



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



**2017 Annual
Report**

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REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The Syria crisis continued to drive one of the largest refugee crises in the world in 2017, with over 5.4 million Syrians registered as refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt by the end of the year. The living situation for many refugees across the region continued to be extremely challenging, with many lacking the necessary resources to meet their basic needs. Meanwhile, millions of vulnerable people in refugee-hosting communities in host countries also required assistance. Broader political, economic and social trends in some cases compounded the conditions facing both refugees and host communities.

Host countries and communities continued to show exceptional generosity towards refugees, remaining the first and most important responders to the crisis. As in previous years, 3RP partners across the region supported these efforts, delivering protection and assistance programming that benefitted Syrian refugees, host community members, and supported the national systems and services that refugees and host communities alike rely on to meet their basic needs.

3RP Partners, in support of national efforts, can point towards tangible achievements in 2017 that made a concrete difference in the lives of refugees and host communities. Moreover, 3RP Partners continued to drive innovation as a pillar of the response, examples of which are outlined below in the country sections. At the same time, programmes that helped bridge humanitarian and development activities were advanced.

For example, in Jordan, emergency employment through the 3 x 6 approach facilitates the transition between emergency employment to more sustainable livelihoods.^[1] In Lebanon, more than USD 202 million (17 per cent of the overall funding received for the response) was channeled to public institutions to strengthen service delivery, policy development, capacity building and institutional stability. Meanwhile, in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, numerous efforts are being made to integrate Syrians into national systems: for example in Turkey, where the provision of training to qualified Syrian medical personnel contributed to local health systems, enabling people to serve their own communities.

The work of 3RP Partners would not have been possible without the extremely generous support of donors. Donor governments have provided an unprecedented level of financial support over the last few years, including USD 2.48 billion contributed to the inter-agency appeal in 2017. This means that well over USD 12 billion has been provided through the 3RP and predecessor appeals since the start of the crisis. Donors also provided multi-year funding, enabling partners to offer enhanced, longer-term and more predictable programming.

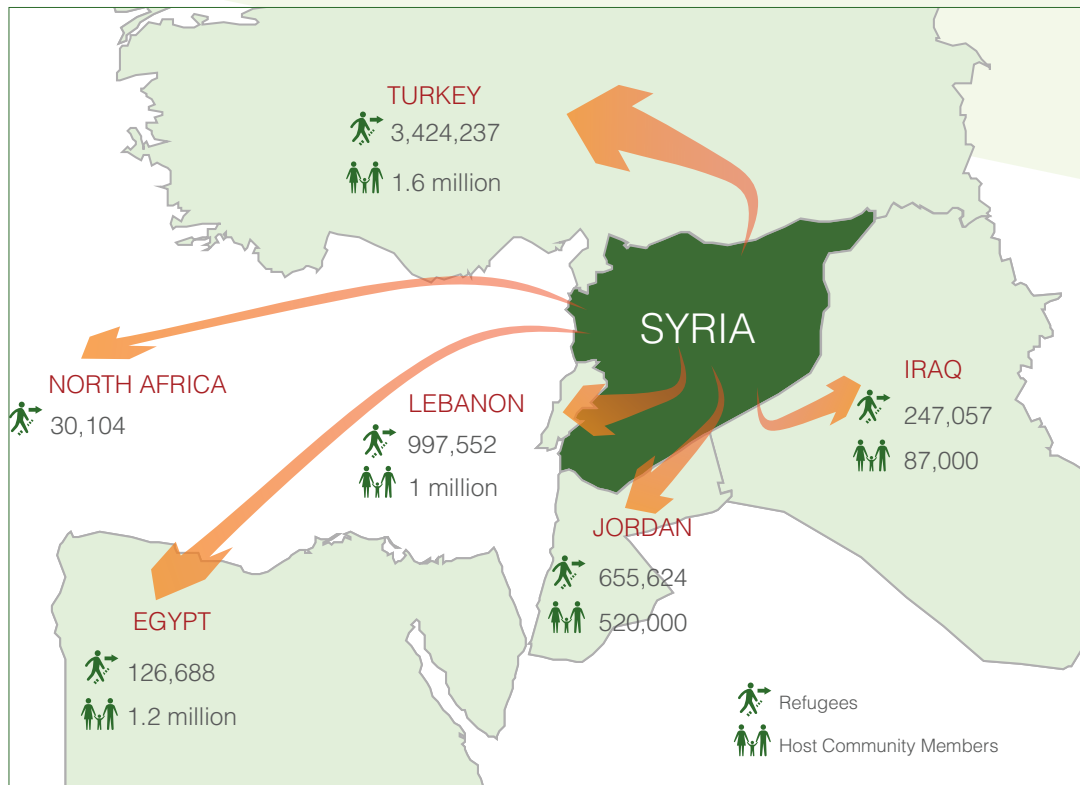


UNHCR/Alejandro Staller

¹ This and other examples are outlined in full in the second compendium on good and innovative practices https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Compendium-II_on-good-and-innovative-practices.pdf

PEOPLE IN NEED - REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS

As of 31 December, there were **5,481,262** registered Syrian refugees and **4,407,000** vulnerable and impacted host community members across the region.



DONORS

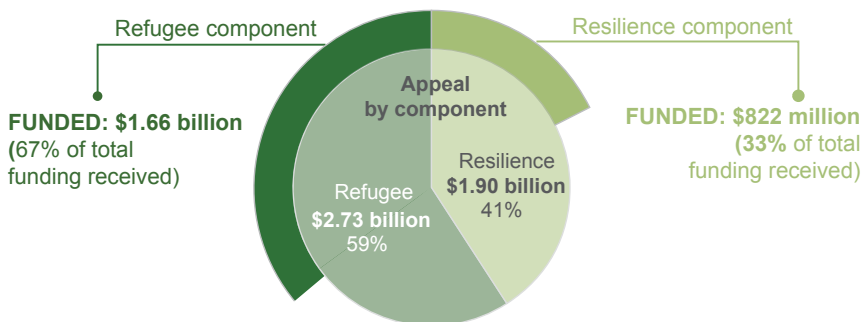
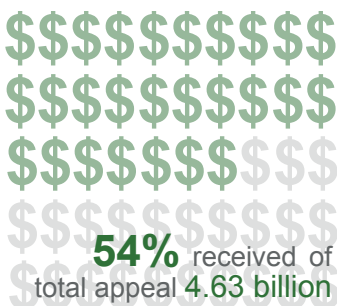
The work of 3RP partners would not have been possible without the extremely generous support of Donors. The following contributors during 2017 are gratefully acknowledged. 3RP Partners are also grateful to private donors, charities and other organizations for their contributions.



OVERALL FUNDING

US\$2.48 billion

Total funding received



| | Funding received (% funded) | | Appeal |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Egypt | \$52 M | 40% | \$130 M |
| Iraq | \$104 M | 45% | \$228 M |
| Jordan | \$680 M | 57% | \$1,190 M |
| Lebanon | \$1,103 M | 54% | \$2,035 M |
| Turkey | \$494 M | 55% | \$890 M |

■ Funding received ■ Funding gap

* The 2017 Inter-Agency Appeal reflects the amount being requested by UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs, within the 3RP country chapters and in support of the LCRP in Lebanon and JRP in Jordan.

* The total Inter-Agency Response of USD 4.63 reflects the amount being appealed for United Nations agencies and NGOs, and which is tracked by the 3RP financial tracking system. It excludes USD 941,681,345 in multi-year fund for 2018, which had already been received at the time of the appeal publication in December 2016.

* Total funds received includes USD 686,460,449 to support regional operations and to be allocated to the countries.

* All figures are in USD and all data was reported by agencies to Country Operations as of 11 October 2017.

* Total funds received includes USD 109 million in funds not yet allocated to a sector.

* Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking with different criteria and definitions.

SECTOR FUNDING



PROTECTION
\$641 M appeal
\$306 M received



FOOD SECURITY
\$737 M appeal
\$577 M received



EDUCATION
\$841 M appeal
\$450 M received



HEALTH & NUTRITION
\$373 M appeal
\$197 M received



BASIC NEEDS
\$755 M appeal
\$370 M received



SHELTER
\$201 M appeal
\$75 M received



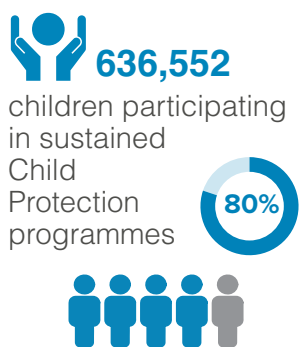
WASH
\$391 M appeal
\$157 M received



LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION
\$563 M appeal
\$202 M received

SELECTED REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

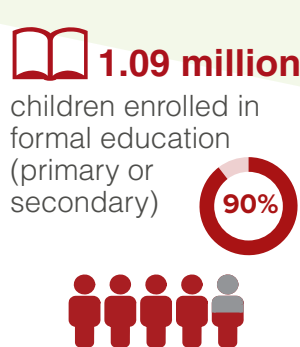
PROTECTION



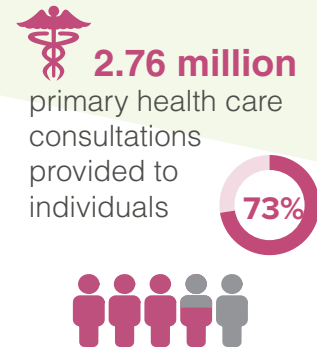
FOOD SECURITY



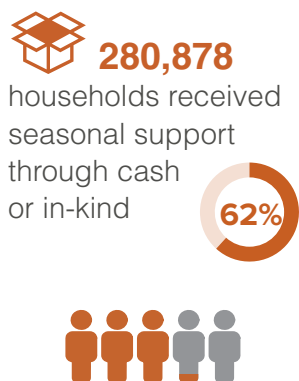
EDUCATION



HEALTH & NUTRITION



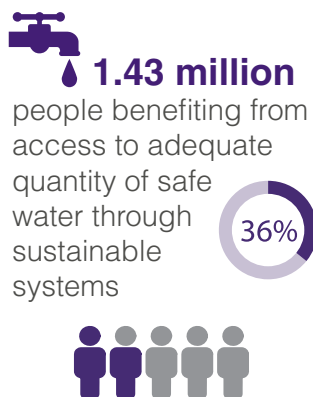
BASIC NEEDS



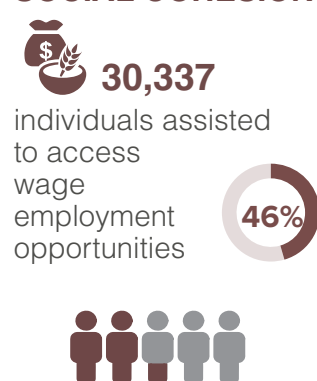
SHELTER



WASH



LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION



UNHCR/Diego Ibarra Sánchez

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Strong National Leadership

The 3RP brings together the five country plans of Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq together in a single strategic platform. It presents a regionally coherent plan developed by over 270 Partners (UN, and international and national NGOs) under the leadership of national authorities. Strong national leadership remains the primary key strategic direction of the 3RP.

Turkey's 3RP consistently stands out for its strong national ownership and leadership, with UN and NGO partners supporting the Government of Turkey and the established national asylum framework. The 2017-2018 3RP was the first two-year response plan for Turkey, aiming to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable Syrians, as well as strengthening medium to long-term resilience interventions.

The Lebanese government demonstrates ownership through the **Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 – 2020** which integrates international and national partners' responses to the Syrian refugee crisis. The multi-year plan, while continuing to maintain a strong focus on humanitarian assistance also focuses on longer term recovery and development strategies in line with commitments made at the 2016 and 2017 Brussels Conference.

The Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation continues to implement and lead the **Jordan Response Plan (JRP)** at the national level. The JRP 2017 – 2019 reinforces commitments made in the Jordan Compact, presenting the Syrian refugee crisis as a development opportunity that can benefit both Syrians and Jordanians. The government works closely with the international community to ensure coordinated responses that cover comprehensive vulnerability assessments and long term plans through a transparent reporting mechanism.

Under the **Iraq chapter of the 3RP**, partners work closely with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in designing and implementing a coordinated response for the Syrian refugees in Iraq in respect of protection and access to services. In 2017, a sustainable child protection programming framework was agreed upon between the government and development counterparts, where the Department of Labour and Social Affairs showed strong leadership in the implementation of the initiative.

The Egypt Country Plan for the 3RP continues to be developed and implemented in partnership with the Government of Egypt, through their Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the support of UN Agencies and 3RP partners. The Egypt Chapter focuses on advancing resilience based interventions through supporting national institutions in order to better respond to the needs of Syrians and Egyptians.

With the crisis entering its seventh year in 2017, host governments have shown extraordinary solidarity in hosting refugees and in leading nationally focused response plans. As the Syria crisis enters the next phase, we will witness an increasing number of fruitful relationships between host governments, the international community and implementing partners to continue serving those most vulnerable.

Regional Protection Strategy

3RP Partners continued to work with governments to ensure access to safety and non-refoulement, support national protection systems, and to strengthen specialized protection responses to individuals with specific needs or at particular risk. This was achieved by strengthening SGBV prevention, mitigation and response and enhancing complementarity to the national protection systems and specialized responses for children, adolescents, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. 3RP Protection partners also worked to ensure that refugees' protection needs were mainstreamed and addressed across all sectoral interventions.

With children representing over 2.5 million Syrian refugees, 3RP prioritized efforts to enhance child protection measures over the last year. For example, 3RP partners launched a Regional Strategic Framework for Action on Child labour in 2017. The framework outlines a multi-sectoral approach to address child labour through coordinated activities designed to: increase access to, and retention in, school; mitigate socio-economic vulnerability; and, strengthen related data and evidence.

Amnesty for the regularization of Syrian refugees

Advocacy by the Protection Sector to regularize the status of Syrian refugees living in urban areas without authorization resulted in a September 2017 agreement to allow for a one year amnesty for such cases to be regularized in urban and obtain UNHCR and Ministry of Interior (MOI) documentation, which will improve access to rights and services for an estimated 30,000 Syrian refugees.

Linkages between the framework and other key child protection measures, such as child marriage, were also advanced through the design and implementation of pilot projects.

Furthermore, 3RP partners continued to build on regional efforts to increase access to civil status documentation and prevent statelessness. Programming and advocacy on civil status documentation was conducted in strategic alignment with the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)**. This work was also conducted with regional partners. For example, the League of Arab States and 3RP partners convened a regional expert meeting in 2017 that reaffirmed the commitment of States and partners to strengthen rights to legal identity, including rights to birth registration, nationality and family unit, and greater gender equality in national laws. Capacity building for States, NGOs and other 3RP partners was provided on these issues in cooperation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL).

Social Protection

In 2017 social protection formed a cornerstone of many 3RP partners' support across the region. In Turkey the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme implemented by WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent in partnership with the Turkish Ministry of Family and Social Policy, delivers multipurpose cash assistance through local social assistance offices. By leveraging Turkey's pre-existing safety net infrastructure reaching 1.2 million people by March 2018, the system helps build efficiency, national ownership, and social cohesion.



Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

In the context of the 3RP, resilience refers 'to the ability of individuals, households, communities, and societies to withstand shocks and stresses, recover from such stresses, and work with national and local government institutions to achieve transformational change for sustainability'. Resilience programming is expected to build and reinforce the referred capacities to generate sustainable solutions. The Syria crisis has enabled humanitarian and development actors to approach protracted crises in an enhanced way: for humanitarian and development agencies to change their ways and work together within an integrated response, for donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to breakdown the traditional silos between humanitarian and development financing and procedures and to establish concessional loans. Overall resilience funding from 2016 to 2017 increased by 12 per cent, indicative of the international community's commitment to resilience building in host countries. As such, in 2017, partners have implemented a substantial number of resilience-based initiatives in the 3RP. At the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference in Brussels in April 2017, resilience discussions focused on the mobilization of funding for long-term livelihoods and resilience-building support, both in refugee host communities and inside Syria, where the majority of Syrians remain.

Moreover, as localisation continues to emerge as a strong theme in recent efforts to reform humanitarian and development action, a study carried out in 2017 **entitled Localisation on the Syria Crisis Response** analyses the application of global commitments on localisation in the context of the 3RP Regional Response to the Syria crisis and will provide a better understanding of how to improve local systems and strengthen national capacities. The 3RP for 2017 – 2018 was officially launched at the **Supporting Syria and the Region Conference** held in Helsinki in January 2017. Participants at the conference re-affirmed their commitment to helping Syria and neighbouring countries and discussed the humanitarian and development challenges and opportunities to build resilience in Syria and neighbouring countries. Furthermore, participants reiterated their call for an integrated response with combined resilience and humanitarian efforts. Despite the increase in the resilience component of 2017, it was funded at only 33 per cent of the total resilience appeal of USD 1.9 billion. As the crisis continues, refugees and host communities need more economic opportunities and the international community needs to ensure that more funding is provided to the resilience component.

Enhancing Economic Opportunities

Following the London Conference, and the international community's pledge to create 1.1 million new jobs for Syrian refugees and host communities in the region, UNDP, in partnership with the ILO, WFP and RDPP released a six-country study titled **'Jobs Make the Difference: Expanding Economic Opportunities for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities'** in April 2017. The study provided pragmatic recommendations to help in creating quality jobs and highlights the importance of the private sector's role in ensuring the commitments of the London Conference. Following the release of the report, two national briefings – in Lebanon and Jordan - were held, bringing together representatives from government, as well as representatives from Lebanon and Jordan's NGO community, UN agencies and donors, to further discuss the report's recommendations and ways forward. In addition, two stakeholder consultations were held throughout 2017. The Regional Stakeholder Consultation held in Istanbul, brought together over 75 participants from the Governments of Iraq, Turkey and Jordan, Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Industry, the private sector, NGO's, INGO's and UN agencies.

The discussion on expanding economic opportunities for Syrians and host communities dominated 2017 as it remained one of the greatest challenges facing the region. Organizations have adopted cross-cutting strategies which support both refugees and host community members in order to maintain social and economic cohesion while simultaneously focusing on youth and women, as they continue to be amongst the most vulnerable. Meanwhile, host country governments committed to opening up their labour markets and improving their domestic regulatory environments. In turn, the international community supported host governments by pledging more funding for employment creation programmes and access to concessional financing.

Getting to the heart of Communities

Since October 2016, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency and UNDP Egypt been implementing a public works (cash-for-work) project in five host communities of Syrian refugees in Alexandria, Menoufia and Sharkia, which acts as a social protection mechanism while also improving services for both refugees and host communities. The programme, which was completed in December 2017, aimed to enhance the resilience of targeted refugee and host communities. It created short-term jobs for 664 poor young men and women (106,205 workdays) in the fields of health awareness, environmental awareness and waste management. It helped strengthen the skills of beneficiaries which improves their future employment prospects; boosts local economic development in target areas; while improving health and environmental services. More than 12,000 families of Syrian refugees and host communities benefitted from waste management, environmental awareness and health awareness activities.



UNDP/ Rana Sweidan

No Lost Generation

The No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative is a concerted effort by humanitarians, donors, governments and other partners to secure the safety and futures of a whole generation of children and young people in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt whose safety, wellbeing, education and development are jeopardized by conflict and displacement. In 2017, the NLG initiative increasingly mobilized support from policy makers and donors for all three of its pillars: education, child protection and adolescent and youth engagement. In the case of education this has been particularly successful making it one of the best funded sectors in the 3RP, and has placed the sector at the forefront of the 3RP response in the five host countries. Key areas for improvement include access to civil documentation for children. Children whose births are not registered lack legal proof of their age, making them more vulnerable, particularly as they enter adolescence. The lack of birth documentation also restricts children's access to services including education and health, and can make it impossible to trace and reunify separated children with their families. If left unresolved, the lack of identity documentation can also result in statelessness and provide obstacles to durable solutions.

In response, host countries have worked with 3RP partners to bring immense progress in the number and percentage of Syrian refugee children registered each year. For example, Jordan has adopted a range of innovative procedures to provide identity documentation to Syrian refugee children who arrived without any documentation at all, reducing the number of completely undocumented children from 44,000 to 8,800 in one year alone. Priorities for young people, identified through Participatory Action Research with cohorts of 15-24 year olds in Lebanon and Jordan, informed joint NLG advocacy at the regional and global level. NLG partners continued to elevate the priorities and voices of young people through the use of digital platforms such as blogs and social media. Efforts to promote and support high quality programming which both engages and meets the needs of adolescents and youth included: an Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth in MENA and the development of technical guidance and tools such as an Adolescent and Youth Engagement Toolkit; guidance on Adolescent and Youth Programming for 3RP; and guidance on the systematic participation of adolescents and youth in programming. Under the Education pillar of NLG, partners continued to focus on the three pillars of access, quality and system strengthening, complementing programmatic interventions on the ground with concerted advocacy at the global and regional level. Interagency, multi-country work to strengthen measurement in the sector, including harmonising indicators across 3RP countries, led to improved accuracy of reporting.



UNHCR/Scott Nelson

The Learning for All (L4A) campaign

In the Education sector in Jordan, The Learning for All (L4A) campaign mobilized 126,707 children, including out-of-school children. Transportation schemes, targeted cash interventions (Hajati programme) and the national school feeding programme helped the most vulnerable families, including Syrian refugees. Special efforts were made to improve access to school for 3,601 children with disabilities (48 per cent for girls) in camps and host communities, and to promote social cohesion through the after-school programme delivered with Syrian volunteer support. To improve access to TVET and higher education, just under 1,700 youth received scholarships, and thousands were provided with technical and skills training to help prepare them for life and employment.

Continued Outreach and Partnerships

In 2017, as for the previous years, the annually increasing platform of 3RP partners offered extensive joint planning, implementing and reporting for the refugee and resilience activities that were carried out throughout the year. Since 2015, the 3RP has brought together over 270 actors from the UN system, NGOs and the private sector to provide coordinated support in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey that is commensurate with the burgeoning needs of both the record numbers of refugees and the increasingly strained countries hosting them. In 2017, the UNDP-UNHCR Joint Secretariat, a prominent example of 3RP partnership in action, released **Volume II of the Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to the Syria and Iraq Crisis**. With nearly 100 entries received, the Compendium demonstrates the strong interest among partners to share innovative practices, build shared capacity to innovate and, above all, establish effective partnerships to respond to the protracted crisis.

In addition to key operational partnerships, the 3RP brought together a variety of actors in the region to design and implement effective policy options to respond to the needs of refugees and host communities in neighbouring countries of Syria. For example, in 2017, a UNDP, ILO, and WFP partnership produced analysis, identified lessons learnt, and offered recommendations on how to expand economic opportunities and create jobs for Syrian refugees and host communities, in line with the London Conference commitment to create 1.1 million new jobs in the region by 2018. In 2017, the 3RP partners demonstrated their commitment to expand the number of involved actors to respond to the refugees and host communities' needs in the region. In particular, a key highlight of 2017 has been the increasing discussion about the engagement of the private sector as an essential element to boost economic growth in the 3RP countries. In this regard, two briefing sessions were held in Jordan and Lebanon to discuss options to attract private sector investors as catalysts for income generating opportunities. Finally, in 2017 growing attention has been given to establish effective partnership with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to contribute to tackle the major obstacles that 3RP economies face in offering durable solutions to the refugees and the host communities.

Turkey's first women-run cooperative consists of Syrian women and host community women

Livelihoods opportunities for host communities and Syrian refugees have been through cooperatives in Mardin and Harran district of Sanliurfa in cooperation with the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work (KEDV). Under the supervision of the ILO, KEDV has been conducting activities on supporting existing women-intensive cooperatives in terms of capacity development, education in Mardin and has carried out activities on establishing a new womens cooperative which is composed of Harran women and Syrian refugee women in Harran district of Sanliurfa.

Enhanced Accountability Mechanisms

The 3RP continued to be underpinned by a light yet solid governance structure. At the regional level, the 3RP Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) continued to meet regularly to ensure regional coherence at the strategic and operational levels. At the country level, inter-agency mechanisms continued to implement planning, response and monitoring activities, with approximately 40 working groups across the five response countries meeting regularly to coordinate implementation of the plan in an efficient and effective manner. Meanwhile, as an accountability measure to donors, reports were published on a regular basis at both the country and regional levels, including quarterly sectoral dashboards and financial tracking by sector and component. Countries also continued to implement their M&E frameworks to better articulate progress and strengthen linkages between outputs and overall strategic objectives. This also offered support to Governments in achieving the strategic objectives of national chapters.

During 2017, there were examples across the region of the adoption of strong monitoring and two way communication approaches. Food Security partners are providing increased accountability to all parties via cutting-edge technological advancements. In May 2017, the Building Blocks pilot was launched in Azraq camp in Jordan, the first large-scale humanitarian use of Blockchain technology. Building Blocks provides a real-time view into food purchase transactions and allows partners to have increased operational oversight and management of cash-based transfer (CBT) operations, ensuring data security and reducing the risk of fraud.

The food sector in Jordan also utilizes a Triangulation Database; a system which compiles data from various sources and synthesizes it into actionable intelligence, dashboards, and mapping. The Triangulation Database gathers real time financial data from Building Blocks, financial service providers, retailers, and the sector's internal data systems. From this data, the sector can conduct monthly financial reconciliation, identify anomalies, generate real time data on expenditure patterns, and ensure maximum transparency and accountability.

In Lebanon, food security partners work to empower Syrian and Lebanese families to have as much control as possible over their shopping. Launched in November, the smartphone application 'Dalili' enables them to do just this. It collates and displays the items, prices and promotions available at target stores. Without leaving their homes, people receiving assistance can browse local stores and easily find the best prices and deals for the products they want to buy. These benefits achieve accountability though

enhancing the transparency and competitiveness of pricing, reducing barriers to accessing the best deals and making the most of every dollar injected into the Lebanese economy.

Food for Training and Food for Asset activities targeting and benefiting both Syrian refugees and host communities fostered social cohesion and led to a significant improvement in terms of acceptance, integration and cohabitation as well as social solidarity. To monitor the social cohesion effects of projects in Lebanon and Egypt, a Social Cohesion Score (SCS) was developed through the responses of 477 Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese individuals engaged in livelihood initiatives. Through answering questions on inter-community relations, competition over resources and trustworthiness in institutions, the index provided a quantifiable assessment of the social cohesion effects of programmes. In 2017, SCS was piloted before the start of livelihood activities and follow up measurements will continue in 2018 to identify areas of underlying tension to be addressed.

Assisting Palestine Refugees from Syria

Palestine refugees, including Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), remain amongst the most vulnerable groups in Lebanon and Jordan, suffering the protracted effects of poverty, unemployment and a number of legal and protection issues, reflected in high levels of marginalization and vulnerability. During 2017, through its emergency programmes in Lebanon, UNRWA provided services including cash assistance (in cooperation with WFP), emergency health, education and protection, livelihoods and psychosocial support, as well as environmental health to more than 32,000 PRS. Some of the most vulnerable PRS were also encompassed in the Agency's emergency programmes and benefited from winterization support, protection and environmental health services amongst others, as a way of supporting the whole community.

By the end of December 2017, 17,529 PRS were recorded with UNRWA in Jordan, almost 90 per cent² of whom struggled to meet basic needs. Increasing rental costs and limited economic opportunities have had a negative effect on the daily lives of PRS, the majority of whom suffer from over-crowded, inadequate housing and unhealthy environmental conditions. In 2017, emergency assistance, including cash and winterization support was provided to up to 17,100 PRS, covering their health and education needs through a network of health centres and schools located across the Kingdom.³ Despite the provision of these humanitarian interventions to PRS, funding shortfalls limited the ability of UNRWA to meet all PRS' needs and the ability to extend services to an increasing number of vulnerable PRS families.



UNRWA/Maysoun Jamal Mustafa

² JFO Vulnerability assessment data, December 2017

³ Including PRS and Syrian refugees at King Abdullah Park who were supported through cash assistance.

REGIONAL SECTOR OVERVIEW



PROTECTION



Partnership and responsibility sharing were vital means for refugees to access safety and life-sustaining services, including civil status documentation, while in asylum or in the pursuit of solutions.

Closely working with line ministries, public entities and Community Services Organizations (CSOs), 3RP partners positively contributed to the lives of Syrian refugees and their host communities.

While the developments in Syria and admissions policies of host states posed challenges, the proactive and collaborative efforts of protection partners, as demonstrated by close cooperation with hosting states, sought to promote access to safety, prevent refoulement, strengthen access to national protection systems and provide specialized responses to specific vulnerabilities and needs.

This was also achieved by strengthening SGBV prevention, mitigation and response and enhancing complementarity to the national protection systems and the provision of specialized responses provided by 3RP partners for those with specific needs including high risk children. Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse of children was prioritized for the response by directly engaging with parents, children and communities.

Adolescents, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, were supported by enhancing outreach programmes and meaningfully involving and engaging with the communities themselves.

These efforts involve enhancing accountability and two-way communication as well as activities to strengthen equitable access to quality services and contribute to social cohesion. Meanwhile, areas which need to be further expanded upon in the year ahead include the

resettlement of the most vulnerable refugees and complementary

pathways for legal admissions to third countries.

US\$306M Total funding received

US\$235M Refugee
US\$71M Resilience

48% received of requirement **641M**



Percentage of funding received by component

| | Refugee | Resilience | Total received (% of requirement) | Requirement |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Egypt | 93% | 7% | \$9M (32%) | \$28M |
| Iraq | 92% | 8% | \$12M (31%) | \$38M |
| Jordan | 91% | 9% | \$82M (45%) | \$183M |
| Lebanon | 61% | 39% | \$112M (59%) | \$188M |
| Turkey | 80% | 20% | \$91M (45%) | \$204M |

4.6M People assisted

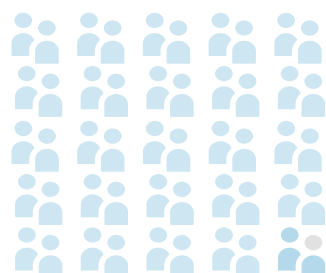
66% assisted of **6.9M** targeted



| | No. of people assisted (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|-----------|
| Egypt | 140,322 (93%) | 150,666 |
| Iraq | 247,057 (105%) | 235,000 |
| Jordan | 128,804 (17%) | 755,892 |
| Lebanon | 1,766,020 (61%) | 2,890,791 |
| Turkey | 2,302,663 (80%) | 2,865,000 |

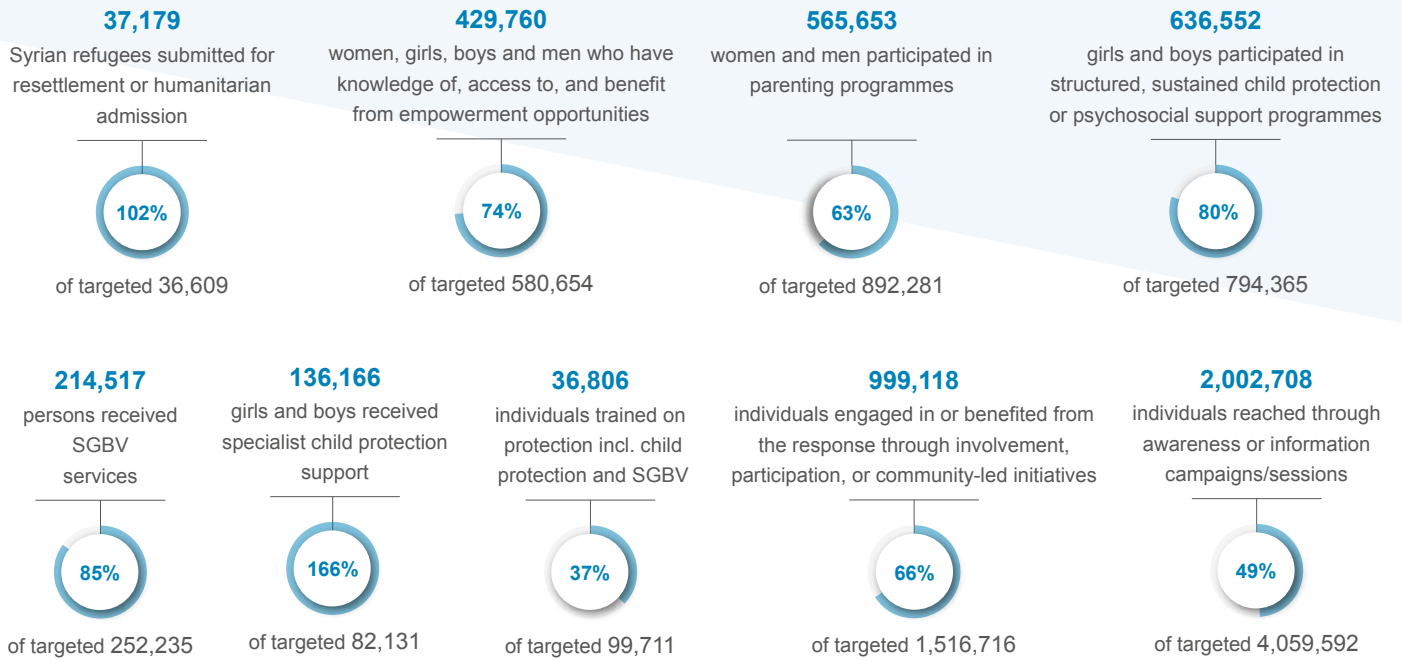
151 Partners reported

99% reported of **152** targeted



| | No. of partners reported (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|---------|
| Egypt | 4 (80%) | 5 |
| Iraq | 26 (100%) | 26 |
| Jordan | 37 (93%) | 40 |
| Lebanon | 61 (100%) | 61 |
| Turkey | 23 (115%) | 20 |

Achievements



FOOD SECURITY

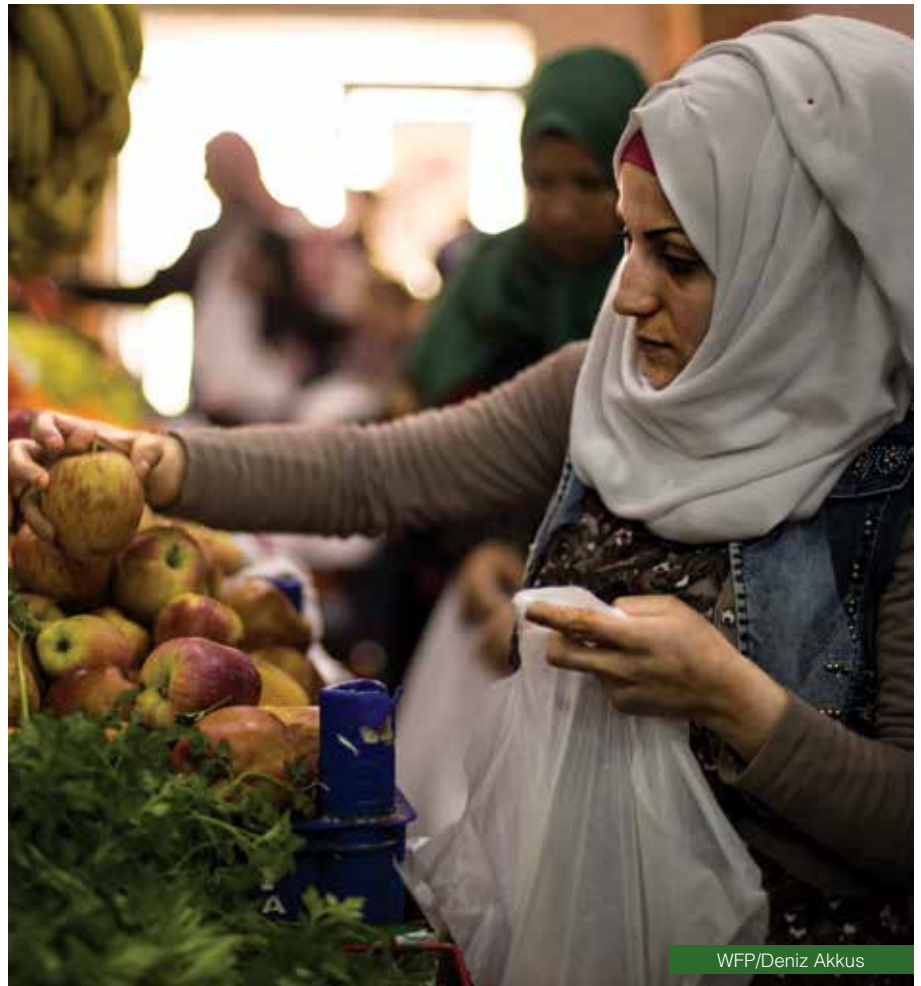


In 2017, Food Security partners reached over 2.7 million individuals with food assistance region-wide, while some 10,000 individuals received food and agricultural livelihoods support, representing over 100 per cent of the 2017 target.

In Turkey, 145,000 refugees in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) received voucher programming assistance each month. The Food Security and Agriculture programming for refugees living in host communities was also focused on provision of agriculture-related livelihoods opportunities, including training on modern agricultural technologies, and support to value-chains and small and medium scale agricultural projects.

This consistency in assistance provision was reflected in Lebanon, where over a million refugees received food assistance and livelihood support. In Jordan, the sector provided regular food assistance to over half a million refugees in camps and communities while also complementing the national School Meals Programme, and providing livelihood opportunities for 600 participants in the Healthy Kitchens programme. In addition, food/cash for training and for assets were provided for around 10,000 participants in agricultural activities such as forestry, along with retail and other sectors, based on a market needs assessment in collaboration with central government and municipalities. In Lebanon a farmers' registry has also been initiated to promote and provide social protection to the most vulnerable groups of farmers and fishermen. In addition, about 200 staff in the Ministry of Agriculture, child protection actors and farmers have increased their knowledge of child labor, occupational safety and health issues in agriculture.

Agricultural livelihoods remained key to partners' interventions in Lebanon, with a focus on the inclusion of people with disabilities, while considering those with increased vulnerabilities such as female headed households. Partners increased interventions in



WFP/Deniz Akkus

2017 to assist 5,120 farmers through capacity building activities and distribution of agricultural materials and tools, while more than 3,797 youth in seven technical schools were enrolled in short and long-term training courses on agriculture and employability skills. In this context, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) projects have supported 642 students in agricultural technical schools of the Ministry of Agriculture and several thousand small scale and family farming producers to ensure sustainable agricultural and livestock production and to apply climate smart technologies.

Meanwhile, 'Choice' is just one innovative modality introduced by the food security sector in Jordan in

2017. It allows Syrian refugees to redeem the assistance they receive through food-restricted vouchers, or unrestricted cash or both as per their preferred choice based on their personal circumstances. In addition, in a world first, Jordan utilized innovative Blockchain technology to support WFP's cash-based transfers for Syrian refugees. In a more efficient and less costly manner, enhancing transparency and accountability. The focus on increasing accountability was also demonstrated in Egypt, through well-established beneficiary feedback mechanisms such as hot lines, help desks, and focus group discussions, resulting in a high rate of satisfaction with assistance delivery and entitlements.

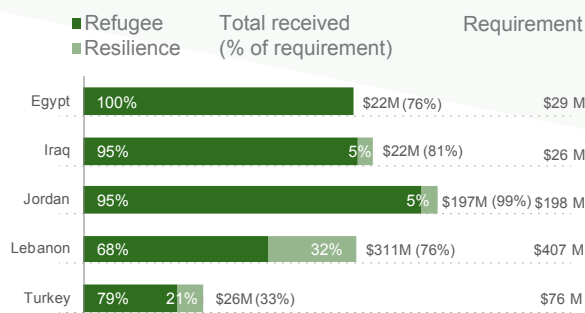
US\$577M Total funding received

US\$462M Refugee
US\$115M Resilience

78% received of requirement **737M**



Percentage of funding received by component

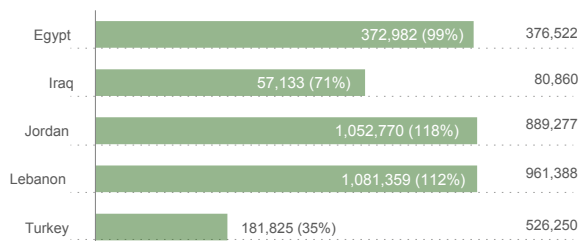


4.6M People assisted

97% assisted of **2.8M** targeted

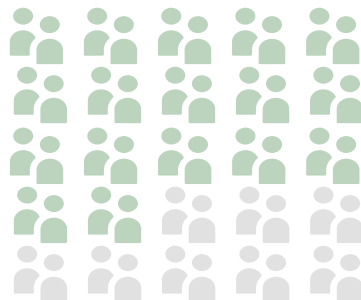


No. of people assisted (% of targeted) Targets

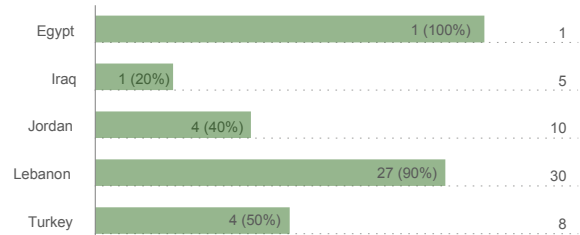


37 Partners reported

69% reported of **54** targeted



No. of partners reported (% of targeted) Targets



Achievements

2,746,069

individuals received food assistance in the form of cash, voucher or in-kind



of targeted 2,498,584

12,722

individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support



of targeted 64,703

9,436

individuals supported for improved nutritional practices



of targeted 549,998

EDUCATION



In December 2017, there were 1.94 million school-age refugee children from Syria in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt as compared to 1.77 million in the same month in 2016. The number of school-age Syrian children enrolled in formal or regulated non-formal education has increased from 1.04 million (59 per cent) in December 2016 to 1.37 million (65 per cent) in December 2017, mainly driven by the growth in formal enrolment in Turkey and in non-formal education in Lebanon.

Turkey continues to host the largest number of school-age refugee children and thanks to impressive efforts, the number of refugee children enrolled has increased by 25 per cent. With the Ministry of National Education's (MONE) progressive inclusion of Syrian children in the national system, for the first time in 2017 there were more school-age Syrian children enrolled in the Turkish public schools (373,381) than in Temporary Education Centres (TECs) (237,134).

In the five host countries, the number of school-age Syrian children out of both formal and non-formal education has decreased from 731,614 (41 per cent) in December 2016 to 689,087 (35 per cent) in December 2017.

Furthermore, there is an estimated one million registered Syrian youth, 32 per cent of whom are at upper secondary age with three quarters of them being in Turkey or Lebanon. Enrolment rates for Syrian students in upper secondary education are under 25 per cent in all host countries except Egypt. Despite improvements in data availability and quality, there is still a dearth of information to systematically profile refugee adolescents and youth for more evidence-based programming.

Although there are promising practices, interventions in the areas of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development remain fragmented

and limited to direct service delivery and the total number of reported beneficiaries is marginal compared to the level of need.

Meanwhile, in Jordan, as an example of cross-sector cooperation between

the food security and education sectors, some 390,000 Jordanian and Syrian students in Jordan, and more than 15,000 Lebanese and Syrian students in Lebanon are being reached with a nutritious snack in public primary schools.

US\$450M Total funding received

US\$241M Refugee
US\$209M Resilience

54% received of requirement 841M



Percentage of funding received by component

| | Refugee | Resilience | Total received (% of requirement) | Requirement |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Egypt | 74% | 26% | \$11M (52%) | \$21M |
| Iraq | 58% | 42% | \$8M (23%) | \$36M |
| Jordan | 76% | 24% | \$52M (33%) | \$158M |
| Lebanon | 50% | 50% | \$260M(73%) | \$355M |
| Turkey | 49% | 51% | \$119M (44%) | \$271M |

3.2M People assisted

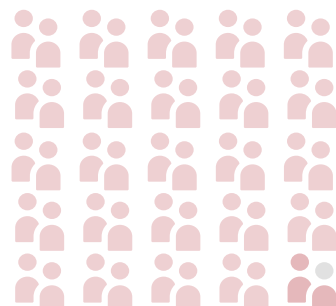
104% assisted of 3.1M targeted



| | No. of people assisted (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|-----------|
| Egypt | 1,800,000 (143%) | 1,260,303 |
| Iraq | 74,540 (127%) | 58,673 |
| Jordan | 263,995 (44%) | 599,793 |
| Lebanon | 286,181 (62%) | 461,832 |
| Turkey | 732,193 (109%) | 669,122 |

115 Partners reported

99% reported of 116 targeted

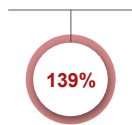


| | No. of partners reported (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|---------|
| Egypt | 4 (80%) | 5 |
| Iraq | 16 (100%) | 16 |
| Jordan | 32 (100%) | 32 |
| Lebanon | 43 (100%) | 43 |
| Turkey | 20 (100%) | 20 |

Achievements

55,646

children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education



of targeted 40,150

1,064,225

children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education



of targeted 1,188,708

287,166

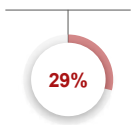
children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in non-formal education



of targeted 220,090

1,371

youth (15-17 years, g/b) enrolled in TVET



of targeted 4,810

150,638

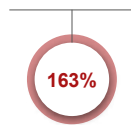
teachers and education personnel trained



of targeted 71,430

3,951,720

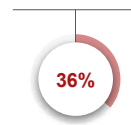
children (3-17 years, g/b) received school supplies



of targeted 2,418,634

2,443

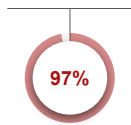
classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated



of targeted 6,874

14,819

teachers and education personnel received incentives (f/m)



of targeted 15,289



UNICEF/Hedinn Halldorsson

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



National health systems across the region remain the primary services providers to the health needs of Syrian refugees. In Turkey, registered Syrian refugees can receive the same health care as Turkish nationals at no cost. In Lebanon, Syrian refugees have access to a range of subsidized primary health care services. In Jordan, refugees must pay the uninsured Jordanian rate to access health services.⁴ In Iraq, Syrian refugees enjoy free access to health services in line with those provided to Iraqi nationals. In Egypt, Syrian refugees can access highly subsidized health care at similar costs to the Egyptian population. However, more efforts are needed to increase access to primary, secondary and tertiary care, particularly for reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, and psychosocial and mental health needs. In 2017, 86 partners in the five 3RP countries were able to reach 3,872,901 individuals with health and nutrition services, achieving 77 per cent of the annual target overall and ranging from a high of 124 per cent in Iraq to a low of 44 per cent in Jordan. Health and nutrition partners provided approximately 2.76 million primary health care consultations, and over 175,000 referrals, representing 73 per cent and 76 per cent of the respective 2017 targets. Partners have established 465 reproductive health units which represent 122 per cent of the target.

In Turkey, the needs are much higher than presented in the 3RP due to the role of the government in meeting the health needs of Syrian refugees. In addition, in an innovative fashion, it was agreed between the Ministry of health (MoH), the health sector and the European Union, that the additional doctors and nurses needed to build a primary health care system capable of absorbing refugees would be hired among Syrian refugees. A 2016 law enabled such a vision, allowing Syrian health personnel to integrate into the Turkish health system. It was then estimated that up

to two thousand Syrian staff would be needed to match the new primary healthcare (PHC) needs. Over 1,100 Syrian doctors, 750 nurses and 360 translators/patient guides have been trained and 500 Syrian health professionals have been employed by MoH and are serving in the refugee health centres across Turkey. This has proven to be an effective method to address linguistic and cultural barriers to health care access. It also fosters resilience among skilled health professionals in the Syrian refugee community. Unfortunately this has not

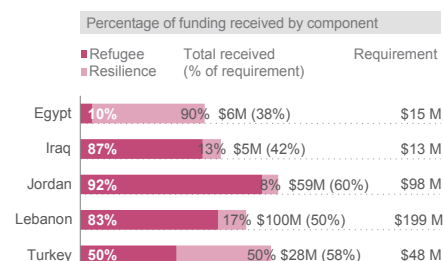
been replicated in other countries.

Additionally, partners supported 269 health facilities representing 136 per cent of the target, immunized 816,174 children (103 per cent of target) and trained 6,405 health staff (91 per cent of the target). Funding constraints limit the capacity of the national health systems to provide free health services to all refugees. In some countries, refugees experience access challenges due to high out-of-pocket health care costs.

US\$197M Total funding received

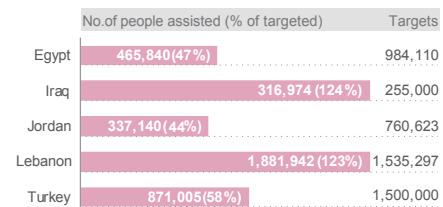
US\$156M Refugee
US\$41M Resilience

53% received of requirement 373M



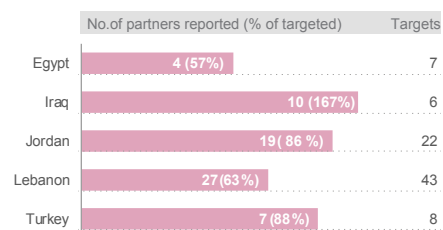
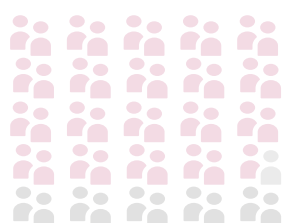
3.9M People assisted

77% assisted of 5M targeted



67 Partners reported

78% reported of 86 targeted

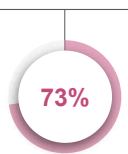


⁴ In early 2018 this changed and Syrian refugees now have to pay the foreigner rate.

Achievements

2,760,886

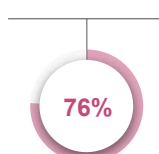
consultations in primary health care services



of targeted 3,806,326

175,417

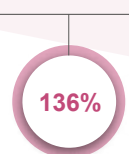
patients referred to secondary or tertiary healthcare services



of targeted 230,075

269

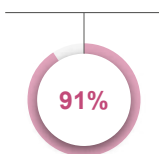
health facilities supported



of targeted 198

6,405

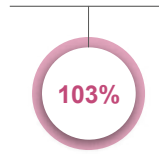
health care staff trained services



of targeted 7,011

816,174

children immunized



of targeted 795,419

465

service delivery units provided SRH services



of targeted 381



UNICEF/Deniz Akkus

BASIC NEEDS



The majority of Syrian refugee households across the region have seen their savings exhausted and have gradually taken on debt in order to provide for their most basic needs.

In Lebanon for example, Syrian refugees are spending less every year, reporting per capita monthly expenditures of USD 98, a drop of USD 6 compared to 2016 and USD 9 since 2015, a sign that households have fewer resources.

Three quarters of Syrian refugee households have expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), unable to meet basic needs of food, health, shelter and education, while 58 per cent of households have a per capita expenditure below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), meaning they are living in extreme poverty.

In order to prevent increased economic vulnerability, the Basic Needs Sector has continued to support vulnerable refugee families and improve and sustain access to services. Throughout 2017, the Basic Needs Sector has also looked for opportunities for cross-sector synergies to improve self-reliance and livelihoods of refugees and vulnerable host communities.

In 2017, the basic needs sector assisted over 500,000 families with cash assistance and over 280,000 households with seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance. In total in 2017, the sector reached 2,744,951 refugees and members of the host community.

In Turkey, partners worked closely with the government on the ESSN (Emergency Social Safety Net) programme, which is in line with national social safety net schemes. Implemented by the Turkish Red Crescent and Ministry of Family and

Social Policies in partnership with the Food Security sector, the ESSN reached over 1.2 million refugees with

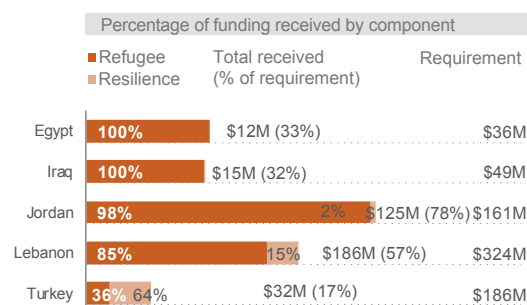
multipurpose cash assistance, enabling them to meet their basic needs.

US\$370M

Total funding received

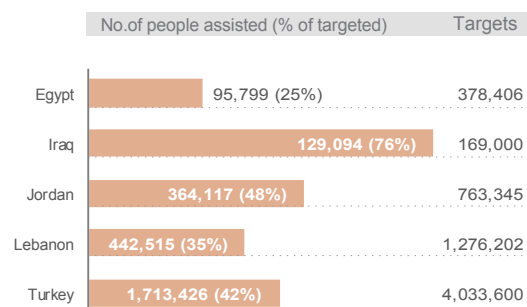
US\$319M Refugee **US\$51M** Resilience

49% received of requirement **755M**



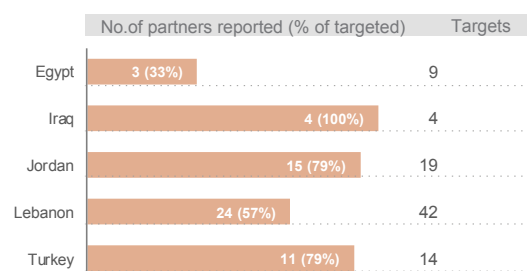
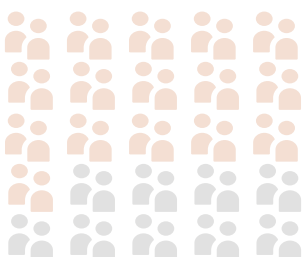
2.7M People assisted

41% assisted of **6.6M** targeted



57 Partners reported

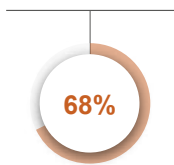
65% reported of **88** targeted



Achievements

152,689

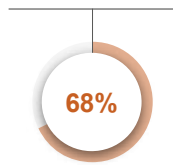
households received core relief items in-kind



of targeted 223,765

517,206

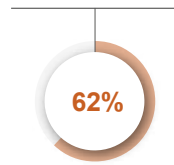
households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



of targeted 761,035

280,878

households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance



of targeted 454,940



UNHCR/Samma Gammah

SHELTER



The Shelter Sector priority remains to ensure adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and for vulnerable host community members.

The Sector continues to move towards support to refugees in urban locations based upon the inter-agency vulnerability analysis of families. Mirroring trends noted in the basic needs sector, Syrian refugees are struggling to meet their immediate most basic needs, including shelter. In Lebanon, for example, of the households surveyed in the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASR), 53 percent resided in dwellings that were overcrowded, had dangerous structural conditions, and/or urgently needed repairs, a large increase compared to 42 per cent in 2016. In this context, the upgrading of sub-standard housing continues to be undertaken through an integrated approach, involving multiple sectors.

In 2017, the Shelter Sector assisted 73,266 households outside of camps for shelter and shelter upgrades, while 17,656 households received similar assistance in camps.

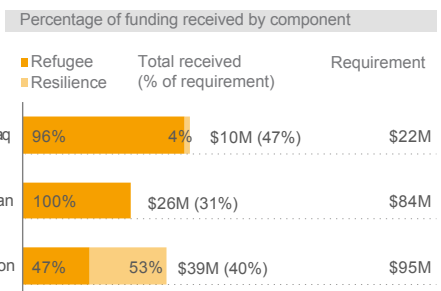
The aim of these interventions is to improve access to adequate dwellings through maintenance or improvement to the standard of shelters across the region. In camps, the Sector focused on rehabilitation efforts to improve camp infrastructure and upgrade shelters, contributing to sustainable living, including installing energy efficient systems. However, the Shelter sector was only 37 per cent funded in 2017 meaning that it could not implement a large part of its activities across the region.

US\$75M

Total funding received

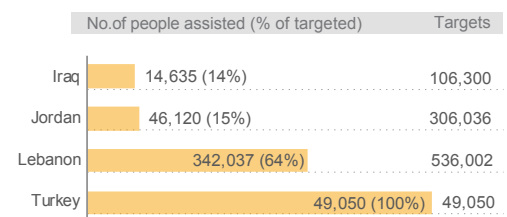
US\$54M Refugee
US\$21M Resilience

37% received of requirement 201M



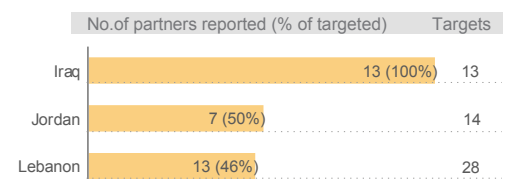
452K People assisted

45% assisted of 997K targeted



33 Partners reported

60% reported of 55 targeted



Achievements

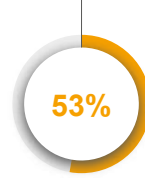
17,656

households in camps received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades



73,266

households outside of camps received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades



WASH



The WASH sector continued providing safe drinking water and sanitation in addition to improving hygiene practices to Syrian refugees and to communities hosting them across the region. With a funding level just below 50 per cent in 2017, the WASH sector has been able to achieve close to 50 per cent of planned results against overall targets. This represents an over achievement in view of available funding levels for the sector.

In line with the 3RP plan for 2017, the WASH sectors in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon pursued a two pronged approach. The first pillar of the response aimed at scaling up and sustaining WASH services in camps and informal settlements. Simultaneously, the sectors explored every opportunity to strengthen the resilience of host communities and local institutions.

Out of the total 391 million requested against the 2017 3RP appeal, the WASH sector received USD 157 million in funding, translating to 40 per cent of requirements which was distributed between partners in Lebanon (USD 88 million), Jordan (USD 61 million) and Iraq (USD 7 million). The 60 per cent funding gap for 2017 caused a major bottleneck that forced the sector to prioritize delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable refugee populations in camps, shelters and informal settlements in view of the humanitarian imperative.

While the sector was able to perform well in relation to targets, funding levels forced the sector to scale down interventions targeting host communities which affected making progress towards achieving sustainable solutions at host community level. For example, the sector was only able to achieve 36 per cent of the target on people accessing safe water in adequate quantity through sustainable systems.

US\$157M

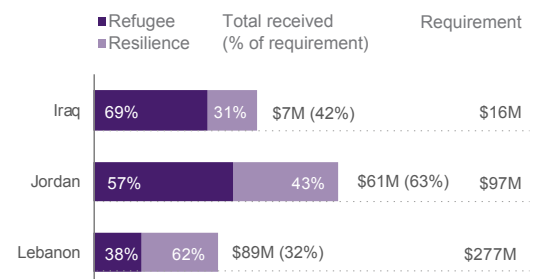
Total funding received

US\$74M Refugee **US\$83M** Resilience

40% received of requirement **391M**



Percentage of funding received by component



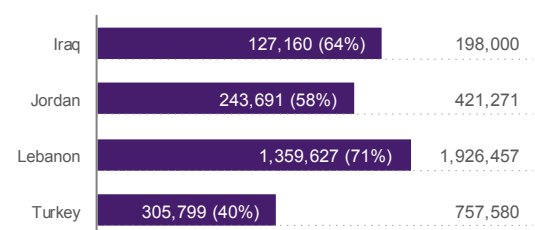
2.04M

People assisted

62% assisted of **3.3M** targeted



No. of people assisted (% of targeted) Targets



51

Partners reported

88% reported of **58** targeted



No. of partners reported (% of targeted) Targets



Achievements

521,142
people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision



of targeted 544,462

1,432,064
people benefited from access to adequate quantity of safe water through sustainable systems



of targeted 3,923,845

343,345
people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services



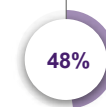
of targeted 894,462

1,051,633
people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session



of targeted 1,582,919

261,055
people attended public spaces and institutions have gained access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities



of targeted 542,500



UNHCR/LEBANON

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION



The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector aims to create the necessary conditions for job creation while promoting social cohesion and social stability. To this end, in 2017 the sector partners have focused their efforts on: increasing employability of the refugees and host communities; providing short-term and long-term job opportunities in the formal economy; strengthening labor market governance institutions and mechanisms; fostering the business environment for job creation; and, promoting social cohesion and social stability at the community level.

Compared to 2016, 2017 witnessed some remarkable improvements in the percentage of people supported to access employment opportunities (from 30 per cent to 45 per cent) and obtaining a job (from 15 per cent to 46 per cent) out of the target for each respective year. Certainly, these positive developments have been helped by the increase in the percentage of the funding received vs. funding required (from 16 per cent in 2016 to 36 per cent in 2017). However, due to the more long term nature of nature of the impact of livelihoods interventions, a variety of factors such as policy changes and other forms of support have also impacted on these positive developments. Nonetheless, despite the significant increase in funding in 2017, the sector remains chronically underfunded.

From a policy standpoint, 2017 has seen positive developments in key areas. In Lebanon, policies allowing for the waiver of the annual residency fees for certain Syrian refugees facilitated better access to livelihoods. In Turkey, some 36,000 work permits have been issued to Syrian refugees and Syrians with residency permits since the adoption of new regulations in January 2016, while in Jordan the cabinet approved a 6th extension of the grace period for Syrian refugees' work permits. Decisions were also made to improve regulatory framework as a result of the advocacy with the Ministry

of Labor that eased the process of obtaining work permits.

In 2017, sector partners assisted more than 110,000 people, among refugees and host communities' members, with job and language training as well as job referral services, thereby increasing their employability. Across the region, over 30,000 refugees and host community members have benefited from both short-term and long-term employment opportunities. In Turkey, 46,655 Syrian refugees and host community members completed technical and vocational trainings and participated in skills and language trainings. In Lebanon, over 35,000 individuals completed short-term market-based skills training, a 175 per cent over-achievement of the sector target. In Jordan, 46,000 work permits issued to Syrians refugees, 15,000 beneficiaries engaged in cash for work and Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) activities for municipal waste management, land management and infrastructure projects, as well as for services in the camps.

In Egypt almost 1,500 people have been provided by training for livelihood purposes while around 1,000 have been assisted with access to self-employment.

Throughout 2017, in view of fostering the business environment for job creation, sector partners have implemented several activities aimed at increasing the demand for jobs. In Lebanon, the Ministry of Economy and Trade organized the first Small and Medium Enterprise assessment to assess ways to develop more strategic and sustainable partnerships with the business community. Likewise, in Egypt, a Business Employment Forum was organized to increase awareness and information-sharing amongst private sector partners on the employment of Syrians.

In order to promote social cohesion and social stability at the community level, in 2017 sector partners have continued assisting highly impacted communities through establishing new and innovative dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms as well as peace-building activities, such as a WhatsApp 'Speak your mind' survey tool, piloted in Lebanon.

In addition, approximately 50,000 youth participated in community engagement initiatives. In Egypt, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq, several community events have been organized and community centers have been supported for promotion of social cohesion and engagement related activities.



WFP/LEBANON

US\$202M

Total funding received

US\$34M Refugee
US\$168M Resilience

36% received of requirement **563M**



Percentage of funding received by component

| | Refugee | Resilience | Total received (% of requirement) | Requirement |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Egypt | 33% | | 67% | \$3M NA |
| Iraq | 100% | | \$1.2M (4%) | \$28 M |
| Jordan | 28% | | \$64M (61%) | \$106 M |
| Lebanon | 12% | 88% | \$113M (35%) | \$325 M |
| Turkey | 7% | 93% | \$20M (19%) | \$105 M |

193K People assisted

34% assisted of **571K** targeted



No. of people assisted (% of targeted) Targets

| | No. of people assisted (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|---------|
| Egypt | 1,493 (7%) | 20,000 |
| Iraq | 3,665 (7%) | 55,139 |
| Jordan | 10,522 (5%) | 207,936 |
| Lebanon | 90,217 (93%) | 96,557 |
| Turkey | 87,414 (46%) | 191,161 |

65 Partners reported

58% reported of **113** targeted



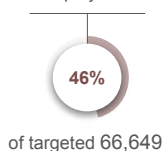
No. of partners reported (% of targeted) Targets

| | No. of partners reported (% of targeted) | Targets |
|---------|--|---------|
| Iraq | 5 (42%) | 12 |
| Jordan | 19 (66%) | 29 |
| Lebanon | 27 (43%) | 63 |
| Turkey | 14 (156%) | 9 |

Achievements

30,337

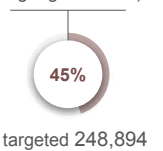
individuals employed or self-employed—including short term (cash for work and seasonal labor) and long term employment



of targeted 66,649

110,892

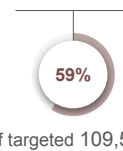
individuals supported to access to employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses)



of targeted 248,894

64,456

mixed groups supported in social cohesion initiatives (directly or indirectly)



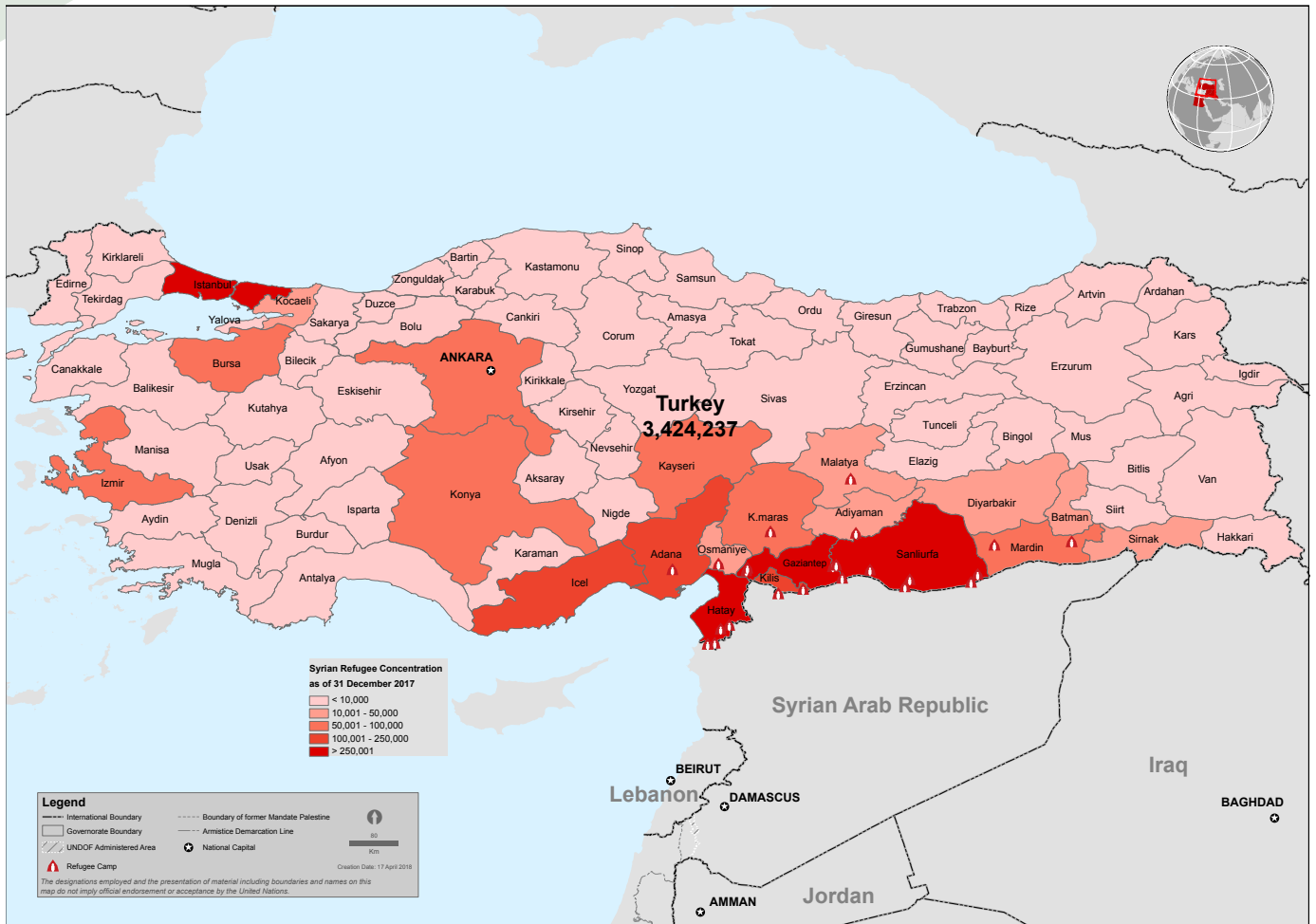
of targeted 109,590

COUNTRY OVERVIEWS

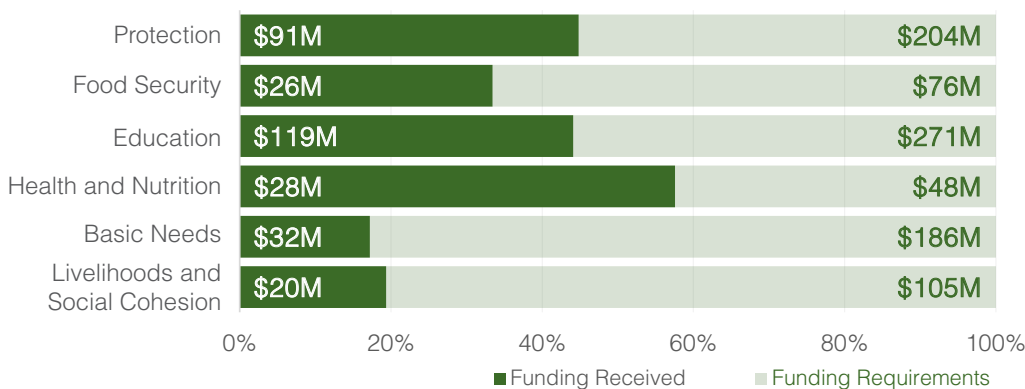




TURKEY



Inter-agency Funding Overview



* The 80 million USD, unemarketed funding received

Turkey continues to host the largest refugee population in the world. During 2017 the number of Syrians under temporary protection reached just over 3.4 million, almost half of whom are children, and 45% of whom live in the South East of Turkey. However, large numbers of Syrians have moved to other parts of Turkey and it is estimated that over 500,000 refugees are living in Istanbul alone, making it the largest refugee-hosting city in Turkey.

Throughout 2017, Turkey's 3RP continued to exemplify its strong national ownership and leadership. Partners played a support role to the Government of Turkey (GoT) on the basis of the established national asylum framework. Turkey continued to demonstrate its capacity to receive and process admissions effectively and to provide Syrians access to national systems such as health, education and social services in line with the Temporary Protection Regulation.

Social workers and outreach teams from the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and partners have conducted visits to the most vulnerable families across the country, and referred people at risk to relevant services and authorities. Government institutions and 3RP partners worked together to find protection solutions for the 150,000 persons identified to have specific protection needs.

During 2017, the continued cooperation between the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UN agencies and partners led to a significant increase in the number of refugees benefiting from educational opportunities. At the start of the 2017/2018 academic year, 575,931 Syrian children were enrolled in formal education and for the first time more Syrian children were enrolled in Turkish public schools (373,381) than in temporary education centers (237,134). 3RP partners also continue to focus on reaching the 350,000 Syrian children who remain out of school, of whom over 20,000 children and youth have benefited from community-based informal education programmes.

As the crisis continues, Syrians are becoming increasingly vulnerable as they have largely exhausted any assets or savings they may have been able to bring with them from Syria. Since its launch in November 2016, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Programme, implemented by and in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) seeks to address basic needs among over one million refugees across the country through the provision of multi-purpose, unrestricted cash. Over the past year, over 1.2 million individuals benefitted from this programme. The Basic Needs sector partners have highlighted the need to properly identify those who do not meet the ESSN criteria and support their integration into the national economy or complimentary programs. It has also continued to provide significant seasonal support in 2017.

Creating self-reliance is a priority for both the Government of Turkey and 3RP partners. The 2016 Work Permit Regulation entitles refugees under temporary protection to apply, through an employer, to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) for a work permit six months after their date of registration. To date, over 36,000 work permits have been issued to Syrians. While Turkey's initiatives in this respect are a global best practice and a model of regulatory framework, certain challenges still remain, including language barriers, lack of information, fees associated with obtaining work permits and limitations on the percentage of employees under Temporary Protection in the workplace (a maximum of only 10 per cent is allowed unless there is an official request submitted to the Government). These challenges are exacerbated in the southeast, where there are high levels of unemployment amongst Syrian and host communities.

Food insecurity persists amongst refugees in Turkey principally due to their lack of purchasing power. Food Security and Agriculture actors have continued to deliver assistance to refugees through e-voucher and multi-purpose cash programming. In 2017, a major focus shifted to the agricultural

sector in creating employment Syrians and for host community members in the agriculture sector through skills training and job placement. In 2017, direct food assistance or multi-purpose assistance targeted at addressing food needs was extended to 181,825 refugees.

Within the Health sector, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MoH), 455,025 linguistically and culturally-sensitive medical consultations were delivered and a total of 302,004 refugees received reproductive health services while 1,008 people were trained on health mediation, emergency obstetric care services, family planning, and ante- and post-natal care. Over 376,000 children were screened in 20 provinces by more than 2,500 vaccination teams. Following these assessments, over 121,600 children received missing pentavalent vaccine doses and more than 142,000 received missing vaccinations for MMR. Support to municipalities to strengthen their service delivery remains critically important. Increased pressure on services is fuelling social tensions between host and refugee communities. For instance, waste volumes have increased by 550,000 metric tons per year in the southeast costing 25 million USD per year due to the increased population in areas hosting large numbers of Syrians. In response, Municipal support to waste management, waste water treatment, and fire-fighting have benefitted more than 470,000 Syrians under Temporary Protection and host community members by the end of the year.

Turkey receives substantial support for the 3RP Turkey Chapter from the international community, including, USD 786 million of the USD 1.69 billion appealed for in 2017, accounting for 46 per cent of the overall requirements under the 3RP. Yet, as Turkey continues to host the largest number of refugees in the world the government is calling for increased international responsibility sharing is necessary to ensure an ability to address the unmet needs.

Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)

Education partners (led by UNICEF) worked closely with the government and key national institutions to extend the existing conditional cash transfer scheme for children in formal education to the most vulnerable refugee children. The programme aims to encourage school enrolment and continued attendance among refugee children, and promote closer monitoring of school attendance through strengthening of national data systems. The benefits and conditions applying to refugee children are the same as those for Turkish citizens to minimize the risk of tensions between the two communities. The inclusion of a strategic child protection component is one of the programme's most innovative and promising aspects, and is expected to become a good example of success in upholding child rights through cross-sectoral cooperation. Just as the provision of conditional cash transfers can be used to encourage school enrolment and attendance, the child protection component uses the conditionality of the transfers to identify and reach out to individual children who are likely to need protection services. The extension of the programme to refugee children was also designed in a way that builds on, rather than replaces or competes with, existing national social protection systems. Besides guaranteeing a more efficient use of resources and promoting cross-sectoral linkages, these arrangements are expected to achieve greater sustainability. This approach has also created an opportunity for the Turkish social protection system to strengthen its delivery capacity and build its capacity for outreach, community sensitization and monitoring. Over 82 per cent of the beneficiaries reached so far are also benefitting from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme.

Building Awareness around Refugee Employments Rights

To enable self-reliance of refugees and facilitate their integration into the labour force, cooperation between the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) and UNHCR has been expanded and support was provided to run an information campaign on refugee employment rights.

A training program was completed for ISKUR personnel nationwide Turkey in order to ensure inclusion of refugees in ISKUR services and uniform service provision in all provinces of Turkey for refugee livelihoods.

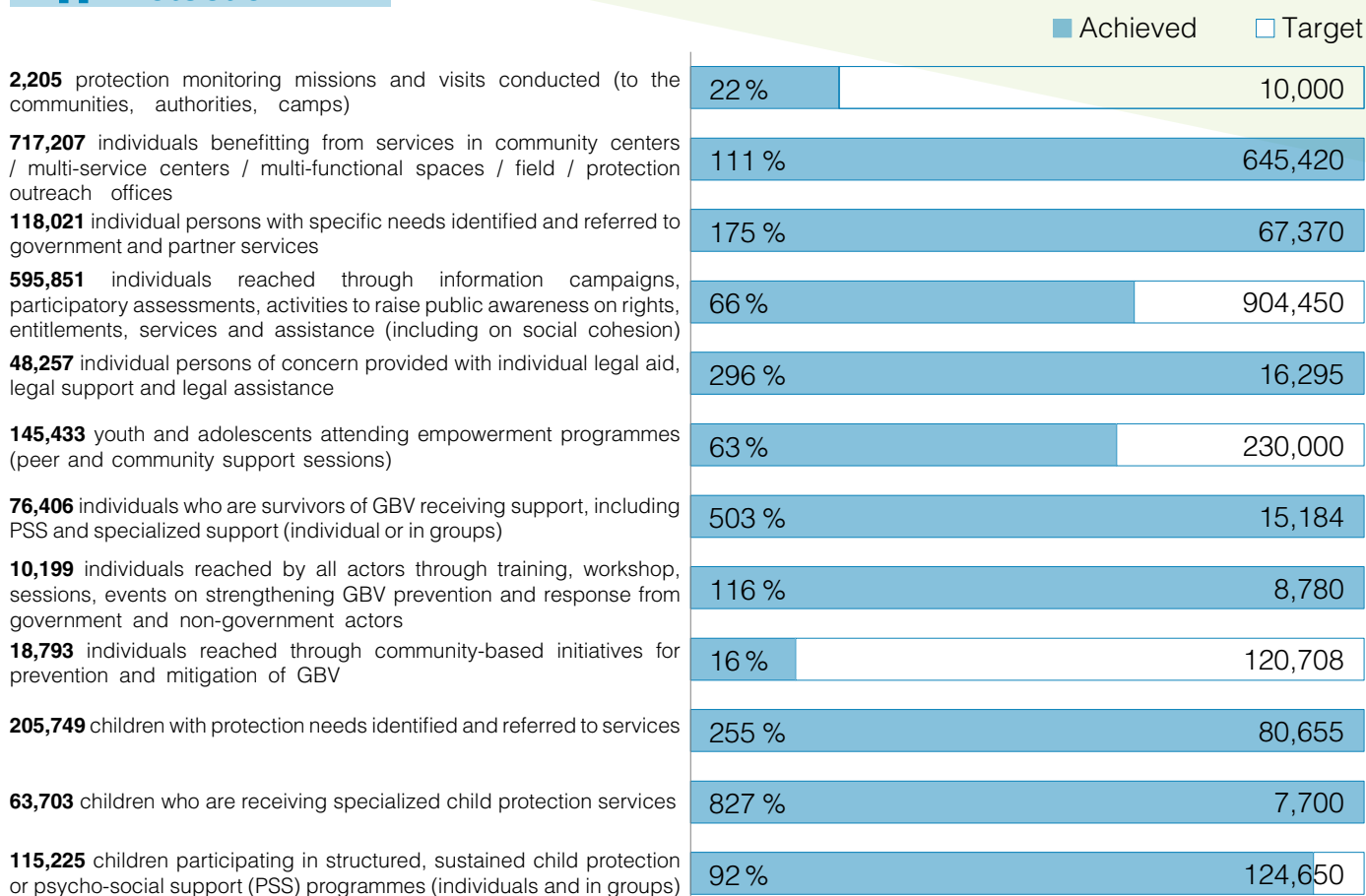
The training was completed in December, a total of 272 staff have been trained on International and Temporary Protection Turkey. Significant support has also been provided to the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) on verification activities.



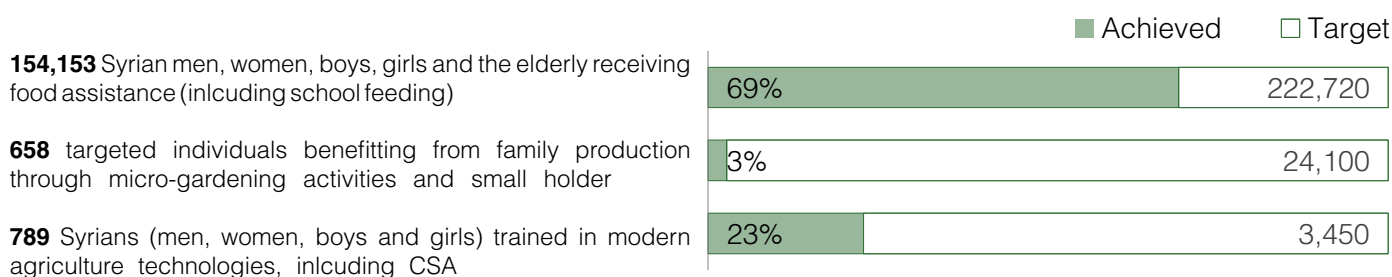
WFP/Sinan Çakmak

ACHIEVEMENTS

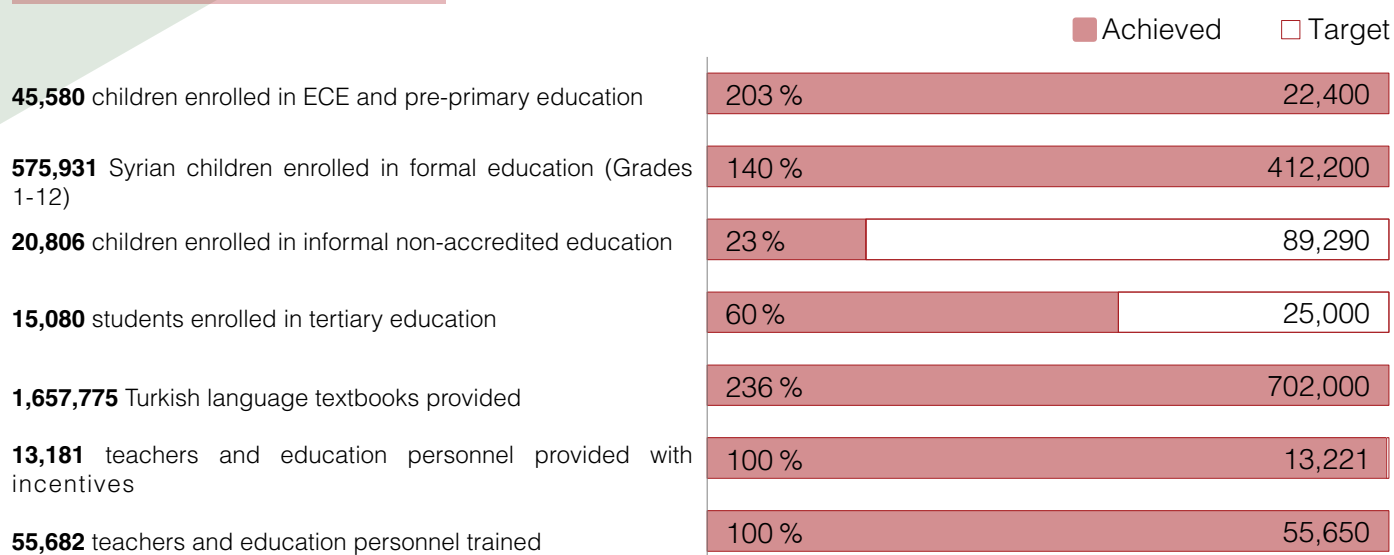
Protection



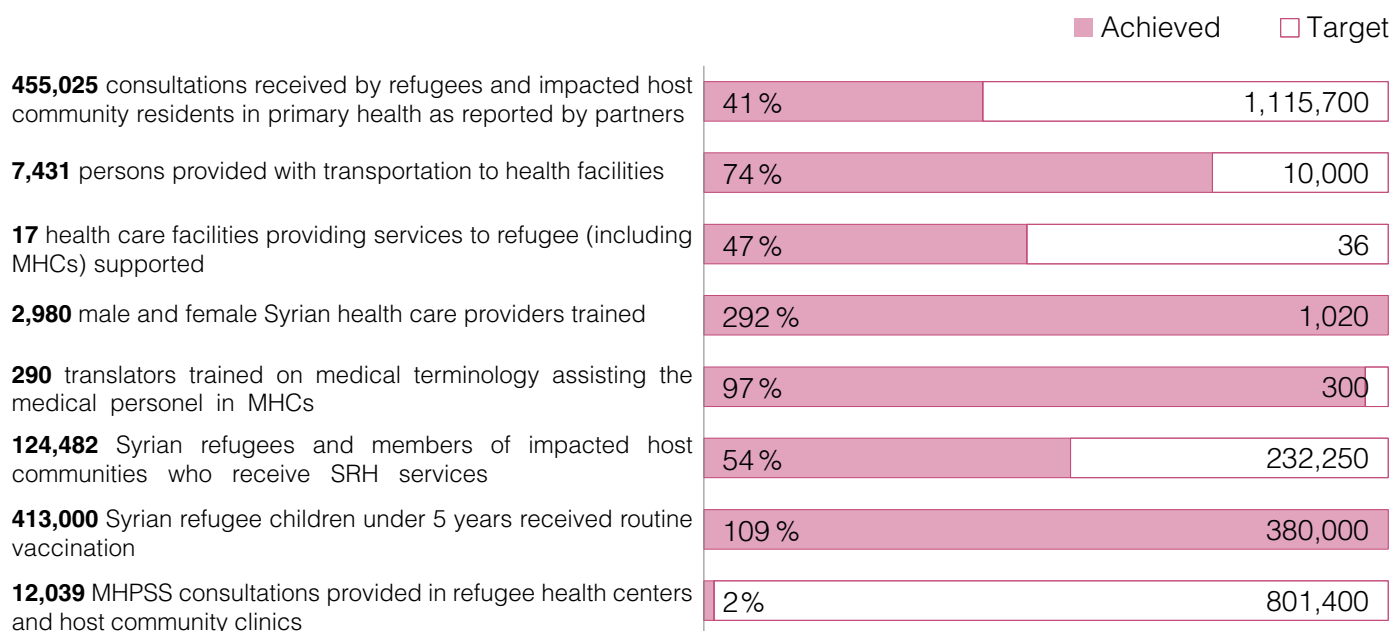
Food Security



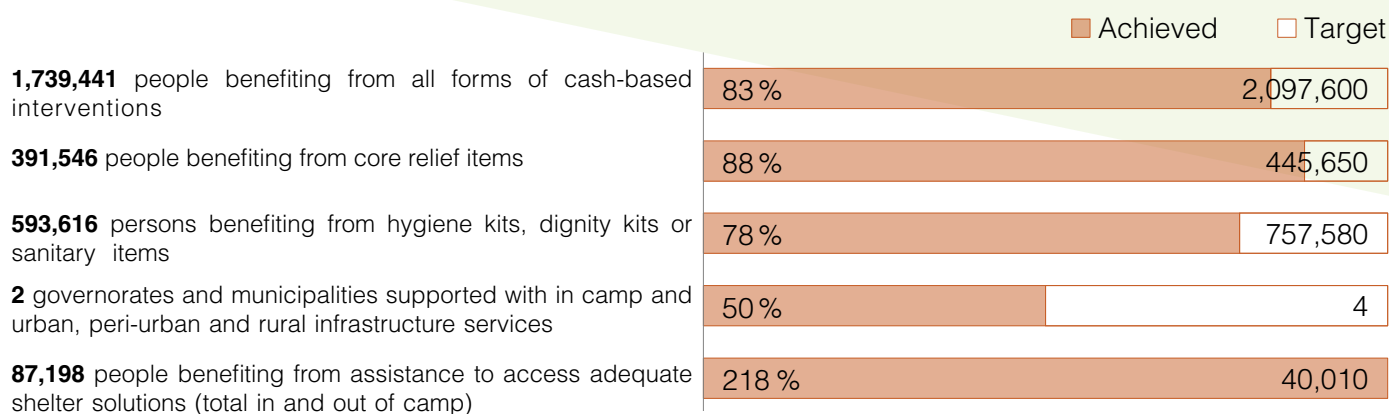
Education



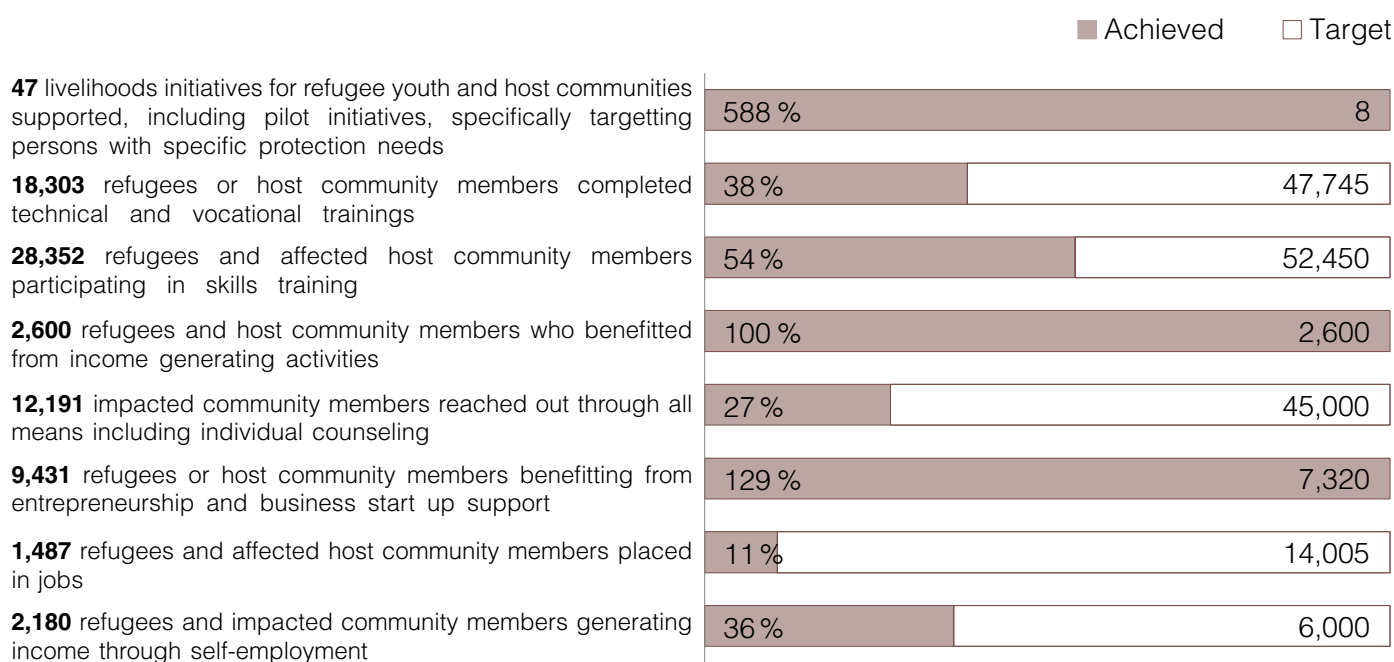
Health



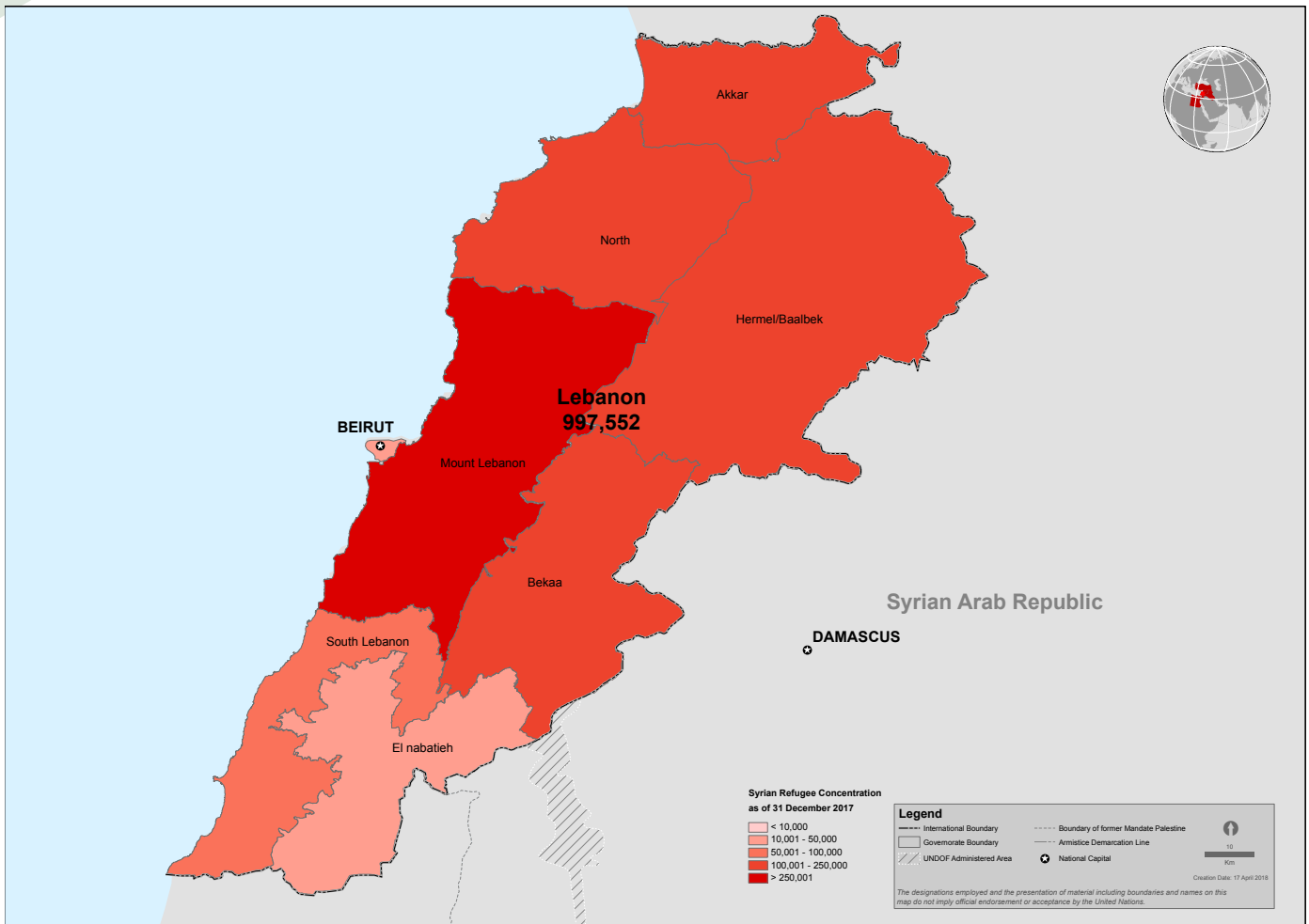
Basic Needs and Essential Services



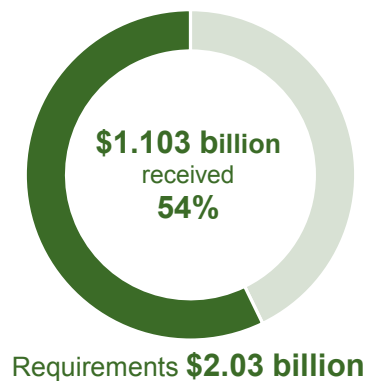
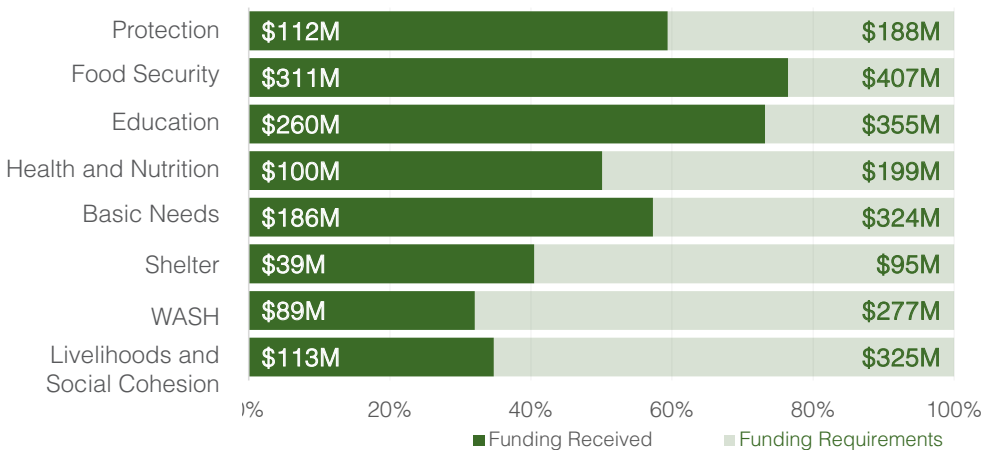
Livelihoods



LEBANON



Inter-agency Funding Overview



Since 2017, the response to the Syrian crisis has been guided by a revised Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), jointly developed by the humanitarian community (United Nations, national and international NGOs and donors) and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and covering a multi-year period up to 2020. It provides an integrated humanitarian and stabilization framework, aiming to tackle Lebanon's challenges holistically, taking into account the vulnerability of all people affected by the crisis.

The response aims, on the one hand to ensure protection and provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations, primarily the displaced population from Syria, the host community, the Palestine refugees in Lebanon and from Syria, while at the same time, strengthening the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to, and increase quality of basic services. It also reinforces Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

2017 marked the first year of the four-year plan. 3.3 million individuals were identified as in need of assistance and 2.8 million were specifically targeted by implementing partners. Out of an overall funding appeal for the LCRP of USD 2.75 billion for 2017 (which includes the requirements for government priorities), USD 1.24 billion (45 per cent) was received across 65 appealing partners. In total for 2017, 2.3 million individuals effectively benefitted from the response.

Partners have been able to mitigate the deterioration in conditions of refugees, but not halt them completely. Protection risks of the vulnerable population have remained high, with a deterioration of the legal status of the displaced Syrians (74 per cent of them do not have a legal residency permit) and a low level of birth registration (17 per cent of displaced Syrian families completed the registration process). Children were still engaged in child labour (5 per cent of Syrian children) as well as affected by violent disciplinary practices (78 per cent). Early marriage remained high, with 22 per cent of displaced Syrian girls aged 15-19 years old are married.

Basic humanitarian needs have been partially fulfilled, as displaced Syrians living in poverty rose from 71 to 76 per cent since 2016; shelter conditions deteriorated, with 53 per cent of Syrian refugees living in inadequate shelters; and 91 per cent have a level of food insecurity.

Access to basic services has stayed low yet stable. Access to education improved, with an increase of 13 per cent and 3 per cent in the enrolment of non-Lebanese and Lebanese children respectively; access to primary healthcare improved by 6 per cent, though access to secondary healthcare services remained problematic; access to improved sanitation facilities has stabilized, with 86 per cent of displaced Syrian households now accessing them; The employment status of the vulnerable population remains difficult, with only 56 per cent of displaced Syrian men aged 15-64 reporting working in 2017.

Meanwhile, host community fatigue has grown. Lebanese persons who did not report any inter-community tensions when surveyed dropped from 40 to two per cent between 2014 and 2017. Yet a resilient Lebanese society prevailed: 81 per cent of people living in vulnerable areas have expressed a sense of solidarity in their community and 91 per cent of Syrians and Lebanese agree that Lebanese have been good hosts to displaced Syrians since 2011.

Across sectors, immediate assistance was provided to the most vulnerable and key achievements have been made, for example: education partners have assisted over 220,500 Non-Lebanese children and 210,790 Lebanese children who enrolled into basic public education; Protection partners have provided counselling, legal assistance, and legal representation regarding civil registration (including birth and marriage registration) to more than 96,000 persons, while USD 232 million of cash-based interventions was injected in the local economy with the support of Basic Assistance partners; Food Security partners have provided food assistance, both in kind and cash based to more than 1 million individuals and over 7,500 vulnerable individuals have

been employed as casual and seasonal labourers in the agriculture sector; Health partners have subsidized around 1.9 million primary healthcare consultations; Livelihoods partners have supported the creation or maintenance of over 2,300 jobs in Lebanese businesses and over 6,500 people have been engaged in labour-intensive public work programmes; Energy partners ensured that 98,700 individuals benefited from the improved quality of grid electricity through the reinforcement of distribution networks; Shelter partners assisted around 244,500 individuals to ensure their shelter conditions were up to minimum humanitarian standards; Social Stability partners have engaged 50,000 youth in inter-community dialogue initiatives; Water partners have provided some form of WASH assistance to more than 1.3 million people.

In addition, there has been a consistent and increasing trend in the support channelled to public institutions under the LCRP in Lebanon since 2015. In 2017, more than USD 202 million (17 per cent of the overall funding received for the Response) was channelled to public institutions to strengthen service delivery, policy development, capacity building and institutional stability. This support increased by 8 per cent on a year-on-year basis and by 18 per cent since 2015. In this respect, capacity building and systems strengthening has been provided to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance the implementation of Safety Net programme (National Poverty Targeting Programme or NPTP). The capacity building includes support to Government entities on developing monitoring and evaluation tools; shadowing e-card distributions; introducing technology to the Programme (e-monitoring); and training on reporting and communication with beneficiaries among others.

Yet, in order to reverse the downward trend in vulnerability as the crisis becomes more protracted, more sustainable solutions are required and there is a need for more predictable multi-year funding.

'Speak your mind' survey tool

A WhatsApp 'Speak your mind' survey tool has been piloted by UNDP, in order to collect data on conflict dynamics, needs and to receive feedback on projects from host community members and Syrian refugees. More than 750 people have participated across the two municipalities where pilots were implemented, showing the popularity of the tool. By using voice messages as means of communication, partners are learning more about the needs, opinions and fears of people on the ground, including of those who are illiterate. The pilots show that as a 'bottom-up', people-driven methodology, WhatsApp surveying can strengthen local engagement and accountability of development programming in Lebanon and beyond.

Tech for Food- Digital Skills Training for Vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian Youth

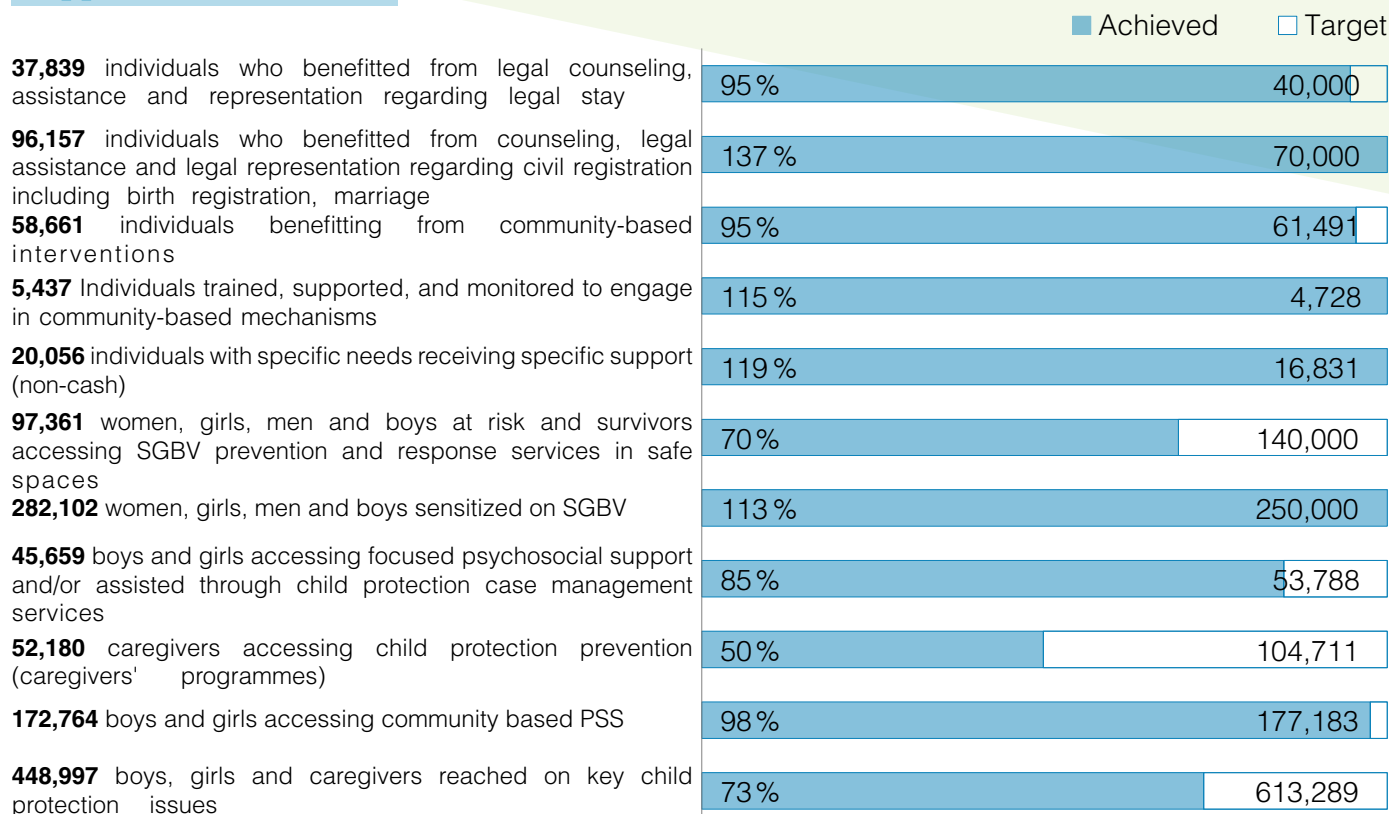
The Innovation Accelerator model, Tech for Food, piloted by WFP in late 2016, has been scaled up to reach over 700 graduates by end of 2017. In partnership with the American University of Beirut (AUB), the initiative aims at equipping vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian youth with English and Digital Literacy skills, which would allow them to compete in today's high-tech fast paced market. Participants undergo an intensive 8-week training, after which they can return to more advanced modules, which would eventually equip them to find employment online through an online freelancing model. In 2018, it is planned to expand the training to 1,200 participants across 4 locations in Lebanon.



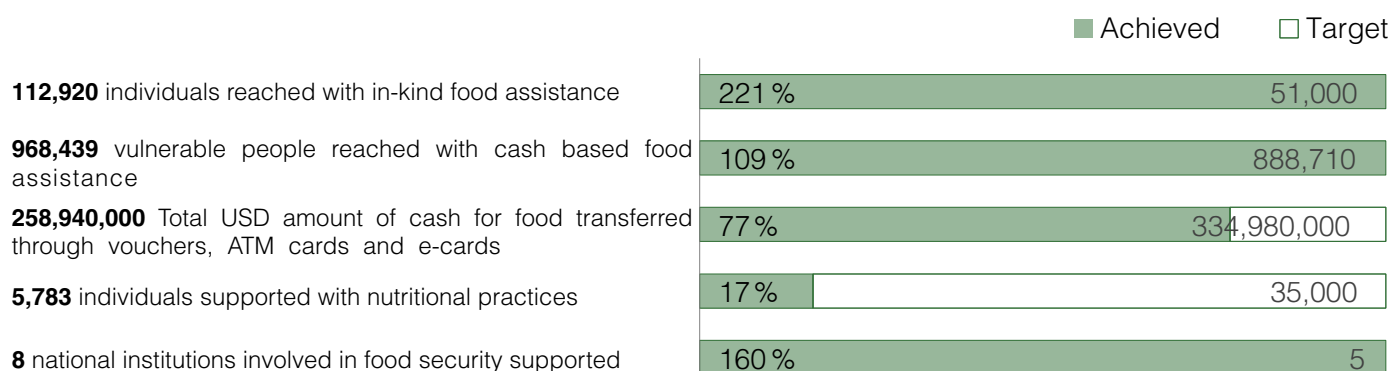
WFP/LEBANON

ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection



Food Security

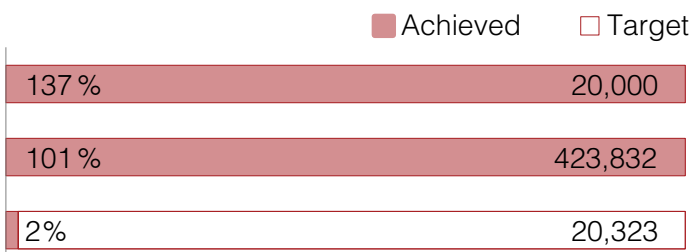


Education

27,393 children and youth 3 years and above whose registration fees for ALP endorsed by MEHE are partially or fully subsidized for 2017

427,418 children and youth 6 years and above whose registration fees for public formal education are partially or fully subsidised for the 2017-18 school year

365 teachers and education personnel trained in schools



Health and Nutrition

1,881,702 subsidized primary health care consultations provided

92,843 persons assisted with their hospital bills

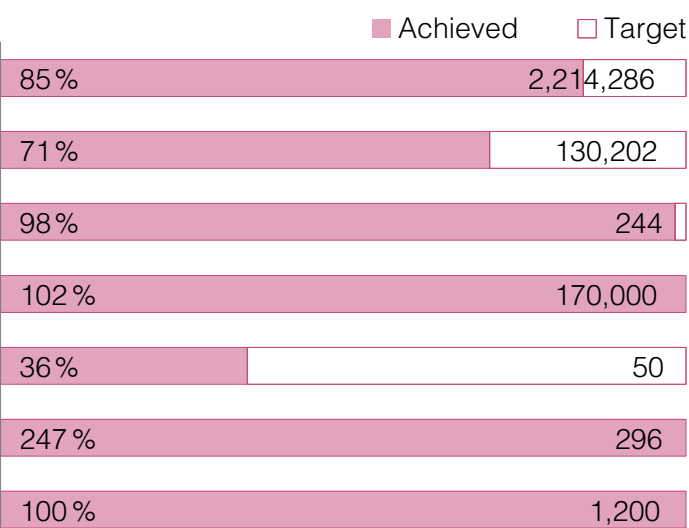
240 staff receiving salary support at MoPH central and peripheral levels

173,852 patients who received chronic disease medication (Source: YMCA)

18 new PHCCs added to MoPH-PHC network (Source:MoPH)

730 functional EWARS centres

1,200 public schools adhering to at least one component of the school health program



Basic Assistance

88,503 households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)

118,000,000 Total USD amount distributed as regular multi-sector/purpose cash.

56,820 Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)

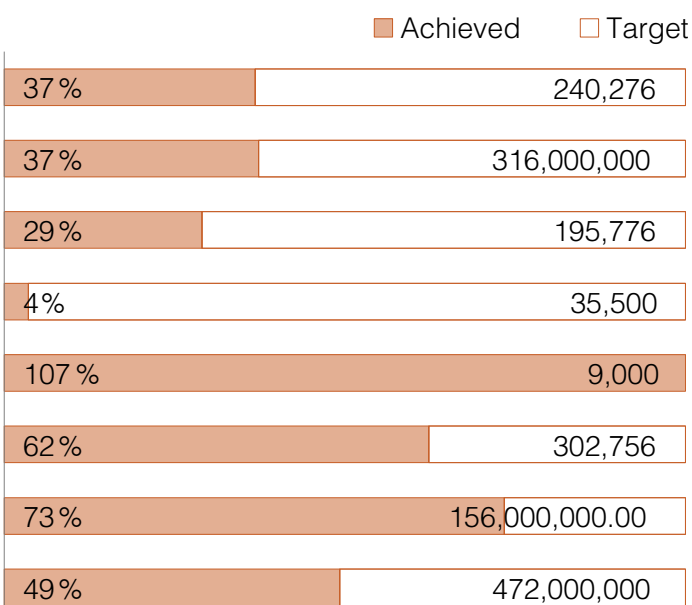
1,269 Lebanese households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)

9,672 Palestinian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)

188,706 households receiving seasonal cash grants or vouchers

114,500,000 Total amount of seasonal cash distributed in USD

232,400,000 Total USD amount injected into economy in forms of cash assistance (seasonal + regular)



Shelter

165,508 people benefitting from weatherproofing and/or maintenance of makeshift shelters within informal settlements

15,207 people benefitting from weatherproofing and/or maintenance of substandard residential and non-residential buildings

63,768 people benefitting from Rehabilitation /Upgrade/Repair of substandard buildings into adequate shelters

2,118 people benefitting from upgrade of common areas within substandard residential buildings

26,993 people benefitting from conditional Cash for Rent

95,799 people benefitting from re risk mitigation in settlements and shelters

3 neighbourhood profiled completed to improve the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations, including their shelter needs

■ Achieved □ Target

79 % 210,500

26 % 58,800

25 % 257,600

7 % 30,000

135 % 20,000

92 % 103,600

20 % 15

WASH

231,740 affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use (monthly target)

1,127,887 affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use (output 1.2)

203,368 affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations (monthly target)

247,903 individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity

■ Achieved □ Target

119 % 194,462

64 % 1,765,000

105 % 194,462

76 % 325,000

Livelihoods and Social Stability

Energy

2,715 households benefitting from renewable energy equipment (solar water heaters, pico solar system, etc)

42 municipalities or IS sites provided with off-grid lighting

100,715 persons reached through installation of necessary equipment to reinforce the distribution network

■ Achieved □ Target

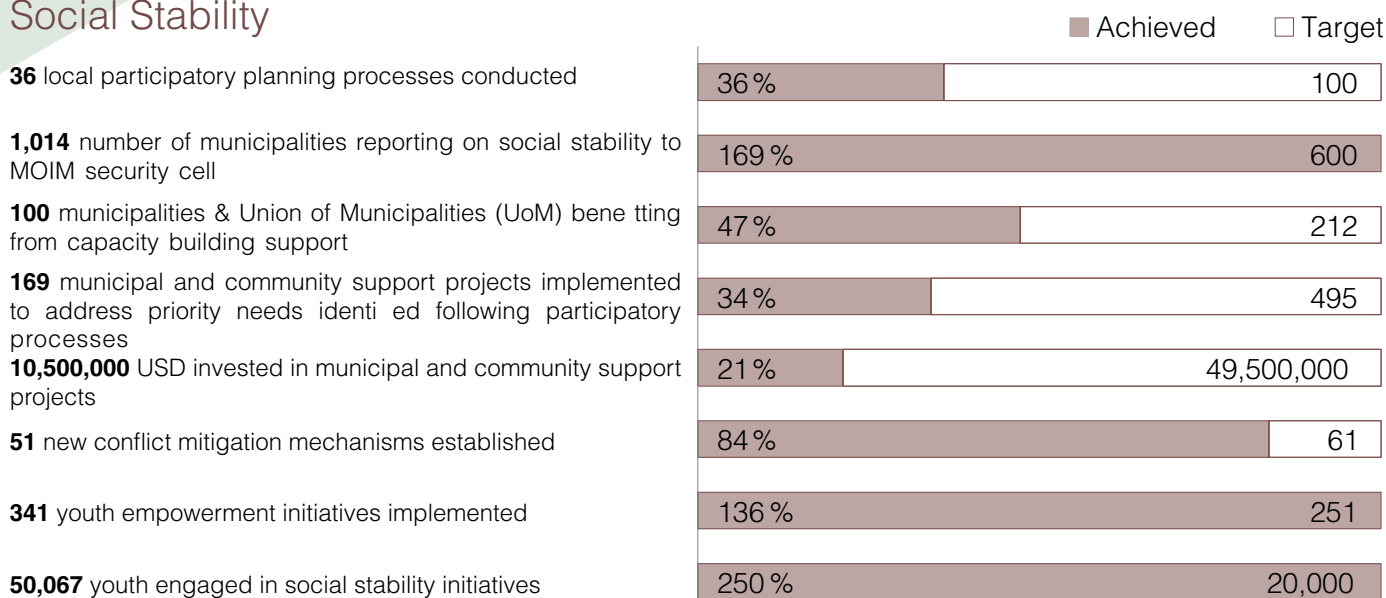
1 % 196,575

111 % 38

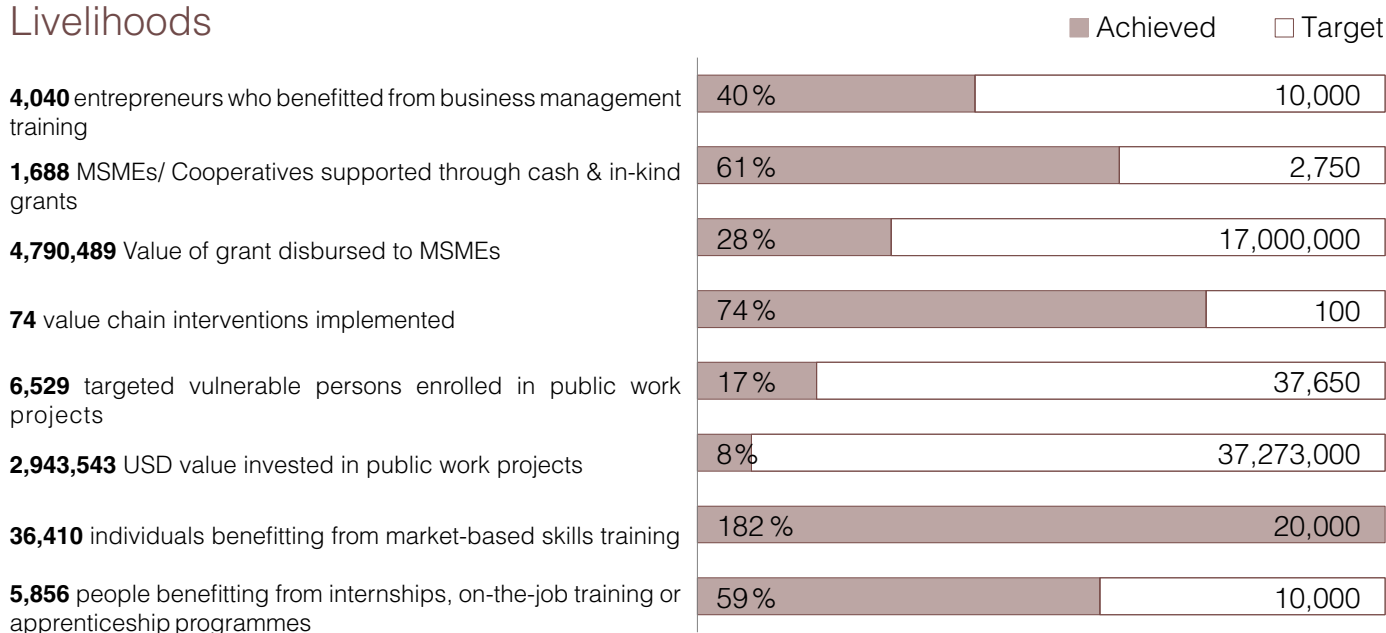
36 % 277,140

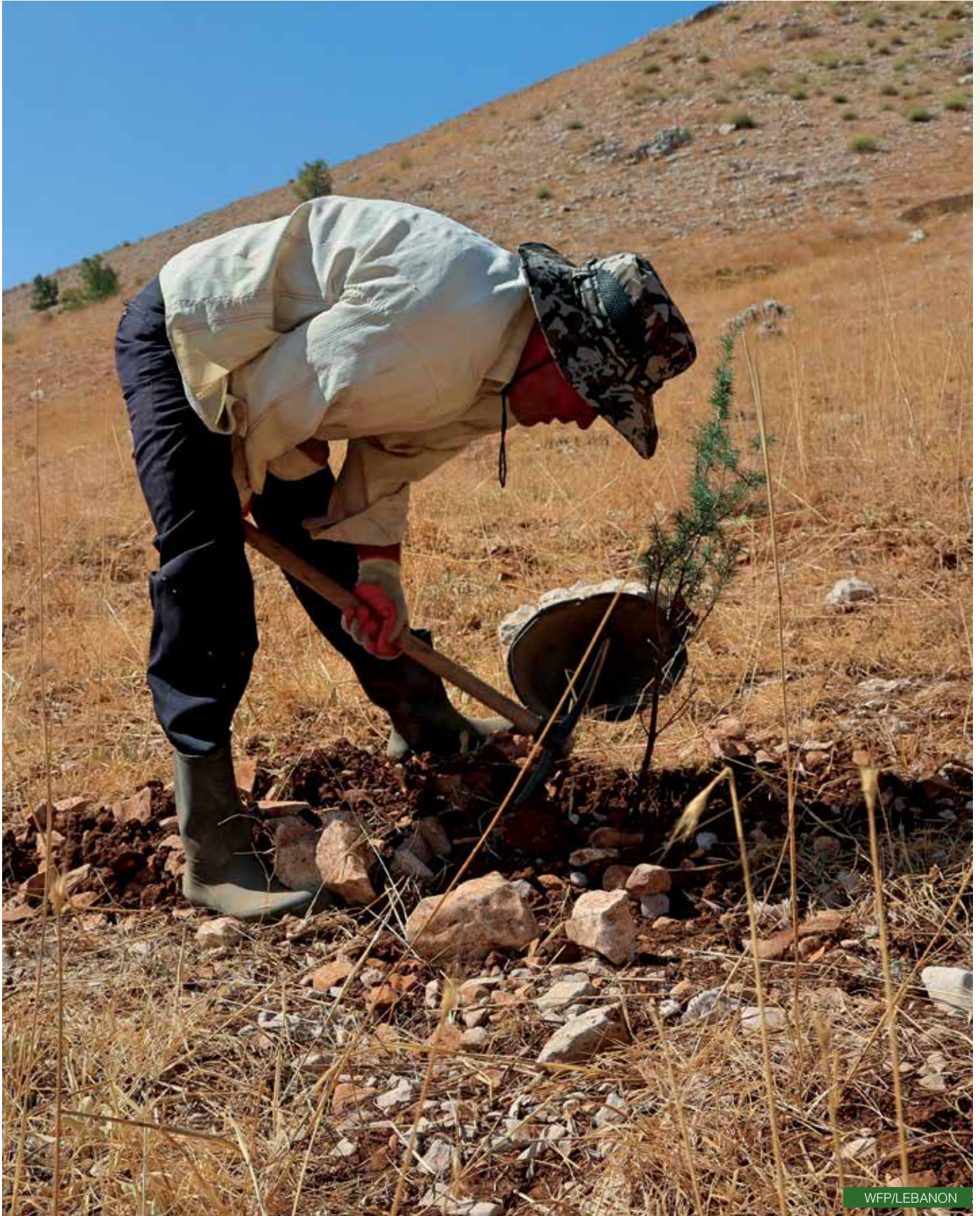
Livelihoods and Social Stability

Social Stability

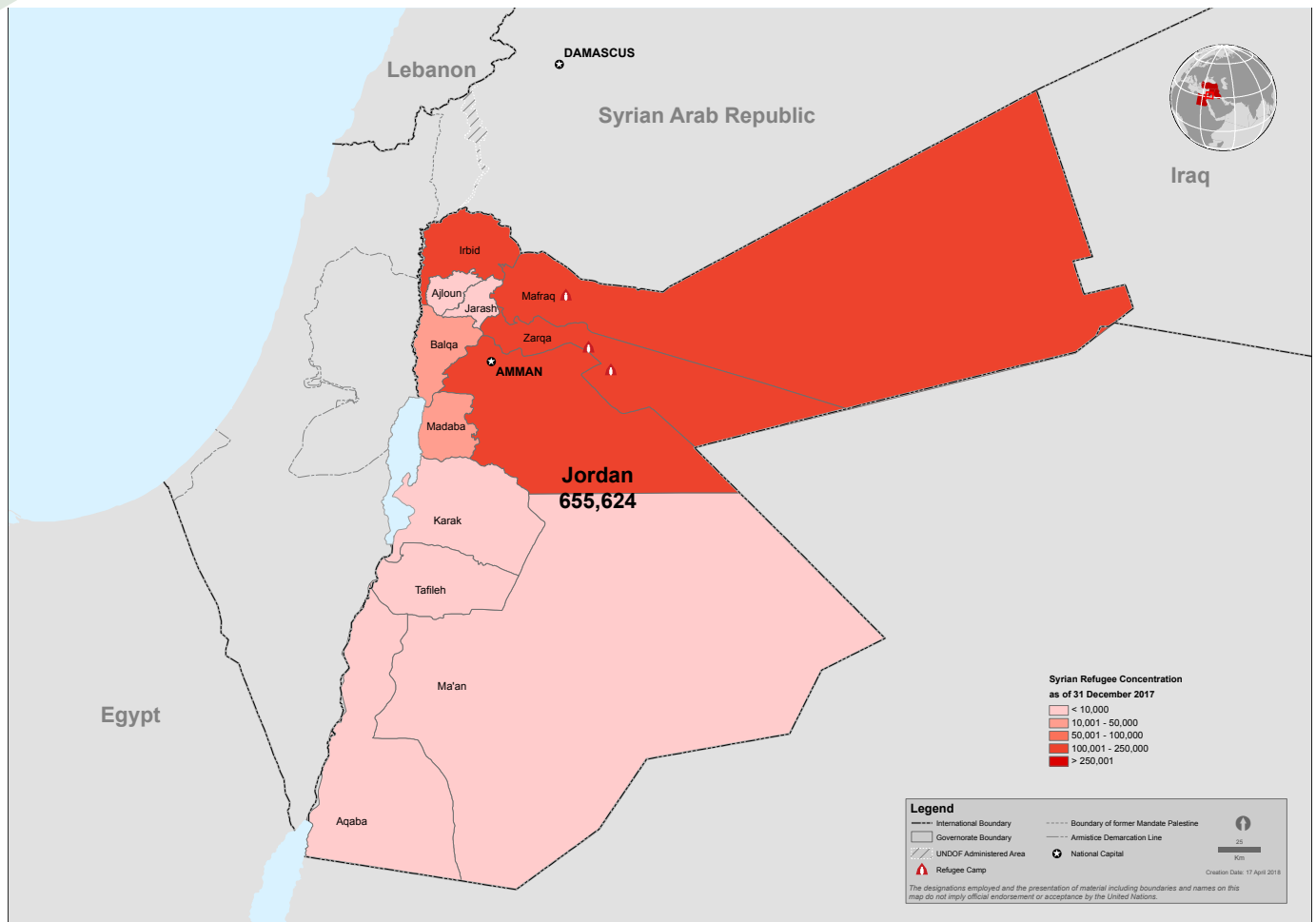


Livelihoods

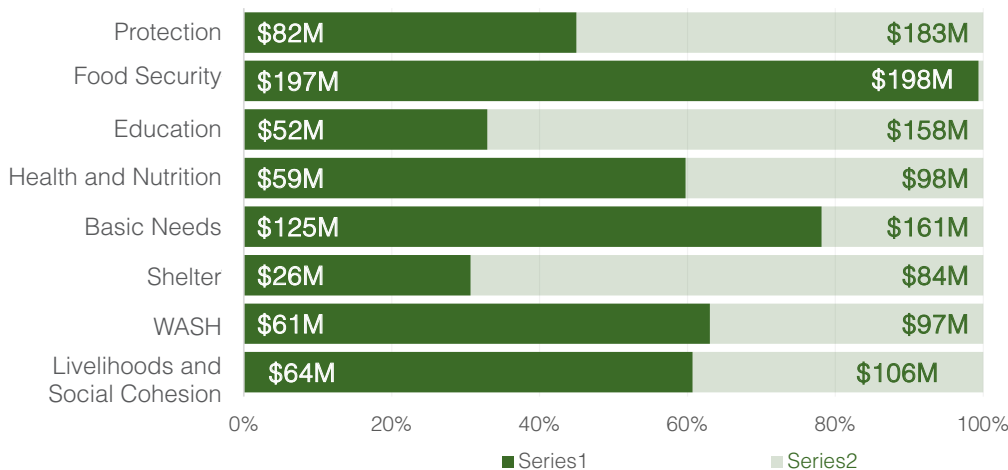




JORDAN



Inter-agency Funding Overview



Requirements **\$1.1 billion**

In the health sector, UN agencies and INGOs continued to provide an essential package of primary, secondary, and tertiary health services for refugees. Access to critical services including nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding, mental health, sexual reproductive health and community health services.

The recent changes in health care provision policy, where Syrians have to pay the foreigner rate cause considerable hardship for all refugees. The humanitarian programming maintained to meet immediate and short-term needs of refugees, also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience.

In the Livelihoods sector, the number of issued work permits grew in agricultural and construction sectors, while the Government of Jordan (GoJ) allowed short-term work permits and work outside camps for Syrian refugees. The establishment of employment centres in Zataari and Azarq was a positive development and significant increased employment opportunities.

The Government National Empowerment-and-Employment Programme has also increased opportunities for Syrian refugees. However restrictions on occupations continue to restrict refugees' access to the labour market.

Technical trainings and certification of 6,000 construction workers, and upgrading of training programmes to the levels required by the manufacturing industry are also significant achievements.

In the education sector, the Government of Jordan through Ministry of Education (MoE) reaffirmed its commitment to providing equitable access to quality education for all children regardless of their nationality or legal status through the issuance of circulars for enrolment of every child in the 2017-18 school year and exemption from tuition and textbook fees. Data collecting-and-managment

was strengthened through the use of OpenEMIS (an Education Management Information System). The MoE Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022 reinforced partnerships for the transition from humanitarian response to long-term development. The enrolment of Syrian refugee children increased from 126,127 children in 2016-17 to 130,668 in 2017-18. Despite this improvement, 73,137 Syrian refugee children remain out of school.

Access to quality education was strengthened through provision of early childhood education services to 8,617 children, certified non-formal education for 6,421 out-of-school children, post basic and technical support services for 5,659 adolescents and youth, non-certified learning support services for 118,107 children, training for 11,461 school staff, and higher education scholarships for 1,700 youth.

The 2017 updates to the Shelter sector strategy reflected the need for to increase focus on longer-term interventions, securing access to affordable housing and tenure security. The use of evidence, data and research improved the sector's effectiveness providing meaningful information to organisations on trends, gaps and housing market dynamics. The sector's approach to resilience, built on the increased knowledge around the housing market, complementing housing assistance with key information provision on access to affordable housing and services.

In the WASH sector, Zaatari water and wastewater network construction project reached 64 percent completion while the new water supply system in Azraq was completed. The WASH sector's innovative use of a "Waste Taxi" in Za'atari camp increased the volume of wastewater collected by at least 15 per cent. Meanwhile, through WASH sector interventions 177,017 individuals had access to an adequate quantity of safe water through sustainable provision. In late 2017, in another significant development, the Nationwide 'WASH in

Flexible Work permits models

On the basis of the findings and recommendations of research on the challenges facing refugees and host communities to access livelihoods in Jordan, the livelihoods sector, in particular ILO, advocated with the government to facilitate access by Syrian refugees to work through providing work permits in specific key sectors – agriculture and construction - in line with Jordanian labour regulations. In particular, two innovative models were piloted:

- 1) In the agricultural sector through cooperatives: in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour (MoL), agricultural work permits were delivered through 22 cooperatives in the agricultural sector.
- 2) In the construction sector through trade Unions - 40 per cent of working Syrian refugees in Jordan are employed in the construction sector – one of the sectors open to 'non-Jordanians' under the country's labour regulations. But the majority work without a work permit in the informal economy.

Significant progress was made in 2017 following the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Labour and the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU), which eased the process of issuing work permits to Syrian refugees in the construction sector, and through which, by December 2017, 6,300 work permits were issued.

Schools' Standards were endorsed by the government, paving the way for the standards to be adopted in 100 schools in 2018.

The Basic Needs sector notes that, during 2017, economic vulnerabilities

faced by Syrian refugees have increased. Jordan continues to lead the innovative responses for basic needs assistance, including use for mobile wallets for distribution and the common cash platform, the Common Cash Facility. Mobile wallets allow elements of financial inclusion for savings and financial management. Positive impacts in gender, especially for vulnerable females, allowing privacy in receipt of assistance and managing funds, are expected. Partners provided winterization to more than 477,050 individuals. Winterization assistance is largely provided in cash, to allow families to purchase items such as heaters, gas, blankets and warm clothing. In-kind assistance packages were applied for emergencies such as flooding or other harsh weather conditions.

The Food Sector continued reaching the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan reaching over 500,000 Syrian refugees with cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance, 190,000 of which were given the choice to redeem the assistance they received through food-restricted vouchers, or unrestricted cash or both as per their preferred choice based on their personal circumstances. Information on the food security impact of this new modality showed positive results on the food security of beneficiaries. The sector also complemented the national School Meals Programme in camps and host communities reaching 390,000 school children.

The Protection sector increased outreach and support efforts to ensure that all refugees benefit from full documentation and registration status, reducing protection risks and improving access to rights and services. Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence subsectors strengthened capacity and reliance on national NGOs and institutions, while cash-based protection interventions were expanded in projects supporting caregivers of separated children and SGBV survivors. The Jordan Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Network complaint referral mechanism helped in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by

humanitarian workers, while the Sector Gender Focal Point Network guided

gender mainstreaming, including completion of Gender Analyses for each sector in the response.

Advances in Cash Based transfers

Jordan became the first country in the world where the food security sector, led by WFP, used the innovative open-source Blockchain technology to support cash-based transfers for Syrian refugees to manage beneficiary accounts, complete assistance reloads, and authorizes transactions in a more efficient and less costly manner. Meanwhile, the Basic Needs sector worked with partners, including the Central Bank of Jordan, to use mobile wallets as a new delivery modality for cash assistance. The JoMoPay task force was established to coordinate and communicate among partners and build standards for INGOs.



UNHCR Jordan

ACHIEVEMENTS

Protection

299,852 WGBM participating in awareness sessions or receiving information about services

7,385 WGBM receiving assistive tools or devices

10,706 WGBM in MHH & FHH with protection concerns receiving urgent or emergency cash assistance

10,333 WGBM sensitized on SGBV core principles and referral pathways

5,316 WGBM survivors of SGBV who access case management and multi-sectoral services

441,773 WGBM benefiting CP general awareness raising (including inter-agency information campaigns) (one off events, non-structured, Community events)

15,246 girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services

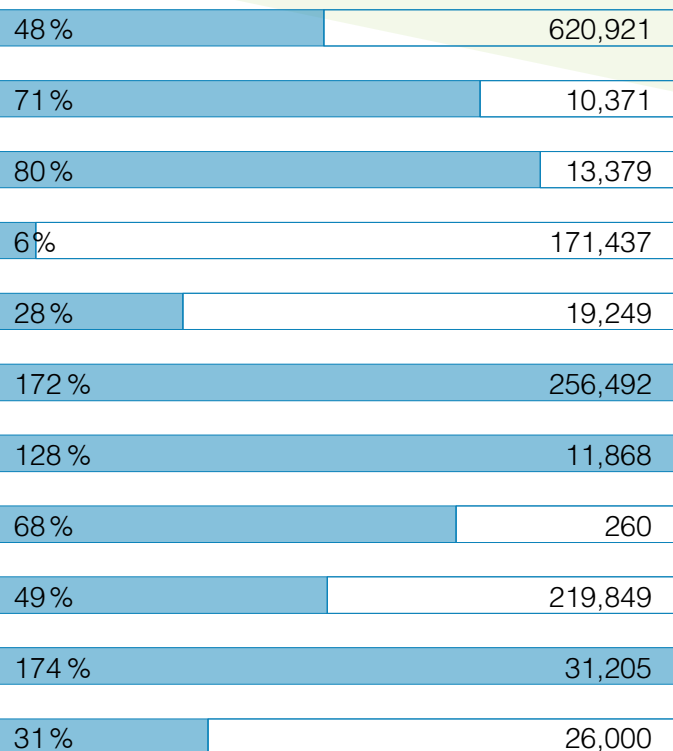
176 safe / community/ Makani spaces operational (Camps/ Urban/Rural/by-sub district)

107,298 WGBM with safe access to sustained and structured psycho-social support activities (IASC 2 and 3) (camp/urban/ other affected pop.)

54,335 WGBM receiving legal information, counselling and/or representation

8,139 WGBM submitted for third country resettlement

■ Achieved □ Target



Food Security

101,545 vulnerable Syrian refugees in camp WGBM benefitted from distribution of in-Kind food assistance

138,318 vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugees in host community WGMB benefitted from distribution of food assistance

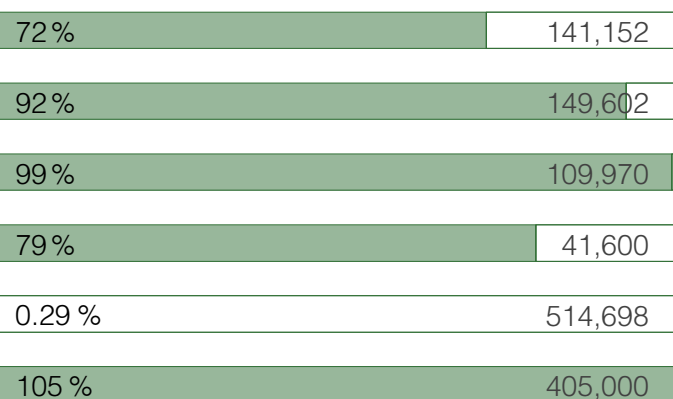
109,061 vulnerable Syrian refugees in camp WGBM benefitted from cash-based food assistance

32,955 Boys and Girls receiving school meals in formal schools in camps

1,480 WGBM trained in good nutritional practices: Nutrition awareness for improved food utilization and nutrition

425,372 vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugees in host community WGMB benefitted from cash-based food assistance

■ Achieved □ Target



Education

130,668 Syrian children (boys and girls) enrolled in camp schools and the second shift in public schools in host communities

11,461 teachers, facilitators and school staff trained (male/female)

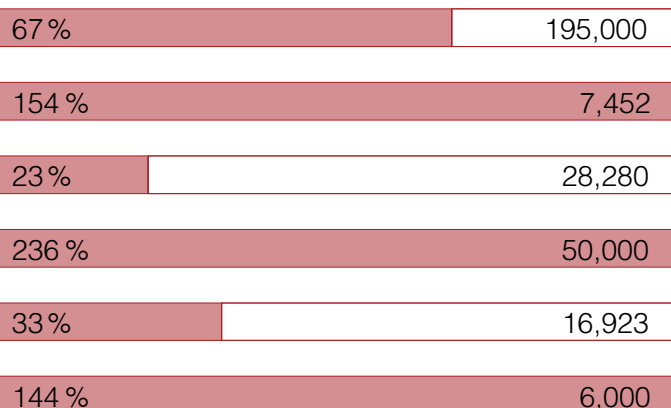
6,421 children enrolled in MoE certified catch up and drop out programmes

118,107 children and adolescents (boys and girls) enrolled in learning support services

5,659 adolescents and youth enrolled in learning opportunities (post basic and technical support services)

8,617 enrolled in preprimary/KG2 in camps and host community

■ Achieved □ Target



Health and Nutrition

50,636 WGBM with Improved management of Non-Communicable diseases available

78,533 WGBM provided with Comprehensive package of Primary Health Care (including RMNCH plus Nutrition) services provided

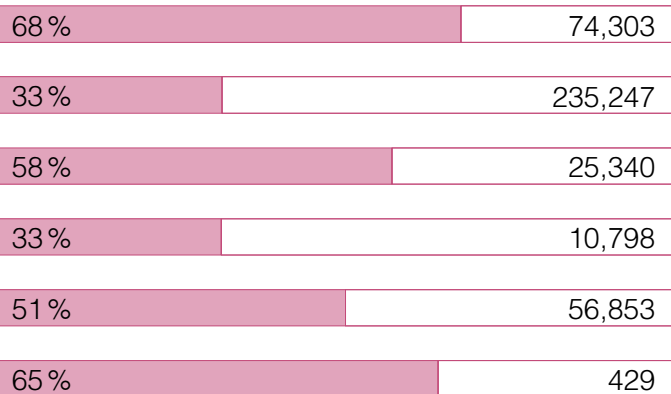
14,719 Comprehensive specialized secondary mental health service provided

3,593 services of Access to emergency obstetric, neonatal and child care provided

29,181 WGBM were referred for secondary and tertiary care provided

278 M/F within community health volunteer teams, including Syrian refugees, in place

■ Achieved □ Target



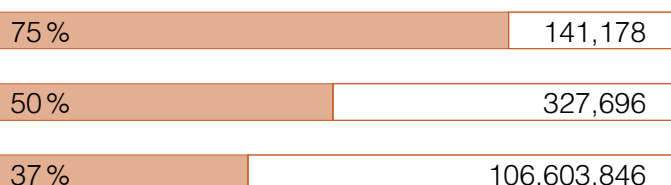
Basic Assistance

106,555 Life-saving basic needs support in camps: number of individuals reached (WBGM)

163,411 Support towards basic needs: number of individuals reached (WBGM)

39,941,698 US\$ amount spent to Support towards basic needs

■ Achieved □ Target



Shelter

6,114 shelters and associated facilities in camps constructed, upgraded and/or improved

41,052 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee (WGBM) households with access to adequate housing options and benefiting from cash for rent assistance

■ Achieved □ Target

74 % 8,220

68 % 60,460

WASH

173,729 target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (tankering)

8,212 target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water (infrastructure)

2,000 target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities

20,686 target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session

36,050 target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools (including cleaning and maintenance)

■ Achieved □ Target

93 % 187,587

41 % 20,000

2 % 85,700

60 % 34,348

88 % 41,183

Livelihoods

3,902 cash for work volunteers per month

29,698 work permits issued and renewed by MoL for POC's in 2017 (World Bank "P4R" Programme for Results target)

59 entrepreneurs accessing startup and acceleration loans

47 individuals participating in employment readiness and employability courses

580 Syrian men and women engaged in applied skills and technical trainings

798 beneficiaries in multi-sectoral graduation programme

■ Achieved □ Target

38 % 10,162

54 % 55,000

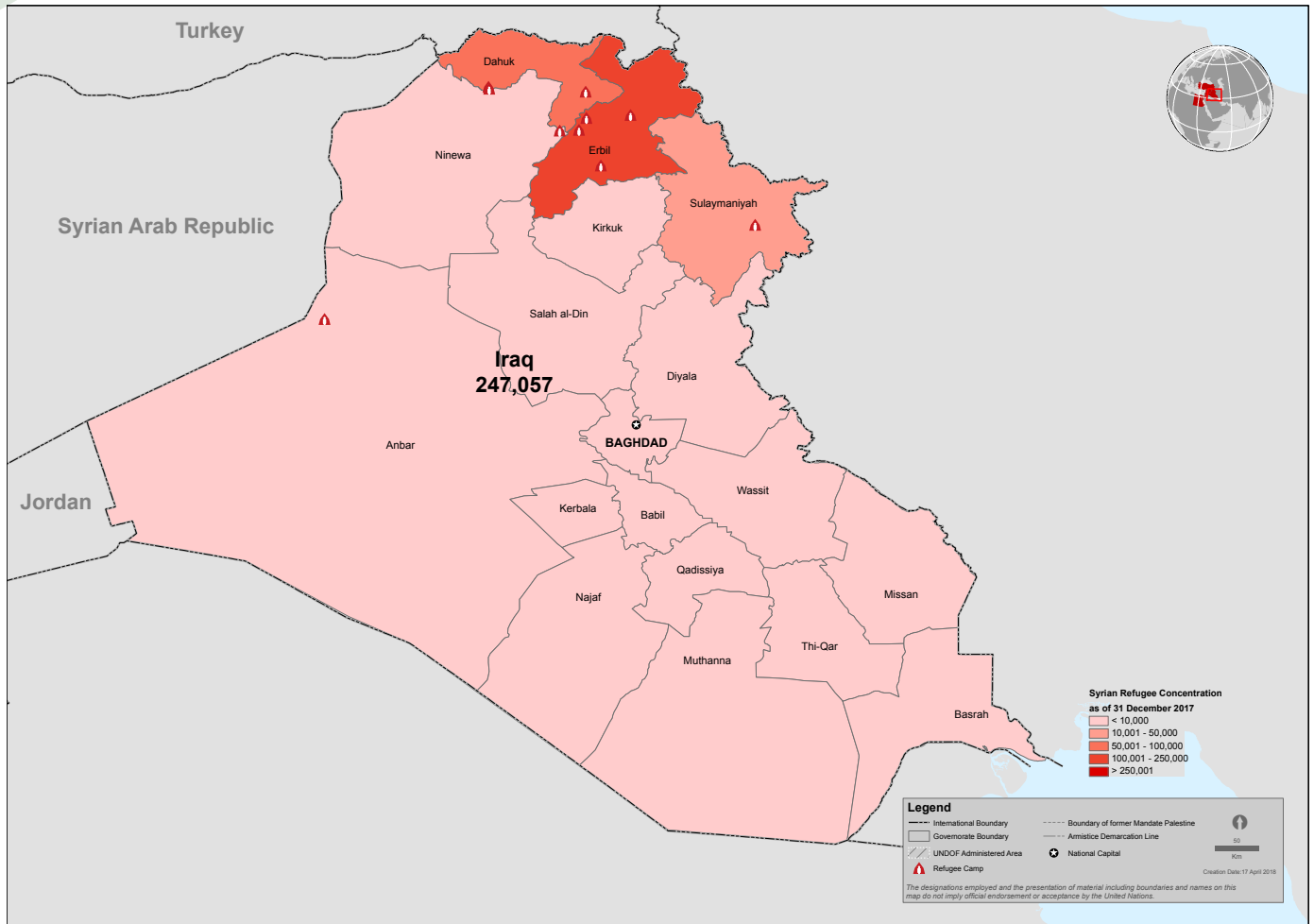
2 % 2,400

0.32 % 14,476

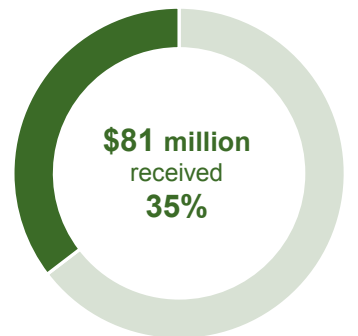
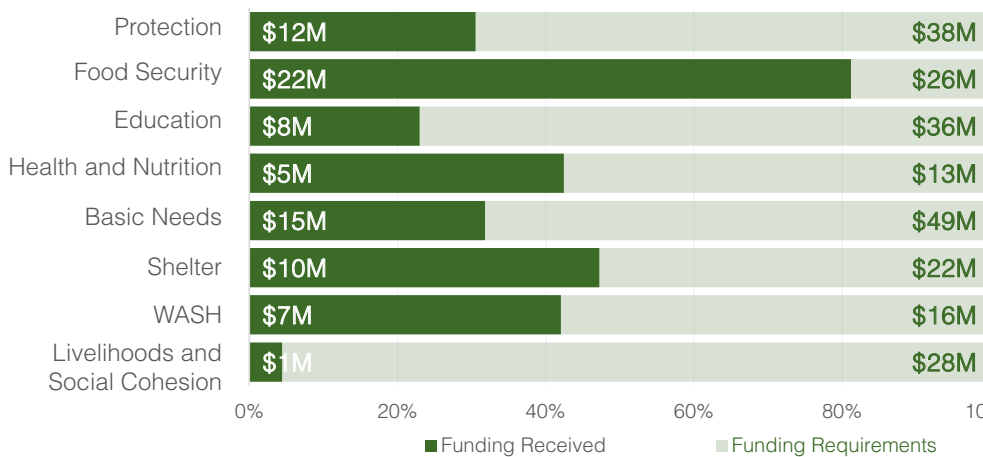
5 % 11,989

31 % 2,605

IRAQ



Inter-agency Funding Overview



Requirements **\$228 million**

As of 31 December 2017, 247,057 Syrian persons of concern were registered with UNHCR in Iraq, 97 per cent of whom are hosted in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In 2017, 57,567 Syrians entered KR-I, among which 18,039 were new arrivals. Close collaboration and advocacy with various Government institutions facilitated access to the residency documentation for the Syrian refugees. Spontaneous return analysis indicated that some 6-7 per cent of Syrian refugees in Iraq are willing to return, and border analysis data reflects that 12,189 persons spontaneously returned to Syria in 2017.

By the end of 2017, sectors had received 35 per cent, or USD 80.7 million, of the total 2017 appeal (USD 228.1 million). The least funded sectors were Livelihoods (4 per cent) and Education (23 per cent). As a result of underfunding, some planned activities could not be completed by 3RP partners, adding to the strain on resources to respond to refugee and host community needs.

Coupled with the deteriorating economic situation in the KR-I, the Government's capacity to take over service provision has also been limited. Shortage of medicines, especially for chronic diseases, and of medical supplies remains a challenge for the health sector. Moreover, financial constraints at family level to cover transportation, uniforms, books, and stationery are negatively impacting children's access to education.

A significant challenge identified by all sectors was needs assessment and assistance to out-of-camp refugees (representing the majority of the Syrian population in Iraq). The provision of adequate and targeted shelter support to refugees residing out of camps requires increased attention as needs remain very high. Due to limited affordability of rental fees, vulnerable families are often compelled to look for shelter assistance in camps where access to space has become challenging.

Nonetheless, average employment rates for Syrian refugees in the KR-I are higher than for displaced Iraqis and impacted host communities. In Erbil governorate 80

per cent of male refugees aged between 15 and 64 are employed, while 53 and 70 per cent of male IDPs and men from the host community respectively have jobs. However, refugees do not benefit from more financial security as they do not receive Iraqi state support, and their employments is usually low-paying and insecure, or informal.

Out of the 66,500 refugee children in Iraq, 96 per cent (64K) refugee children had access formal or non-formal education. However, high school drop-out rates represent an alarming protection concern, child labour, child marriage and child recruitment have been raised as causes for dropping out, to ease the financial burden on their families. The lack of Arabic schools in non-camp areas is also a longstanding constraint for refugee children. Additionally, refugees in urban areas often can not afford transportation for awareness sessions, training, and activities in community centres. Meanwhile, through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) increased scholarships by 150 per cent, from 120 to 280 scholarships, out of those 220 were attributed to Syrian refugees. All DAFI students were provided with tuition fees, and allowances to complete their university studies.

In 2017, Syrian refugees residing in KR-I continued to have free access to health services through camp-based Primary Health Care Centers (PHCC) or public

health facilities. The primary health care services in and out of camps were provided by the Directorate of Health (DoH) or International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), with the support of UN agencies.

Resettlement remains the only durable solution for many refugees in Iraq, and 775 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement in 2017. In order to ensure stringent security protocols UNHCR carried out IRIS verification at resettlement stage. Increased support for the governmental Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW) ensured better follow up on issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) while community mobilization support was prioritised by enhancing the Community Outreach Volunteers (CoVs) Network and support to Community centres.

The WASH Sector focused on sustained provision of a full WASH package to all refugees in the nine established camps in Iraq. This has been facilitated with strong involvement of the Government and WASH actors. Under the basic Needs sector, vulnerable targeted households received core relief items covering the needs of newly arrived families or households requiring winter assistance while USD 14.6 million was disbursed in cash assistance, including winter cash assistance.



Save the Children/Birawar Najm

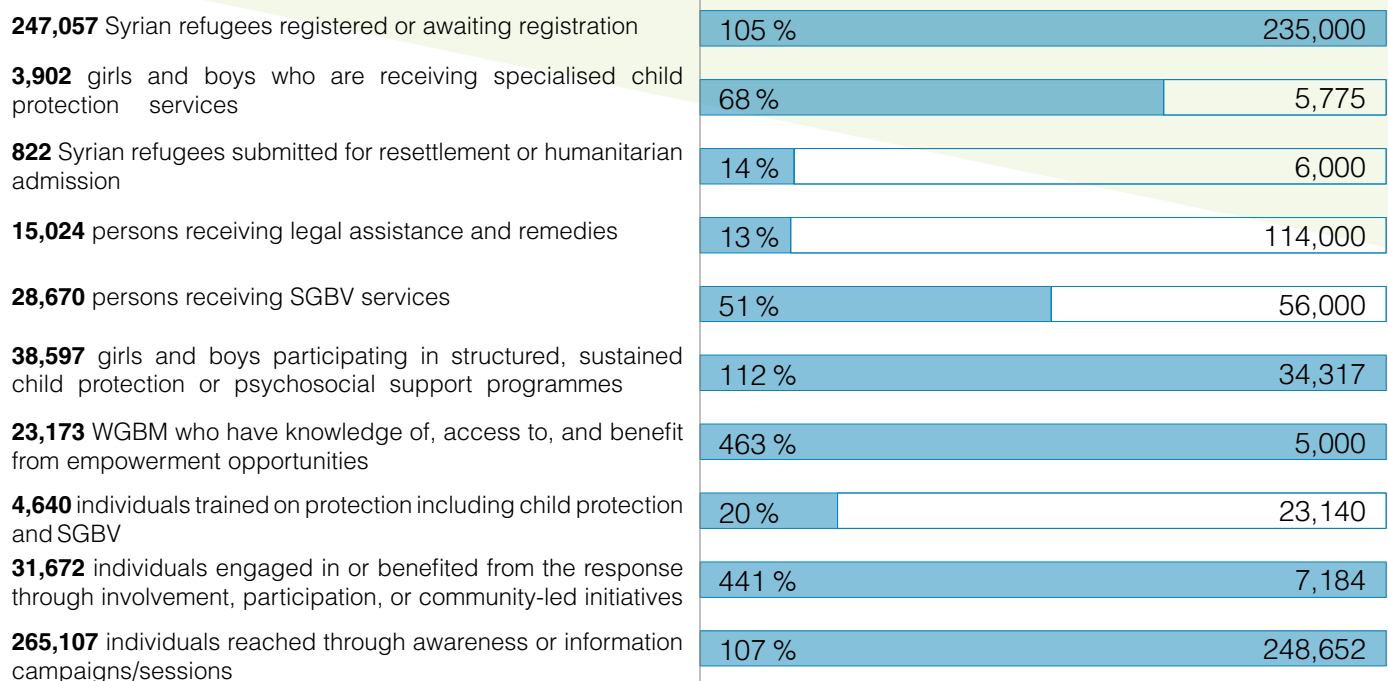
Food Security training

In 2017, food security training for refugees and the host community was conducted through specialized experts in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. In Qushtapa and Domiz 1 camps and surrounding areas, beneficiaries were trained on micro-gardening techniques and multi-story gardens. Micro-gardening improves direct access to food and increases the self-reliance of households. In addition, female gardeners benefit from self-employment opportunities and have improved purchasing power and livelihood support skills. Besides economic value, gardening also has positive effect on social standing of participants and their interaction with the host community. Meanwhile, 100 youths participated in the Tech for Food trainings among whom 89 successfully graduated the summer programme, learning valuable new skills. Half of them enrolled in a second phase of training continuing into 2018: 35 students were enrolled in advanced training on WordPress and online freelancing while another 15 were involved in the testing of income-generating apps.

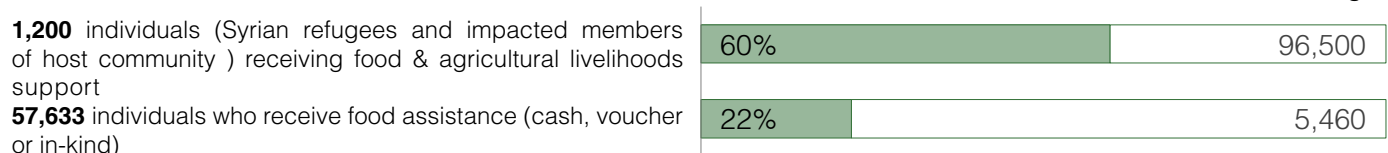


ACHIEVEMENTS

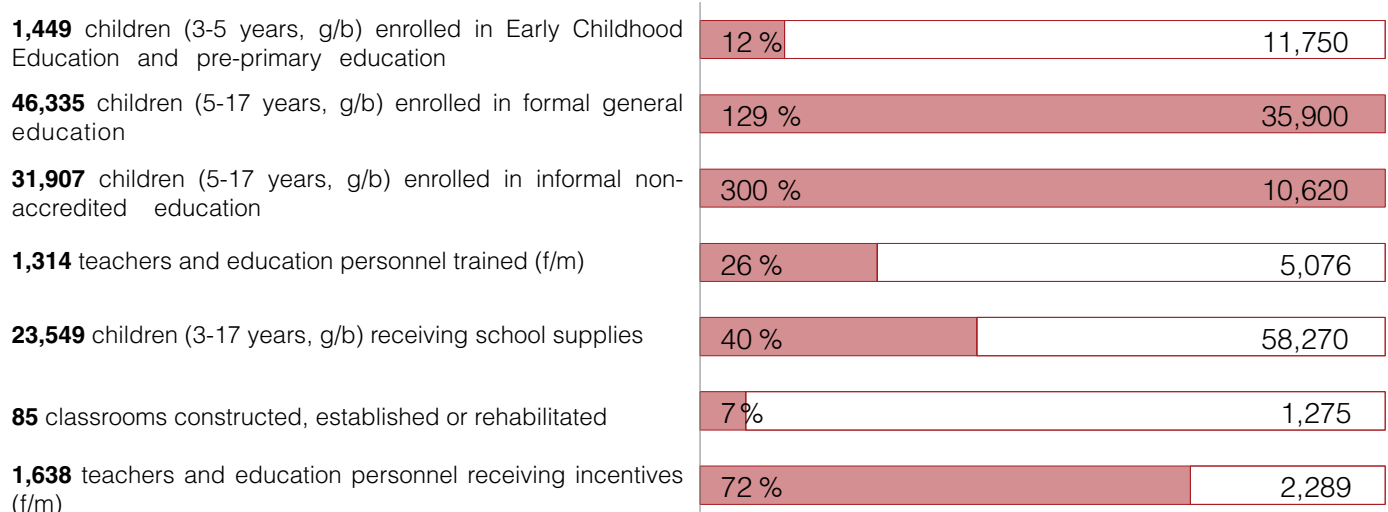
Protection



Food Security



Education





Health and Nutrition

268,441 consultations for target population in primary health care services

14,961 referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary healthcare services

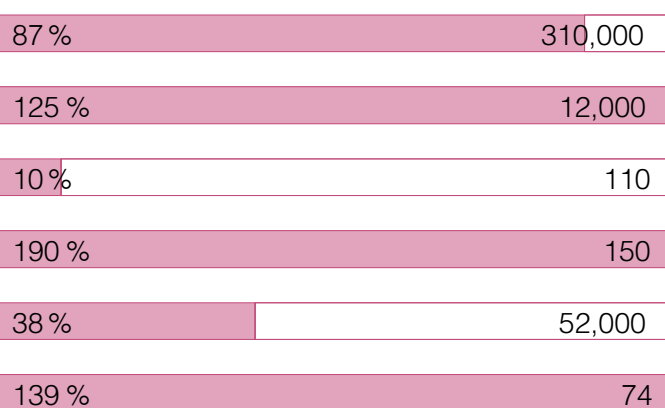
11 health facilities supported

285 health care staff trained

19,981 children immunized (including measles and polio vaccinations)

103 service delivery units providing SRH services

■ Achieved □ Target



Basic Assistance

15,492 households receiving core relief items in-kind

8,679 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

20,343 households receiving seasonal support [winter 2016-2017] through cash or in-kind assistance

24,117 households receiving seasonal support [winter 2017-2018] through cash (\$400 per household) or in-kind assistance

■ Achieved □ Target



Shelter

2,046 households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades (improved and upgraded shelter, Infrastructure: roads, water and electricity and sewerage networks)

881 households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades

■ Achieved □ Target



 WASH

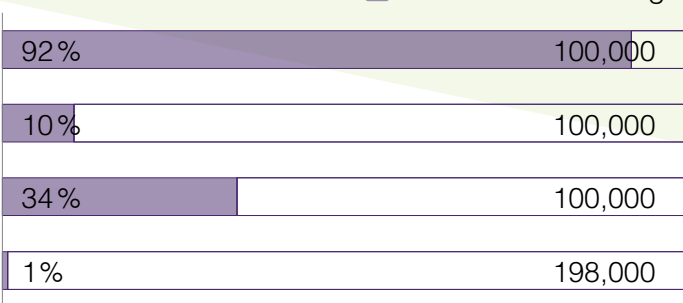
92,003 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision

10,453 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session

1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities

■ Achieved □ Target



 Livelihoods

706 individuals attending in social cohesion events (including dialogues)

1,644 individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses

2,021 individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)

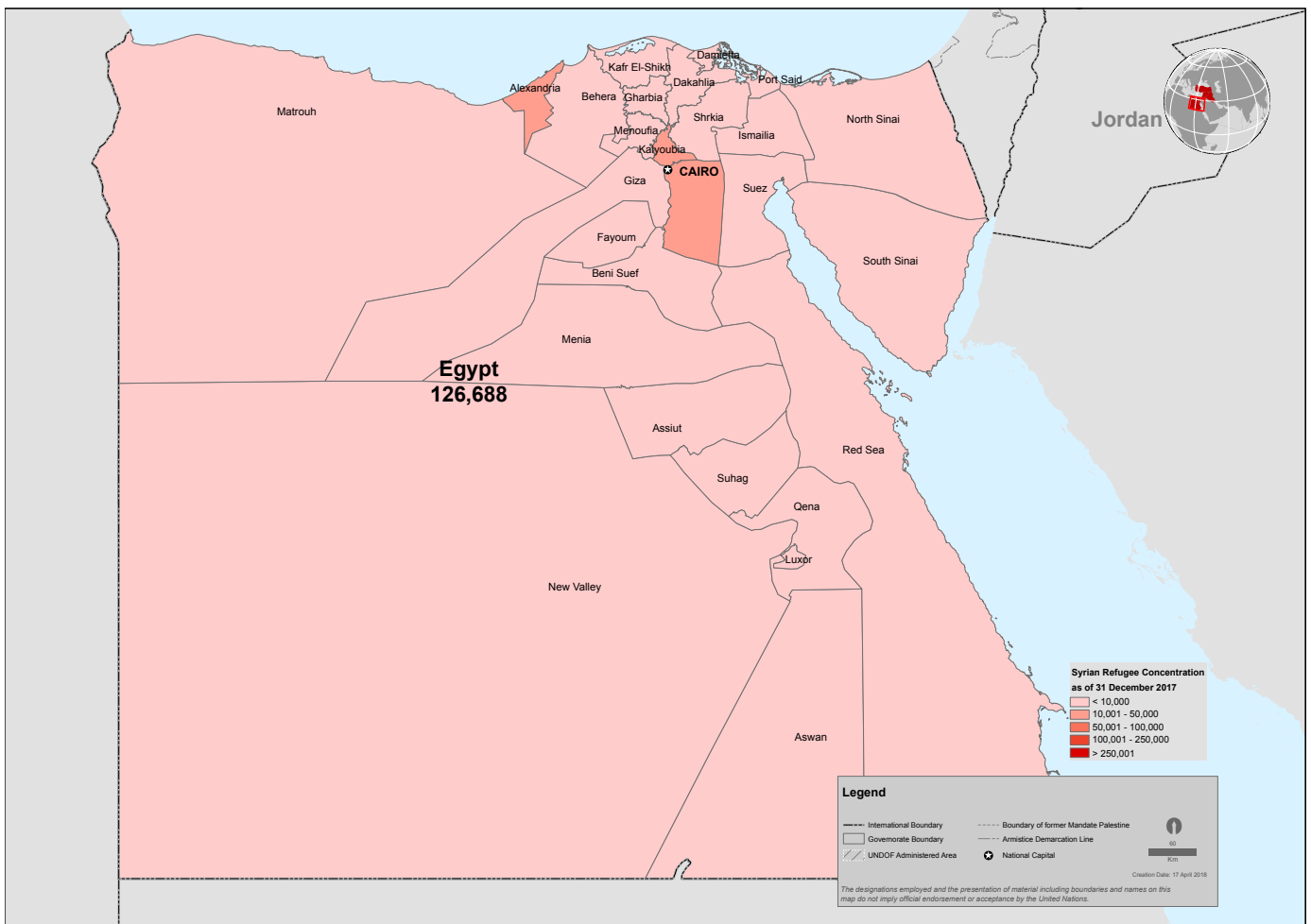
6,058 individuals (Syrian refugees and Host Community) benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.)

468 individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (microfinance, small grants, etc.)

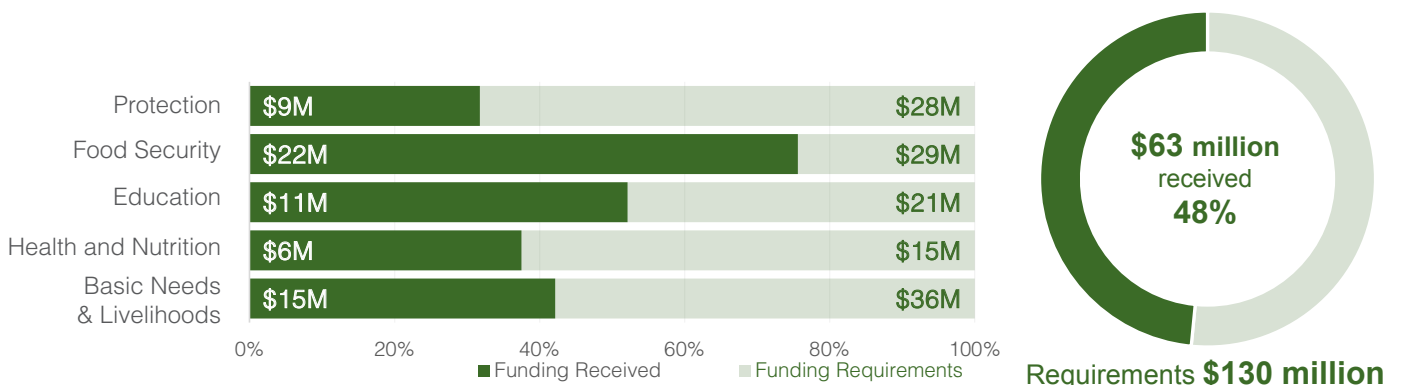
■ Achieved □ Target



EGYPT



Inter-agency Funding Overview



In 2017, Egypt continued to host refugees mainly from Syria, different sub-Saharan African countries, Iraq and Yemen. As of the end of the year, a total of 219,212 individuals were registered with UNHCR in Egypt, including 126,688 Syrians and 92,524 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities.

A total of 23,657 Syrians newly registered as refugees in Egypt in the course of the year, which constituted a 36 per cent increase compared to 2016. Egypt also recorded its largest number of Syrian new arrivals since 2013, with 17,944. The number of newly registered unaccompanied and separated Syrian children significantly increased from 378 registered in 2016, to 895 registered in 2017. On the basis of 765 best interest assessments conducted for Syrian children at risk, protection partners systematically referred children for the needed services, including case management, alternative care arrangements, financial assistance, psychosocial support and education.

As in previous years, the asylum environment was generally favourable. Syrians had access to public health care services and education in public schools. 3RP partners worked closely with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Population in strengthening the national systems, with a focus on the governorates and districts hosting the most Syrian refugees. However, difficult socio-economic conditions, with high inflation levels and increased costs of living impacted the lives of Egyptians, refugees and asylum-seekers alike, especially of the most vulnerable. For refugees, this was compounded by limited opportunities for formal access to employment.

Results of the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (EVAR) continued to show increasing vulnerability levels among Syrian refugees. Yet, humanitarian agencies were only able to support part of this population with cash and food assistance. In efforts to assist the most vulnerable refugee households with purchasing winter clothing and supplies, a joint winter assistance programme was implemented. A total of 94,306 Syrian

refugees (28,733 families) were targeted for one-off cash assistance of USD 34 per individual.

While more Syrians benefitted from family re-unification in comparison to previous years, refugees continued to face delays in obtaining and extending residency permits. The centralization of the residency procedures in Cairo, combined with a limited validity of six months, continued to constitute challenges for many refugees as they had to travel to the capital several times. Positive signals were noted when the Government of Egypt decided to extend the residency periods for one year and decentralize the processing of residency

permits for refugees and asylum-seekers in the Northern provinces. However, the implementation of these decisions is linked to the digitalization taking place at the Ministry of Interior and is yet to be realized.

In 2017, arrests for attempted irregular departures by sea from the north coast of Egypt decreased drastically. A total of 136 foreign nationals were arrested for attempted sea crossings compared to 4,985 in 2016. Among these were 71 refugees and asylum-seekers, who were later released, 15 of them were Syrians.

Social Cohesion Activities

In 2017, IOM organized several community events aimed at building resilience and ensuring social cohesion among local and refugees populations. A 3-day event in February/March in 10th of Ramadan City was held in partnership with Syria Al Ghad. The event focused on Syrian and Egyptian communities living in the area and provided sessions based on integration and cultural exchange with 77 Syrians (27 parents, 50 children) and 70 Egyptians (25 parents and 45 children). Activities aimed at celebrating the positive contributions of Syrian refugees to their host communities.



UNHCR/Scott Nelson

Smart classrooms

In 2017, UNHCR closely worked with the Ministry of Education on 'digitalized education', by establishing 720 'smart classrooms' in public schools in areas where many Syrian refugees live. The system contains Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI), wireless projectors, 50 clickers per classroom for students and tablets for teachers. This teaching method is expected to reduce number of printed materials, and to thereby save an expenses for schools. It will, moreover, assist the Ministry of Education in terms of monitoring curricula deliverability, teachers teaching methods, and students' progress in classrooms. An approximate total of 44,440 students (refugees and Egyptians), will benefit from the newly implemented system increasing their level of interaction with technological equipment. Instead of moving between classes and computer labs, students will now have a digitalized system just a click away.

Sustainable livelihoods

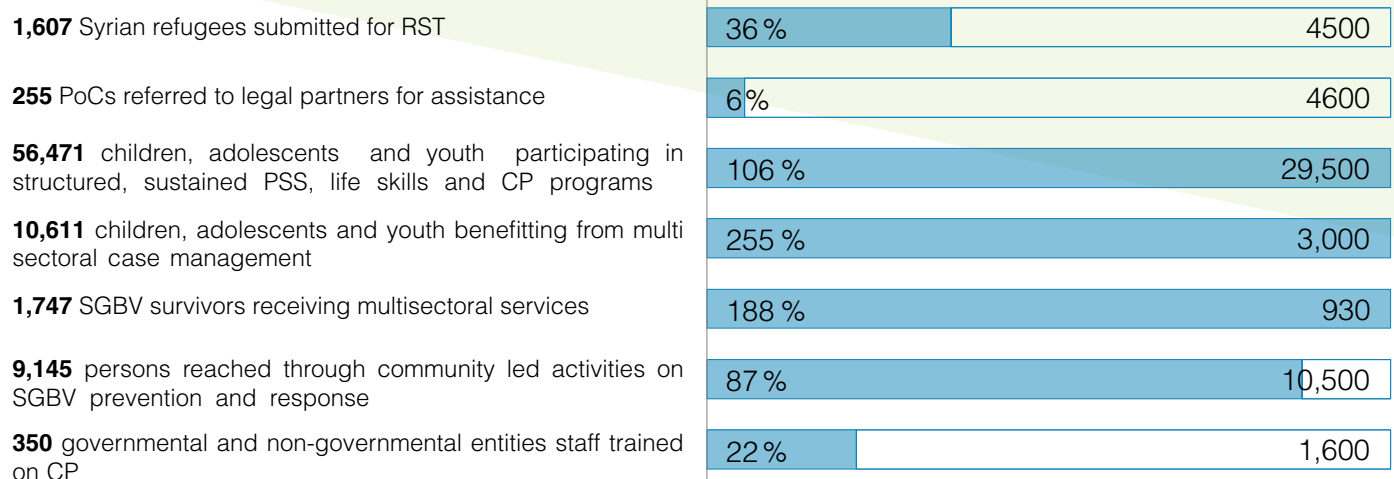
NilFurat intercultural handicraft, a socio-economic development project that was initiated by UNHCR Egypt in 2015, underwent structural transformations during 2017 to lead to its autonomy and sustainability. NilFurat brings together economically vulnerable Egyptian women with refugees from Syria, Eritrea, and Ethiopia to make high quality handicrafts. The project was handed over to a local social enterprise. In addition to increasing sales and the quality of production, the social enterprise helps the women establish management and leadership structures under its umbrella. NilFurat participated in the made51 collection at the international consumer goods fair in Frankfurt, Germany. In addition, UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Guzoor foundation expanded its outreach and support to Syrian refugees, migrants, and hosting community youth and adolescents in 5 governorates in order to enhance employability and self-employment. An institutional skills development training package was provided to 7,379 adolescents and 5,948 youth, empowering them with social and economic skills.



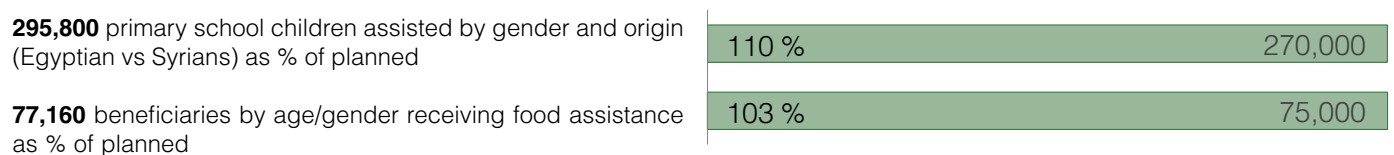
UNHCR/Scott Nelson

ACHIEVEMENTS

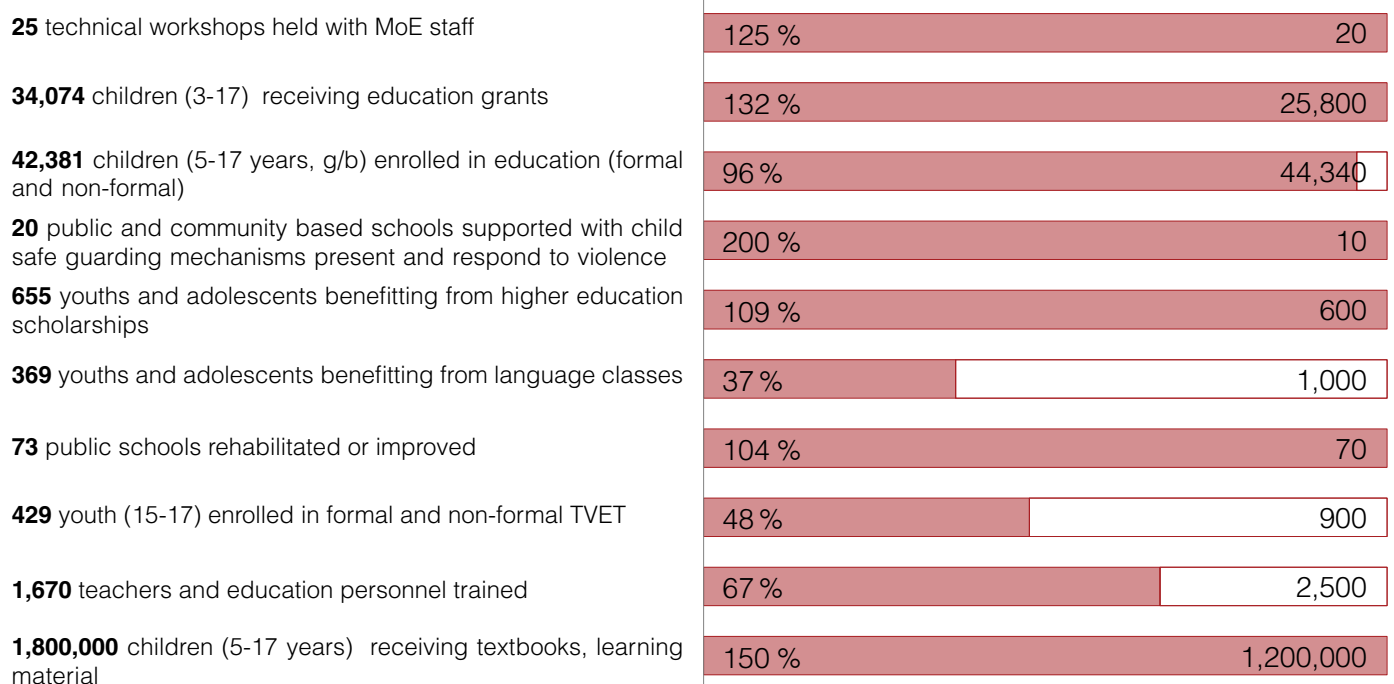
Protection



Food Security

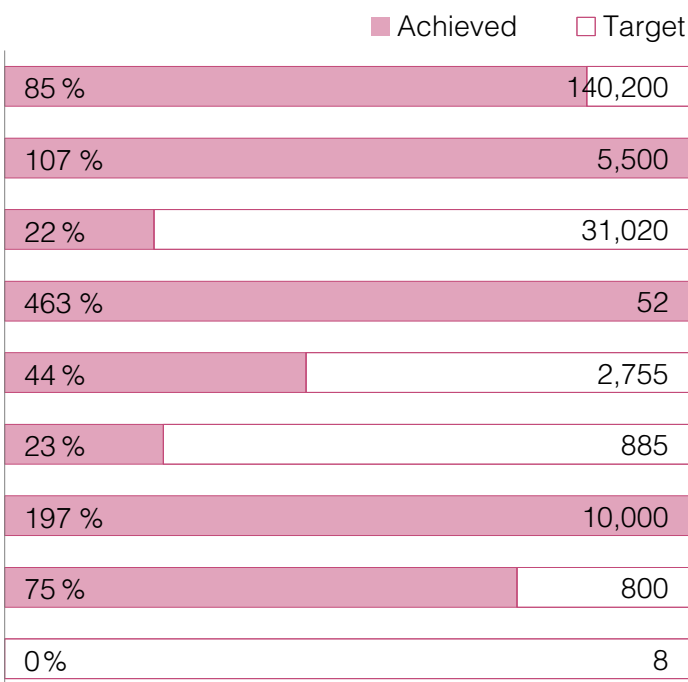


Education



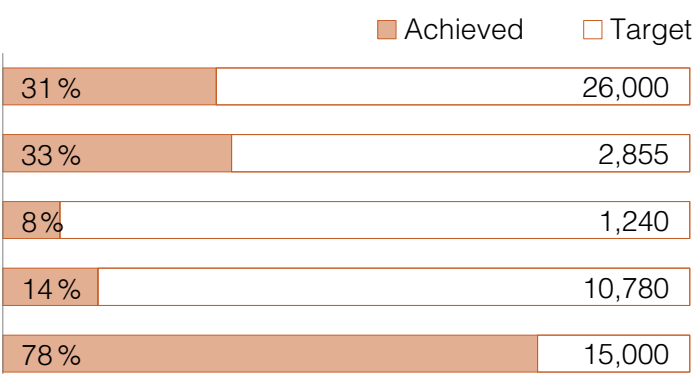
Health and Nutrition

| |
|---|
| 119,320 PHC consultations |
| 5,871 patients benefiting from chronic medications |
| 6,769 referrals to secondary and tertiary healthcare |
| 241 facilities supported in impacted communities |
| 1,213 healthcare professionals trained |
| 205 community health workers trained |
| 19,701 under 5 children received routine immunization and growth monitoring services |
| 599 patients received secondary health care for life threatening emergencies |
| 0 youth friendly facilities supported with material/equipment |



Basic Assistance

| |
|--|
| 8,092 affected households (MHH/FHH) assessed |
| 952 individuals access to self-employment |
| 103 individuals access to wage employment |
| 1,493 persons provided with trainings for livelihood purposes |
| 11,676 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance |

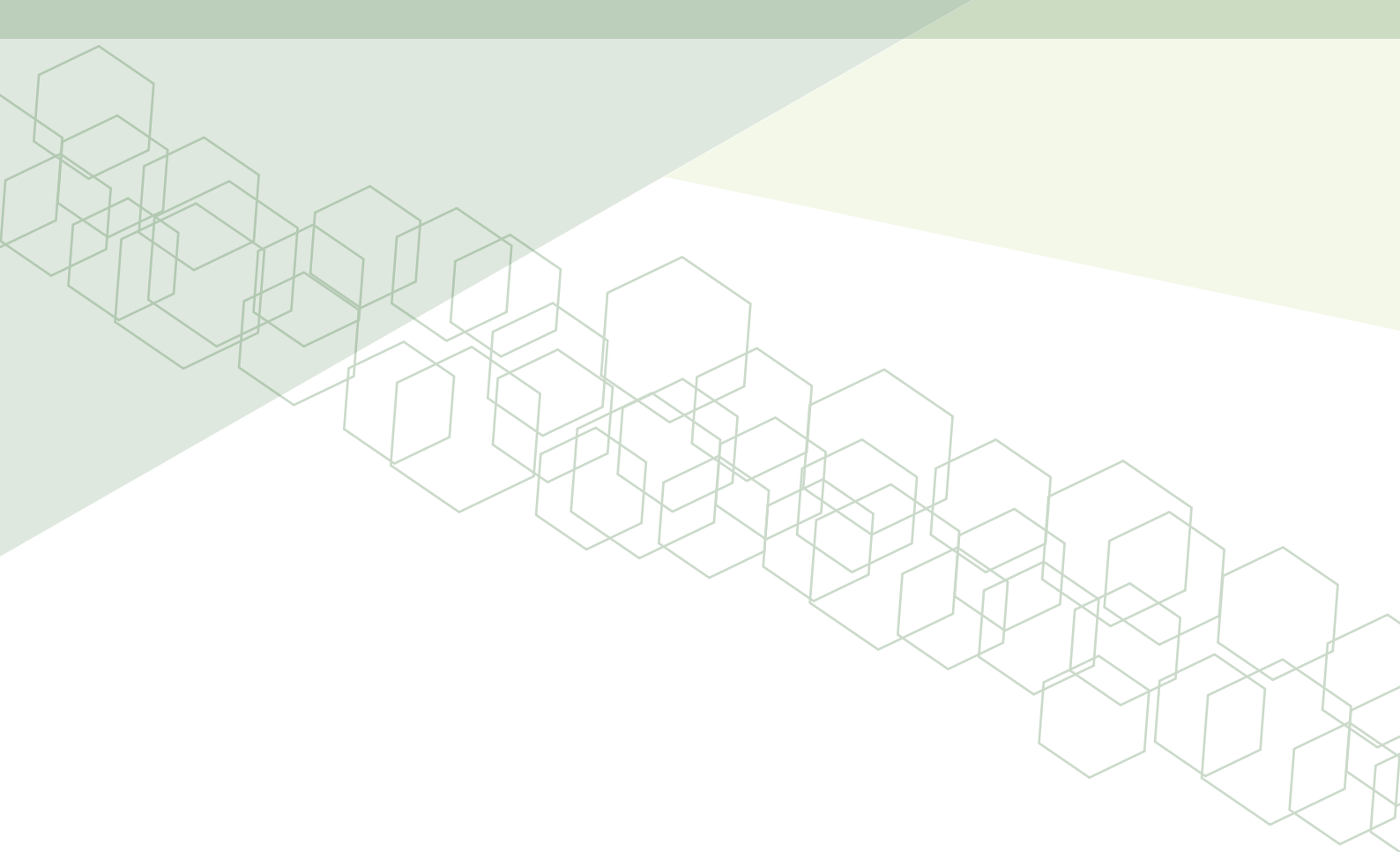


PARTNERS

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ABAAD | ACA | ACS |
| ACTED | Action Contre La Faim (ACF) | ActionAid |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Al Fayhaa | Al Majmoua |
| Al Mithaq | Al Rashad | ALLC |
| Al-Maqdese for Society Development (MSD) | Al-Masala | Alpha |
| Alryada CDA | Al-Wafaa CDA | American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA) |
| Ana Aqra Association | AND | Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trials (ACSFT) |
| Arab Medical Union (AMU) | Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD) | Arabian Medical Relief (AMR) |
| ARC | Arcenciel | Arche Nova E.V. |
| Arci Cultura e Sviluppo (ARCS) | ARMADILLA | Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) |
| AUB | B&Z | BEAM of Environment |
| Beirut DC | Beyond | BIAT |
| Blue Mission Organization | Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) | BZRD |
| CARE International | Caritas | Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | CCP JAPAN | Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) |
| CESAL | CHF | Cives Mundi |
| Civil Development Organization (CDO) | Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) | Common Effort |
| CONCERN | Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) | Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario (COSV) |
| Danish Red Cross | Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | Dar El Fatwa |
| Darya | Developmental Action Without Borders (NABA`A) | DHRD |
| Diakonia | Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW) | Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) |
| Dorcas Relief & Development | DPNA | Dr Mostafa Mahmoud Society |
| EAC | Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR) | Egyptian Red Crescent Society |
| Emergency | Fair Trade Lebanon | Fard Foundation |
| Finn Church Aid (FCA) | First Step Together Association (FISTA) | Fondation Mérieux |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | Forum ZFD (fZFD) | Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC) |
| Future Pioneers | GASHBUN | GRC |
| Green Globe | Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC) | GSIO |
| Habitat For Humanity | Hadatha | Handicap International |
| HARIKAR | Heartland | Help for Self Help (HELP e.v.) |
| HelpAge | Hilfswerk Austria International | Himaya Daae Aataa (HDA) |
| Hoops Club | House of Peace | Humedica |
| ICCS | ICU | IDRAAC |
| IFH/NHF | IFRC | Injaz |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD) | Institute for Family Health (IFH) | International Alert |
| International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) | International Education Association (IEA) | International Labour Organization (ILO) |
| International Medical Corps | International Medical Corps (IMC) | International Network for Aid, Relief and Assistance (INARA) |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) | International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP) |
| International Relief and Development (IRD) | International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Intersos |
| Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) | ISWA | IVY |
| Japan Emergency NGO (JEN) | JHASi | Jiyan |
| Johud | Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) | JPS |
| JRF | KAFA Enough Violence & Exploitation | KnK Children without Borders Japan |
| KURDS | LAW | Leb Relief |
| Lebanese Association for Popular Action (AMEL) | Lebanese Association for Rural Development (LRD) | Lebanese Center for Human Rights (CLDH) |
| Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women (LECORVAW) | Lebanese Developers | Lebanese League of Women in Business |
| Lebanese Red Cross | Lebanese Society For Educational and Social Development (LSESD) | Lebanon Family Planning Association for Development and Family Empowerment (LFPADe) |
| Lebanon Support | LOST | LSOG |
| Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | MADRASATI MECI | Makassed |
| Makhzoumi | MALAAK | MARCH |
| MASAR | MEDAIR | Medecins du Monde |
| Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) | Medical and Global Nutrition Aid (MAGNA) | Medical Teams International (MTI) |
| MENA Organization for Services, Advocacy, Integration and Capacity building (MOSAIC) | Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) | Mercy Corps |
| Mercy-USA | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) | Middle East Children's Institute (MECI) |
| Mines Advisory Group (MAG) | Mouvement Social | Movement for Peace (MPDL) |
| MuslimAid | Nabad | Near East Foundation (NEF) |
| NICCOD | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) |
| Omar Ebn Al-Khattab CDA | Operation Mercy (OPM) | ORDER OF MALTA LEBANON |
| OWS | Oxfam | Pathfinder International |
| PCPM | PCRF | Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) |
| People in Need (PIN) | Plan International | Polish Center for International Aid |
| Premiere Urgence - Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI) | Public Aid Organization (PAO) | Qandil |
| Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) | Questscope | RAHMA |
| RDFL | REACH | Refuge Egypt |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Refugee Education Trust (RET) | Relief International | René Moawad Foundation |
| RESTART | Ricerca e Cooperazione | Right to Play (RtP) |
| Safadi Foundation | SaJ | Save the Children International (SCI) |
| Sawa for Development and Aid (SDAid) | SBOverseas | Search for Common Ground (SFCG) |
| Secours Islamique France (SIF) | Seeking To Equip People (STEP) | SeraphimGLOBAL |
| ShareQ | Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD) | Solidar Suisse |
| Solidarites International | Solidarity Association | Sonbola |
| St Andrews Refugee Services (StARS) | Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER) | Syria El Gad |
| Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS) | Tabitha-Dorcas | Tahaddi |
| Terre des Hommes Foundation (TdH) | Terre des Hommes Italy (TdH It) | The Nawaya Network |
| Triangle GH | Triumphant Mercy | UN Environment Programme (UNEP) |
| Un Ponte Per (UPP) | UN Women | Union of Relief and Development Association (URDA) |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) |
| USJ | Utopia | Vento di Terra |
| WAHA | War Child Canada | War Child UK |
| Water Authority of Jordan | WCH | Welfare Association |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | World Health Organization (WHO) | World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) |
| World Relief Germany | World Relief Germany (WRG) | World Vision International (WVI) |
| YBC | YFORD | YMCA |
| Youth Activity Organization (YAO) | Zaha | Zhin |
| ZOA | | |



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



2017 Annual

Report