

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



2015 Annual Report



Design:
UNHCR/Samar Fayed

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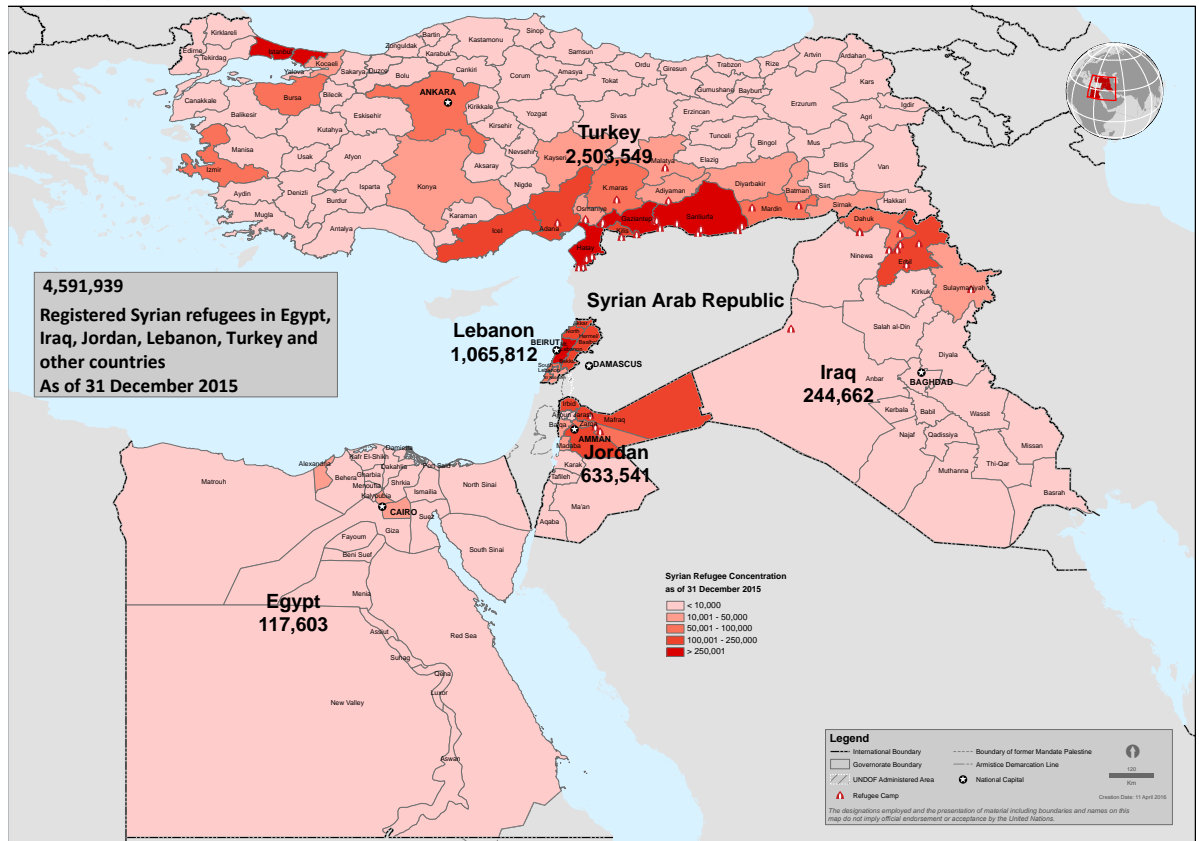
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Lebanon/UNICEF/Ramzi Haidar

Regional Overview

Refugee Population Distribution



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) was launched in December 2014 to respond to both the growing demand for protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees from Syria and also the growing need to build the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions in host communities to cope with the Syria crisis. In its first year, the 3RP has proven to be an invaluable platform for coordination, implementation, advocacy, fundraising and reporting on the response.

The 3RP represents a paradigm shift from previous regional response plans, by (a) integrating humanitarian and resilience interventions in a single response platform, (b) strengthening national ownership and ensuring alignment to national and local development planning frameworks, (c) refocusing investment in local delivery systems, particularly municipalities, and (d) introducing multi-year programming to enhance financial predictability. This Annual Report demonstrates that integrating humanitarian and development capacities and resources remains an imperative in the search for effective responses to protracted crises. This approach was also reconfirmed by leaders from around the world at the London Conference in February 2016 and at the Resilience Development Forum at the Dead Sea, Jordan, in November 2015.

The Report outlines the progress and achievements, as well as the challenges, of more than 200 partners across the eight response sectors of Protection, Food Security, Education, Health and Nutrition, Basic Needs, Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Livelihoods and Social Cohesion. It gives a regional overview of each sector as well as details of the response in each of the five refugee hosting countries included in the 3RP - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

Strong national leadership of response planning and implementation through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and 3RP country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt remains the primary key strategic direction of the 3RP. Throughout 2015, the 3RP coordination mechanism and structure was successful in fostering a joint approach between the governments and the international community in responding to the Syria crisis. The No Lost Generation has been an important initiative promoting regionally coherent programming for children, youth and adolescents.

With each year passing, the region continues to see growth in the numbers of Syrians, with the majority seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. By the end of 2015, the number of registered Syrian refugees in the 3RP countries had reached almost 4.6 million.

Nonetheless, with the intensified fighting across Syria during 2015, refugees continued to lose hope for a political solution to bring an end to the crisis. Europe witnessed an influx of more than half a million Syrian refugees arriving by sea during 2015, and the trends in early 2016 appear to suggest this will continue.

The Syria crisis can no longer be characterized and contained as a regional crisis. Among the main reasons for movements of Syrians from the region, including Syria, to Europe are the limited livelihood and education opportunities in Syria, as well as the challenges they face living in the region. Reductions in humanitarian assistance in 2015 due to funding shortfalls have also had an impact and was immediately felt by the refugee and host communities alike.

While there were generous pledges made for the 2016 plan at the London Conference this year, full funding of the 3RP and the early disbursement of those funds remains essential if further reductions in assistance are to be avoided.



Lebanon/UNHCR/Marc Hofer

Regional Achievements and Funding Overview

The initial 3RP 2015 regional inter-agency (UN and NGO) appeal of USD 4.53 billion was revised to USD 4.32 billion to reflect an update made to the Lebanon appeal during the course of the year. This Annual Report reflects funding and results received against this revised appeal total of USD 4.32 billion.

3RP partners thank the generous contributions from donors of USD 2.67 billion towards the inter-agency response under the 3RP in 2015. This represents an increase of USD 405 million compared to the 2014 final inter-agency funding level, confirming a strong endorsement of the 3RP concept.

Notwithstanding this increase in funding, due to the increased needs reflected in the 3RP, the overall response plan was only 62 per cent funded (the same percentage funding as in 2014), which led to gaps in assistance and response targets not being met.

There were also disparities across sectors and countries in the response.

Jordan and Lebanon were relatively better funded at over 60 per cent each, however the responses in Turkey (46 per cent), Iraq (42 per cent) and Egypt (31 per cent) were less well funded.

Regionally, the Livelihoods, Shelter and Basic Needs Sectors were all funded at less than 50 per cent of requirements and this shows the need to ensure attention on meeting the basic living needs of refugees so that they do not fall further into poverty.

Even for the better-funded sectors, funding was not received evenly over the course of the year - with large amounts of funding received in the final quarter of the year. This impacts on the ability of partners to plan and deliver activities across the full year, and highlights the need for the early disbursement of donations each year.

It should be noted that the funding levels outlined below reflect only contributions made by donors to UN and NGO partners, and does not include bilateral funding to host governments, loans or other funds falling outside of the 3RP tracking system.

These funding figures also do not reflect the contributions made by the host governments of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, which are bearing enormous financial and social costs of this refugee crisis.



Egypt/UNHCR/P. Costa Gomes

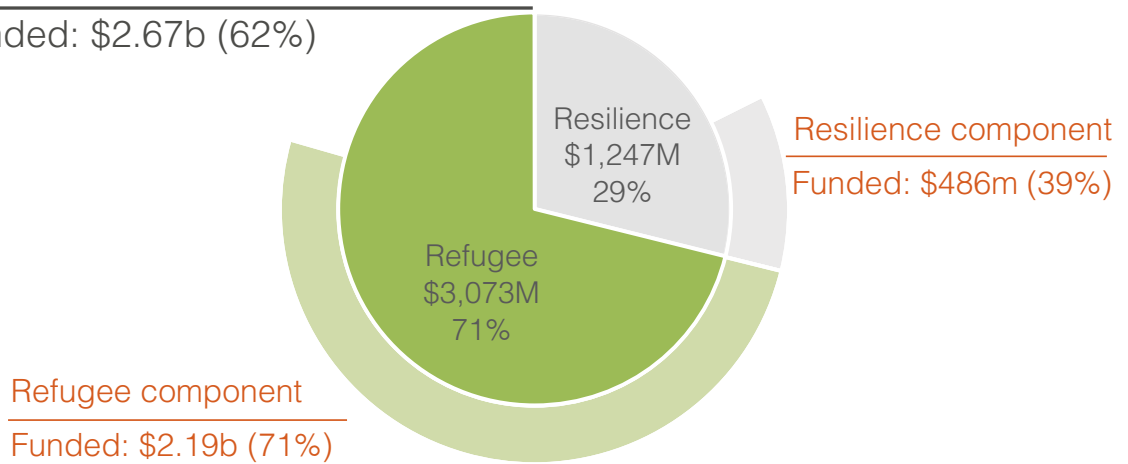
The following contributors during 2015 are gratefully acknowledged.



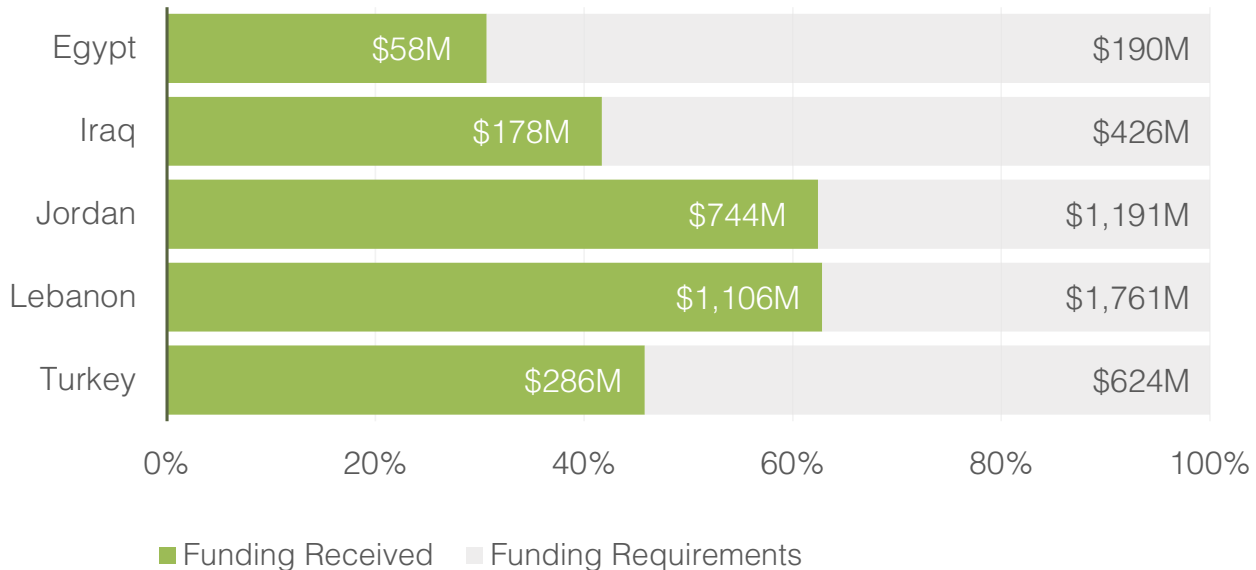
Inter-Agency Funding and Component Breakdown

Total Appeal: \$4.3b

Total Funded: \$2.67b (62%)



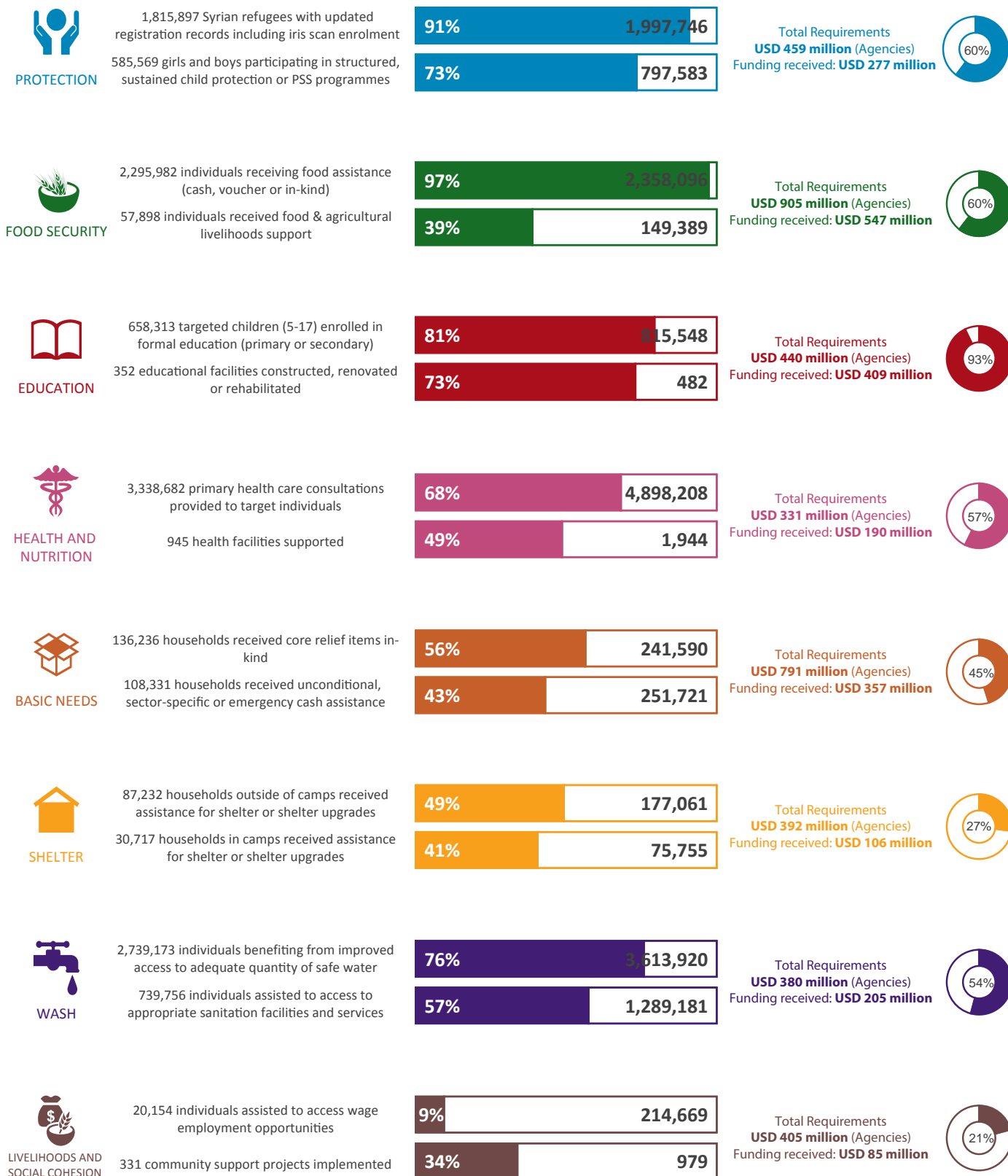
Inter-Agency Country Breakdown



Notes for funding tables:

- * All funding figures are in USD, as reported by 3RP partners.
- ** Total funding required and received includes regional requirements.
- *** Due to the LCRP revision, the initial total 3RP Appeal of USD 4.5b was revised to USD 4.3b.
- **** Refugee and Resilience breakdown includes estimates where funds have not been reported against a specific component.
- ***** All figures in this report relate to the UN & NGO Appeals in support of national plans. In Lebanon the total revised LCRP was USD 1.87b, in Jordan the JRP was USD 2.87b and in Egypt the total plan was USD 380m.

Selected Regional Indicators and Sector Funding



Refugee Component Analysis

The 3RP Refugee Component aims to address the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, settlements and local communities, as well as the most vulnerable members of impacted communities. Partners worked to strengthen community-based protection and responded with quick impact support for communal services in affected communities.

Progress made under the Refugee Component included that, in 2015, registration records of more than 1.8 million Syrian refugees were updated including iris scan enrolment, almost 2.3 million people were provided with food assistance (cash voucher and in-kind) and 658,000 children were enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary). Almost 36,000 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries, exceeding the 2015 target and showing the value of international responsibility-sharing.

Innovative practices and approaches were at heart of the humanitarian and resilience based response of the 3RP. Throughout the year, 3RP partners continued to explore and implement innovative initiatives and mechanisms to respond to the needs of the refugees, looking into not only the immediate needs but also the durability and sustainability of the approach.

The provision of in-kind assistance as well as unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance, on the basis of household profiling, formed a key component of the refugee strategy to mitigate the socio-economic vulnerability that may lead to negative coping mechanisms. A number of promising opportunities were identified as host governments expressed their willingness to examine new approaches that would increase livelihoods opportunities for Syrian refugees.

Throughout the region, 3RP partners worked with refugees and the communities hosting them to enhance community-based protection and to ensure the effective delivery of protection and assistance. Under the community outreach model, community leaders played an important role in identifying key protection concerns facing their populations, providing counselling and referring individuals at heightened risk, while the establishment

of community centres also played a significant role in promoting social cohesion.

Notwithstanding, the scale of needs remained immense during 2015 and funding did not keep pace with those needs. With the Refugee Component funded at 71 per cent of requirements, direct reductions in some humanitarian assistance for beneficiaries had to be made, and some investments in community infrastructure and other longer-term resilience-building activities were delayed or cancelled.

Across the region, overcrowding, limited access to safe water and sanitation and varying degrees of access to primary health care services means that vulnerable populations face the risk of communicable diseases. The education systems' capacity to address the needs of children and youth is under huge strain. There are almost 700,000 children out of school in the five 3RP host countries. Children represent around half of the affected population inside and outside Syria, and protection risks are mounting.

Refugees are exhausting their savings and resources and falling further into poverty. The vast majority of Syrian refugees, where economic data is available, have been found to be living below the respective national poverty lines. Host governments and communities in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt continue to bear the brunt of the political, economic, social and security spill-overs of the Syria conflict.

Meanwhile, the impact of the Syria crisis is now global. With the influx of Syrian refugees into Europe there is now more attention on the gravity of the crisis. There is a new impetus, and an opportunity to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict and to address the root causes of displacement.

Within the wider Syrian refugee crisis, Palestine refugees forced to flee Syria face a particularly perilous situation. An estimated 110,000 have fled Syria, including 42,000 to Lebanon and 16,000 to Jordan. These refugees often have irregular legal status and are at risk of refoulement or other protection risks.

Innovation is a common denominator in the approach and programmatic response across sectors.

Within the Resilience Development Forum at the Dead Sea, Jordan, in November 2015, a Resilience-building Innovation Marketplace showcased 56 project and programme innovations from 29 organizations and agencies, providing concrete examples of the resilience agenda and innovative approaches being deployed across the region.

As an example of synergy between humanitarian and development, the German Government's geological research group BGR is implementing three projects which highlight the innovative research, data collection, protection and management of ground water resources being carried out in Jordan and Lebanon. The crucial projects are based on geo-scientific studies, which provide essential data to build sustainable solutions for wastewater management and groundwater extraction.

WHO Turkey's program of retraining Syrian health care professionals to familiarize them with the Turkish Health Care system so that they can then treat Syrian patients is an excellent showcasing of the second core principle to prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations.

Resilience Component Analysis

The Resilience Component of the 3RP in 2015 represented 29 per cent of the UN/NGO appeal, amounting to USD 1.2 million. It was designed to develop durable solutions and address external aid dependency by building the resilience capacities of households, communities and national systems impacted by the crisis, and providing strategic, technical, and policy support to develop national responses.

The Resilience Component of the 3RP was 39 per cent funded in 2015. A central resilience sector - Livelihoods - remained critically underfunded in 2015 (21 per cent), which has weakened the capacity of households, both refugee and host community, to preserve vital assets and overcome poverty. The momentum generated by the London Conference towards more livelihoods investment is expected to reverse this negative trend.

Resilience is a programme approach that applies to both humanitarian and development interventions, with a sustainability purpose. This report includes examples of 3RP partners programming for resilience, with achievements that included support to national and local governments in aligning priorities with national development goals to better integrate humanitarian and development interventions. After one year of implementation, many 3RP interventions in both its “refugee” and “resilience” components have strong resilience-building features. The 3RP has also brought a series of new tools for resilience programming such as the Stress Index and the Resilience Lens. These tools were designed to ensure long term investment in local delivery system - the first responders required to cope with present as well as future shocks, resulting in increased focus on municipalities across the region.

In Lebanon, in the context of developing the capacities of municipalities to respond to the immediate challenges they are facing, opportunities are being seized to devise new mechanisms to bring technical assistance and coordination of line ministries to the sub-national level. Innovative models of community engagement focusing on the assessment of risks and resources have been adopted and modified by government agencies. In Jordan, opportunities for synergies between responses

to urgent municipal needs, creation of new livelihood options and developing more environmentally sustainable processes are being seized through integrated programming and inter-agency planning and implementation. Innovative models of integrated services have been scaled up, for example in the child protection, education and youth programmes undertaken under the No Lost Generation in line with the 3RP strategy.

The 3RP also created a policy space, the Resilience Development Forum (RDF), which in November 2015 brought together 500 stakeholders including senior representatives of Governments from 3RP countries, United Nations Agencies, donor countries, national and international NGOs, research institutions and private sector leaders to exchange experiences and discuss innovative ideas. The RDF created a broad consensus around a set of key recommendations contained in the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA) which is intended to complement and strengthen the ongoing national planning processes and continue leveraging development resources and partnerships for a more robust resilience response.

The DSRA was informed by country consultations across the sub-region, in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Syria, organized under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinators, in close collaboration with country counterparts. The country consultations convened between 50-100 stakeholders in each country, with participation from the government, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and NGOs. The consultations were designed to address bottlenecks and unresolved challenges, and concluded in recommendations to address future directions of response to the Syria crisis, as they pertain to individual affected countries.

The 3RP 2016-2017 Plan published in advance of the London Conference includes a section on operationalizing the resilience agenda, details the outcome of the RDF and five core principles of the DSRA, and outlines the evolution of the resilience response, with the establishment and application of the Resilience Lens and other tools designed to deepen the resilience response.

The FAO work with dairy farmers in the Bekaa Valley and Hermel-Akkar Uplands to support the recovery of the dairy sector and increase milk production, strengthen local cooperatives, generate local fodder production and improve the liaison between the Ministry of Agriculture and small dairy farmers reflects the third core principle of reinforce, but don't replace, local capacities.

WFP and UNHCR's partnership on developing the innovative registration process using iris scans provides refugees and local shop keepers with opportunities to access resources at the community level; addressing quite effectively the core principle of generating new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency.

And finally, many of the projects deliberately programme their activities to include both host community members and refugees in equal balance to safeguard social cohesion to jointly foster resilience and peaceful cooperation. These include projects implemented by DRC, ACTED, the Finnish Government and IRC.

Collaboration between the INGOs, UN Agencies and various governments for the Resilience-Building Marketplace showcased not only specific innovative projects, but also provided context and rich examples of how to move forward on the Resilience Agenda.

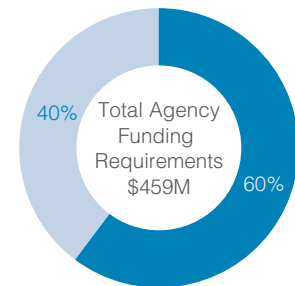
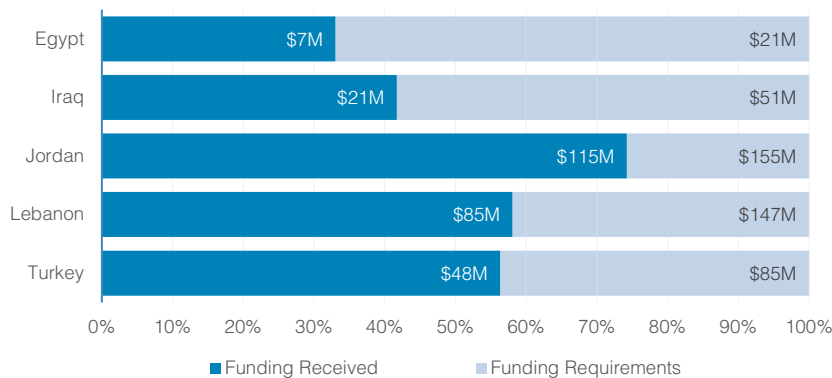
REGIONAL SECTOR OVERVIEWS





Protection

Funding



Analysis

In 2015, refugees from Syria faced a range of serious protection concerns, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child rights violations, difficulty acquiring legal status and documentation, limited access to services, and protection risks stemming from socio-economic vulnerability. Many refugees have already dealt with serious protection risks before arriving in the countries of asylum, including multiple instances of displacement.

In response to these challenges, 3RP partners including host governments, United Nations agencies, civil society partners and others, continued and expanded their efforts to jointly meet the protection needs of refugees and impacted communities. These efforts were through both informal networks and formal mechanisms such as the Protection Sector Working Group and Sub-Working Groups in each country. The response in 2015 focused on supporting national protection systems and strengthening specialized protection responses for those with specific needs, including child and elderly refugees and persons with disabilities. Protection partners also sought to increase the involvement of communities in protection initiatives, including activities to expand community outreach efforts, map community assets and needs, strengthen social cohesion, and improve two-way communication.

Refugees reported difficulties in obtaining or renewing legal residency status and associated documentation, which had a negative impact on their freedom of movement, sense of security and ability to access services. 3RP partners continued to advocate for protection-sensitive policies on the issue of legal residency in line with international standards, while also seeking to strengthen the provision of legal information, counselling and legal aid for refugees to address protection challenges related to residency and related documentation. Protection actors also expanded support and legal assistance to refugee families in obtaining marriage and birth certificates. Biometric registration helped to ensure the integrity of registration data necessary to verify age, family composition and specific needs, and to

ensure individuals are identified as being in need of international protection.

3RP partners continued to invest in national child protection systems, as well as support families and communities to better protect children. These efforts contributed to strengthening the specialized child protection and psychosocial support services needed to respond to the issues most affecting refugee children, including child labour, forced and early marriage and violence in homes and at schools. A range of activities targeted the needs of unaccompanied and separated children, such as strengthening capacity to complete best interest assessments and determinations, and formalizing procedures to identify appropriate alternative care arrangements and legal guardianship where necessary. In May, the first regional inter-agency child protection workshop for the Syria crisis was held to improve the integration and coherence of the child protection response and share good practices and tools, including in relation to the establishment of child-sensitive procedures. Close coordination with the education sector reinforced efforts to ensure schools are safe learning environments for all children and youth, and to improve school retention, educational opportunity and vocational training for adolescents to help deter child labour and early marriage.

Domestic violence, child marriage, and sexual violence, including rape, were the main forms of SGBV reported by refugees in 2015, and under-reporting remained a challenge. In response, increased efforts were made to reduce the risk of SGBV and to improve survivors' access to support including safe, confidential and quality referral mechanisms and services that are age- and gender-appropriate. In Jordan, 3RP partners have worked on finalized, reviewing and updating the National Framework for Family Protection. As part of the multi-level and multi-sectoral approach, 3RP partners emphasized the development of effective case management and the incorporation of health, psychosocial, protection and legal assistance interventions into the services available to survivors

and persons at risk of SGBV. In addition to Jordan and Lebanon, which already utilize the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) to enter and manage data on SGBV incidence and response, the system was also introduced in Iraq in 2015. In September, 3RP partners convened a regional workshop on addressing the needs of men and boys who are SGBV survivors. This was followed by a regional workshop in December with civil society, United Nations agencies, and host governments on the theme of Strengthening National Protection Systems to better address child protection and SGBV issues.

With many refugee families facing their fifth year of displacement, there remains a need for durable solutions. Resettlement remained the main durable solution available in 2015, and resettlement targets were exceeded for the year. The methodology for case review and selection prioritized refugees with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities.

Achievements



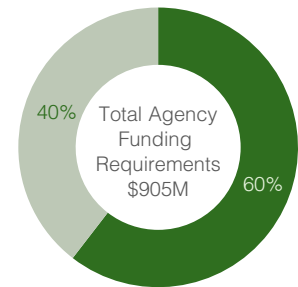
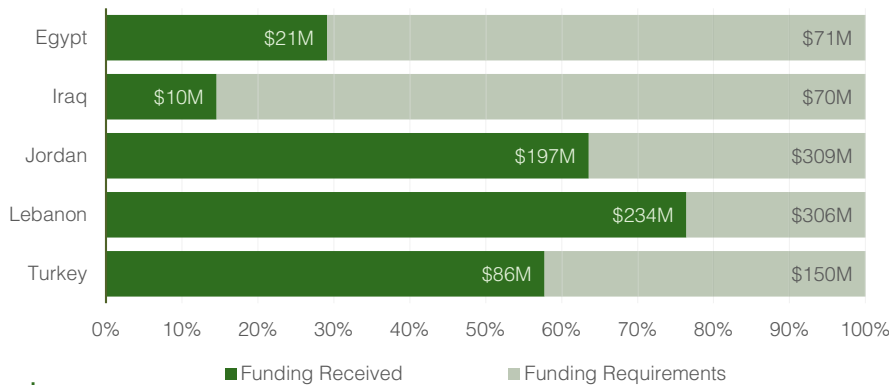
■ Achieved □ Target



Jordan/UNHCR

Food Security

Funding



Analysis

Five years into the Syria crisis, vulnerability levels among Syrian refugees, Palestine Refugees from Syria, and host communities are increasing. Though some governments in the region have taken steps toward providing Syrian refugees with work permits, the vast majority of refugees remain unable to work legally. At this stage in the crisis, many refugee households have exhausted all of their savings and assets. Food assistance thus remains a lifeline for refugee families across the region, particularly for vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly and the disabled.

In 2015, the Sector targeted over 2.3 million people for in-kind, cash and voucher assistance. Throughout the year, an average 2.2 million beneficiaries received food assistance each month, representing roughly 96 per cent of the plan. It is estimated that some 2.57 million people were reached with food assistance at some time during 2015. The majority of assistance was provided through cash and voucher programmes, either through paper vouchers or electronic pre-paid card. In addition, some 58,000 individuals received agricultural inputs and livelihoods support in the agricultural sector.

During 2015, Food Security and Livelihood assessments on refugees and host communities were conducted in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. 3RP partners developed a data management platform offering analytical services to sector partners. By generating new information (e.g. food security early warning products using remote sensing) the platform seeks to target those most in need, thus improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the response.

The Sector continued to develop innovative programming across the region. The cash-based transfer programme, for example, allows beneficiaries to spend their food entitlements across multiple shop visits, which is more discreet, less stigmatizing, and allows for greater flexibility and choice. In Iraq and Jordan, tiered assistance levels for families categorized as 'vulnerable' and 'extremely vulnerable' were introduced. Another recent innovation in the delivery of food assistance - successfully

piloted in Jordan - has been a system which allows beneficiaries to pay for their purchases through an iris scan.

Assessments in Jordanian and Lebanese communities hosting Syrian refugees highlighted the need for resilience-building of poor smallholder farmers to cope with challenges – including inflation, environmental degradation, climate change and land and water scarcity - that can affect their livelihood and food security.

The Sector has continued to support the resilience of agricultural livelihood systems through veterinary and livestock support, poultry raising, vegetable production, and the rehabilitation of infrastructure through cash-for-work programmes. An integrated community approach to food security and livelihood interventions was developed, seeking to benefit both Syrian refugees and host communities and reduce social tensions.

In Jordan, more sustainable agricultural practices and technologies were promoted to optimize agricultural production and consumption of nutritious food at household level. In addition to the provision of agricultural inputs, the Sector focused on nutrition education to improve household dietary diversity and micronutrient consumption. In Lebanon, the sector continued to support vulnerable livestock farmers with a national vaccination campaign, helped to create semi-intensive poultry units using the farmer field school approach, and provided food production kits aimed to improve nutritional intakes and income generation. Sector partners also supported the Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening the capacities of farmers to apply best irrigation practices and increase soil fertility. An irrigation service unit was established within the Dardara Farmer Cooperative Headquarter in Marjaayoun to manage the distribution of irrigation water between farmers and develop an irrigation schedule to help them maximise their yields and minimise water use for production purposes.

In Jordan, the Food Assistance for Assets and Food for Training activities were introduced, seeking to engage youth in labour

and training opportunities for host communities. School nutrition programmes in Jordan and Lebanon sought to increase and regularize attendance. In Lebanon, sector partners worked with the government's National Poverty Targeting programme to support vulnerable Lebanese families affected by the Syria crisis. Similarly, in Turkey, the FSS continued working with the government to strengthen national safety net programmes.

In 2015, the Food Security Sector received only 60 per cent of the required operational funding. As such, agencies were forced to reduce assistance levels to those in need. For example, since the start of 2015, refugees in the region received reduced levels of food assistance (approximately 30 per cent reductions in the transfer value). Following cuts in assistance, monitoring revealed that refugees' food insecurity rose sharply, and families increasingly resorted to negative coping strategies such as removing children from school and selling of household assets.

This is of particular concern in Lebanon where the proportion of food secure households fell from 25 per cent in 2014 to 11 per cent in 2015, and in Jordan where the proportion of food secure households fell from 52 per cent to 15 per cent in the same period. In Iraq, food insecurity for refugees was further compounded by the economic crisis, which has resulted in increased unemployment and reduced household incomes.

The increased demand for water and food continues to strain ecosystem services (land and water), exacerbating the existing structural limitations in the region's natural resource base. The surplus of Syrian labour is reducing local employment opportunities and wages, and creating social tensions. Supporting the capacity of some key economic sectors - such as construction or agriculture, especially in rural areas - would result in increased employment opportunities for impacted communities.

Achievements

2,295,982 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)



57,898 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support



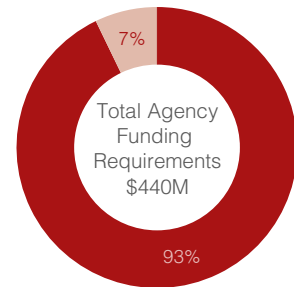
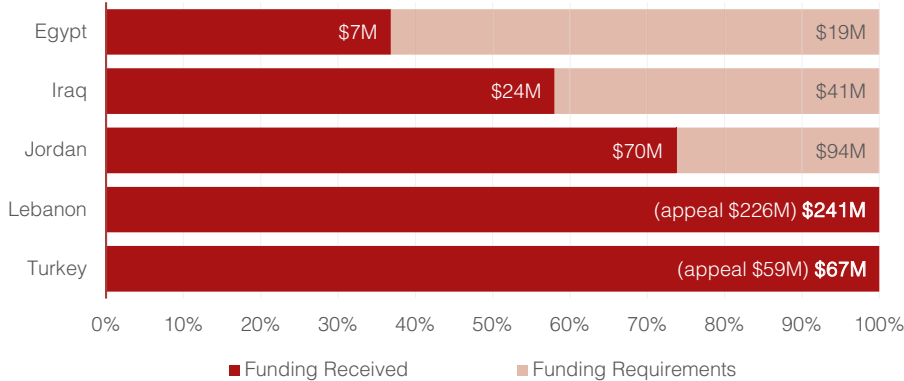
■ Achieved □ Target



Jordan/WFP/Faten Al Hindi

Education

Funding



Analysis

The 3RP education response strategy in 2015 has focused on scaling up equitable access to quality and relevant formal and non-formal education, while improving the quality of education services and strengthening education systems. These are also the objectives of the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative, which is informed by and integrated in the 3RP.

Host government leadership and Education Sector coordination have ensured increased access to education for refugee children and vulnerable children in host communities. For example, Turkey saw a significant shift of focus to refugees in host communities and 19 Provincial Action Plans (PAPs) are being developed to respond to the education needs of Syrian children in the communities with the highest refugee concentration. In Lebanon, within the 'Reaching All Children' with Education (RACE) strategy, the double shifts system has dramatically increased the absorption capacity of the public sector, making use of existing school infrastructure.

Some 658,000 children have been able to access formal education and 155,000 in non-formal education opportunities across the region in 2015. Increased availability of learning spaces in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt has been ensured through the construction, rehabilitation and equipment of 352 education facilities. Back to Learning campaigns were organized in the host countries and contributed to greater enrolment of refugee children. In Jordan, for example, it is estimated that the 'Learning for All' campaign contributed to a 10 per cent increase in the enrolment of Syrian refugees in public schools, while education interventions in Turkey have led to a 30 per cent increase in enrolment of Syrian refugee children in education.

Regionally, although the number of Syrian children enrolled in December 2015 has increased by 60 per cent for formal education and five times for non-formal education as compared to January 2015, the percentage of Syrian children out of school has remained at around 50 per cent - representing approximately 700,000 children - due to the continued influx of refugees.

For children who have been out of school for several years or who may not be able to access formal education, non-formal education constitutes a pathway or a relevant alternative to formal education. An Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) was rolled out in Lebanon in the second quarter of 2015. In Jordan, the Makani programme ('my space' in Arabic) was significantly scaled up in 2015 to reach all vulnerable out-of-school children, including children from host communities, with a package of informal education opportunities, psychosocial support, and life-skills training. Interactive e-learning through the use of tablets was also piloted in five Makani centres.

In Iraq, the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) agreed to a major policy shift to support non-formal education approaches, which will complement formal education and allow the flexibility needed by some refugee children to participate in education.

In Lebanon, efforts were also made to strengthen the public education system, through the rehabilitation of 72 schools, including equipment and implementation of safety and security measures and the upgrading of sanitation systems. With 31 additional staff provided to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, capacities are in place to continue the roll-out of the ambitious RACE strategy.

In 2015, 6,500 Palestine refugee children from Syria were supported with basic schooling by UNRWA in Lebanon and around 1,500 in Jordan.

Reports show low access rates to secondary, Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and tertiary education for Syrian refugee youth. To facilitate access to secondary education, 'Enhancing Access to Secondary Education and Quality Results for Youth Affected by the Syria Crisis' (EASE) was launched in 2015. The project aims to improve the quality of education by developing the capacities of education authorities and schools to accommodate more students and to provide quality education services in Jordan and Lebanon. Additionally,

an increased number of Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarships were provided in 2015 to support Syrian refugees continue their tertiary education.

Greater emphasis has been put on the quality of education in order to widen access and improve retention. School supplies and cash grants have been provided to around 730,000 children. Almost 14,000 teachers have received teacher professional development and support in the host countries, including more than 7,000 Syrian teachers in Turkey who were trained on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and psychosocial support. In Turkey, a regulatory framework was developed to provide Syrian volunteer teachers with standardised incentives through the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Turkish Post Office (PTT). The programme has significantly scaled up in 2015, from reaching under 3,000 teachers at the beginning of the year to over 8,700 in December 2015. In Iraq, as an interim measure, 300 refugee teachers were paid incentives to ensure their retention, as the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) continues to experience cash flow challenges.

The system strengthening component of the education response was also reinforced in 2015. In Lebanon, a Programme Management Unit (PMU) within the MEHE was established to provide a coordinated and effective framework for education interventions and quality assurance. In Egypt, education partners have worked to improve the institutional capacity of public schools to receive Syrian refugees and strengthened capacity at pre-school level through 50 community-based kindergartens. An Open Education Management Information System (EMIS) including refugee students' data was operationalized in Jordan for the first time in 2015, and in Iraq education partners have been working with the MoE on the first strategy for refugee education in the KR-I.

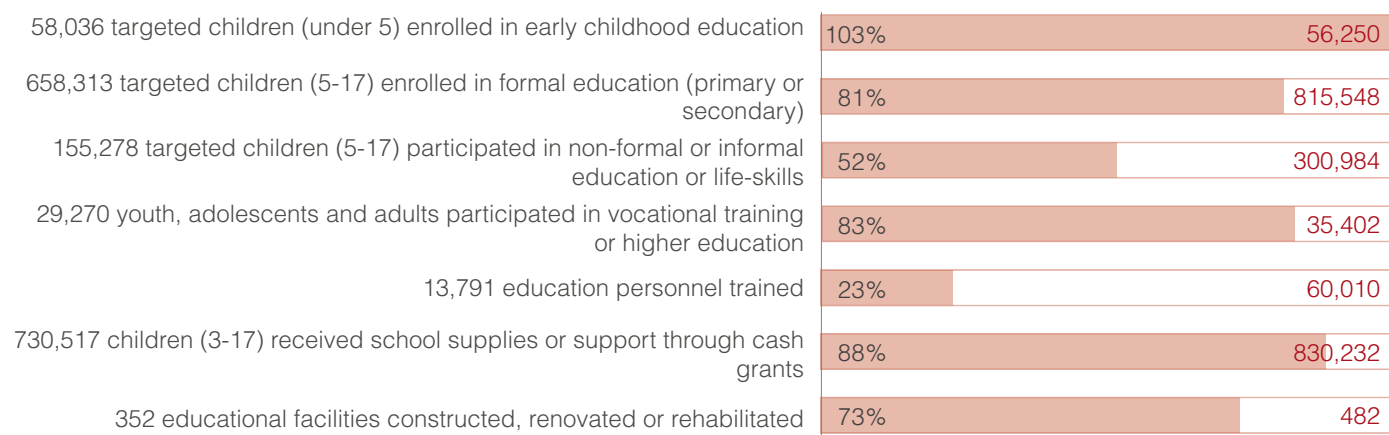
Although the NLG has galvanized support to education, making it the best funded sector in the 3RP by the end of 2015, almost half of the funding was received in the last two months of the year. Lack of funding hampered programmes' progress in Iraq and in Jordan it hindered the scale up of NFE programmes and the Ma'an campaign against violence in schools. To implement the asks and strategic shifts put forward in the London Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper will require a significant increase in predictable and multi-year funding and support to the education sector in coming years.

No Lost Generation: Empowering Children and Youth Affected by the Syria Crisis

Recognizing that millions of boys, girls and youth affected by this conflict are facing ongoing risks of violence, deprivation, and uncertainty, the No Lost Generation initiative has been a powerful call to donors, governments and humanitarian actors to secure safe, equitable, quality education for all children, sustain investment in child protection services through community-based system strengthening interventions, and give adolescents and youth the opportunity to meaningfully engage in their communities and the humanitarian response, including access to livelihoods opportunities.

No Lost Generation is a framework embedded in the existing humanitarian planning processes for Syria and the refugee hosting countries covered by the 3RP, whilst remaining flexible to respond to changing dynamics of the situation on the ground. 2016 will see the NLG initiative strengthen further, through a broadened partnership, increased efforts to step up scale and quality of services delivered, strengthened collective advocacy, and promotion of integrated programming approaches.

Achievements

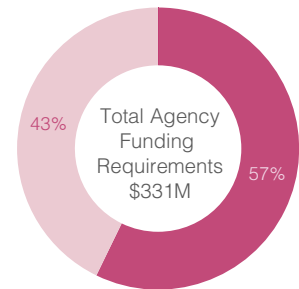
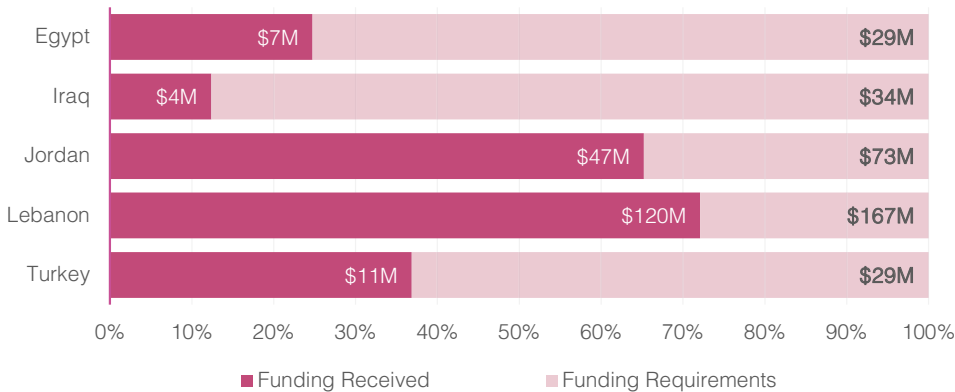


■ Achieved □ Target



Health and Nutrition

Funding



Analysis

Throughout 2015, significant demand for health services across the region by refugees and vulnerable host community members continued to place enormous strain on public health infrastructure. Priority needs included mental health care, reproductive, maternal and child health services (including immunization), communicable disease surveillance, care for non-communicable diseases (NCD), environmental health services, and care for trauma and burn injuries. There also remain cost barriers for vulnerable populations to access some health services. Trauma and surgical care continued to be a priority for the refugee population, with existing services overstretched.

Mental health care and psychosocial support for refugees remained a priority. An assessment in Turkey revealed widespread mental health and psychosocial problems among refugees, while Jordan was the first of six countries to implement the WHO global Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP). 3RP partners continued to work to ensure SGBV survivors benefit from culturally appropriate multi-sectoral services, including psychosocial support and health care that is accessible and affordable.

Acute malnutrition remained a public health problem in refugee children under the age of five and in women of reproductive age. Additional problems included low use of antenatal care and high rates of caesarean sections, child diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, and micronutrient deficiencies.

With the majority of refugees living outside of camp settings, both refugees and host communities were at increased risk of infectious diseases due to overcrowded living conditions, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and varying degrees of access to primary health care services. Outbreaks of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in Jordan, cholera in Iraq and hepatitis A and measles in Lebanon were a major concern, highlighting the need for improved detection and response capacities for public health threats.

Health partners trained front-line staff on detection and rapid response to outbreaks and public health threats. Early Warning Alert and Response Systems (EWARS) for communicable diseases were strengthened. In Jordan, new online/mobile technology for routine public health surveillance was rolled out in 85 per cent of all Ministry of Health health facilities. In Lebanon the EWARS was expanded to more than 500 PHC centres, 500 public schools, and 143 hospitals across the country.

In a multi-partner approach, with the vaccination of more than 21.6 million children under the age of five in the 3RP countries, the Middle East polio outbreak was successfully closed in October 2015. 3RP partners have also reinforced the Expanded Programme of Immunisation to reinforce routine immunisation services.

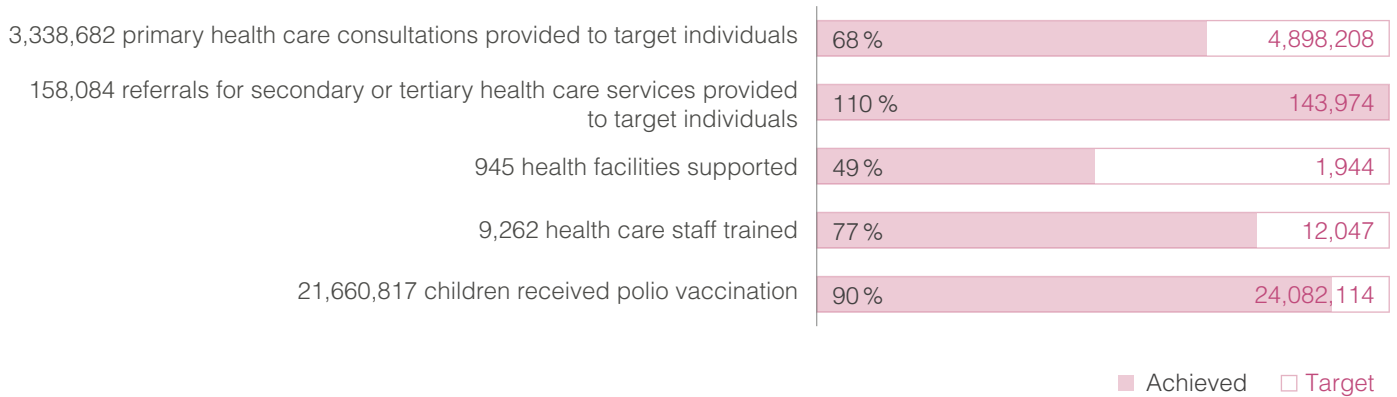
The management of NCDs remained a major challenge, with nearly 40 per cent of adult refugees in Jordan requiring treatment for diseases such as hypertension or diabetes, and 78 per cent of households in Egypt and 50 per cent of households in Lebanon reporting a family member suffering from a chronic disease. A high prevalence of cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes among the refugee population, as well as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, created further significant challenges.

3RP health partners continued to ensure access to quality and equitable health care for refugee and host populations, both through direct interventions and through a resilience-building of national systems and capacities. Sixty-eight per cent of planned primary health care consultations in Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt were implemented by the end of the year. Primary health care services were provided to Palestine refugees from Syria and financial support for secondary and tertiary care was also provided, through 3RP funding.

Multi-sectoral health approaches have been central to building resilience within the 3RP response. Key enablers of resilience included sustaining key infrastructure (electricity, water,

transport, etc.), engaging government institutions, financing, workforce and access.

Achievements



3RP Partners Help Semira Recover From Burn Injuries

Semira is like most other four year olds. She likes to play and dress up. Two years ago, fighting erupted in Semira's small village in Aleppo province of Syria. Taking only what they could carry, Semira and her parents fled to Turkey. Semira now lives with her father, mother, sister, grandmother, uncle, and a baby cousin in just two small rooms. The local Turkish neighbours have been very welcoming, but language continues to be a barrier for the family. However, Semira has still made many local friends.

Last year, an unfortunate household accident scalded Semira, and she was badly burned all over her torso. When she woke up the next morning in the clinic, Semira begged to look in the mirror. "She just starting crying and crying," remembers her mother. "I was so frightened for her." Even at the young age of four, Semira is very conscious of how she looks.

Following initial treatment, Semira was still in urgent need of a special garment to prevent scarring. However, the family had no money to pay for the costly garment, which is not covered by the basic health scheme that Turkey generously provides for all Syrians.

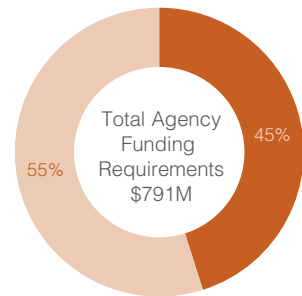
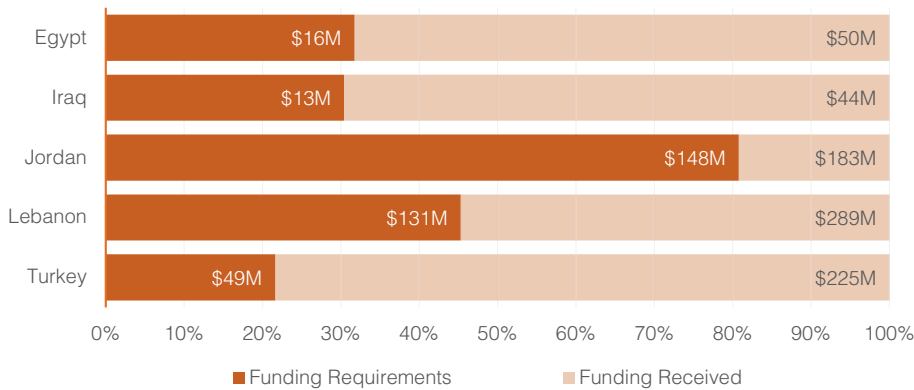
3RP partners quickly responded and provided the little girl with the doctor-prescribed silicon pressure garment. Four months after receiving the garment, Semira's family already noticed its benefits, both physically and mentally.



Turkey/IOM/Abby Dwommoh

Basic Needs

Funding



Analysis

The changes in the demand for basic services due to the presence of refugees have burdened local and national systems and threatened development gains. Pressures on the job market and service delivery represent situations of hardship for all. Syrian refugees living in urban locations have settled in communities affected by these conditions, and disproportionately suffer more and more from limited employment, service delivery and economic self-reliance.

Assessments show that economic vulnerabilities continued to rise for Syrian refugees in 2015. In Jordan, 86 per cent of Syrian refugees out of camps are living below the Jordanian poverty line, while in Lebanon 70 per cent of refugee households are below the poverty line, up from 50 per cent in 2014. Preliminary results of a socio-economic assessment in Egypt show that over 80 per cent of refugees assessed are in situations of severe or high vulnerability.

In 2015, the Basic Needs Sector moved further away from traditional approaches to humanitarian assistance towards a more contemporary, systematic and market-based approach to self-reliance wherever possible. A key example of this has been cash-based programming, which has supported self-sufficiency, while also promoting synergies between the agencies. More than 108,000 households - some half a million individuals - were reached with unconditional, sector-specific, or emergency cash assistance.

The use of new technology has been seen in money transfers through mobile phones. These cash-based interventions provide a more dignified approach in assisting affected populations, empowering refugees to determine their own needs and the best way of meeting them. In several countries, inter-agency cash assistance schemes, mostly unconditional, were implemented with different 'pockets' of cash such as child grants. These cash assistance programmes also promote peaceful co-existence

with host communities, as the interventions directly benefit local economies.

More than 136,000 households (over 680,000 individuals) also benefited from core relief items distributed in-kind.

Had further funding been secured for the Sector in 2015, the number of families reached with assistance to meet their basic needs could have been far greater. More significantly, the transition to a medium and long-term strategy would have enabled an increase in the resilience of the population by strengthening the support to national institutions in the delivery of services and assistance.

These programmes when fully funded have the ability to improve co-existence between refugees and members of impacted communities, demonstrating that refugees can contribute to the improvement of the social and economic status of the societies hosting them.

Thanks to significant funding contributions in late 2015, partners were able to expand planned activities and provide enhanced winterization assistance to over half a million households across the region which included giving in-kind donations of winter items from radiators and high thermal blankets to providing cash-voucher for fuel for the winter months.

It should also be noted that the distribution of core relief items, cash-based interventions, and the delivery of basic services cannot be achieved by one intervention. The recurring nature of the needs in this sector underlines the importance of continued efforts towards resilience to ensure the survival of the most vulnerable families and stabilize population movements.

Achievements

136,236 households received core relief items in-kind	56%	241,590
108,331 households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance	43%	251,721
515,115 households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance	167%	309,281

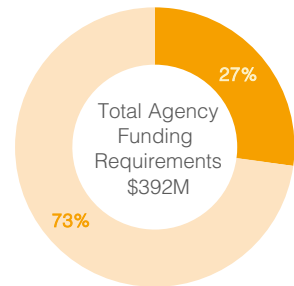
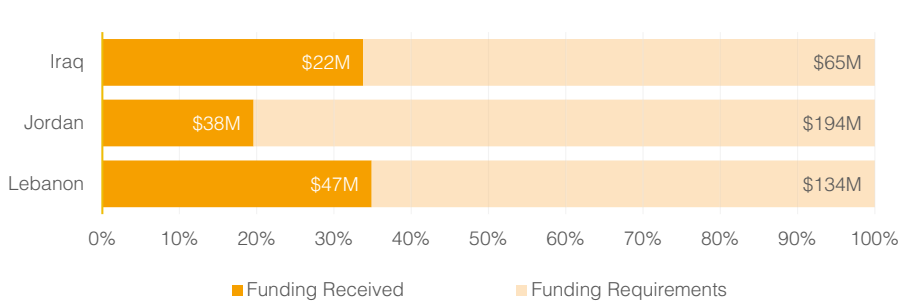
■ Achieved □ Target



Iraq/UNHCR

Shelter

Funding



Analysis

Since the start of the crisis, the rising demand and the inadequate supply of affordable residential units have caused an increase in rent, exploitative sub-division of existing units, conversion of outbuildings into rental accommodation and construction by individuals at a limited scale. With depleted resources and economic crisis being experienced across the region, vulnerable refugees living outside the camps in 2015 have continued to face a range of challenges including difficulties in paying for rent. This, combined with the absence of rental contracts or agreements in many cases, has increased the vulnerability of refugees to possible evictions from their homes.

Overall, it is estimated that more than half of all refugees live in sub-standard shelters, including nearly 300,000 refugees in 1,800 informal settlements in Lebanon and Jordan. Challenges in such sub-standard accommodation include tenure, privacy, over-crowding, and risks of sexual exploitation. These pressures especially affect lower income housing areas, as well as host communities and the wider housing market.

In Lebanon, in order to address the unfolding shelter crisis, municipalities were supported in the rehabilitation of substandard buildings to enable Syrian refugees to have access to decent and affordable accommodation. As a result, 6,764 shelters were rehabilitated to accommodate more than 33,000 persons and 3,000 Lebanese homeowners benefited from comprehensive rehabilitations of their apartments, contributing to inject an estimated sum of USD 67.5 million into the local economy of these municipalities. During November and December, 3RP partners distributed large amounts of materials in informal settlements in Lebanon while ensuring that the makeshift shelters are able to resist the harsh weather conditions during the winter season.

In Jordan an Affordable Housing Demand Survey was conducted which resulted in a national affordable housing design competition and secured interest from developers to produce demonstration units. The Jordanian Ministry of Public Works

and Housing has adopted a new private sector engagement strategy to ensure the sustainability and resilience of shelter programmes in the country. The new strategy aims to support the humanitarian and development needs in the sector. An inter-agency Shelter and Settlement Strategy was developed to help promote a resilience-orientated approach to meet the increased needs from the Syria crisis. The Shelter Task Force members developed guidelines for activities in urban and rural settings that covered conditional cash-for-rent, sub-standard shelter upgrades, the increase of housing units and the awareness on tenant rights and rental obligations.

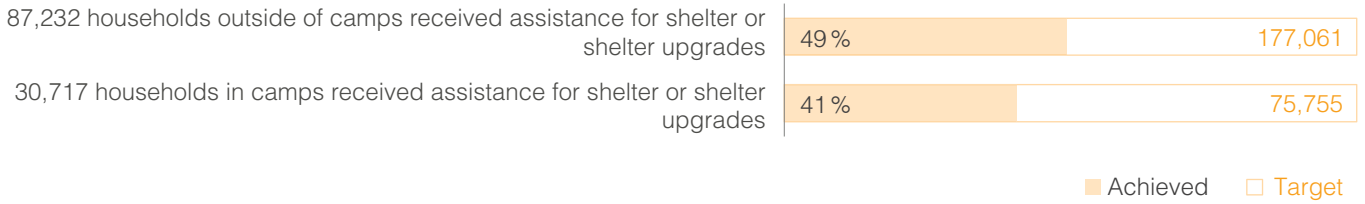
In Iraq, refugee families living outside of the camps benefitted from shelter support through repairs and upgrades to doors, windows, roofs, kitchens and sanitation facilities. This improved the living conditions of the refugees as well as enhanced their protection as it provided, for instance, privacy which is especially important for women and girls. Local labourers and local materials were used.

In total, 87,232 households received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades outside of camps across the region.

For those refugees living in camp settings in Jordan and Iraq, over 37,700 families, including new arrivals, had received shelter or shelter upgrades such as individual kitchens, while the repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, drains, fences, electrical connections and public buildings continued in all refugee camps.

Due to the shortage in Shelter Sector funding in 2015, the planned full transition from emergency shelters (ie: tents) to more durable upgraded shelter solutions was not fully carried out. For refugees living outside of the camp settings, there is a major gap in the demand and supply sides of affordable housing available for rent. A rapid response from the public and private sector is needed to help close this gap.

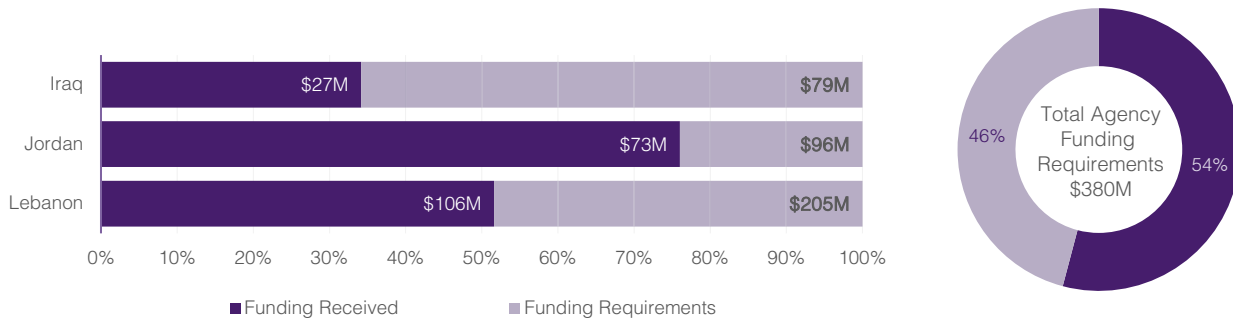
Achievements



Lebanon/UNHCR/Andrew McConnell



Funding



Analysis

In line with the 3RP WASH response plan for 2015, the WASH sectors in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon have focused on sustaining water and sanitation services, providing hygiene items in the Syrian refugee camps and poor communities hosting high proportion of Syrians, and scaling up long term WASH solutions.

In Iraq, the caseload represented by the Syrian refugees in need of WASH humanitarian assistance was stable in 2015 (134,000 people). While access to improved water points has increased for around three quarters of refugees in camps following the construction/rehabilitation of piped networks on premises, other WASH areas such as sanitation, solid waste management and safe final treatment of waste water remained key challenges. The high cost of upgrading services and desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive.

An emphasis remained on hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items due to the risk of diseases such as cholera, as well as scabies and lice. Other key interventions have been drain clearing and flooding mitigation. Some 41 WASH partners are collaborating in the response and reporting.

In refugee camps in Jordan, the shift to long-term solutions - piped water supply to premises, household toilets or toilets shared by small groups, on-site treatment of liquid waste in wastewater treatment plant, and collection of solid waste - continued in 2015 and will be completed in 2016. In host communities where the tension regarding access to water is high, such as in Mafraq governorate where the influx of refugees has more than doubled the population, WASH partners rehabilitated and upgraded water and sanitation systems for more than half a million people.

The Government of Jordan has accelerated the construction and upgrading of water supply systems through direct financial

grants and loans by the international community. The main challenges faced by the 15 partners in the WASH working group is the scarcity of water combined with water losses from the network that can reach 60 per cent in some areas. As a result of these constraints, in some locations water is available in the municipal system only once or twice a week.

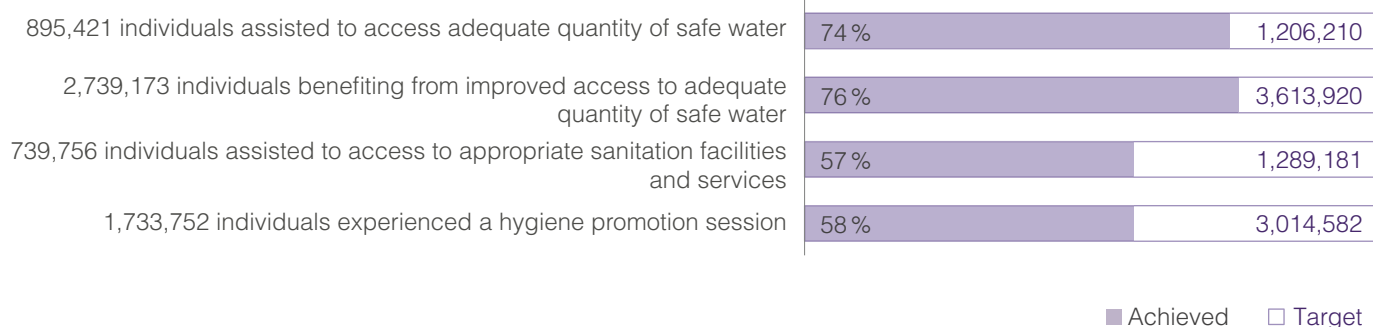
The issue of water scarcity is protracted across the region, and WASH partners are working with the host governments to develop operational strategies.

In Lebanon, 48 WASH partners have been collaborating with authorities to provide technical support and equipment to water service providers to reach more than two million affected people. Partners also supported municipalities to sustain minimum solid and liquid waste management services, and to provide a package of WASH interventions for more than 700 tented refugee settlements.

The constraints faced by the sector are huge: difficulties to provide cost effective, environmentally friendly and durable solutions in informal settlements; balancing the humanitarian with the stabilization response whilst considering development needs and ensuring emergency preparedness/response; responding amidst security concerns including evictions; and the incomplete legislative framework to provide appropriate levels of support.

In Turkey, where there is no formal WASH Sector appealing under the 3RP, the main actors providing WASH assistance in camps continue to be the Turkish Government and the Turkish Red Crescent.

Achievements

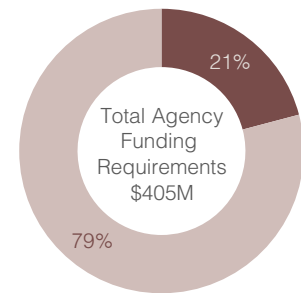
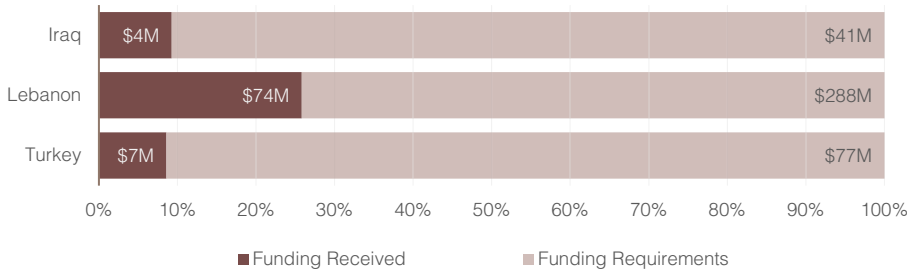


Jordan/UNICEF/C. Herwig



Livelihoods & Social Cohesion

Funding



Analysis

The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion¹ sector aims at: (i) stabilizing livelihoods through income generation and emergency job creation for host community members and refugees; and, (ii) supporting local economic revitalization for strengthening absorptive capacity of host communities. In spite of its strategic importance in the search for durable solutions for refugees and host communities, the sector remains the most underfunded of all sectors, reaching only 21 per cent of the USD 405 million required. When assessing results against the established regional indicators, limited progress was made in the number of individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities although progress against the indicators on community support projects and training and skills development was in line with expectations given the funding received.

Interventions across the sector contribute directly and indirectly to social cohesion by addressing causes of potential tensions in host communities, such as competition for livelihoods. Emergency employment infrastructure projects also improve municipal services thereby (re-)establishing trust in local and national government. Stabilizing livelihoods for host community members and refugees is central to addressing aid-dependency. The initiatives to reinforce mid- to long-term sustainable employment and livelihoods opportunities, including the promotion of SMEs and demand-driven vocational training, are equally important to strengthen resilience.

Innovative tools for livelihoods and social cohesion have been tested in Lebanon and Jordan through the Map of Risk and Resources (MRR). MRR is a conflict sensitive needs assessment methodology implemented to allow municipalities to identify their own risks, needs and resources, and possible responses to solve them. Similarly, the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) and the work of the Jordan Response Plan Taskforce established a focus on the most vulnerable municipalities, and the most vulnerable unemployed youth living in these municipalities.

Programmatic approaches are shifting from short-term emergency actions to longer-term approaches, as exemplified below.

Joint vocational training for Syrian refugees and host community members for social cohesion: newly launched Vocational Training and Education Centres in Gaziantep, Turkey, provide industrial and service sector training based upon assessed labour market demands to both populations. The two centres will deliver vocational training to 1,200 Syrian refugees in the service sector, and 600 refugees in the industrial sector during the period of the 12 month project. In addition, 3,000 refugees will receive Life skills to help them adapt to living in Turkey.

Linking cash for work to saving schemes and entrepreneurship: in Jordan UNDP applied the 3x6 Approach where an emergency employment phase is followed by an entrepreneurship development phase, where the participants undergo business skill training and submit a business plan, which is financed by multiplying savings generated in the emergency employment phase. This is followed by a sustainability phase, where the project provides advisory services (accounting, legal, marketing, etc.), as well as market development (value chain development, etc.) in order to ensure the sustainability of established microbusinesses. The 3x6 approach has achieved successful results and high acceptance among local communities and governmental partners. Furthermore, in Iraq, a greenhouse project in three Syrian refugee camps was launched with the aim of providing income opportunities for Syrian refugees in camps and developing the value chain of the greenhouse agricultural products. This can also lead to the development of self-financing schemes for businesses in refugee camps.

Linking short-term job creation to longer term economic benefits: ILO Jordan has placed its small-scale employment-

¹ In Lebanon, these sectors are separate, with Social Stability having 40 active partners and Livelihoods 26 partners. In Jordan, activities are carried out under the Food Security Sector.

intensive infrastructure programme (EIIP) designed to respond to emergency job creation needs in the context of a longer term Value Chain/ Local Economic Development approach in the northern governorates of Irbid and Mafrq. The intervention creates immediate employment and stimulates the use of local resources (labour, raw materials, contractors, local systems) whilst securing long-term asset value augmentation and opening further economic opportunities.

In Lebanon, 220 of the 251 most vulnerable cadasters have received support to preserve stability, decrease tensions and relieve resource pressure in 2015. Partners have set up 41 new dispute resolution and conflict mitigation mechanisms, engaging over 1,250 change agents, and implemented 188 cultural, civic, and recreational initiatives involving nearly 5,000 youth to promote tolerance and active community engagement. These community mobilization activities aim at bridging gaps and increasing trust across groups but also between local institutions and their constituents. Further, 158 community and municipal support projects were implemented to alleviate resource pressure and competition, based on a participatory planning process led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and municipalities.



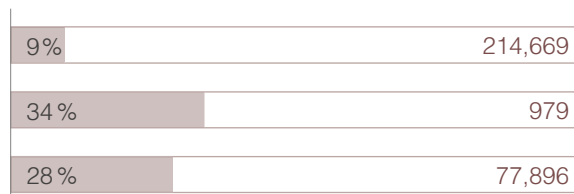
Jordan/UNDP

Achievements

20,154 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

331 community support projects implemented

21,983 people trained or provided with marketable skills and services



■ Achieved □ Target

Livelihoods project making a better life for the poor

Before joining the 3x6 project, “I was a wife in the house.” Jihad pauses, and the woman sitting beside her nods in agreement: “I stayed in the house – I didn’t know anyone.” The two women are part of the twelve-person team that designed and now runs the “Together for a Better Life for the Poor” initiative in what is the first phase of UNDP Jordan’s Host Communities 3x6 Project.

The program, which aims to help local Jordanian host communities overcome the challenges created by growing Syrian refugee populations, begins by training beneficiaries to identify the wants and needs of their communities and then helping them to develop initiatives in response. Throughout the first phase of the program, teams of beneficiaries bring these projects to fruition, strengthening their local community before receiving training to develop individual business plans and ultimately establishing their own micro-businesses in the next two phases.

The Emergency Employment project through the 3x6 approach in Jordan had reached more than 700 young men and women, who were selected in partnership with the National Aid Fund, Jordan’s national social protection scheme, in order to reach out to the most vulnerable households. About 50 community initiatives to improve community infrastructure and strengthen basic service delivery were conducted through the cash for work modality. Each month 50 per cent of beneficiaries’ incentives of JD 208 was saved, which built up the seed for the start-up capital necessary to establish microbusinesses. Towards the end of Phase I, the participants were trained to establish and run their own microbusinesses. About 50 per cent of the participants have moved to Phase II have had their savings multiplied to receive JD 2,000 in funds to start-up microbusinesses. UNDP continues to follow up and provide mentoring support to ensure smooth start-up and sustainability of their businesses.

The participants and community members’ testimonials proved transformative changes in terms of women’s participation in community work and youth’s engagement in labour intensive work as they became productive and active members of the households and societies. The assessment also indicates that the participants’ sense of belonging and community ties have become stronger, which are key for social cohesion.

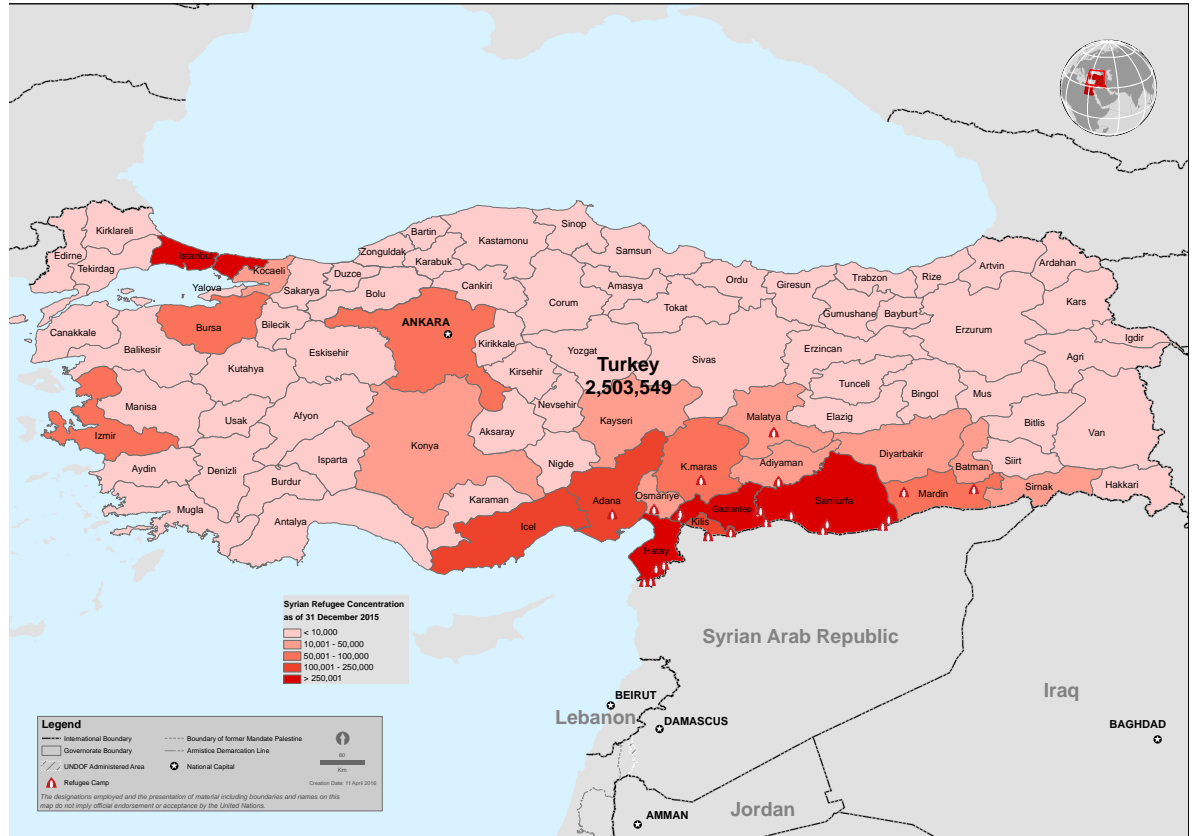
COUNTRY OVERVIEWS



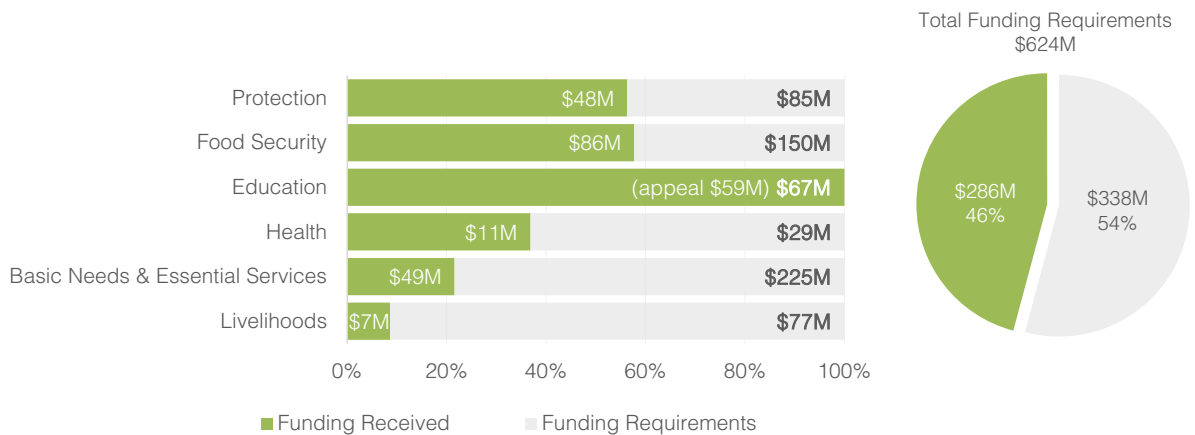


Country Overviews

Refugee Population Distribution



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



*Total Funding received includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector

YEAR IN REVIEW

As of 31 December 2015, the Government of Turkey registered over 2.5 million Syrians in the country, out of whom some 950,000 were registered in 2015 alone. In addition to the Syrians, Turkey is also hosting over 250,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries and has an increasing number of people transiting through its borders to European countries. These complex population movements posed significant challenges to Turkey in receiving, protecting and delivering services to people in need.

Despite the enormous strain on its resources to cope with the crisis, Turkey continued to advance the implementation of the Temporary Protection (TP) regime. The Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) launched its registration database GOC-NET in May, with significant technical and financial support from 3RP partners, introducing a streamlined national registration for all foreigners, including refugees and asylum-seekers. In addition, the much anticipated secondary regulation on the labour market will allow all Syrians to access formal employment.

With a solid rights-based asylum framework, functioning national structures for protection, education, social security, employment, and a vibrant private sector, Turkey offers a potential “phase-out” prospect for 3RP partners in the longer term by bridging humanitarian responses with resilience interventions to strengthen national capacities and build up the self-reliance of Syrian refugees.

In 2015, 3RP partners strengthened coordination mechanisms with government and non-government partners, and sector working groups were created or expanded at both Ankara and field levels. In 2015, government coordination mechanisms were shifted from being heavily field-based in the southeast to Ankara, as the presence of Syrians spans across the entire country. The 3RP coordination structures also echoed this strategic shift.

As nearly 90 per cent of Syrian families are dispersed in host communities throughout the country, 3RP partners focused on outreach and assistance to vulnerable Syrians in the community, while continuing to support the refugee camps with basic infrastructure and food/non-food items.

The Protection Sector provided technical and material support to the Government of Turkey for a protection-sensitive registration system to ensure those most at-risk are systematically identified and that their needs are addressed with targeted referrals and follow-up interventions. The sector funded 11 community centres, and

trained nearly 7,000 key stakeholders, including government, UN and NGO staff, to promote knowledge learning on international protection principles and national asylum laws and regulations, share expertise and best practices on community-based protection, and ensure consistent policy application and service delivery to Syrians. The sector assisted 56,000 children through child friendly spaces and specialized service. Information campaigns were organised targeting specific protection issues such as sexual and gender based violence and early marriage. In close cooperation with Turkish authorities, over 8,000 Syrians were submitted for resettlement consideration.

The Food Security Sector assisted 284,039 Syrians in refugee camps and in host communities, mainly in southeast Turkey. Indications showed that there was an acceptable level of food security among the Syrian refugees in camps. However 30 per cent of Syrians living in the community are food insecure while the majority (66 per cent) are vulnerable to food insecurity. During the year, Sector actors strengthened coordination efforts to avoid duplication of assistance.

Significant progress was made in the Education Sector in both increasing access to educational services and enhancing educational quality. As of December 2015, some 278,890 children were enrolled in formal education programmes, reflecting a 30 per cent increase from the end of the previous school year. Stationery kits and school supplies were distributed to over 284,000 children both inside and outside of camps. By the end of the year, 8,700 volunteer teachers were receiving regular incentives, and in September the Ministry of National Education agreed to increase the rate of the incentives. Additional educational places were created through the construction of seven schools and the renovation of 201 schools. Regular subsidised transportation was provided to 10,292 students.



Turkey/UNHCR/ Emrah Gurel

Access to higher education also increased with 82 scholarships for university study awarded, and a further 1,600 scholarships were provided for accredited Turkish language programmes to high school graduates for access to Turkish universities.

In the Health Sector, partners provided medical equipment that could benefit 85,000 people, and distributed hygiene/dignity/reproductive health kits to over 250,000 people. Information campaigns were organised on various public health issues, including diabetes, hypertension, acute water diarrhoea, reproductive health/safe motherhood and others. Over 600 Syrian and Turkish health professionals were trained on mental health and psychosocial support, vaccination, epidemiology, emergency management and adaptation to the Turkish health system. Over 15,000 Syrians received transportation and interpretation assistance in accessing health facilities.

The Basic Needs Sector provided assistance through in-kind and cash vouchers to cover the needs for shelter, domestic items and sanitation, reaching some 580,000 beneficiaries in camps and in host communities. In addition, winterization support has been planned for all refugees in camps, and over 60,000 families in the community. 3RP partners also provided support to the Government in maintaining appropriate shelter and sanitation conditions in the camps, and through municipalities in urban areas.

The main challenge for 3RP partners in Livelihoods Sector was the pending secondary regulation on the access to formal employment. In anticipation of this legislative development, sector partners are actively coordinating with the private sector to map out the needs of the Turkish labour market and the skills of the refugee community. The Livelihoods Sector also provided training on Turkish language, basic life-skills and vocational trainings through community centres, benefiting nearly 9,000 vulnerable males and females from refugee and Turkish host communities in southeast provinces and Istanbul.

Although Turkey received an increased level of contributions in 2015, the gaps between the needs and resources available have been growing due to the continued arrivals and the increased destitution of refugees after five years of displacement.

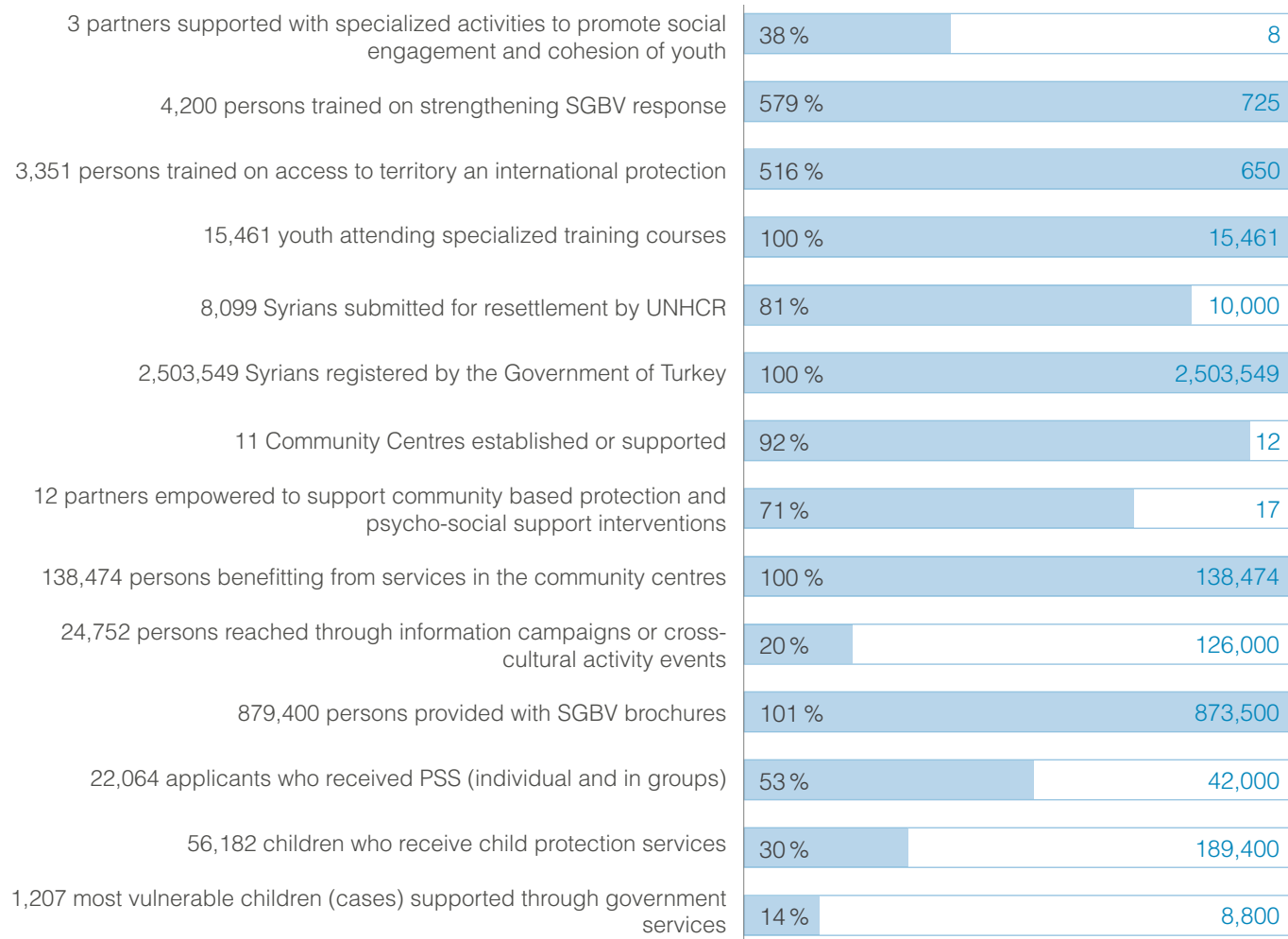
As a result of the insufficient funding, protection outreach was not sufficiently undertaken, while community centres, an effective tool for community-based protection, were not able to expand as planned. The Food Security Sector was only able to reach half of the targeted population. Food assistance in nine camps was handed over to the Government. Cash based interventions, a preferred modality of assistance delivery by several sectors to cover the needs of most vulnerable refugees in the host communities, was carried out on a limited scale. The Livelihoods Sector was able to carry out only 14 per cent of the planned activities.



Turkey/WFP/Berna Cetin

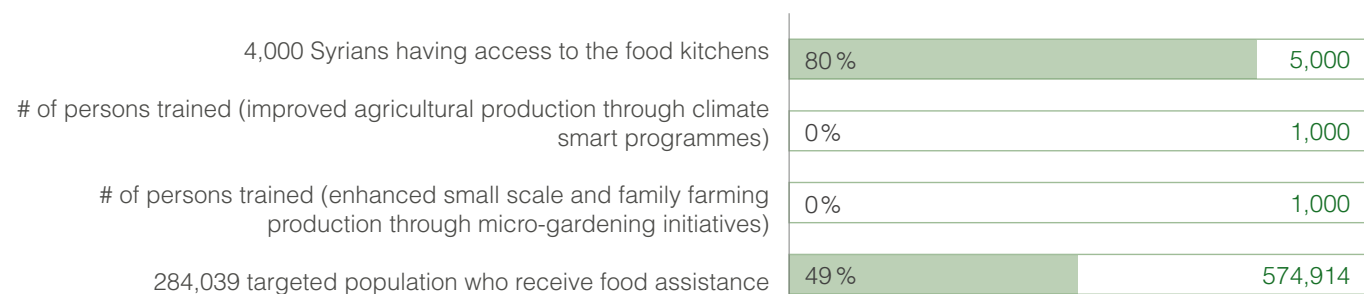
ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection



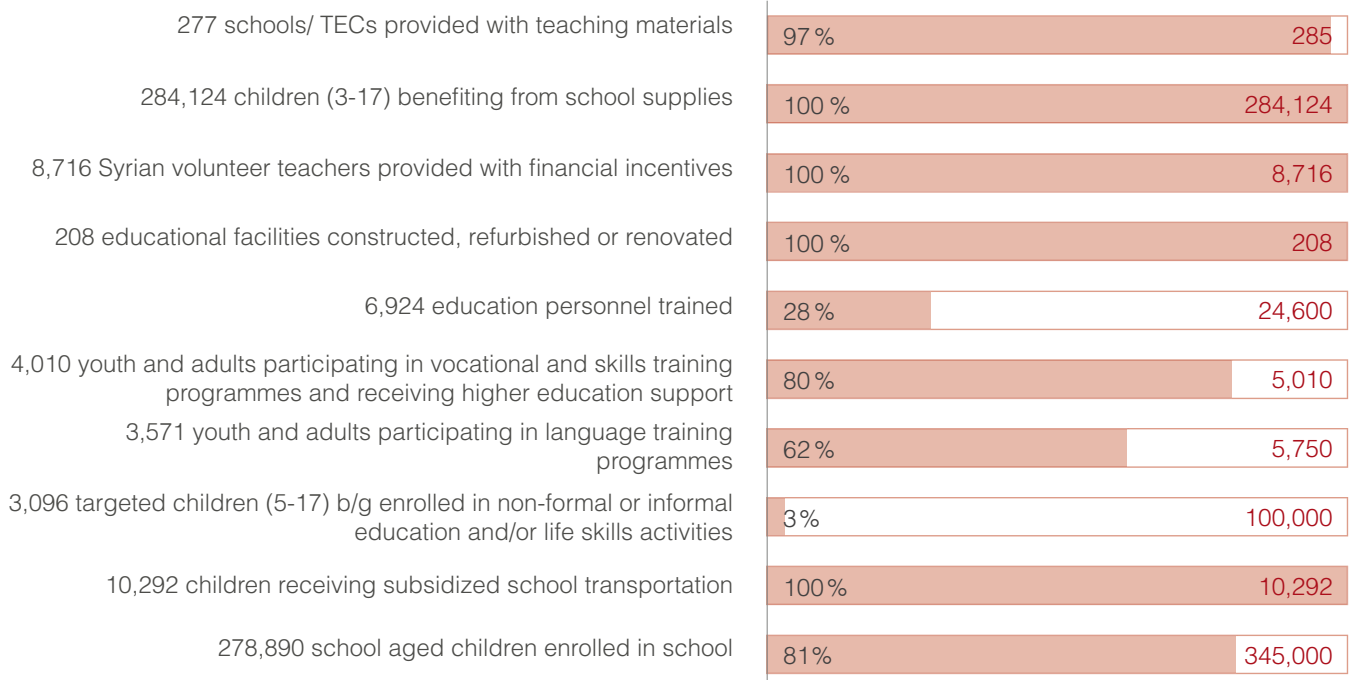
■ Achieved □ Target

Food security



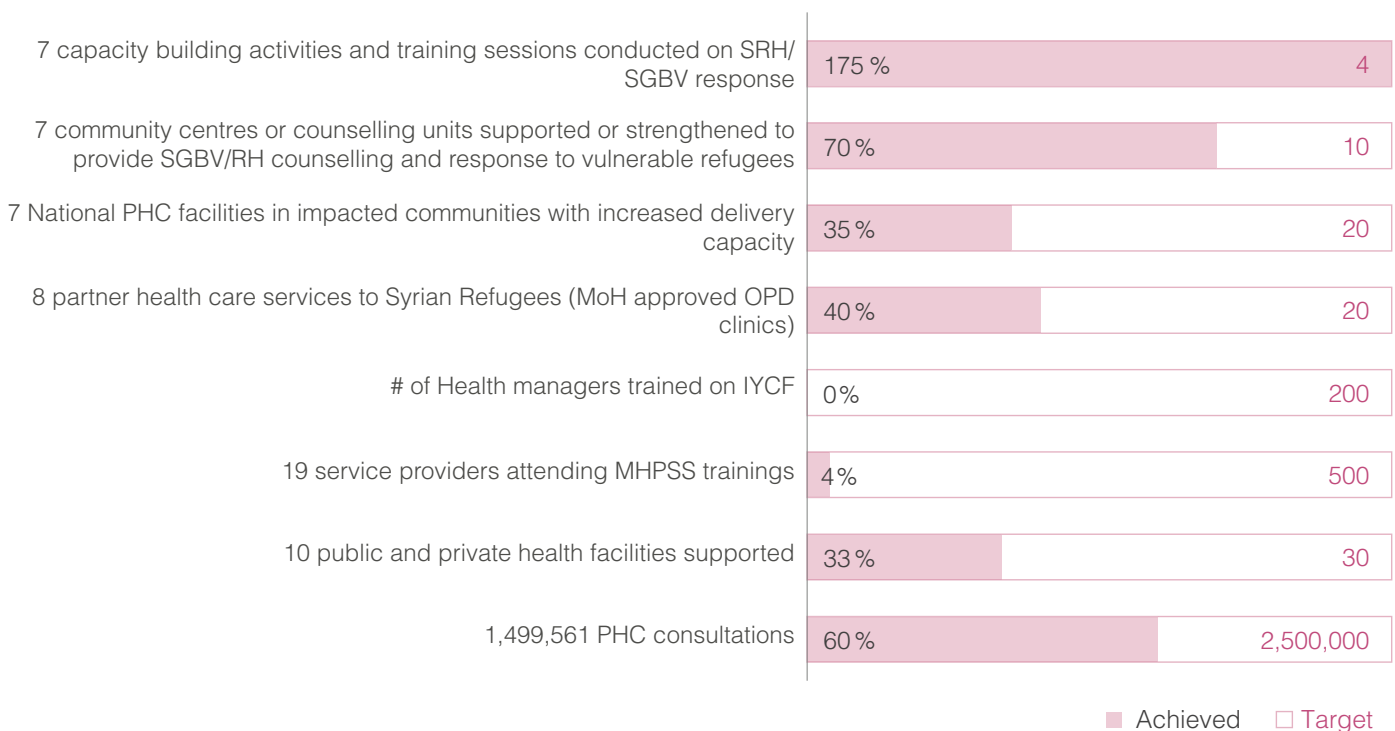
■ Achieved □ Target

Education



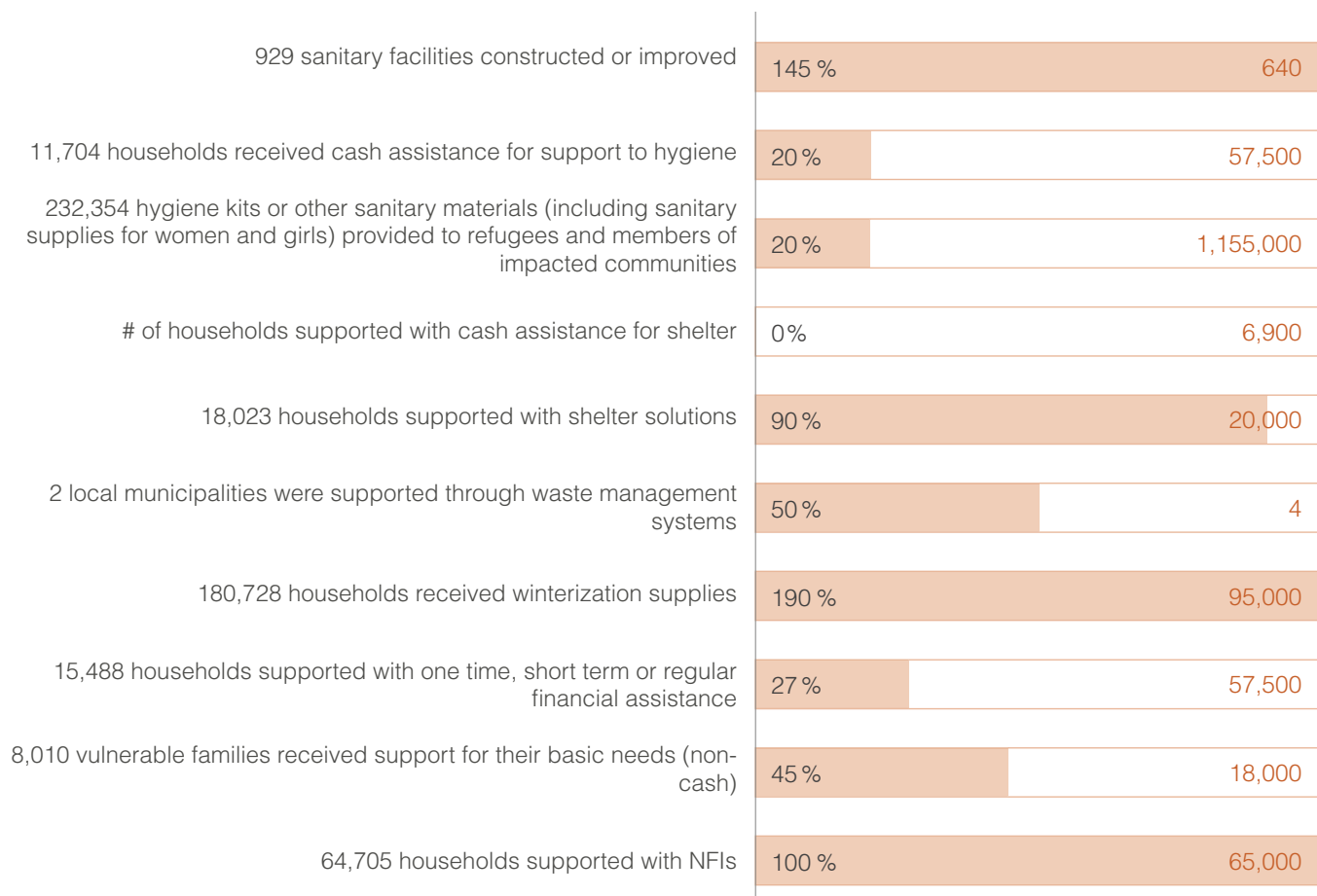
Health

■ Achieved □ Target



■ Achieved □ Target

Basic Needs/Essential Services



Livelihoods

■ Achieved □ Target



■ Achieved □ Target

PARTNERS

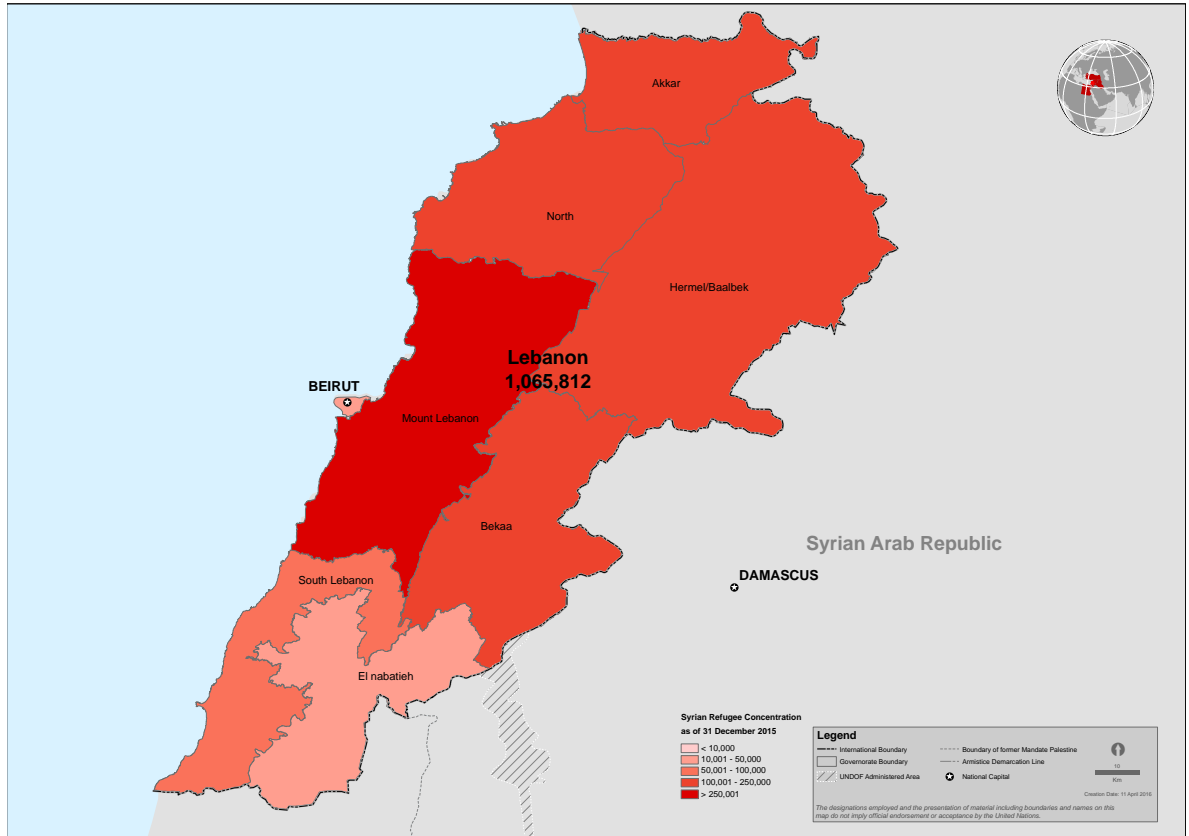
Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	CARE	Caritas
Concern	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)
Doctors World Wide Turkey (DWWT)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Hacettepe University
Harran University	Human Resources Development Foundation (HRDF)	Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT)
International Blue Crescent (IBC)	International Labour Organization (ILO)	International Medical Corps (IMC)
International Middle East Peace Research Center (IMPR)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	KAMER Foundation
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Ministry of National Education (MoNE)	Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)
Refugee Education Trust International (RET)	Refugees International (RI)	Support to Life (STL)
Syrian Social Gathering (SSG)	Toplum Gonulluleri Vaki (TOG) (YUVA)	Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRC)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
World Food Programme (WFP)	World Health Organization (WHO)	



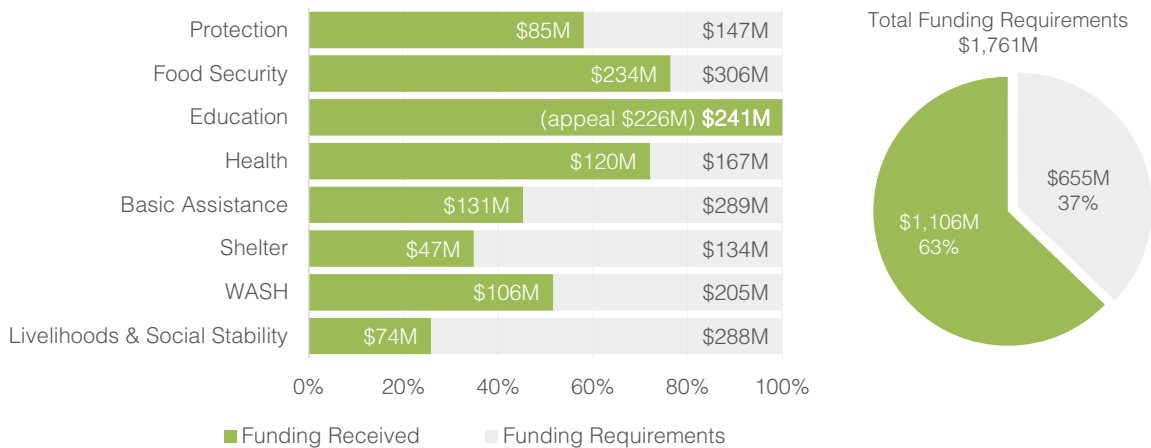
Turkey/UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

Country Overviews

Refugee Population Distribution



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



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

YEAR IN REVIEW

2015 marked the first year of an innovative and joint approach between the Government of Lebanon and the international community to responding to the Syria crisis. The integrated humanitarian and stabilization approach of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)², a two-year strategy, allowed for the implementation of programmes to strengthen national capacities to address long-term poverty and social tensions while also meeting humanitarian needs. It underscored the leadership role of the Ministry of Social Affairs and line ministries in the overall coordination of the response.

Lebanon has one of the world's highest numbers of registered refugees per capita with over 30 per cent of the country's population being a refugee. The number of UNHCR registered refugees from Syria stood at 1,065,812 at the end of 2015, which does not include non-registered Syrian refugees. Refugees remain spread over 1,301 communities across the country. There are a further 20,224 non-Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon, 90 per cent of which are Iraqis, as well as 42,189 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) registered by UNRWA, in addition to approximately 270,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL). IOM and the Lebanese High Relief Commission recorded 5,245 households of Lebanese returnees from Syria (28,574 individuals).

The disproportionate socio-economic and demographic impact of the crisis on Lebanon is leading to increased vulnerability. Yet, the increased support to and through local institutions and the continuation of large scale humanitarian programming has prevented the situation from slipping out of control. Incidents of violence between Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians remained very limited with no or little impact on programming, but should not be underestimated and should be continuously monitored. Discrepancies in aid assistance are closely noted by communities and can exacerbate tensions.

At year-end, significant achievements have been made towards the objectives of the LCRP. As of December 2015, over USD 1.1 billion has been mobilized to support the activities of over 100 partners across the country and in all sectors. Over 1.7 million people received some form of assistance as a result of partners' interventions.

The response in Lebanon is based on several Strategic Objectives, achievements against which are outlined below.

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese.

Many thousands of refugee and host community families received food and cash assistance during 2015, preventing them from falling deeper into debt within a continuously deteriorating context. The assistance provided through cash, NFI and shelter partners has successfully ensured that refugees and vulnerable

host communities stayed warm during the harsh winter months. Over 2 million people benefited from improved access to water supply and at most 970,000 vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine refugees received food assistance through various modalities, including cash and vouchers. Close collaboration with the national targeting programme successfully reached an agreement to institutionalize cash for Lebanese by building on the targeting approach already defined by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

More than 400,000 people, more than half of them children, were able to access information on child protection and GBV issues through the Ministry of Social Affairs' Social Development Centres. Further, 135,000 benefited from psychosocial support services and more than 110,000 individuals accessed safe spaces to prevent and respond to GBV across Lebanon. Over 13,000 refugees were submitted to third countries for resettlement or other forms of humanitarian admission.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.

The international community invested financial and human resources in strengthening the capacity of national systems to deliver services to refugees. 244 Municipalities and 11 Unions received capacity building support to improve service delivery and management of the crisis at the local level. 156 municipal and community support projects were implemented to address tensions with 55 per cent women participation.

One example of a successful handover of service provision from the UN and NGOs to the government is the government-led Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) plan, which now guides the provision of education through the formal public education system and funding is provided directly to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. This has increased sustainability of service provision while also building the capacity of the school system by creating a second shift structure that allows the system to expand and contract as needed in a crisis. Similarly, the Ministry of Energy and Water has reactivated its national strategic plan and is in process of analyzing how the plan could be adapted to the current crisis, a practical result of this has been the design of hydrological studies that will eventually allow for sustainable water provision where wells replace water trucking. More than 3,000 health care workers were trained on the clinical management of childhood diseases and other common conditions at Primary Health Care centres, and on emergency obstetric care and neonatal resuscitation, based on standard national guidebooks.

Strategic Objective 3: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability by:
(i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities;

² More information on the response in Lebanon is available in the LCRP End of Year Report 2015, at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=2&view=grid&Language%5B%5D=1&Country%5B%5D=122>

(ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities.

Eighty-seven per cent of the vulnerable cadres in Lebanon received support to preserve stability, decrease tensions and relieve resource pressure in 2015. No major incidents of violent conflict were reported throughout the year, and dispute resolution and conflict mitigation mechanisms continue their work in fostering positive social relations within communities.

More than 100 municipalities as the first responders now own an instrument for planning and partnership with national institutions, public sector and humanitarian actors through the Municipal Multi Sectoral Action Plans, built on participatory consultations with local stakeholders. Following these action plans, tangible municipal and community support projects, such as the rehabilitation of two bridges over the Al Berdawni River in Saadnayel (Bekaa) have proven to decrease tensions and risks of instability.

Despite a challenging policy environment, progress has also been made in the provision of rapid income for the most vulnerable and towards the end of year, efforts to support small businesses, cooperatives and value chain development accelerated. With indications of a positive shift in the policy

environment for 2016, partners are ready to scale up existing interventions to reach sector targets for 2016.

Despite ongoing efforts, rising poverty levels affect everyone. There are growing concerns over the increasing negative coping strategies and dependence on external aid. Five years into the crisis, people have fewer resources to cope with the consequences of their protracted displacement. Today, almost 1.2 million people in Lebanon live in extreme poverty with less than USD 2.4 a day, an increase of 75 per cent from 2014.

Despite a similar level of funding as in 2014, needs outstripped resources available and led to drastic cuts. An average of 860,000 vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian individuals received monthly food assistance through cash-based programmes. However, due to decreased funding available, beneficiaries received on average USD 18.2 per month instead of USD 27, or USD 104.7 less than expected over the whole year.

At the end of December, there were 122 partners reporting in the LCRP, compared to 77 at the end of December 2014. The highest concentration of agencies can be found in Mount Lebanon, where 73 agencies operate, followed by North and Bekaa governorates. The WASH sector has the highest number of partners with 48 agencies operating, followed by Education and Social Stability which each have 40 agencies contributing.

“Not Being a Lebanese Citizen Does Not Mean that I Don't Have a Responsibility Towards the Lebanese Community”

Jassem, 24, fled to El Koura, Lebanon, from Syria in 2011. Jassem met aid workers during one of their outreach activities, and soon after became an active member in the Community Development Center (CDC) in his area where youth, children, and adults gather and participate in various educational and recreational activities.

In 2014, Jassem decided to join the recently established Lebanese-Syrian youth committee. Together, the youth organized recreational activities for their Lebanese and Syrian peers in addition to the elderly.

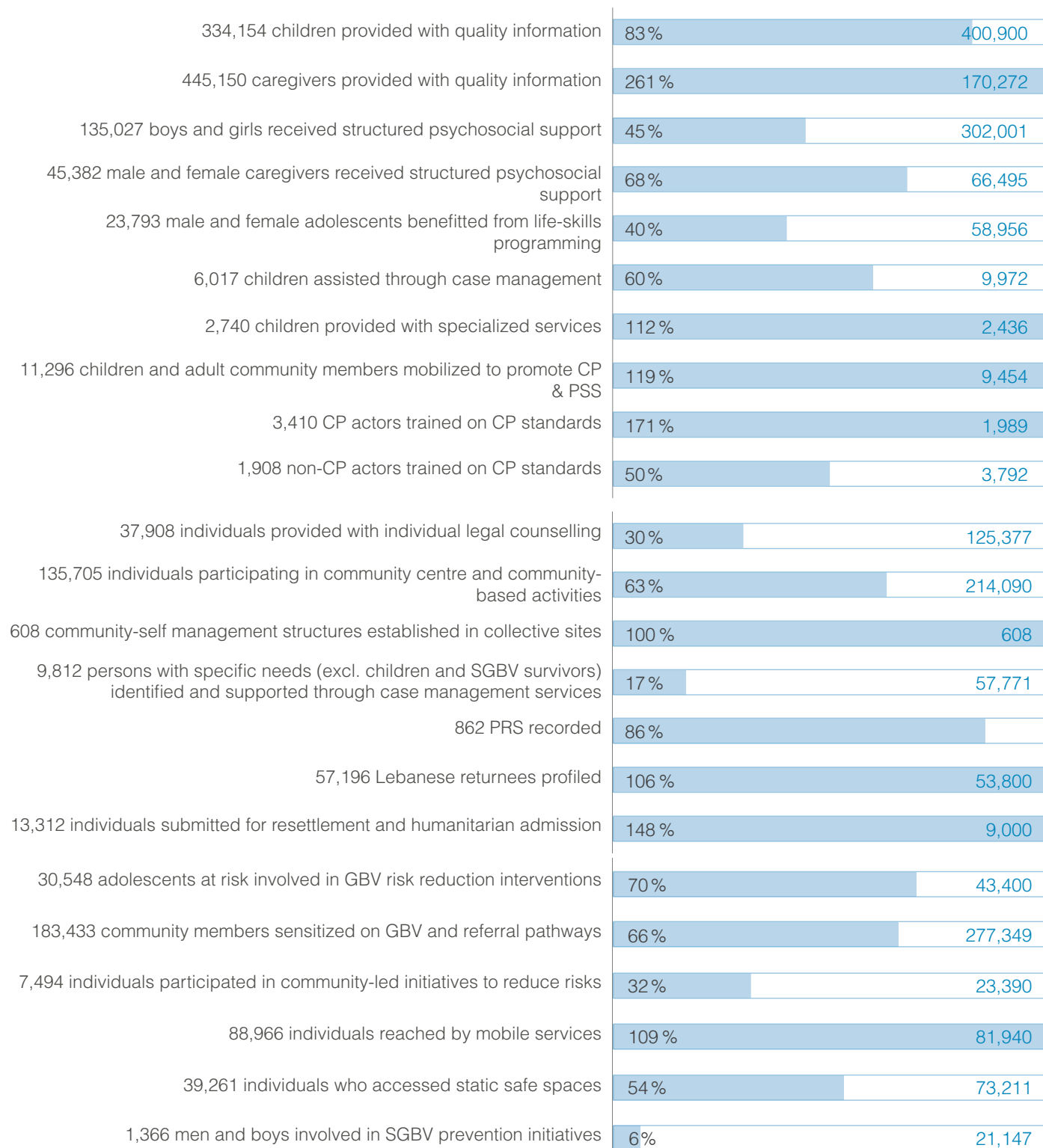
“My involvement in the youth committee helped me overcome many challenges, it helped me connect with the surrounding environment,” said Jassem. “The youth committee changed my life,” he added. “I feel that I can actually achieve change and help others.”

Jassem participated in a community street cleaning campaign that saw both Lebanese and Syrian youth working hand in hand to clean the streets in their community. “I participated in the cleaning campaign because I wanted to lead by example, and assist in sharing the burden,” Jassem says. “Not being a Lebanese citizen does not mean that I don't have a responsibility towards the Lebanese community.”



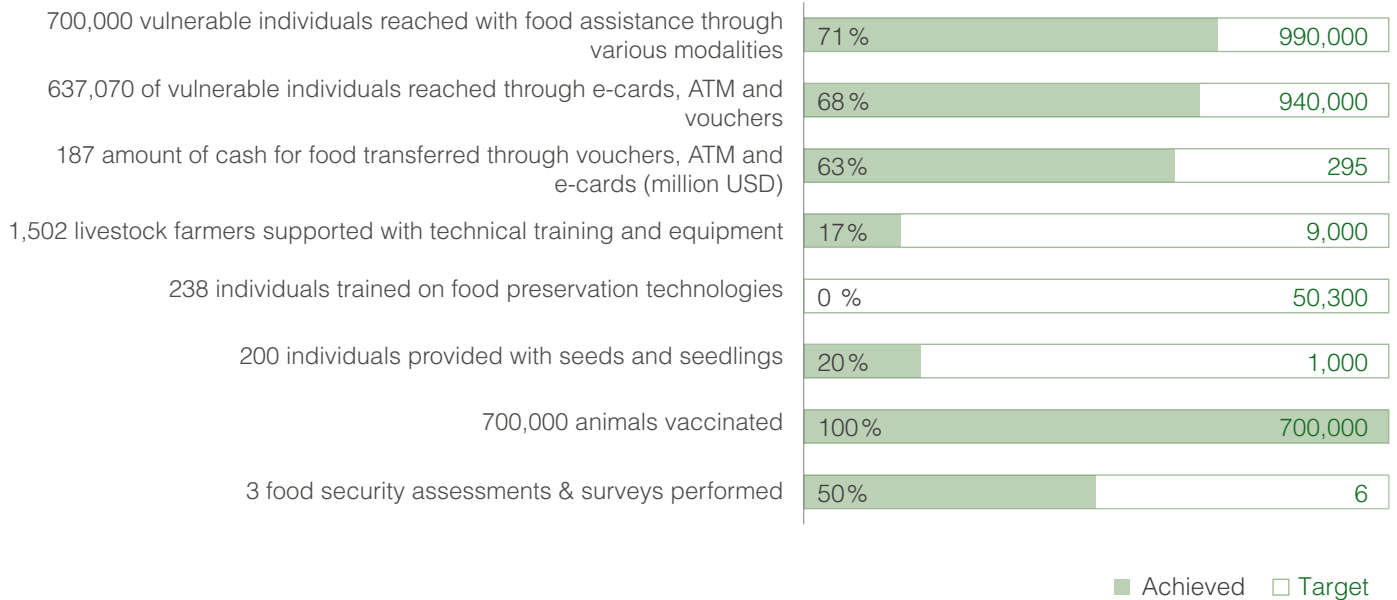
Lebanon/UNHCR

ACHIEVEMENTS

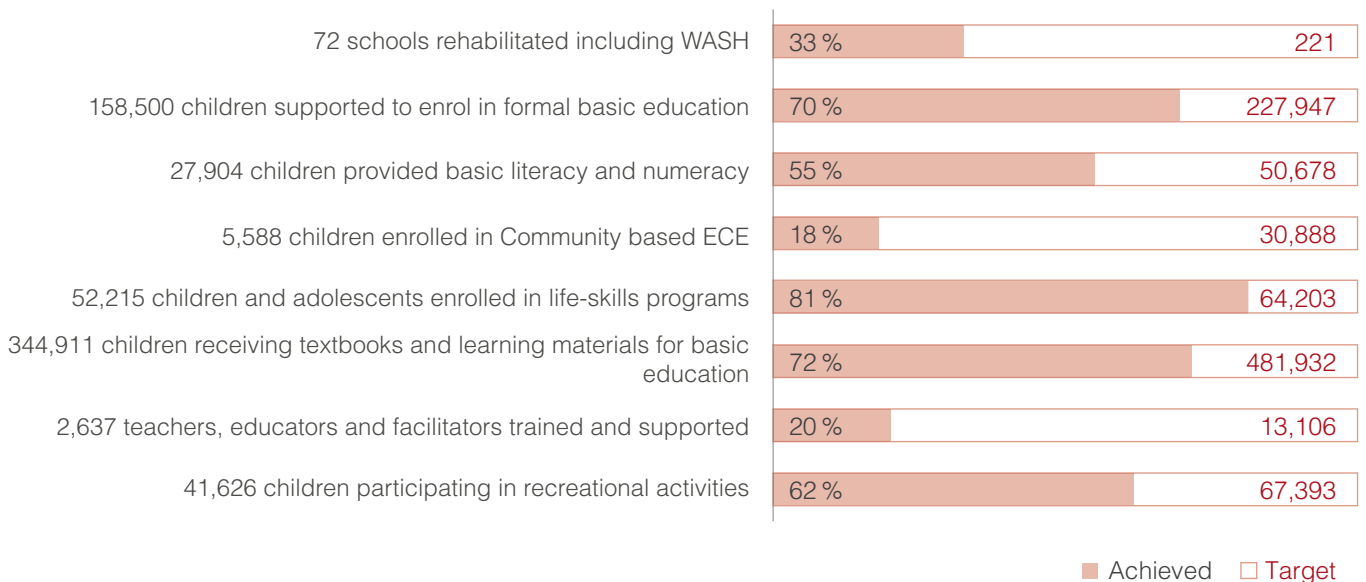

Protection


■ Achieved □ Target

Food security

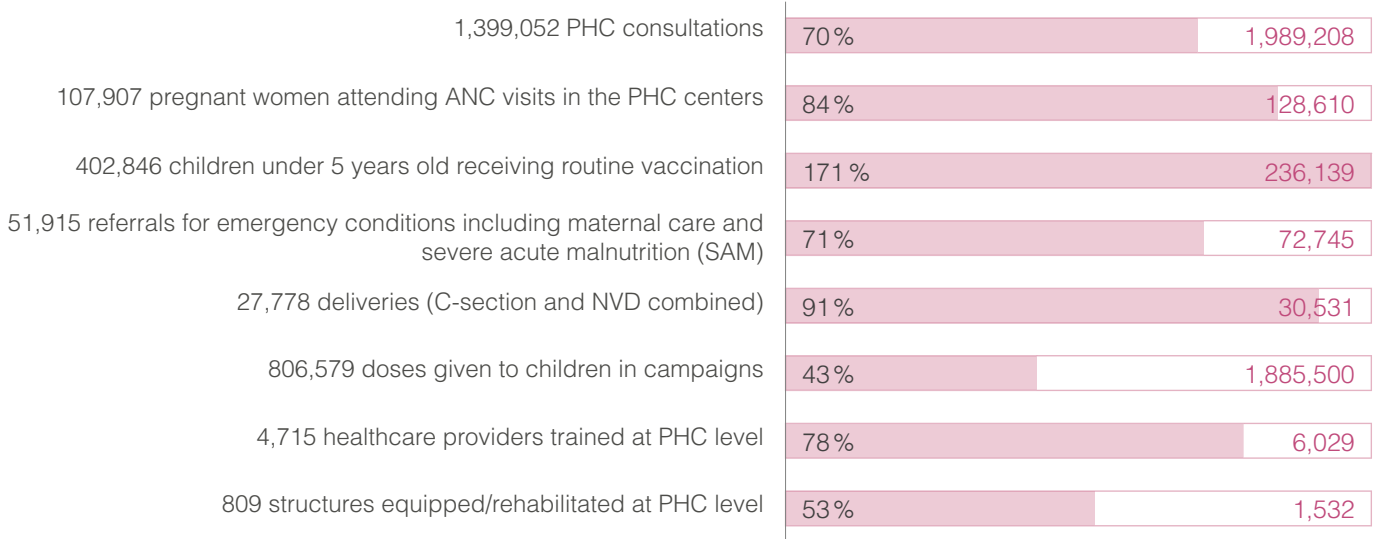


Education





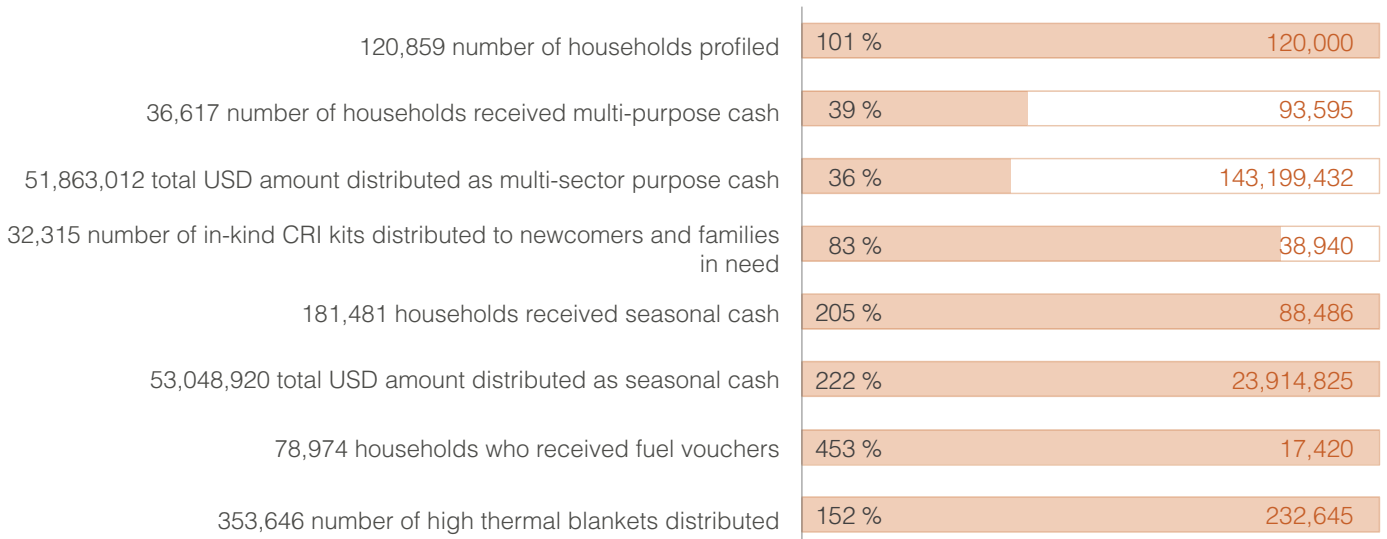
Health



■ Achieved □ Target

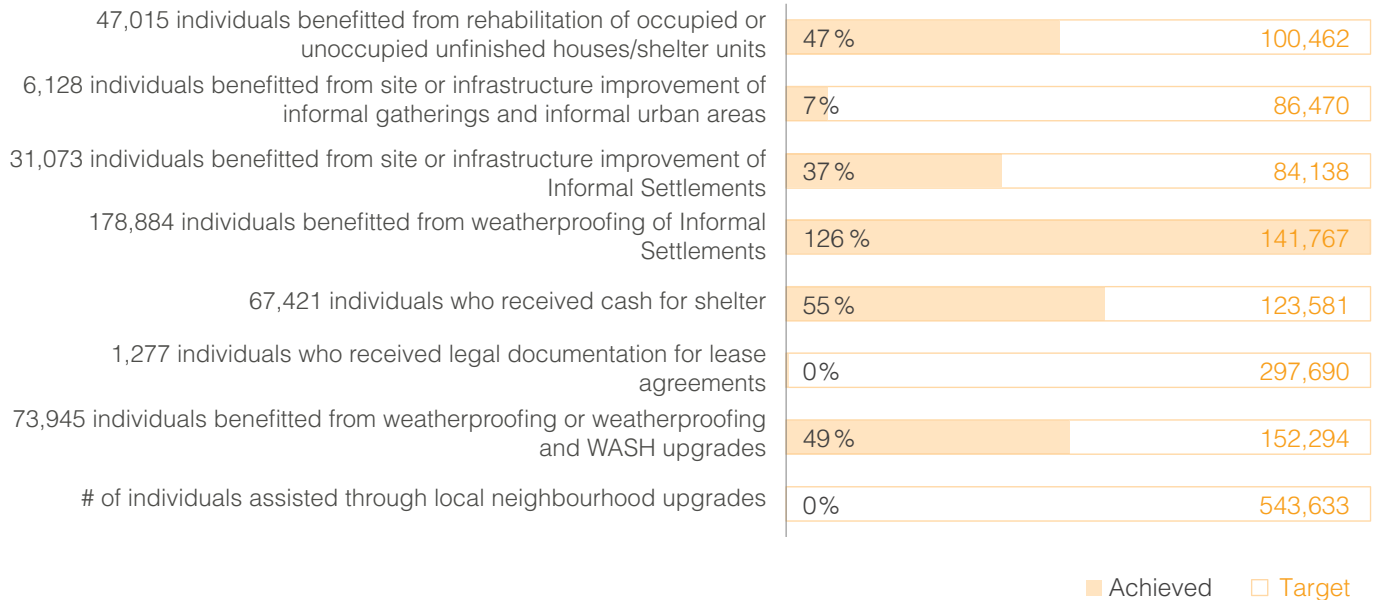


Basic Needs/Essential Services

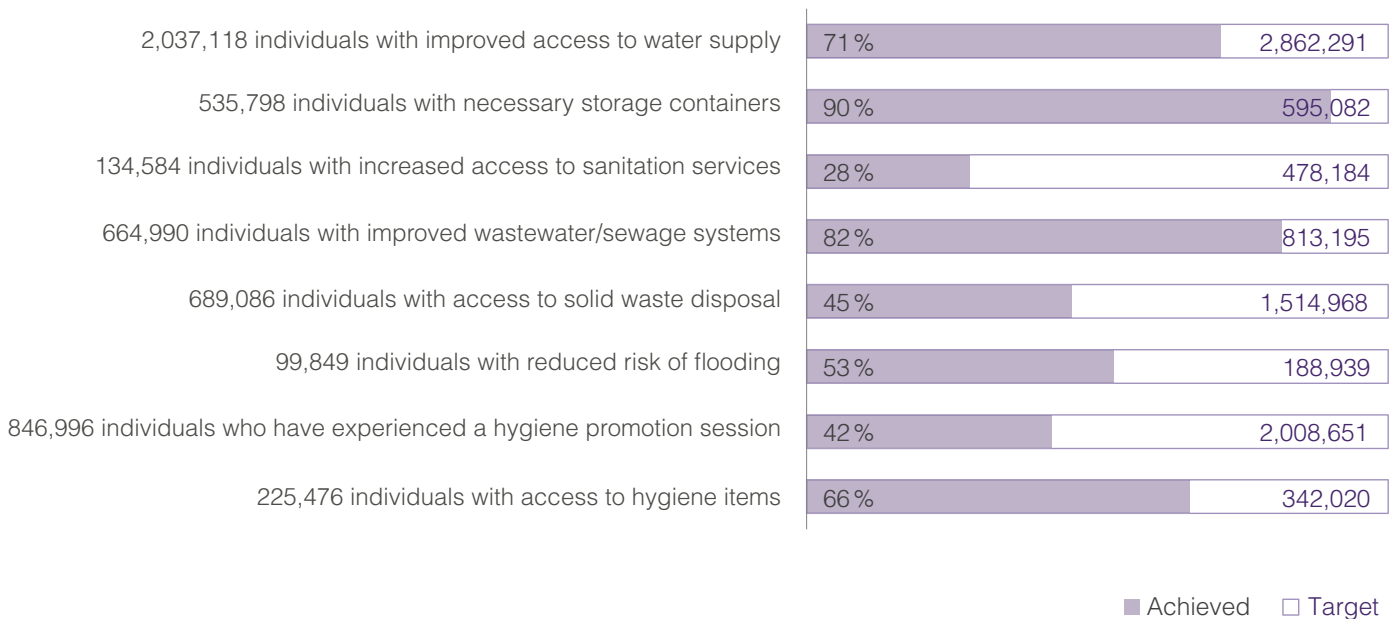


■ Achieved □ Target

Shelter

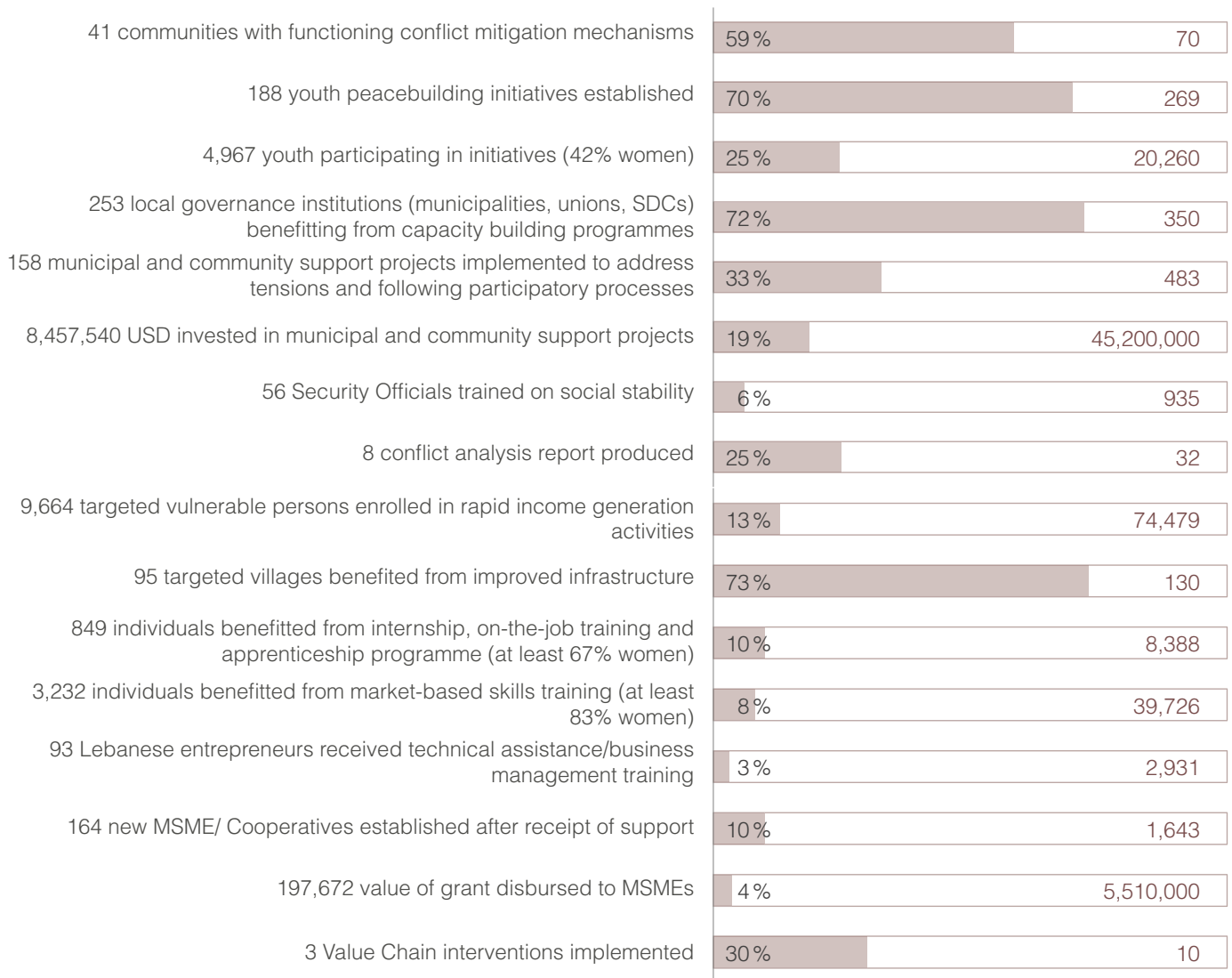


WASH





Livelihoods and Social Stability



■ Achieved □ Target

PARTNERS

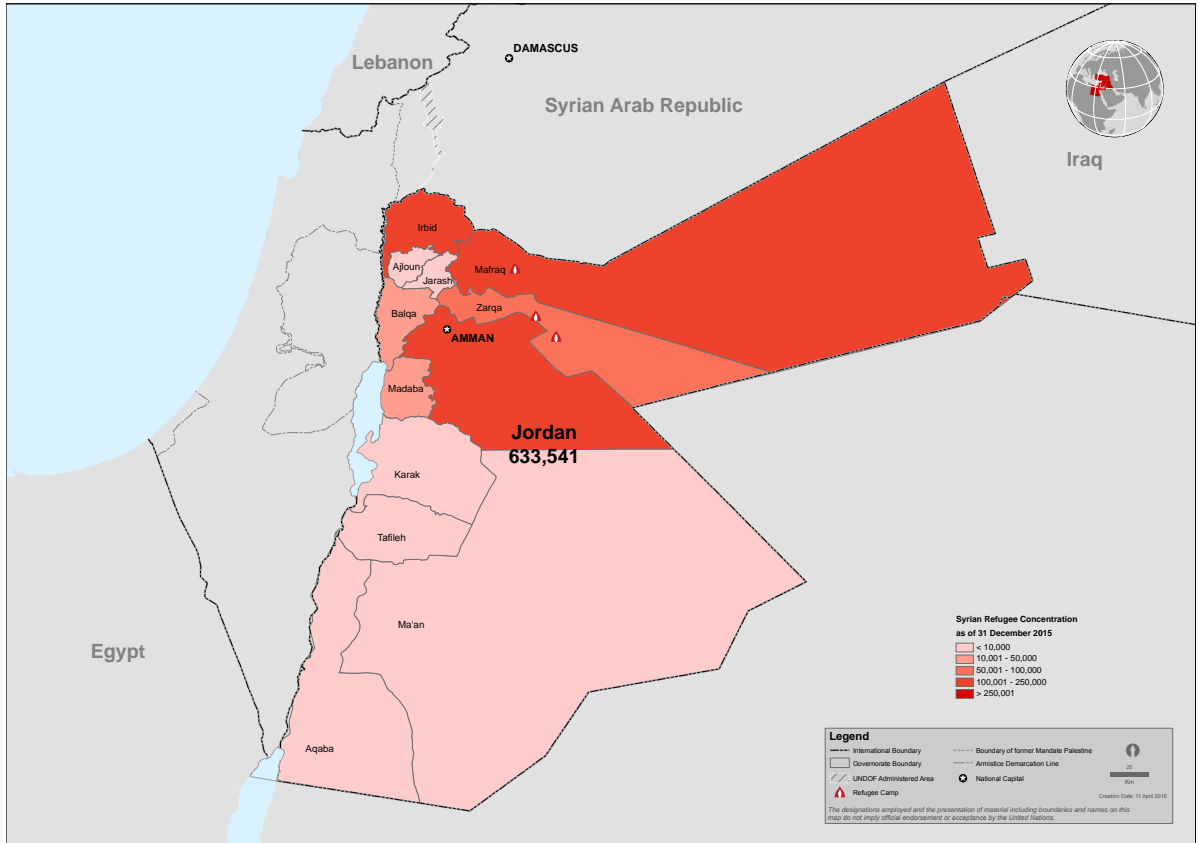
ABAAD	ACF	ACTED	ADRA	AEC
AJEM Lebanon	Al Fayha'e	Al Majmoua	Al Masjed Committee	Alpha
AMEL	AMURT	ANERA	Arab Puppet Theatre	ARCPA
ARCS	AVSI	Balamand Uni	Basmeh and Zaytouneh	Beddawi Popular Committee
Beyond	Blue Mission	CARE	CCP JAPAN	CESVI
CHF	CISP	CLMC Lebanon	Concern	COOPI
EPL	FAO	FASCW	FPSC - Lebanon	Fraternity
Ghiras	GUPW	GVC	Habitat For Humanity	HDC
Heartland	HI	Himaya	Home Global Care	HOOPS
Humedica	HWA	IA	ICU	IHR
ILO	IMC	Intersos	IOCC Lebanon	IOM
IQRAA	IR Lebanon	IRC	IRD	IRW
ISAD	KAFA	Leb Relief	Lebanese Red Cross	LFPAD
LOST	LSOG	Makassed	Makhzoumi	MAP-UK
MCC	MDM	MEDAIR	Medical Teams International	Mercy Corps
MoSA	MS Lebanon	NearEastFoundation	NRC	OXFAM
Pal_Scouts	Palestinian Scouts & Guides Association	PCPM	PU-AMI	QRC
Relief & Reconc	RESTART Lebanon	RET	RI	SAWA Lebanon
SCI	Seraphim Global	SFCG	SHEILD	SIF
SNC	Solidar Suisse	Solidarités	SOS Village	TdH - Italy
TdH - Lebanon	ULYP	UNDP	UNFPA	UN-Habitat
UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNRWA	URDA
USJ	War Child Holland	Welfare Association	WFP	WHO
Witness Organization	WRF	WVI		



Lebanon/UNDP

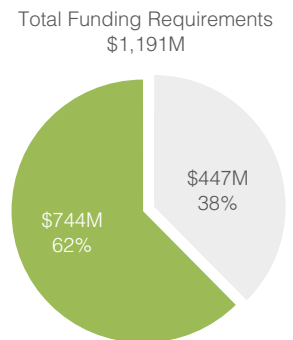
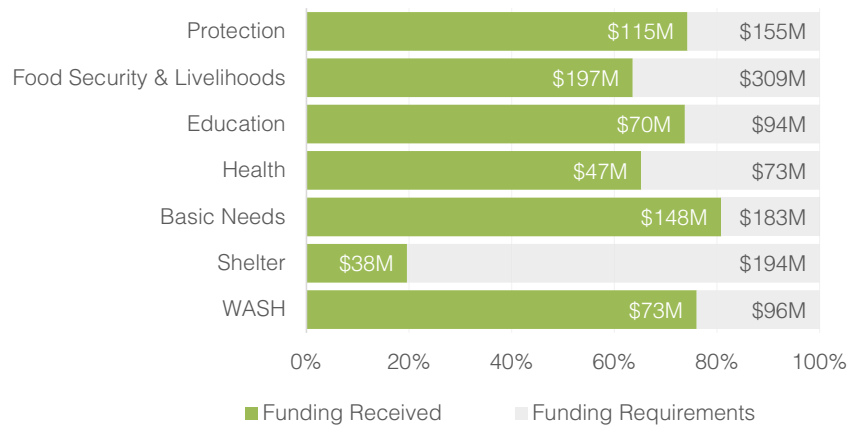
Country Overviews

Refugee Population Distribution



JORDAN

INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



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

YEAR IN REVIEW

While Jordan continued providing asylum to Syrian refugees, the number of Syrian new arrivals in 2015 was lower than originally expected, mainly due to a managed border policy. An increasing number of refugees were stranded at the north-eastern border. Approximately 634,000 Syrian refugees (26 per cent women, 23 per cent men, 27 per cent boys and 25 per cent girls) were registered with UNHCR as of 31 December, a figure equivalent to one tenth of Jordan's population prior to the conflict. Some 82 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in urban and rural areas.

The most recent census conducted in late 2015 by the Department of Statistics indicated that 9.5 million people live in Jordan, including 6.6 million Jordanians and 2.9 million non-citizens. The Census counted 1.265 million Syrians in the Kingdom, twice the number of registered Syrian refugees.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) is a three year plan and is the primary strategy document at the national level. Led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), the JRP has two pillars: refugees and resilience. The total funding requirement for JRP 2015 was USD 2.99 billion including the inter-agency appeal of USD 1.19 billion (USD 875 million for the refugee component and USD 316 million for the resilience component) which is reported on in this 3RP Annual Report.

In May 2015, the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) Baseline report was launched. The VAF process facilitates targeting of assistance and analysis of vulnerability of refugees, and it is now widely used by UN agencies and NGOs. The Government endorsed the VAF as part of its own Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment, informing the JRP planning process for 2016–2018.

In 2015, over 145,000 Syrian students were enrolled for formal education in public schools; over 1,900 were in Ministry of Education certified non-formal education drop-out programmes; and more than 41,300 were benefiting from informal education. Ninety-eight schools in host communities were operating double shifts to accommodate the influx of students in northern schools. Monitoring capacity of the Ministry of Education has been further enhanced with technical support provided for the development and use of an enhanced Education Management Information System (OpenEMIS) which also includes education information about refugee students. Additionally, 3,446 teachers were employed in host communities (including double-shift schools) and camps, and their salaries supported.

Shelter actors implemented a range of projects, including emergency cash-for-rent, renovation of sub-standard shelters and the construction of new housing units in unfinished buildings thereby increasing the stock of affordable housing. Some 1,113 new housing units were created in unfinished buildings, providing rent-free security of tenure to more than 7,000 vulnerable refugees and providing investment and jobs in host communities. Some 1,366 sub-standard shelters were renovated for both vulnerable refugees and Jordanians. Shelter interventions in camps have provided 211 households with emergency shelters and 2,563 households with semi-permanent shelters and upgraded 6,694 shelters. As an emergency winterization response, sealing-off kits were distributed to vulnerable households to enable them to mitigate the harsh weather conditions. Complementing these interventions, shelter partners provided information and counselling on housing rights and documentation.

Coordinated efforts of the basic needs working group enabled more than 231,985 Jordanian and Syrian female headed households and 355,139 male headed households to benefit from regular cash assistance. Some 46,284 female headed households and 85,556 male headed households (Syrian and Jordanian) have been assisted during the winter months with seasonal assistance.

The Health sector continued providing essential healthcare to Syrian refugees both inside and outside of camps including primary health care, secondary health care and referrals and life-saving/emergency tertiary care. In addition, mental health services, nutrition services and vaccination mobilization has been provided. Refugee health services provided in camps and



Jordan/IOM

urban areas included 38,603 antenatal consultations and more than 4,000 deliveries in Za'atari camp. More than 21,000 Syrian refugees received secondary and tertiary health care including 1,078 high cost emergency cases and 571 for severely injured war wounded. More than 2,000 health care providers were trained in case-based public health surveillance to strengthen monitoring of priority diseases in Jordan. Capacity building was provided for maternal and child health and reproductive health (including family planning, minimal initial service package and clinical management of rape).

A country-wide initiative to enhance the engagement of men and boys in SGBV prevention and response was launched. Specialized Child Protection and SGBV service providers and government authorities were trained in the inter-agency case management and the Inter-Agency Child Protection/SGBV SOPs. 3RP partners, in coordination with the Government of Jordan, organized a two day regional conference on building national protection systems and services, with focus on SGBV and Child Protection, which brought together government representatives, representatives from international organizations, academics and representatives from national non-governmental organizations from the MENA region. The participants developed principles and recommendations for strengthening national protection systems on SGBV prevention and response and child protection. A dramatic improvement was witnessed in birth registrations during 2015, with 12 times as many Syrian refugee children born in camps during the year receiving an official birth certificate compared with 2013.

Over 122,000 people were provided with various WASH services in four camps. In host communities, rehabilitation of water and wastewater municipal systems were supported and as a result benefitted over one million people.

A position paper to support the Government's holistic approach to respond to refugee crisis with focus on refugees' access to livelihoods and employment was drafted, in preparation for the London conference in February 2016. Three-year local economic development plans for Irbid and Mafrq, where most refugees are located, to boost business growth and employment in these areas were prepared. Employment Intensive Investment Pilots in Irbid (rehabilitating seven kilometres of agricultural roads) and Mafrq (building seven water catchments) aimed at creating employment opportunities for both host communities and Syrian refugees.

Emergency employment through an innovative approach called 3x6 was implemented in a total of six municipalities in the Governorate of Mafrq, resulting in short-term employment opportunities for 739 people (292 men and 447 women) who implemented a total of 48 community initiatives. Out of these, a total of 333 men and women (228 women and 105 men) have moved to microbusiness development by investing their own savings, which was multiplied to the start-up capital. They were also provided with targeted technical support for ensuring sustainability of their businesses.

Interventions aimed at reinforcing the sustainable livelihoods and employment were also implemented with focus on micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) development. UNDP Jordan in partnership with Ruwwad Micro-Venture Fund had launched

a microbusiness initiatives, applying the micro-equity model since 2013. Under the micro-equity investment approach, the entrepreneur's share of 83.4 per cent is granted by UNDP and Ruwwad Micro-Venture Fund partners with the entrepreneurs with 16.6 per cent of ownership, while mentoring support for up to 10 years is provided in order to ensure that businesses grow until they can start to payback. Additionally, vocational training linked private sector job placement to create formal employment was also implemented based on labour market skills needs assessment. This resulted in equipping more than 500 beneficiaries (50 per cent women) with the required skills for entering the labour market and employment opportunities with private sector companies.

The challenge related to lack of funding in light of growing humanitarian needs and decreasing resources still persists. On the resilience side, due to lack of funding available for the environment sector limited interventions were implemented or initiated.

Around 224,000 beneficiaries received minimal food assistance in August and no assistance in September, due to funding shortfalls. This resulted in a rapid decline in food consumption with households, with 27 per cent of those households removed from assistance having poor food consumption score compared to zero with poor food consumption in the second quarter. In addition, refugees who are not found to be vulnerable are not provided with healthcare at the subsidized rate.

Sector groups continued to coordinate the entire refugee response, following an agreement with MoPIC. The response has been structured on seven technical sectors, with oversight by heads of agencies through the Inter-Agency Task Force chaired by UNHCR. Refugee sector groups worked closely, facilitated by the Inter-Sector Working Group and the information management systems that ensure data on the response is available in a transparent manner. The online interactive dashboards launched in January 2015 gave donors and sector partners the opportunity to filter data to gain specific information on each activity.

On the resilience side, Task Forces established by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria crisis continued to meet and design resilience based projects that were included in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018/3RP. The Jordan Response Information System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS) is an online system for the submission, tracking, reporting and monitoring of the JRP projects, the majority of which are part of the 3RP. The Ministry of Planning in partnership with UNDP is designing the Digital Atlas, an online information management and analysis support (IMAS) toolkit designed to facilitate the compilation, visualization, and sharing of information related to funding and project implementation under the JRP.

On 8-9 November, Jordan hosted the Resilience Development Forum at the Dead Sea, which resulted in the release of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda developed by a range of partners in the region and beyond. These included national partners, donors, NGOs, UN, and the private sector - and was informed through a series of country consultations successively conducted in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt, as well as in Syria.



Jordan/WFP/Shada Moghraby

Hope for Syria can be Found in its Children

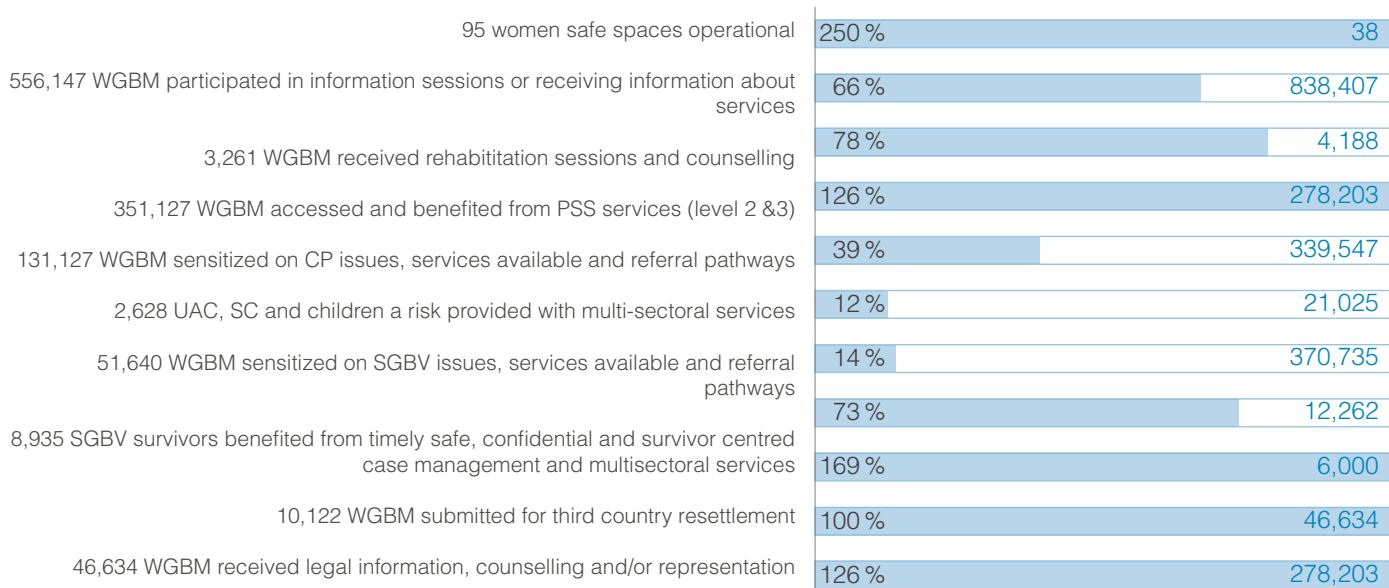
Though the brutal conflict in Syria has created countless tragedies, it also created examples of human resilience. One such example is that of Abu Sultan.

Abu Sultan fled Homs to Jordan with his family two years ago. Before registering in WFP’s voucher programme, the family had no source of income whatsoever and so had to settle in a tent in Mafrqa, Jordan. “Now we’re living, we’re eating. Food means life,” Abu Sultan says. Once food was available, this is when Abu Sultan decided to think about others.

Having been a teacher for 25 years, the sight of children roaming around aimlessly in his neighbourhood because school was simply beyond their families’ means was heartbreaking for Abu Sultan. To salvage the situation, he decided to establish a makeshift school, starting with a tent that served as a classroom for him to teach. Tree twigs and the desert sand were used as props for the children to learn. Today, the project has evolved into two caravans where almost 50 Syrian children receive basic education. “When children dream, they develop a vision,” Abu Sultan says. “This is where hope for a better Syria lies.”

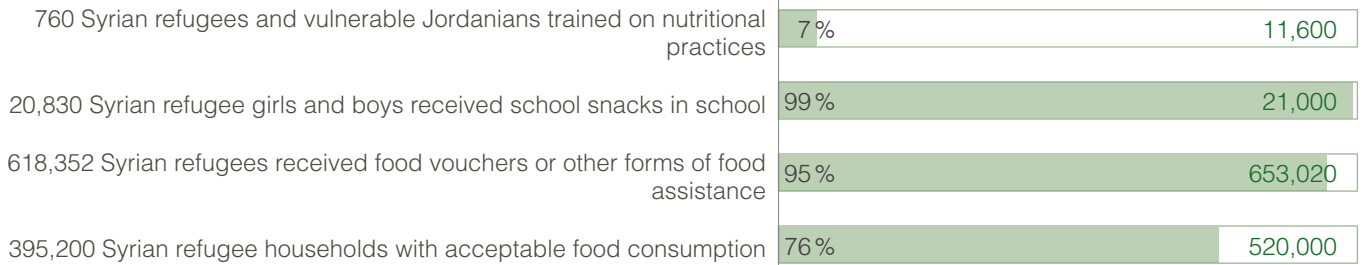
ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection



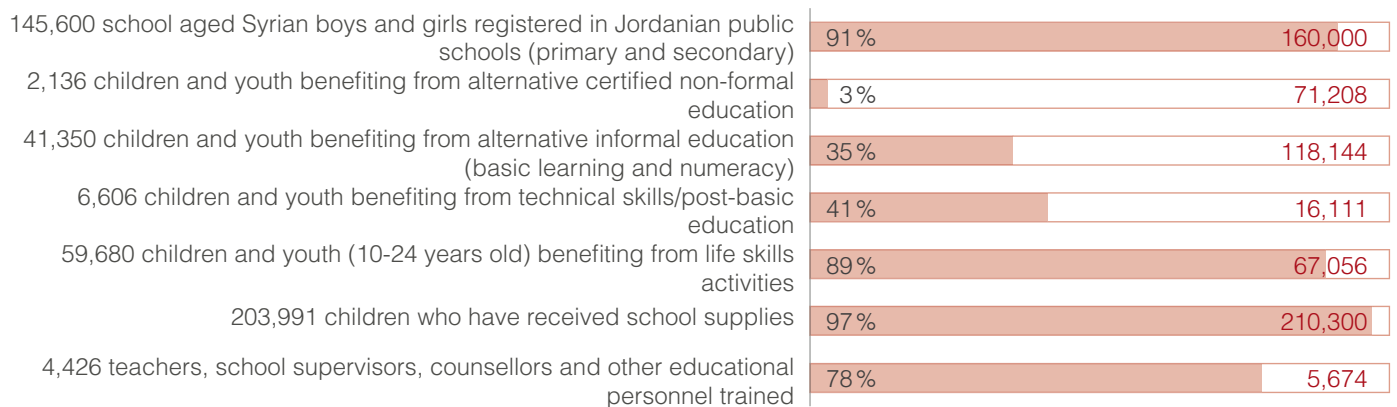
■ Achieved □ Target

Food security



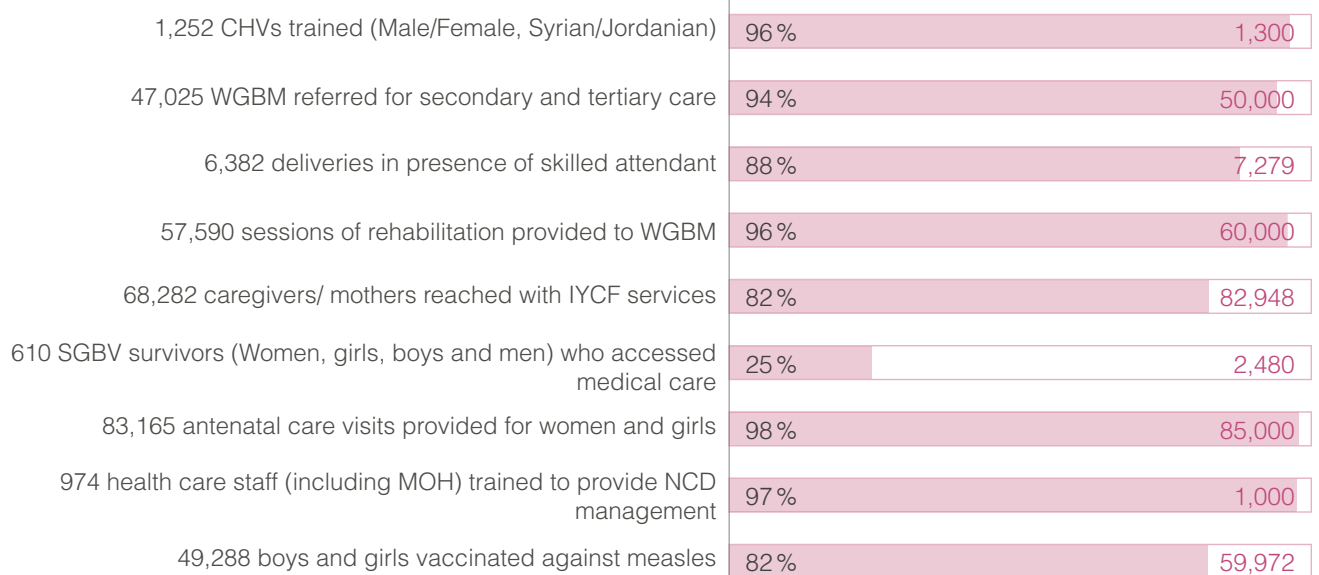
Education

■ Achieved □ Target



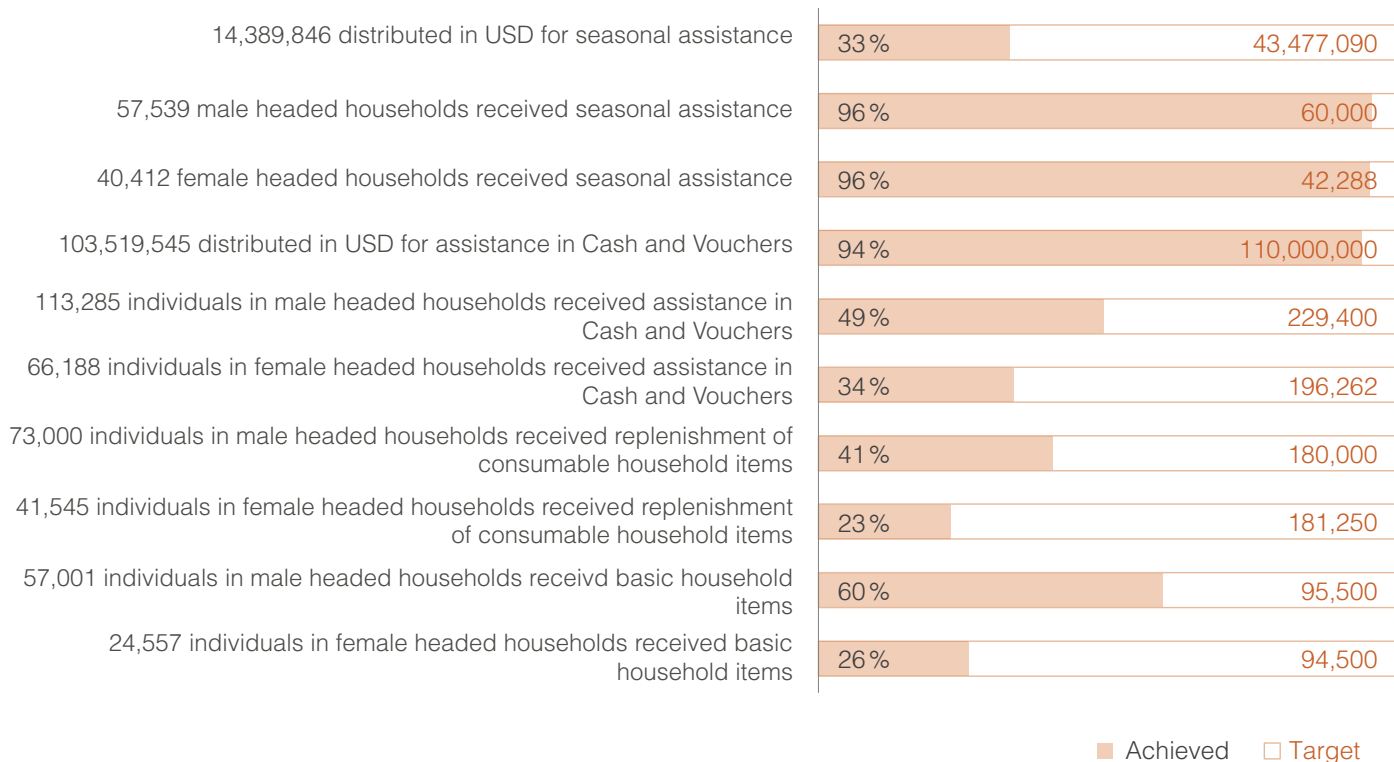
Health

■ Achieved □ Target

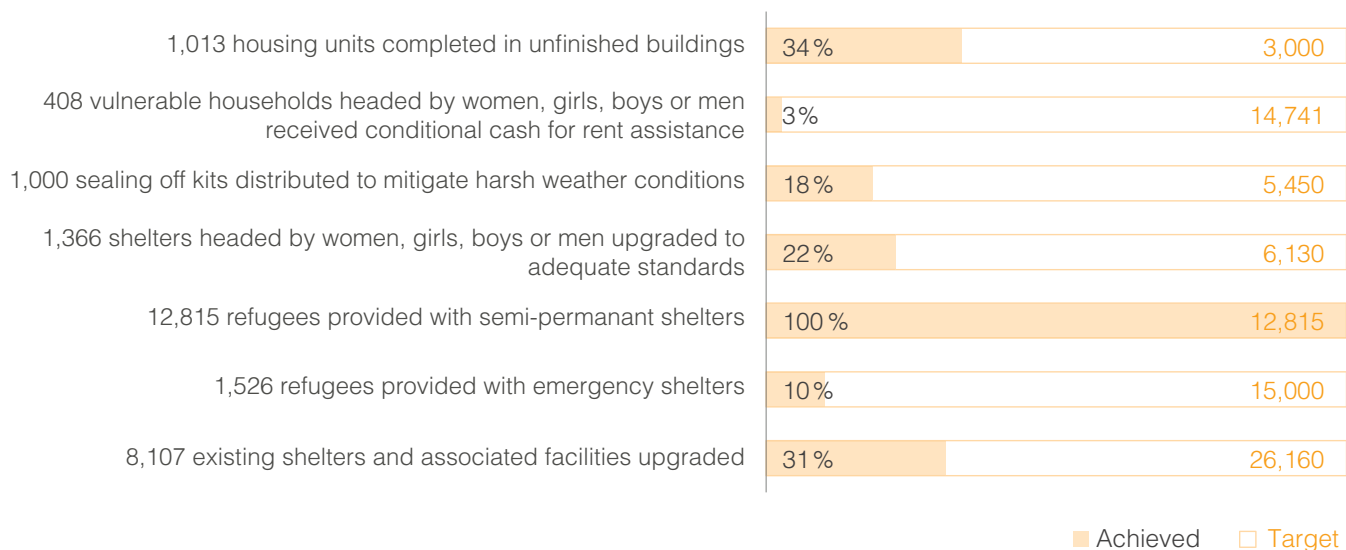


■ Achieved □ Target

Basic Needs/Essential Services



Shelter



 **WASH**

193,350 Syrian refugees (WGBM) reached through hygiene messages in camps and host communities	97 %	200,000
274,550 targeted girls, boys, women and men with access to improved and appropriate sanitation	52 %	527,000
29,364 WGBM with access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities in the camps	11 %	262,500
615,550 WGBM with access to potable water in host communities as per the agreed minimum standards	100 %	617,860
108,685 WGBM with access to potable water in camps as per the agreed minimum standards	46 %	238,659

■ Achieved □ Target



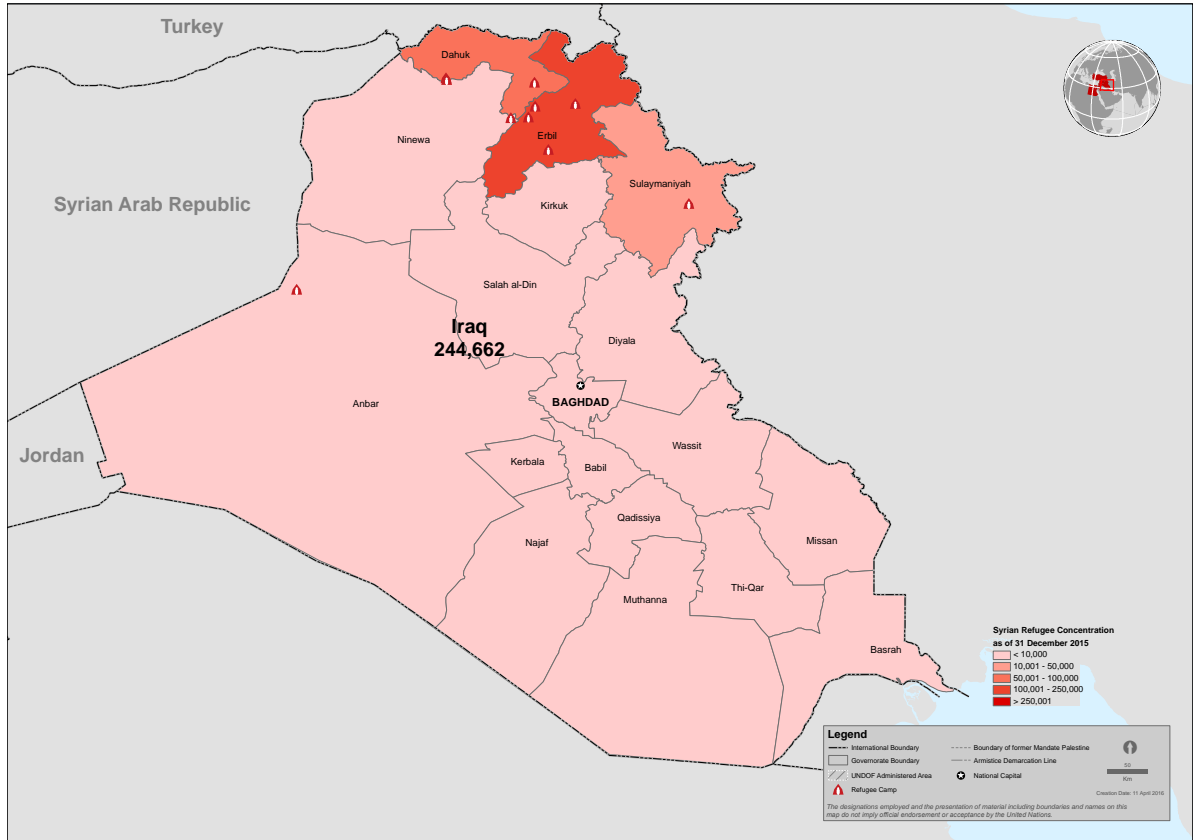
Jordan/UNICEF/Shehzad Noorani

PARTNERS

ACF	ACTED	ActionAid
APS	AVSI	CARE
Caritas	CVT	DRC
FAO	FCA	FPSC
HI	ICMC	ICSC
ILO	IMC	Intersos
IOM	IR	IRC
IRD	JEN	JHAS
JICA	KfW	KnK
LWF	MECI	MEDAIR
Mercy Corps	MPDL	NEF
NICCOD	NRC	OXFAM
PU-AMI	QRC	Questscope
RHAS	RI	SC Jordan
SCI	TdH	UN Women
UNDP	UNESCO	UNFPA
UN-Habitat	UNHCR	UNICEF
UNODC	UNOPS	UPP
WarChild UK	WFP	WHO
WVI		

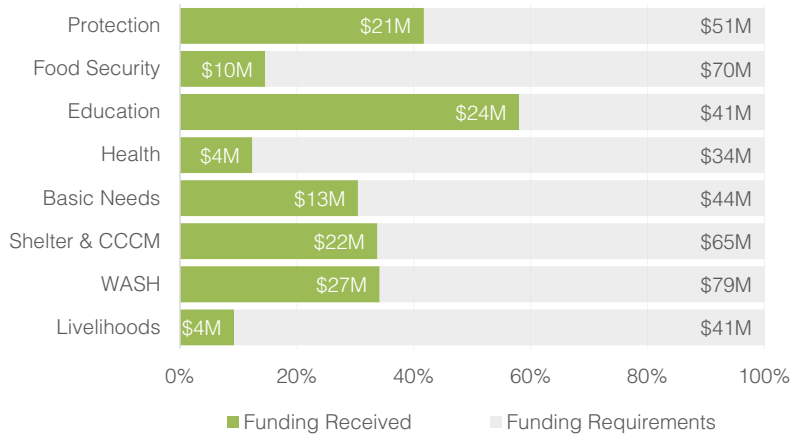
Country Overviews

Refugee Population Distribution

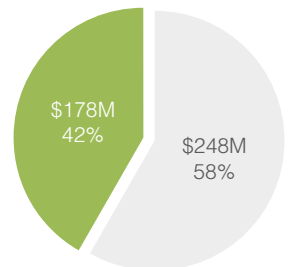


IRAQ

INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



Total Funding Requirements
\$426M



*Overall Total funding received includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector

YEAR IN REVIEW

The worsening economic crisis has severely impacted refugees' living conditions in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), which hosts 98 per cent of the country's refugee population. Refugees have continued to benefit from the generous policies of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), but scarcer resources and increased demand from an additional 1.1 million IDPs being hosted in the KR-I are increasingly affecting host and displaced communities.

Although Syrian nationals continue to enter the KR-I, not all are granted refugee status by Asayesh, the Kurdish Security Agency, in Dohuk, leaving them with no legal status and preventing them from accessing services. With security remaining a major concern for the authorities, refugee documentation is crucial to facilitate free movement across the KR-I. At the same time, a small but steady number of Syrians have been recorded returning to Syria or moving to Turkey.

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) have helped national service providers maintain an open door policy to Syrian refugees, and support to the health and education sectors in particular has been geared up. This year, assistance has gone toward the renovation of primary health centres (PHC) outside of camps and towards the provision of medical equipment, benefitting both refugee and host communities. Continued support to the Department of Health (DoH) across all governorates through capacity building activities has enabled camp PHCs to be gradually handed over to the DoH. However, taking into account government financial constraints, more substantive investments and support may be required in the following year.

Following a cholera outbreak in September 2015, all Syrian refugees in camps in the KR-I were included in two rounds of Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns targeting at-risk groups. As a result all of the camps remained cholera-free. Syrian refugees

were also included in national polio vaccination campaigns, and refugee camps were covered by the electronic disease early warning alert and response system.

An inter-agency joint profiling exercise was also carried out in 2015 to analyze the resilience of urban areas with regards to the availability of services, livelihood opportunities, housing and infrastructure. The results will help more accurately inform resilience activities targeting both refugee and host communities.

In 2015, 3RP partners have increasingly focused on monetizing assistance, enabling refugees to prioritise their urgent needs. The priority has been given to out of camp refugees (over 60 per cent of the registered refugee population) whose needs remain less adequately addressed. Winterization for refugees living in the community was entirely delivered in cash this year, replacing standard non-food items (NFIs) and in-kind kerosene.

In the Protection Sector, efforts to enhance documentation for refugees has seen the Syrian refugee birth registration rate increase from 30 per cent in 2012 to 73 per cent in 2015. More than 25,000 children had access to psychosocial support (more than the year's target), while almost 4,000 girls and boys who are survivors or at risk received specialized child protection support. Over 1,000 Syrian refugees were submitted to third countries for resettlement or humanitarian admission.

Despite these key achievements, substantive components of the Iraq response plan remained unaddressed due to a range of factors. The resilience component remains under-addressed due to lack of funding for livelihood interventions and initiatives promoting sustainability, while loss of income sources and depletion of savings have resulted in growing waiting lists of refugees seeking to enter and reside in camps. Mainstreaming services into national institutions through QIPs has proven effective to some extent, but overall funding restrictions and unpredictability has hampered comprehensive needs assessments. Limited funding for resilience-based activities combined with a deteriorating economic situation in the KRI resulted in constrained access to livelihood opportunities for refugees.

Severe medicine shortages in the KR-I are limiting refugees' access to healthcare and straining resources in the DoH. Teacher shortages coupled with budgetary restrictions faced by the Government have also left scores of refugee children out of school, particularly in urban areas.

In addition, food targeting has left 29 per cent of the total camp population, approximately 95,000 persons, without additional support. Only 1 per cent of those assessed were found to be severely or moderately food insecure and continue to receive a full ration, yet food



Iraq/DRC

security levels remain low with some 70 per cent marginally food insecure.

The situation of refugees with specific needs also remains under-addressed. With the only specialized NGO pulling out of the KR-I this year, refugees with specific needs, and in particular refugees with disabilities, face major challenges in having their needs met. This includes lack of adequate access ramps in camp service facilities, transportation to and from their place of residence to renew registration documents, and the ability to reach service providers.

The quality and quantity of SGBV and child protection services remains of concern amid growing needs of refugees, IDPs and the host population. With regard to child protection, initiatives addressing early marriage, school drop-out, child labour and alternative care lost momentum due to the lack of dedicated human resources available to engage relevant counterparts, including the judiciary, civil and religious government authorities.

The Education Sector in Iraq was severely underfunded in 2015. In KR-I camps, only 71 per cent of Syrian refugee children aged 6-17 attended school. Some complete school closures were reported in 2015 due to the inability to pay teacher salaries, while many schools ran double shifts in order to accommodate the high demand for places.

There also remain insufficient secondary education opportunities in camps. Support from 3RP partners enabled schools in and out of camps to hire some 300 refugee teachers through paid incentives, however there is no plan to further support that scheme for the 2016-2017 academic year due to lack of funding. Compared to an overall out-of-school child rate of 32 per cent at the national level, attendance rates in formal education are relatively high, at 93 per cent, for those school-aged children enrolled in school. Rates of attendance

were highest in Dahuk and lowest in Sulaymaniyah governorate, reaching a low of 75 per cent in Khanaqin district. Sulaymaniyah also hosted the highest proportion of school-aged children attending triple-shifted schools, suggesting a deficit of education infrastructure across the governorate as a whole. The rate for refugee children is even higher, as parents have no money for transportation, books and other school supplies. To improve the quality of education infrastructure, education partners supported improved sanitation for school children by completing infrastructure work in all schools for Syrian refugee children in Dahuk, one of the governorates hardest hit by both the Syrian refugee and Iraqi displacement crises.

Major water and sanitation works in camps could not be completed due to the lack of adequate and timely funding. In Qushtapa camp in Erbil, an additional USD 500,000 would have enabled the urgent rehabilitation of the sewer network, which causes frequent overflowing and blockage of the sewerage system and poses subsequent health risks. Overall, efficient use and conservation of household water is an area which needs increased community advocacy given the general shortage of water resources in the region in combination with population increases in the KR-I since 2013.

For the implementation of the 3RP, partners continued to work in close coordination with the Ministry of Planning throughout the year as well as with the relevant line ministries serving the 245,000 Syrian refugees currently resident in the Region, in addition to more than 900,000 internally displaced Iraqis. 3RP partners worked to ensure that the overall direction of the plan is in line with Government priorities, which are to support refugees through the ongoing improvement of camps and to provide increased assistance to out of camp refugees. Unfortunately the economic crisis has direly affected the Government-supported services in refugee and IDP hosting areas.

From Middle-Class Business Owner to a Refugee Living in a Camp in Iraq

Marshaallah fled Syria with her husband and their two teenagers in early 2013, when airstrikes hit their neighbourhood in Damascus. They left behind a house, her husband's carpentry business and a couple of apartments in Damascus that they rented out for extra income.

Since moving to Erbil, Marshaallah's husband had been supporting the family in his trade as a carpenter until a recent injury to his back forced him to quit his job. Marshaallah first sold her gold jewels, then her daughter's, but soon they could no longer afford the rent of their apartment in Erbil. That's when they moved to Darashakran Refugee camp in the fall of 2015.

Today Marshaallah's husband and her 16-year old son both work shifts in a chicken farm in Erbil, an hour away from Darashakran. Her son would like to go to school, but for now the income he receives from the farm is essential for the family.

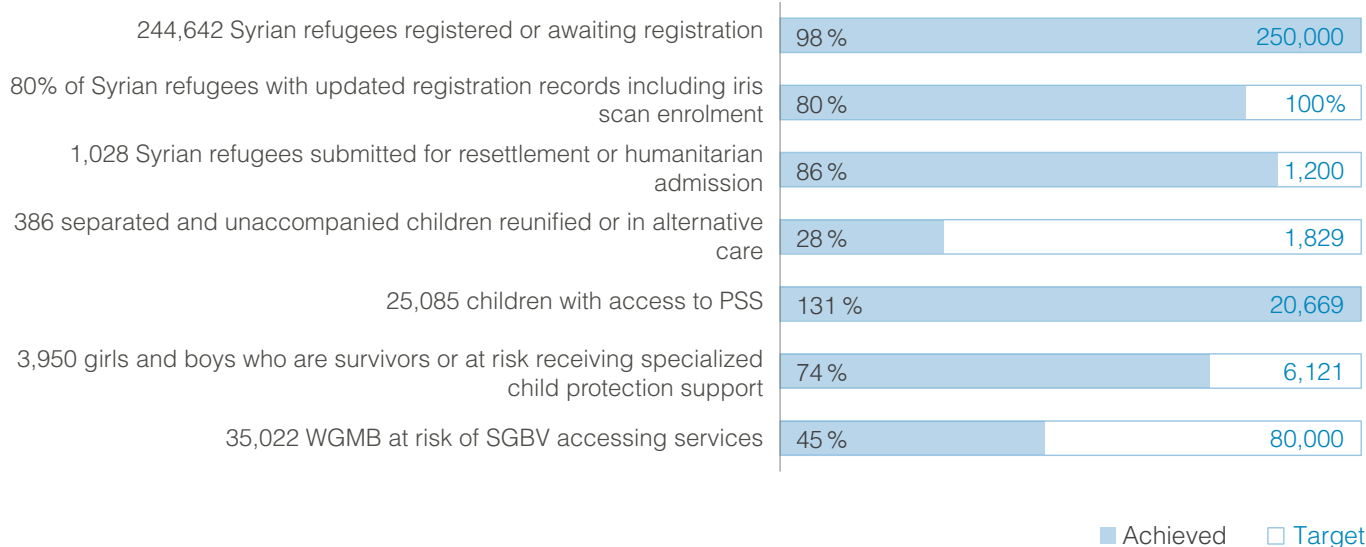
Marshaallah says optimistically "When the chicken are sold in the spring, and we receive our salary, maybe my son can start school again."



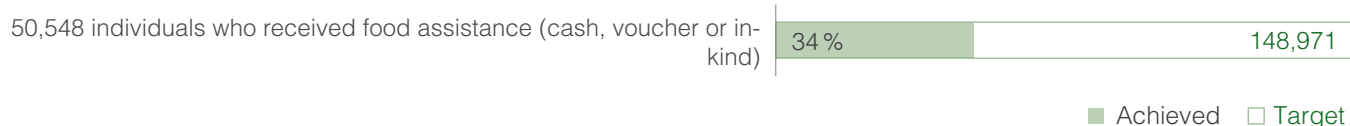
Iraq/UNHCR/C. Covés

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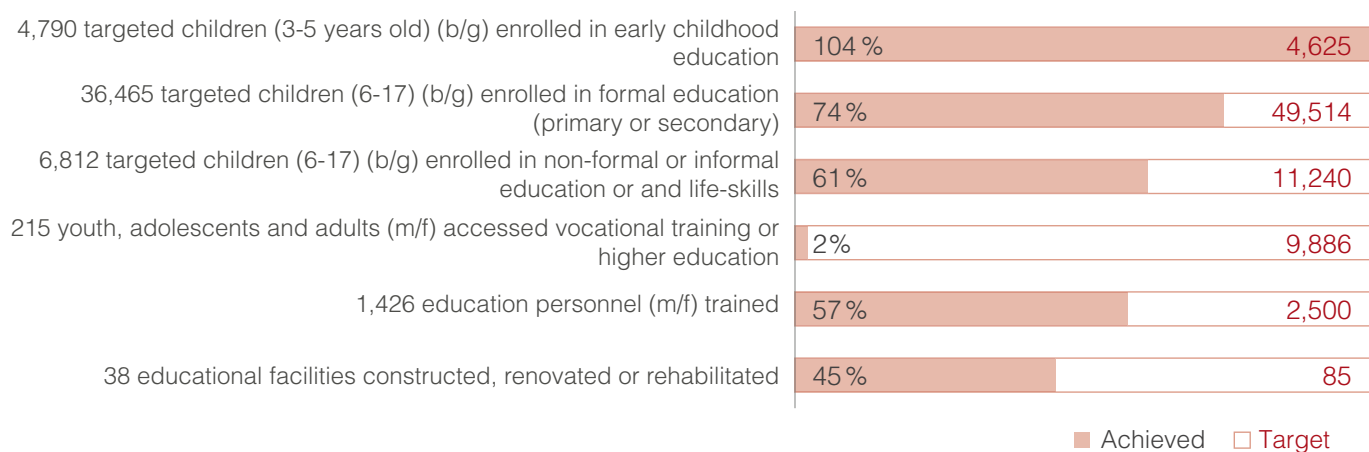
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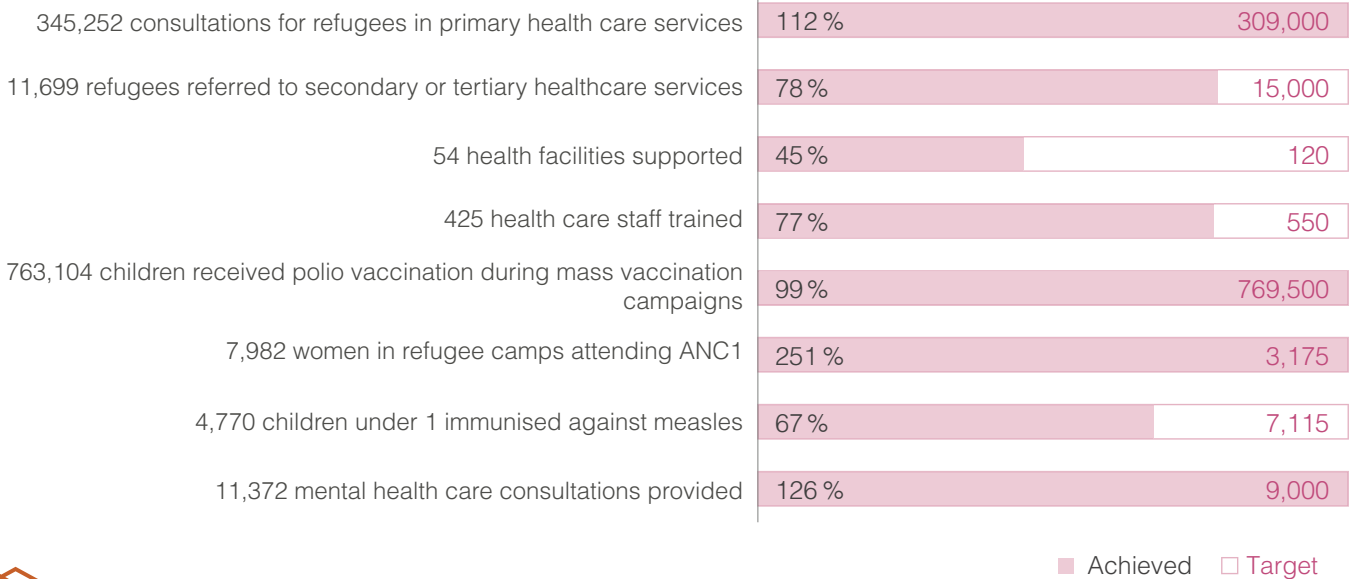
Food security



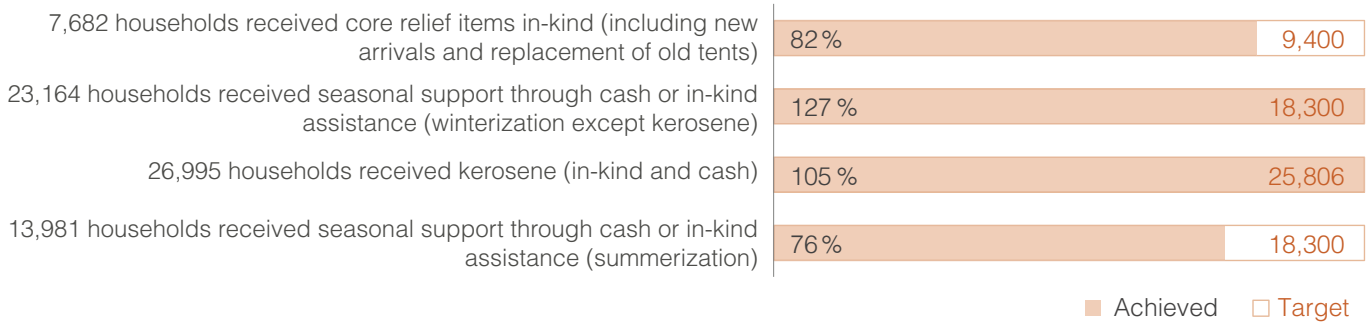
Education



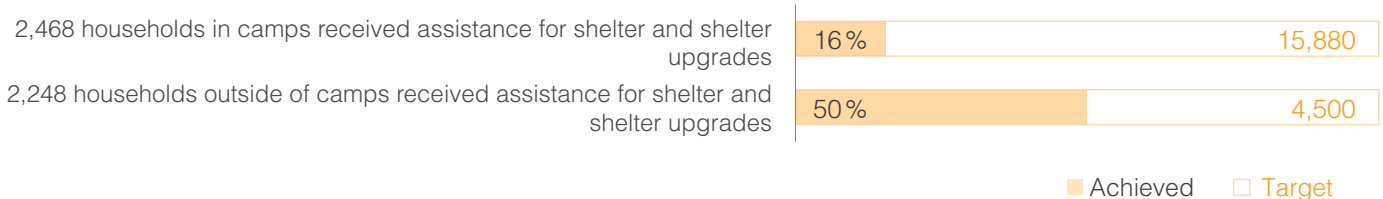
 **Health**



 **Basic Needs/Essential Services**

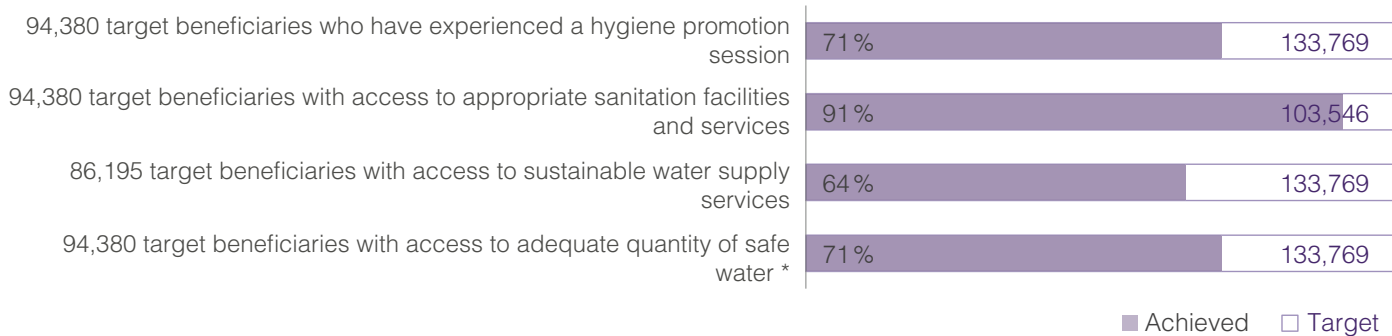


 **Shelter**

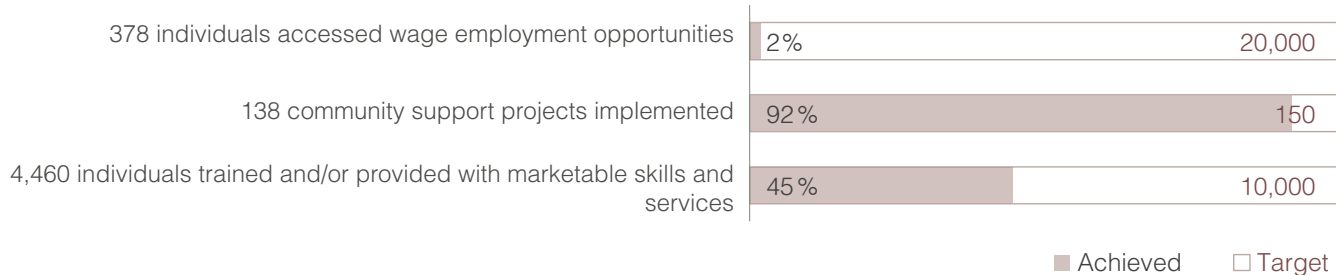




WASH




Livelihoods



PARTNERS

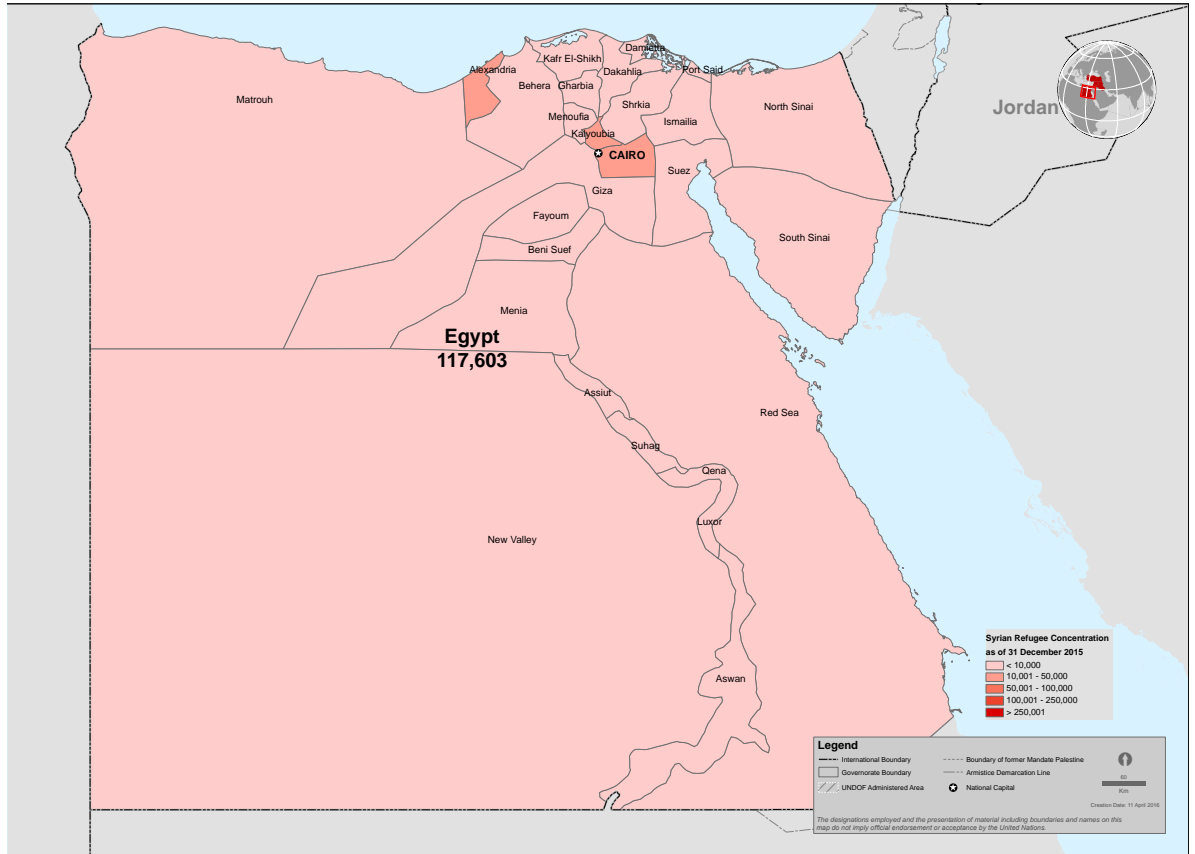
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	ACTED	Civil Development Organization (CDO)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	EMERGENCY	FAO
FOCSIV	Handicap International	International Medical Corps (IMC)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	INTERSOS	IOM
Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organisation (ISHO)	Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities (KCSAMA)	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS)
Mercy Corps	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	PEACE WINDS JAPAN (PWJ)
PU-AMI	Public Aid Organization	Qandil
Relief International	Save the Children International (SCI)	Seeking To Equip People (STEP)
Terres des Hommes Italy	UN Women	UNDP
UNESCO	UNFPA	UN-Habitat
UNHCR	UNICEF	United Iraqi Medical Society for Relief and Development (UIMS)
UPP	War Child UK	WFP
WHO	Youth Activity Organisation (YAO)	



Iraq/WFP

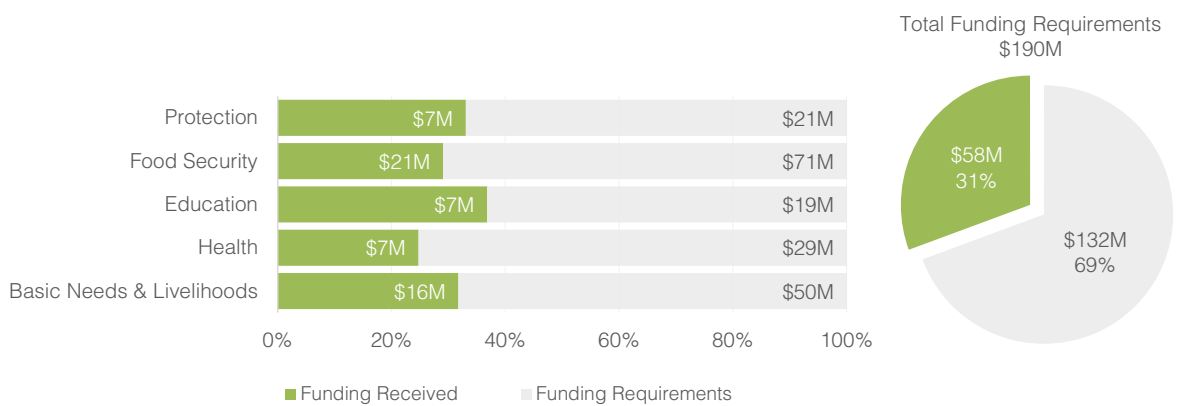
Country Overviews

Refugee Population Distribution



EGYPT

INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



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

YEAR IN REVIEW

Egypt continued to host refugees mainly from Syria, Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq. As of 31 December 2015, a total of 180,641 asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR in Egypt, including 117,658 Syrians and 62,983 Sub-Saharan African, Iraqis. UNHCR recorded 3,458 new arrivals of Syrians in 2015. There are also around 4,000 Palestinians.

Although the protection environment remained stable, a disparity between services offered to Syrians and refugees from other nationalities remained. The main challenges included residency issues, limited access to livelihood opportunities, inflation, and physical safety concerns particularly for women and children, access to quality education, emergency health care and costly secondary and tertiary health care.

Egypt experiences increasing poverty rates (26 per cent), in particular in urban areas where most Syrian refugees are residing. These negative developments are mainly due to a decrease in economic activities and low GDP growth (down to 3.8 per cent), rising inflation rates (11.9 per cent), increased food prices (over 15 per cent), and an unemployment rate of 12.8 per cent, along with the steady depreciation of the currency and the decline in foreign reserves.

Visa and security clearance requirements for Syrians remained in place. While the Government announced granting of entry visas to first-degree relatives of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR, there were significant obstacles and delays. An increase in irregular entries was observed by land through Sudan. The number of refugees departing from Egypt and seeking entry into Europe by sea or through Libya also continued to rise. At least 3,635 individuals, including 522 Syrians, were arrested attempting to depart by sea. 3RP partners continued to provide coordinated humanitarian assistance to detainees on the North Coast.

Dialogue continued with the Government to facilitate the extension of residence permits and the decentralization of the residency process for refugees.

Multi-sector assistance, including psychosocial counselling activities, was provided to 128 SGBV survivors. Outreach activities benefited over 3,000 Syrian refugees and impacted communities. 3RP partners worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to develop an SGBV medical protocol and case management guidelines and undertook capacity building to integrate SGBV services in public hospitals as well as the integration of reporting tools, medications and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits.

Community-based services for children, youth and parents, including specialized psychosocial services such as life skills, parenting education and family strengthening programmes, were expanded. Some 51,195 people benefited from such services, including a 24/7 service for emergency cases. However, children with disabilities continued to have limited access to inclusive education and specialized services: only 45 per cent of these children were able to be provided with specific

support. Inter-agency SOPs on case management, including referral pathways to specialized services, was developed, enhancing comprehensive child protection responses, activities and information sharing among all actors, including local community-based associations, while supporting and engaging existing child protection systems in Egypt.

Community projects continued to promote coexistence between refugees and impacted communities, and to strengthen national capacities.

Biometrics remained a significant component of registration procedures. By the end of 2015, about 98,893 refugees had their irises scanned.

Resettlement remained a protection tool and one of the solutions available for Syrian refugees in Egypt, with 2,461 refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries in 2015.

The Health Sector has ensured access and coverage to comprehensive health care services for Syrian refugees, while keeping a balance between responding to the acute needs of refugees, strengthening of the national health systems and delivering quality health care. Around 95,000 Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) consultations have been provided, 43,400 referrals to specialized health care and 72 public health facilities were supported in addition to 600 staff trained. The health sector continued the mainstreaming of around 90,000 Syrian refugees to gain access to over 60 PHC facilities in Greater Cairo. Over 15 million people across Egypt received the polio immunization vaccine.

Cash grants were provided to a total of 8,550 households (approximately 31,300 individuals) which is less than the 43,000 persons targeted in the 3RP. A total of 8,800 individuals have not been assisted due to shortfalls in funding. 434 vulnerable refugees received emergency cash assistance. The targeting methodology was revised during the year to incorporate economic vulnerability identified through household assessments used to target unconditional monthly cash assistance, food vouchers and winterization/seasonal grants.

The e-voucher modality continued to be expanded, reaching 85 per cent e-vouchers. This modality allows refugees to achieve a sense of normalcy in their lives and strengthen their protection. Reduction in operational costs and savings allowed 90 per cent of resources to go directly to the beneficiaries and enabled the injection of some USD 56 million into the local economy, easing the burden on Government and host communities. Voucher distribution sites and redemption at selected shops were set up in line with safe distribution principles.

Recent post distribution monitoring findings indicated that approximately 80 percent of all beneficiaries had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), with the remainder of households surveyed recording a borderline score, and almost all beneficiaries showing medium or good diet diversity scores,

which suggests that food assistance helps Syrian beneficiaries overcome food insecurity and lower their vulnerability.

3RP partners provided livelihood support for 1,294 vulnerable refugees while 2,004 participated in livelihood training. By the end of the year, 511 individuals were placed in wage employment and 612 individuals received cash grants for business start-up and became self-employed.

In Education, almost 28,500 students received education grants, 1,300 students received school kits and 152 disabled children received financial assistance to pay school fees which enabled them to enrol in specialized schools to cater for their educational and care needs. Finally, approximately 4,200 students were enrolled in Egyptian public universities, and tertiary education scholarships were provided to 100 Syrian refugee students for the 2015/16 academic year.

A total of 155 new classrooms were constructed in public schools, and playgrounds of five other schools were enhanced in the most impacted areas under the Community Support Programme to foster community relations. Some 433 teachers and teaching staff benefited from training as well as 734 administration staff. These interventions enhanced the learning environment, increased access to education for refugee children and reduced the density in the classrooms. 3RP partners' interventions also included carrying out maintenance work to WASH facilities, delivering furniture and IT equipment and enhancing the general physical conditions of 278 schools across Egypt.

A school feeding programme was started in October 2015 in Damietta and Alexandria to help some 116,500 refugee and Egyptian students. The aim of the programme is to facilitate

Syrian refugee children to access public schools and improve their enrolment, attendance, retention and performance.

Due to funding shortfalls, the food voucher value was reduced by 30 per cent (from USD 24.2 to USD 17) in 2015. The targeted caseload was reduced from over 90,000 to 52,000. Agencies used the results of the socio-economic vulnerability assessment and periodic prioritization exercises to guide the reductions. It returned by the end of the year to 60,000 following an appeal process.

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

Refugee children and their families continue to face difficulties integrating into the public education system. Education grants have been reduced, and poor families need to make choices which can lead to increased dropouts from school.

Coordination with partners through the sector working groups was strengthened, with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Egypt through inter-sectoral coordination, case management and targeted advocacy.

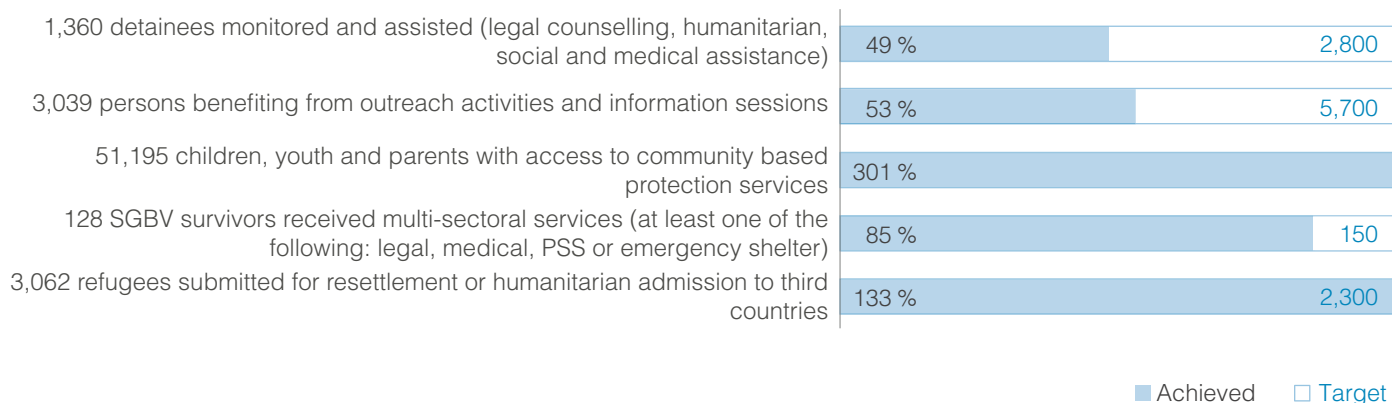
Partnerships with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health and Education, and other line ministries, were strengthened throughout the year, in addition to capacity building, training and advocacy.



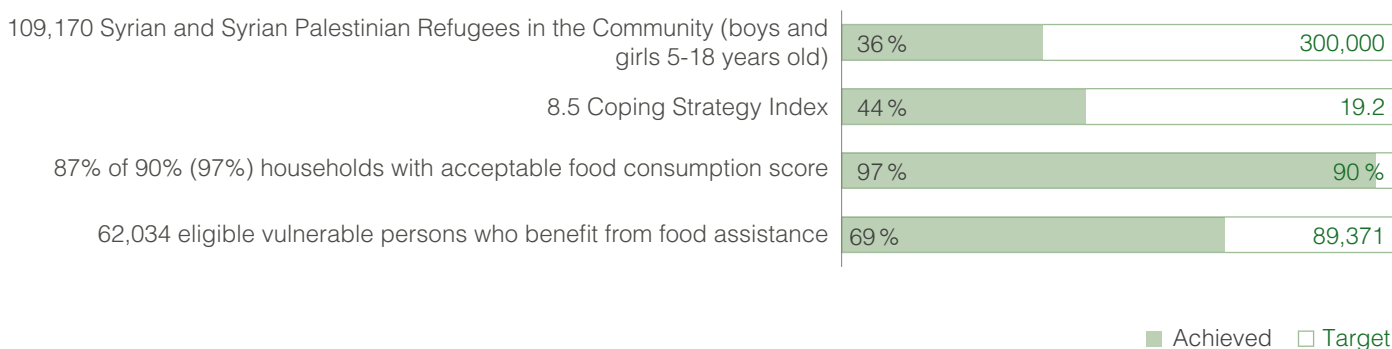
Egypt/UNHCR/P. Costa Gomes

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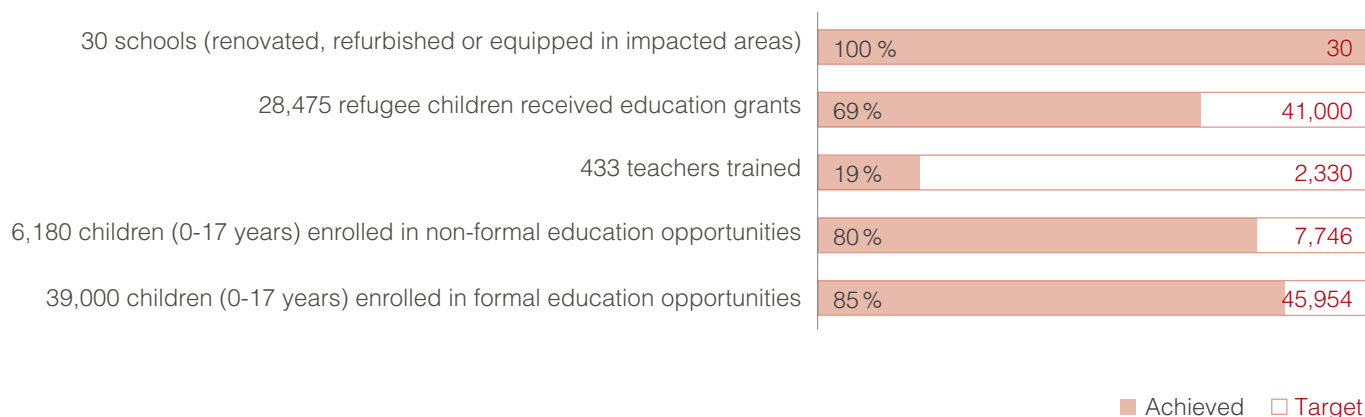
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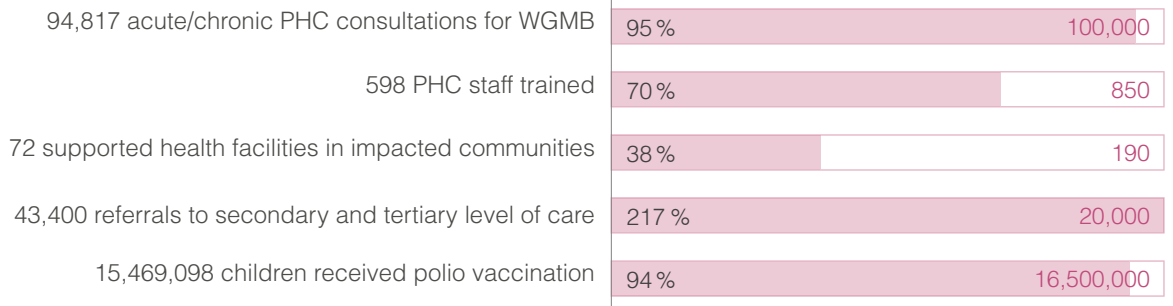
Food security



Education

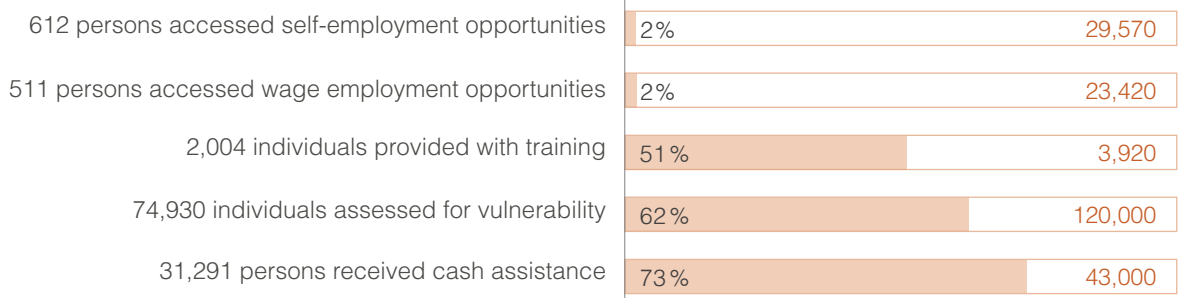


Health



■ Achieved □ Target

Basic Needs/Essential Services



■ Achieved □ Target

PARTNERS

Arab Medical Union (AMU)	ACSFT	Care International in Egypt
Caritas Egypt	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	Community Development Association for Women & Children Improvement
EFRR	FARD Foundation	ILO
IOM	Mahmoud Mosque Society	Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health	Plan International	Refuge Egypt
Save the Children	St Andrews Refugee Service	Tadamon Council
TdH	UNDP	UNFPA
UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO
UN Women	WFP	WHO

