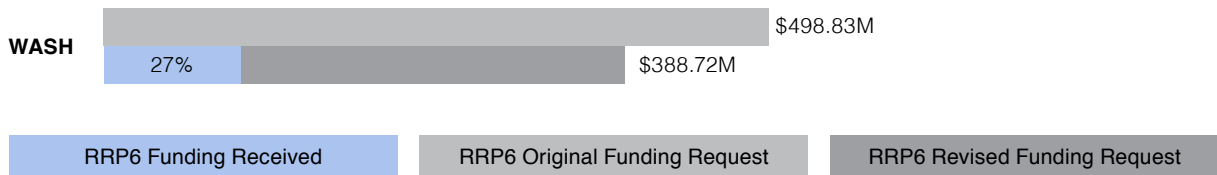
Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
19,543,730	Camp	120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp coordination mechanisms strengthened with roles and responsibilities clearly defined between camp managers and service providers.</li> <li>250 monitoring visits conducted and recorded</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	n/a	
	Host community and others	n/a	

## WASH

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



## SELECTED INDICATORS

	Indicator	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional Weighted Average
WASH	Percentage of refugee population in camps who receive water from sustainable sources	Not applicable	Not available	65%	43%	Not Applicable	
	Percentage of refugee population in host communities who express that they have inadequate access to water	28%	Not available	16%	7%	Not available	23%
	Percentage of refugee population in host communities who express that they have inadequate access to sanitation	39%	Not available	13%	Not available	Not available	

Sources: Mid-Year Review Sector consultations, 2014; UNICEF Iraq Situation Report, May 2014; UNHCR/IRD Jordan Home Visit Report, 2013;

## NEEDS UPDATE

Historically water-scarce, the Middle East is facing even worse water shortages in the coming year as precipitation levels fall below average levels. Ageing and inefficient water systems add to the problem, with both Jordan and Lebanon reporting over 50 per cent water loss through leakage. The lack of proper sewage disposal in all countries threatens public health and safety.

Sixty-five per cent and 43 per cent of refugees in camps in Jordan and Iraq respectively have their water needs met through boreholes, with the balance of the water needs met through expensive and unsustainable water trucking. RRP partners are working to develop sustainable strategies, though these will require additional up-front investments.

Among Syrian refugees in the region, 23 per cent living outside of camps report having inadequate access to water. Refugees living in substandard shelter, including informal settlements, face the greatest difficulties in accessing safe water and largely depend on water trucking organized by RRP partners. Refugees living in standard housing, usually apartments or rented homes, are able to access water from municipal water systems. Nonetheless, and due to increased demand on municipal water grids, RRP partners are providing municipalities with water to meet the increased demand on water supplies from groundwater aquifers and reserves in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.




Sanitation concerns are acute across all hosting countries for refugees and nationals. Refugee camps – including Zaatari, Azraq and in the ten camps in Northern Iraq – depend on costly de-sludging trucking. RRP partners are working with government officials to find more sustainable, cost-efficient and eco-sensitive approaches to addressing wastewater disposal needs. Informal and spontaneous settlements are often underserved in addressing sanitation and waste-water management. Poor sewage and sanitation is a significant factor contributing to water-borne diseases, increasing presence of vectors, posing public health risks.

As living conditions and coping mechanisms erode over time, the ability to purchase basic hygiene items is also compromised. Households lacking in these basic goods, coupled with unsanitary living conditions, renders populations susceptible to communicable diseases. This is evident in high rates of scabies and other communicable diseases such as typhoid, hepatitis and past incidences of cholera.

## NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Host government capacity to meet the needs of refugees varies but, throughout the region, governments are increasingly engaged in WASH policies, planning and implementation. There is a growing consensus among stakeholders that a strategic WASH priority is to ensure that refugees and nationals have access to sustainable water sources, reducing the necessity of water trucking, to meet their needs. RRP actors are in particular prioritizing efforts to put in place sustainable, efficient and cost effective water and sanitation systems, especially for camps, in coordination with respective government authorities. Longer-term and development priorities would aid this process, including repair and replacement of older infrastructure, and installation of new systems which will likewise reduce leakage and contamination, benefiting refugee and national populations.

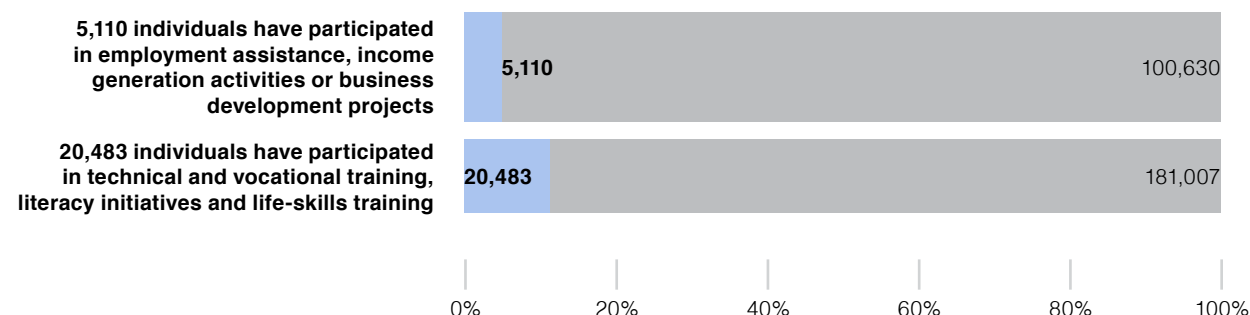


**WASH Response Framework**

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
388,718,515	Camp	540,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,982,000 individuals will be provided with access to safe water</li> <li>1,015,924 individuals will have access to toilet and sanitation services</li> <li>121,500 children will benefit from access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment or child friendly space</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	1,444,250	
	Host community and others	767,000	

## SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOOD

### ACHIEVEMENTS



### FUNDING RECEIVED



### SELECTED INDICATORS

	Evidenced-based statistic	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
Social Cohesion and Livelihood	Refugee households (non-camp) reporting at least one member participating the labour market	47% (individuals over 15 years)	Not available	32%	83%	49%	
	Percentage of Syrian refugee households in debt	70%	Not available	87% (non-camp only)	48%	Not available	72%

Sources: ILO Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2013; REACH Syria Crisis Humanitarian Update, April 2014; Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Egypt, November 2013; Vulnerability Assessment Report of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2013; Urban Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities, CARE, April 2014

### NEEDS UPDATE

The current legislative and policy frameworks in the region provide limited employment opportunities for Syrian refugees. Relatively high unemployment among nationals pre-dates, and is exacerbated by, the economic impact of the crisis. The International Labour Organization (ILO) cites a Middle East unemployment rate at 10 per cent in 2013 with young adult unemployment rate at 26 per cent. Economies in the region are suffering from the trade losses and reduced household market participation for locally produced or traded goods. Many countries continue to bear scars from the global economic crisis and related access to capital, foreign investment and reduced domestic growth.

Refugees seek work in informal sectors which require manual, unskilled short term labour with sub-standard working conditions and reduced salaries, often accompanied by exploitation risks. The engagement of refugees in informal labour practices has created a perception among host communities that refugees are depriving nationals of work opportunities and depressing wages. Although this is not necessarily evidenced by employment statistics, the perception may drive poor community relations, distrust and disrupt social cohesion. Many refugees originate from rural areas of Syria and lack necessary skills for work in urban settings.


Although statistics are unavailable, child labour involving refugee children appears to be visibly increasing. Work in the informal sector generally offers little or no protection from exploitation and exposes children to grave physical and legal risks and deprives them of educational opportunities. Vocational programmes and increased vigilance by authorities to enforce social protection is needed to reduce child labour.



To promote social cohesion and combat negative perceptions of refugees, RRP partners continue to address some of the most immediate needs identified by communities impacted by refugees, such as waste collection, water network refurbishment, or school rehabilitation through a variety of small scale community support projects.

### NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

An analysis of livelihood is needed to more thoroughly examine factors beyond legal barriers, including the remoteness of locations where refugees reside, language skills, tools, capita and increasing intolerance towards Syrian refugees. Longer-term strategies necessitate a mixture of legal considerations to provide avenues to allow Syrians to work balanced with the employment of national cohorts. Such strategies may offer short and longer-term cash-for-work and large public works projects for poor nationals and poor Syrians.



**Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Response Framework**

Financial requirements (US\$)	Target Population		Key response
271,514,057	Camp	44,234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100,630 individuals will participate in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects</li> <li>181,007 individuals will participate in technical and vocational training, literacy initiatives and life-skills training</li> <li>Communities strengthened by social cohesion and community support projects</li> </ul>
	Non-camp	695,624	
	Host community and others	772,800	



# Palestine refugees from Syria

UNRWA's crisis response builds on a broad, 64-year presence in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, that includes education, health, work and other vital services to Palestine refugees. The Agency's priority in the current crisis is to preserve resilience of Palestinian communities by providing emergency relief and ensuring continuity of regular programmes – including to those displaced from their homes. Selected UNRWA services, like vocational training and microfinance, have traditionally also been open to Syrians.

Palestinians who reach Jordan and Lebanon have ready access to UNRWA services: in Jordan 85 per cent of children are enrolled in basic education and 97 per cent report that they receive adequate medical care. However, the prolonged increase of demand is taking its toll. In Lebanon, existing Palestinian camps are now severely overcrowded, straining infrastructure and threatening health and community cohesion.

Out of approximately 540,000 Palestinians registered with UNRWA in Syria, over 50% have been displaced. While over 68,000 have fled to neighbouring countries, most Palestinians are now unable to cross international borders. In Egypt and other countries outside UNRWA's fields of operation, UNRWA liaises with UNHCR and other partners to ensure Palestinians from Syria receive the support they need.

Palestine refugees are particularly vulnerable because of their protracted refugee status and their difficulty to access safety. UNRWA and the humanitarian community continue to advocate with neighbouring states the critical humanitarian principles of non-refoulement and equal treatment of refugees. Many Palestinian families fleeing Syria are displaced for the second or third time.

UNRWA has a dedicated appeal document for 2014 that reflects the specificity of the plight of the Palestine refugees within the context of the regional Syria crisis. It describes UNRWA's ongoing efforts to address their critical needs and support their resilience to cope with the conflict. The document can be found at: [www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis](http://www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis).

# Budget Requirements

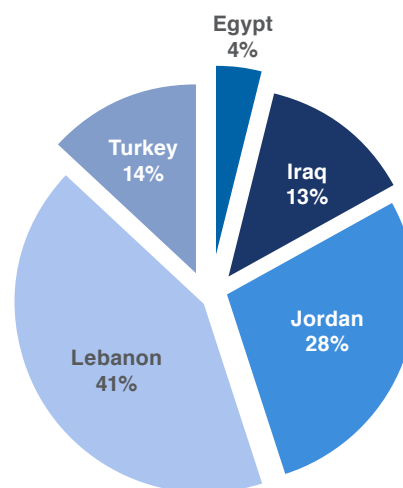
The budgetary requirements for the regional response plan, within the planning parameters and the results framework outlined above, stand at \$3.74 billion. These requirements have been developed by the sector working groups and country teams in the five countries. In addition, regional requirements have been identified to cover needs for Syrians who have sought refuge outside of the region; people of concern who are affected by the crisis but who are not Syrian citizens; and requirements to support regional coordination, oversight and support functions. Syrian refugees outside of the region include those who may be in countries in North Africa, Europe and other Middle Eastern countries.

The budget requirements have reduced by more than \$500 million since the initial RRP6 launched in December 2013, due to the reduced arrival rates of Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, and the re-alignment of some objectives and planned activities in accordance with revised needs, response plans, target figures and realistic expectations of implementation capacity.

**Total requirement by Country**

Country	Total
Egypt	141,977,106
Iraq	474,040,412
Jordan	1,014,530,914
Lebanon	1,515,491,900
Turkey	497,290,571
Regional	97,323,798
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

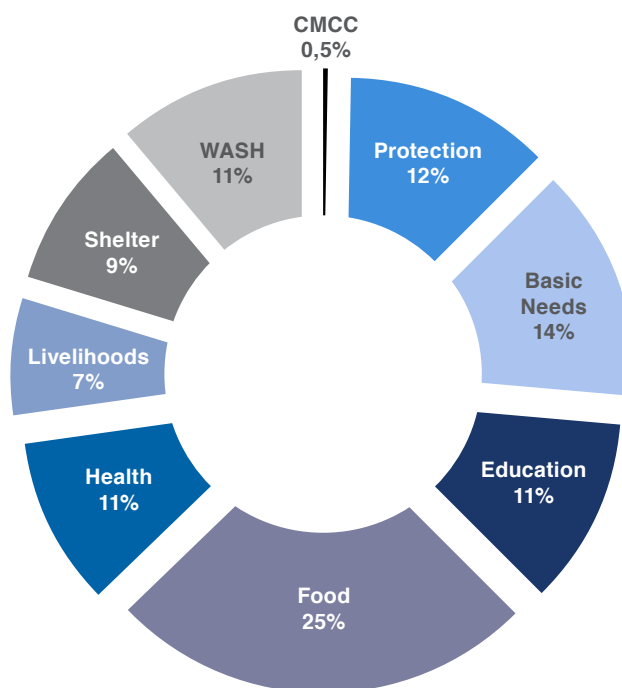
**Funding requirements by Country**



**Total requirement by sector**

Sector	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
Protection	20,193,963	55,372,676	149,038,987	137,427,459	82,118,628		444,151,713
Basic Needs	26,619,551	56,297,679	73,227,908	187,311,949	170,259,380		513,716,467
Education	17,514,171	37,921,913	73,772,697	206,447,207	62,219,416		397,875,404
Food	49,152,394	87,011,850	286,984,609	368,870,156	105,387,647		897,406,656
Health	28,497,027	27,830,600	94,877,368	170,696,789	62,535,500		384,437,284
Livelihoods		49,223,446	93,881,249	113,639,362	14,770,000		271,514,057
Shelter		57,289,572	120,607,339	148,070,166			325,967,077
WASH		83,548,946	122,140,757	183,028,812			388,718,515
CMCC		19,543,730					19,543,730
Regional Support						97,323,798	97,323,798
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>	<b>97,323,798</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

**Funding requirements by sector**

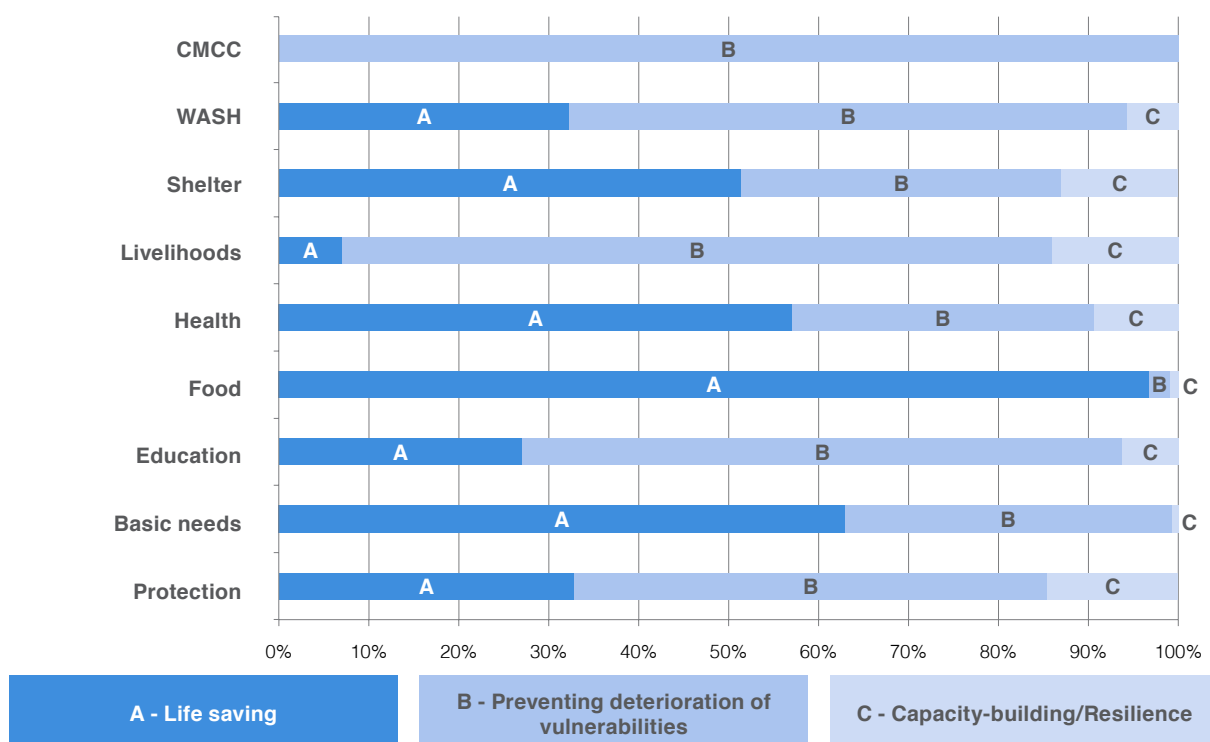


### CATEGORIZATION OF THE RESPONSE

This response plan classifies expected outputs into three categories: life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm; preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities; and strengthening capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities. This categorization takes into consideration the risk of physical and social harm to refugees, as well as access to protection and the absorption capacity of the host communities.

Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building/ Resilience
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to a life-threatening situation or serious imminent harm	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to serious deterioration in well-being and/ or increased vulnerability, serious long-term negative impact	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to increased dependency and limited capacity for increased resilience
Essential for preserving the protection space for refugees, including through counteracting a serious deterioration in host community well-being	Essential for improving the protection space for refugees, including through preventing a deterioration in host-community well-being	Building national capacity to maintain/improve protection space
Essential for ensuring access to protected status, access to basic rights and preventing imminent harm	Essential for promoting access to rights, safeguarding well-being and building up resilience	Critical for building longer-term and sustainable resilience and capacities; strengthening civil society structures

### Requirements by category



### COORDINATION

The goal of a refugee response is to provide **international protection** to people forced to flee their countries, and to find **durable solutions** to their displacement. Success depends on coordinated action that is **inclusive, predictable, and transparent**. While States are responsible for protecting refugees, UNHCR is accountable for their international protection. The agency is also mandated to coordinate responses to refugee crises.

Refugee coordination supports international protection through advocacy and facilitates:

- access to basic services that meet global humanitarian standards
- inclusive strategic planning
- information sharing and emergency preparedness
- fundraising and resource mobilization (leading to dedicated appeals where appropriate)

At the regional level, the RRP Steering Committee composed of UN agencies, IOM and representatives from the Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) works as team to develop refugee response plans. This consultative body provides strategic guidance to country teams, and identifies best practices and significant assistance gaps to promote a coherent, needs-based approach to response planning.

### Accountability

Refugee coordination requires the use of various tools to ensure accountability:

- **Accountability to beneficiaries:** RRP6 partners have established two-way communications mechanisms to ensure that Syrian refugees are informed about services and assistance provided by humanitarian actors and included in decisions that affect their lives through two-way communication mechanisms. These mechanisms include community leadership and representation structures, participatory assessment and planning processes, mobile community outreach teams, information and help lines, and formal complaint and feedback mechanisms.
- **Financial tracking:** RRP6 partners regularly report funding against the appeal, with information integrated into the Financial Tracking Service to allow for monitoring funding levels and gaps.
- **Regular reporting:** RRP6 partners also report monthly on needs and achievements by country and sector and through dashboards published on the Syria Refugee Response Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** RRP6 partners conduct joint monitoring to review validity and reliability of assistance criteria and the adequacy of assistance.
- **Surveys and focus group discussions:** Among other tools to measure satisfaction with

coordination and leadership, inter-sector coordinators conduct surveys of sector leads and sector participants, using feedback to guide improvements including capacity building.

These and other feedback loops at the inter-sector and sector levels highlight strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities. Coordinators at all levels continue to expand mechanisms that promote accountability to measure the impact of the humanitarian response, which in turn reflects the success of coordination.

# Annexes



# Annex A: Financial requirements

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
ACF Action contre la faim		10,605,740	6,692,401	2,368,500			19,666,641
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		9,741,484	10,165,000	9,254,000			29,160,484
ActionAid			378,260				378,260
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency			827,500				827,500
Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development				35,000			35,000
AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action				1,008,229			1,008,229
ANERA American Near East Refugee Aid				2,714,386			2,714,386
AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service			1,687,959				1,687,959
BBC Media Action				1,000,000			1,000,000
British Council				1,274,936			1,274,936
CARE International	743,985		21,250,000	6,353,498			28,347,483
Caritas			14,516,127				14,516,127
CCP Japan Campaign for children of Palestine				205,000			205,000
CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli				780,000			780,000
CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center				13,374,667			13,374,667
CONCERN				121,000			121,000
CRS Catholic Relief Services	800,000						800,000
CVT Center for Victims of Torture			2,500,000	210,000			2,710,000



Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
DRC Danish Refugee Council		19,074,318	6,341,525	30,810,784			56,226,627
Emergency Life Support for Civilian War Victims		125,000					125,000
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization		3,739,435	5,000,000	8,767,500	3,250,000		20,756,935
FCA Finn Church Aid			2,200,000				2,200,000
FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura			1,536,680	1,172,000			2,708,680
FRC - French Red Cross		2,481,000	750,000				3,231,000
Global Communities			10,562,100				10,562,100
GVC Gruppo di Volontariato Civile				2,725,000			2,725,000
HAI Heartland Alliance International		400,000					400,000
HI Handicap International		1,271,932	10,000,000	8,980,000			20,251,932
Humedica				225,000			225,000
HWA Hilfswerk Austria International				560,000			560,000
ICMC International Catholic Migration Commission			2,108,055				2,108,055
ILO International Labour Office			1,435,000	2,825,000			4,260,000
IMC International Medical Corps		603,000	10,909,669	6,969,773			18,482,442
International Alert				565,000			565,000
Internews			252,000				252,000
INTERSOS		1,303,857	1,899,500	2,145,100			5,348,457
IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities				11,347,350			11,347,350
IOM International Organization for Migration	1,487,500	25,468,000	9,132,141	26,996,189	12,830,000		75,913,830
IQRAA				1,215,000			1,215,000
IRC International Rescue Committee		15,133,839	13,210,000	14,177,032			42,520,871
IRD International Relief and Development			1,974,900				1,974,900

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide		1,667,917	8,283,716				9,951,633
JEN			6,500,000				6,500,000
JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society			7,075,700				7,075,700
JHCO Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization			2,012,500				2,012,500
JIM-NET Japan Iraq Medical Network		173,000					173,000
KnK Children without Borders			624,300				624,300
KURDS		1,300,000					1,300,000
LWF Lutheran World Federation			4,839,093				4,839,093
MA Muslim Aid			620,000				620,000
Madrasati Initiative			970,200				970,200
MAG Mines Advisory Group		1,500,000		300,000			1,800,000
Makassed				56,000			56,000
Makhzoumi Foundation, Armadilla S.c.s. Onlus				545,000			545,000
MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians				160,350			160,350
MdM Médecins du Monde			4,150,000				4,150,000
Medair			8,404,200	7,906,786			16,310,986
Mercy Corps		5,552,115	17,683,899	9,155,296			32,391,310
Mercy USA				1,200,450			1,200,450
MPDL Movement for Peace			193,000				193,000
NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development			1,354,500				1,354,500
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council		12,766,499	24,546,200	19,066,777			56,379,476
OPM Operation Mercy			400,000				400,000
Oxfam			13,054,029	12,795,676			25,849,705

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
PCPM Polish Center for International Aid				1,830,000			1,830,000
PLAN Plan International	778,750						778,750
PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale		500,000	2,880,945	2,075,226			5,456,171
PWJ Peace wind Japan		2,110,000					2,110,000
QANDIL		1,037,932					1,037,932
QRC Qatar Red Crescent		2,858,000		684,000			3,542,000
Questscope			267,500				267,500
RET Refugee Education Trust				1,680,000			1,680,000
RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society			480,000				480,000
RI Relief International		1,452,500	13,950,000	1,084,284			16,486,784
Safadi Foundation				1,385,000			1,385,000
SCI KR-I Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq		150,000					150,000
SCI Save the Children International	2,230,000	10,888,968	8,456,000	47,088,347			68,663,315
SCJ Save the Children Jordan			2,915,000				2,915,000
SeraphimGLOBAL				611,000			611,000
SFCG Search for Common Ground				406,884			406,884
SI Solidarités International				5,895,000			5,895,000
SIF Secours Islamique France				2,760,000			2,760,000
Solidar Suisse				1,008,760			1,008,760
SRD Syria Relief and Development			528,351				528,351
STEP - Seeking to Equip People		281,800					281,800
Taghyeer			220,000				220,000
TDH Terre des Hommes			475,164				475,164
TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia		350,000	414,000	391,401			1,155,401

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
TGH TRIANGLE GH		1,638,000	414,500				2,052,500
THW German Federal Agency for Technical Relief		7,644,000					7,644,000
UN Women			600,000				600,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme		10,381,810	10,500,000	46,818,764	9,000,000	4,070,000	80,770,574
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		16,532,460	3,201,571	4,300,000			24,034,031
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	415,000	7,460,000	12,979,692	2,647,000	9,800,000	500,000	33,801,692
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	9,296,850	5,585,000	6,491,000			22,572,850
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	61,431,477	131,280,080	273,879,835	451,018,736	284,859,689	63,906,798	1,266,376,615
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	16,075,400	62,407,116	140,718,898	286,125,519	64,958,235	6,000,000	576,285,168
UNOPS			4,700,000				4,700,000
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency				48,295,115		18,600,000	66,895,115
UNRWA-UNICEF				2,696,018			2,696,018
UNRWA-WFP				19,253,588			19,253,588
UPP Un Ponte Per		1,803,208	245,942				2,049,150
WarChild UK		499,000	544,878				1,043,878
WARVIN		259,000					259,000
WCH War Child Holland				899,000			899,000
WFP World Food Programme	49,152,394	82,569,052	276,343,066	338,745,753	105,137,647		851,947,912
WHO World Health Organization	7,662,600	9,733,500	7,969,000	3,850,000	7,455,000	4,247,000	40,917,100
WRF World Rehabilitation Fund				2,005,398			2,005,398
WVI World Vision International			10,221,418	26,079,828			36,301,246
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>141,977,106</b>	<b>474,040,412</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>	<b>1,515,491,900</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>	<b>97,323,798</b>	<b>3,740,654,701</b>

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