



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



**2017 Progress
Report**



UNICEF / IRAQ / ANMAR

The data used in this Progress Report reflects the most recently available data at the time of publication (early October 2017), including:

- Registered Syrian refugee population as at 27 September 2017;
- Regional-level funding data as at 11 October 2017; and
- Regional and country level indicator data as at 31 July 2017.

Variations from the above due to differences in collection date or methodology are noted where necessary.



UNHCR / EGYPT



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CONTENTS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW	4
FUNDING OVERVIEW	13
REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS	17
COUNTRY UPDATES	20
 TURKEY	22
 LEBANON	27
 JORDAN	34
 IRAQ	40
 EGYPT	47

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

3RP AT A GLANCE

The Syria crisis has displaced more than 5.2 million Syrian refugees into Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, in an overall situation that is becoming increasingly protracted. The security situation inside Syria is still fluid, and complex patterns of displacement continue, increasing the protection needs of an already vulnerable population in countries of asylum. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) continues to be the regional coordination and planning tool to address the humanitarian and resilience needs of Syrian refugees and host communities in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.

The 3RP is a nationally-led, regionally coherent framework which includes the Lebanon Crisis Response (LCRP) as the Lebanon chapter, the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) as the Jordan chapter, and the country chapters of Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. All country plans are developed, coordinated, and implemented with the full involvement of the respective governments. This Progress Report is intended to take stock of the interagency (UN and NGO) response to date during 2017, as well as inform planning for next year's response.

INTERAGENCY FUNDING (UN+NGOs)



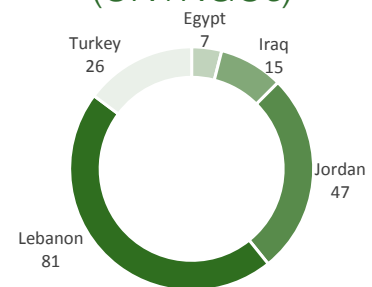
Total Appeal
4.63 billion
 (as at 11 October 2017)

POPULATION



5,225,475 Registered
 Syrian Refugees
 (as at 8 September 2017)

PARTNERS (UN+NGOs)



116 partners have
 reported activities
 (as at 31 of July 2017)

KEY RESPONSE INDICATORS (as at 31 of July 2017)



2.5 million
 individuals received
food assistance



1.8 million people
 benefited from **cash**
 assistance to families



1.5 million
 primary **healthcare**
 consultations



1.1 million
 people benefited
 from improved **water**
 systems



993,000 children
 enrolled in formal or
 non-formal **education**



548,500 people
 benefited from
 community-led protection
 initiatives



81,000 people
 benefited from
livelihoods activities



173,000 people
 benefited from **shelter**
 solutions



25,500 Syrians
 submitted for
resettlement

REFUGEE PROTECTION IN THE 3RP

3RP partners continued to promote access to safety and non-refoulement, the strengthening of national protection systems, specialized protection responses for persons at particular risk and those with specific needs, and access to durable solutions. The response emphasised support to national protection systems, sustained interagency coordination, engagement with communities that are partners in protection, and the strengthening of data management to ensure the response remains grounded in evidence.

Ensuring continued **access to safety** and non-refoulement remains a regional challenge. In the first half of 2017, there were no large-scale new arrivals to the refugee hosting countries in the region. Borders remain managed, limiting the ability of many individuals to seek the international protection they need. Across 3RP countries, limited livelihoods opportunities, compounded by increased indebtedness and the exhaustion of savings, further exacerbated protection risks and negative coping mechanisms.

In response, 3RP partners developed a range of complementary initiatives to address the links between **socio-economic vulnerability** and protection risks. These included efforts to expand the targeting and reach of cash-based interventions (CBI), including those targeted at preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection issues, and concerted advocacy to increase access to labour markets, dignified livelihoods opportunities, and vocational training, and to secure residency status. Coordination among 3RP partners also resulted in the development of regional and global tools to address specific protection challenges such as child marriage and child labour.

Recognising the vital role of individuals and communities in addressing protection needs, efforts were expanded to promote **community-based protection approaches** across all sectors. 3RP partners supported a range of community-led initiatives, including those initiated by adolescents and youth, older persons, Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) persons, and community groups. 3RP partners launched a new set of community mapping tools to help operations to better identify and harness community assets, capacities, and aspirations, while providing increased support and awareness-raising on issues such as child protection, SGBV, access to services, civil status documentation, and identification and referral to service providers.

Partners emphasised strengthening **Age, Gender and Diversity-sensitive frameworks** for protection, assistance and solutions as an overarching guiding principle to reach all persons of concern including women, girls and boys, older persons, and persons with disabilities. To enhance the inclusivity and accessibility of services for all persons of concern, partners completed a range of projects to strengthen gender-sensitive programming in the region. This includes the completion of regional research on how to address conflict-related sexual violence against Syrian boys and men in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, and the finalisation of a report mapping good practices in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt on promoting gender equality in all sectors of the 3RP response.

With just under 2.5 million Syrian refugees under 18 years of age across the region, **child protection** remained a cornerstone of the 3RP response. In 2017, a regional a technical interagency consultation was convened to examine and address the situation of unaccompanied and separated Syrian children in need of family tracing and reunification. Multi-sectoral efforts to uphold children's rights to family life and family reunification, including efforts increase access to birth registration, will continue to be a priority.

3RP partners also developed updated analyses on the need for **civil status documentation**, noting that coordinated and principled responses are required as a priority to prevent childhood statelessness, uphold women's rights and security, promote family unity and reunification, facilitate the enjoyment of housing, land and property (HLP) rights, and enhance access to durable solutions. In 2017, efforts focused on building the capacity of national systems and the provision of legal assistance, paired with national, regional and global advocacy and partnerships. 3RP partners also recognised that programming and advocacy to increase access to civil status documentation must be sustained and prioritized going forward, given the vital role that legal documentation plays in enabling refugees to better cope with the effects of displacement.

These efforts were complemented by initiatives to prevent and respond to **sexual and gender-based violence** (SGBV). The provision of these services was made more efficient through interagency coordination mechanisms that are in place and functioning in all 3RP operations. In 2017, the operations improved the identification and referral of survivors and persons at risk of SGBV through enhanced community mobilisation and engagement, including through community centres, refugee outreach volunteers (ROVs), and peer-to-peer awareness raising. Key advocacy areas included the strengthening of health sector responses to SGBV, including the clinical management of rape (CMR), and technical support to help bring national legal frameworks in line with international standards. 3RP partners also provided capacity building for national NGOs and local authorities, while strengthening and formalizing cooperation with relevant ministries and State institutions. Achievements were notable in relation to gender mainstreaming and integration across all sectors, with Jordan recognized as a global model after establishing the Sector Gender Focal Point Network as a multi-sector response that strengthens gender-sensitive analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.

With a view to eliminating **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse** and to strengthening mechanisms to address related concerns and complaints, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Focal Points were nominated and confirmed in all 3RP operations. Draft terms of reference are being finalized, and a comprehensive stocktaking of the status of PSEA Standard Operating Procedures, complaints mechanisms, PSEA activities, and training needs has been launched.

In 2017, the response continued to **prioritise individuals with complex and urgent protection needs for resettlement**, which is the primary durable solution available for Syrians. Between 1 January and 31 July 2017, 25,530 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement from the MENA region and Turkey. During the same period, over 16,000 Syrian refugees departed to resettlement countries. While there is an overall reduction in quotas for Syrian refugees, from 76,000 in 2016 to approximately 58,000 in 2017, many resettlement countries continue to have significant Syrian resettlement programmes. There has been encouraging progress towards meeting the goal of cumulatively establishing 510,000 places (which would be 10 per cent of registered Syrian refugees) for resettlement and other forms of admission from 2013 to 2018, with over 254,000 places cumulatively made available as of 30 April 2017. 3RP partners continue to advocate for increased Syrian quotas to meet urgent protection needs of individuals and to help preserve protection space and capacity within the region, where host governments have demonstrated tremendous generosity.

In addition to resettlement, **complementary admission pathways** such as family reunification, humanitarian visas, private sponsorship, academic scholarships, and labour mobility schemes provide critical opportunities to access solutions. In the first half of 2017, pilot projects on refugee family reunification have been launched in selected MENA operations. Academic institutions, NGOs and governments in Argentina, Canada, Cyprus, France, Japan, Slovakia, and Spain have offered scholarships to refugees in the region.

ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

3RP partners have enhanced their accountability to beneficiaries through feedback measures such as complaints mechanisms and regular two-way communication. These initiatives fostered constructive activities aimed at building social cohesion within refugee families and communities, and with the communities that host them. In 2017, community-based protection measures were complemented by a regional intention survey to capture the views, concerns and factors that affect the decision-making process of Syrian refugees. Building on these efforts, 3RP partners noted the need to further integrate and apply community-based protection approaches in all areas and activities in 2018 and beyond.

The ongoing use of Iris Scan biometrics in registration activities helps to validate the integrity of operational data on the response. 3RP Partners continued to emphasize knowledge management and credible data to ensure an evidence-based response. To further harmonize the comparability of protection data across 3RP operations, support was provided in developing an integrated framework for household surveys (IFHS). This initiative provides standard indicators, as well as a tool to automate the statistical analysis of the resulting dataset. At the national level, Sub-working Groups on SGBV and Child Protection continued to actively examine opportunities for improved data collection and safe sharing, storage and management.

In the food security sector, data from regularly updated vulnerability assessments, programme monitoring and evaluation, as well as beneficiary spending patterns, feedback from hotline calls, and food commodity production and pricing, have informed better programming and continued to ensure assistance which targets the most vulnerable. In the first half of the year innovative solutions to deliver support efficiently and at scale were ramped up by the sector, including the rolling out the Iris Scan technology beyond camps so that it is now fully operational in host communities, improving beneficiary verification and eliminating the risk of fraud.

RESILIENCE RESPONSE IN THE 3RP

The 3RP successfully brought humanitarian and resilience-based interventions together in a single response plan to better support countries experiencing protracted crisis. Important progress has been made in areas such as strong national ownership, multi-year financing, and more integrated programming, with a renewed emphasis on expanding economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. There is also evidence of a new aid architecture, more innovative, flexible financing, and dedicated development resources, such as the Concessional Financing Facility (CFF), being brought to bear. While the 3RP remains a global best practice example of new ways of working, at the humanitarian and development intersection, challenges remain. There are funding gaps between planned resilience programmes and funding received, which hinder the expansion of the resilience portfolio, with the key sector of livelihoods remaining the least funded across the region.

Within the 3RP, the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA) provides a common basis for resilience-based responses across the countries affected by the Syria crisis - which can be adapted or elaborated as appropriate to specific circumstances and contexts. Achievements made against the DSRA principles of action are listed below.

National ownership and integrated response plan: since the development of an integrated 3RP, partners continue to support governments in the region in the establishment of single institutional framework - under growing national leadership - to better coordinate humanitarian and development support. 3RP country plans are all multi-year response plans, allowing for more sustained engagement with donors through a wide range of new funding modalities. The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) is an example of the single institutional framework, while the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) also successfully integrates the humanitarian and development responses in a plan tailored to meet the most pressing needs of the Lebanese, and the Syrians they so generously host. Turkey has established a dedicated legal framework to address the refugee influx and established specific institutions to coordinate and implement the process. Through the host communities' support, 3RP partners continue to work hand-in-hand with national institutions, at the intersection of the humanitarian and development nexus.

Multi-year funding and new financing mechanisms: the number of donors confirming multi-year funding has been increasing: from two (at the Kuwait III pledging conference in 2015), to 19 (at the London Conference in 2016), to 25 (at Brussels in 2017). The international community confirmed USD 3.7 billion in funding for humanitarian, resilience and development activities in 2018-2020 at Brussels, including for the 3RP and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for needs inside Syria. The financial predictability provided by multi-year funding allows more strategic partnerships and better planning, and enhances coherence between development and recovery interventions. Supporting livelihoods and social cohesion is one of two main objectives - the other being education - of the EU Regional trust fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (the Madad fund). By mid-June 2017, EUR 344 million was approved for supporting livelihoods and resilience activities to increase economic self-reliance of host communities and refugees. Elsewhere outside of the 3RP framework, a USD 300 million World Bank programme, for which funds will be provided through the Global Concessional Financing Facility (CFF), will support the "Program for Results" which focusses on improving economic opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian refugees in Jordan. Another USD 200 million was approved for Lebanon for road infrastructure and employment projects.

Reinforce, don't replace, local capacities: resilience, in this context, involves indigenous capacities to anticipate and withstand the impact of the crisis. Support to subnational systems and local networks, including national NGOs is becoming a priority for many donors and UN agencies. One characteristic of the 3RP is the effort to implement commitments in the Grand Bargain,¹ to advance



¹ Agreement between donors and aid agencies at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, explained below.

investment in municipal services in Jordan, Lebanon and southern Turkey most effected by the impact of the protracted crisis. The resilience based response to the Syria crisis is already implementing some of the key recommendations -made by the World Humanitarian Summit in the sense of investing in subnational and local systems and networks as an effective way of optimizing resources and building capacities to address future shocks.

The World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, donors and aid agencies agreed on a “Grand Bargain” to make aid more efficient – “to get more means into the hands of people in need.” The agreement built on the report of the UN Secretary-General’s high-level panel on humanitarian financing, “Too important to fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap”. Central to it were the following points:

- aid finance should be more efficient (and multi-year humanitarian aid grants should be encouraged);
- aid should be more locally driven;
- there should be more investment in prevention and risk mitigation; and
- the humanitarian aid system should respond better to conflict.

Localization is a necessary objective as well as a tool for implementing a resilience-based approach. In order to strengthen localisation programming within 3RP, the resilience lens was modified during 2017 planning so that 3RP partners would be able to plan, evaluate and report on their progress in implementing localization. The revised resilience lens includes special emphasis on localization related questions: i) if the output involves partnering with local responders; and ii) if the output reinforces and/or uses local systems in the provision of goods and services. In Lebanon, 35 partners have been supporting 203 out of 251 targeted vulnerable municipalities and communities with social stability activities. In addition, 50 municipalities were supported with 61 community support and basic service projects, worth USD 5.9 million, aimed at alleviating resource pressure. In addition, research to collect and analyse localization practices among 3RP partners is being conducted to identify good practices and alleviate bottlenecks for programming localization.

Generate new and inclusive partnerships. the multidimensional nature of the crisis means that no single partner can address it in an effective way. National plans have contributed to the expansion of partnerships by encouraging international financial institutions, development foundations and private sector entities to join the crisis response. The London Conference in 2016 significantly changed the partnership landscape by incorporating a significant number of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and introducing new funding mechanisms and modalities to ensure more sustainable investment in the region. In addition, The Jordan Compact currently being implemented represents new commitments to expand access to markets, open up investment opportunities, and create the institutional frameworks necessary for the private sector to thrive in Jordan. To take stock of the knowledge and experience from 3RP, a second volume of the Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices has been drafted with inputs from 3RP partners. Nearly 100 entries from UN agencies, I/NGOs and CBOs and bi-lateral agencies were received from six countries (3RP countries and Syria), which was three times more responses than the first Compendium. The second compendium has a strong focus on resilience and cost-effectiveness, including a chapter on trends in innovation.

Safeguard social cohesion: as the crisis and displacement have been prolonged, there is a need to foster social cohesion and local peace among host communities as refugees are often seen as competition for jobs. In Jordan, the skills exchange between Jordanians and Syrian refugees in Mafraq and Irbid Governorates, funded by the Government of Japan and the European Union in collaboration with WFP and the National Microfinance Bank, is an example of efforts to strengthen social cohesion. To implement the project’s activities, UNDP works with Jordanian partners: Business Development Center, Al Quds College and Migrate. Efforts are underway in Lebanon to identify needs and risks to minimize misperception, and a survey has been initiated to bring more evidence to partners. The 3RP country chapters include other examples of social cohesion activities-through community based dialogue.

Inclusive labour markets: At the London conference, the International community and host governments agreed on the target of creating up to 1.1 million new jobs for refugees from Syria and host communities in the region by 2018. In April 2017, the study [“Jobs Make the Difference: Expanding Economic Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities”](#) was published outlining programmatic and empirically grounded approaches for achieving this target. 3RP partners are implementing programmes to increase economic opportunities through: advocacy for work permit issuance; provision of job training and language training (including for youth and adolescents); establishing job referral centres; and cash for work schemes. The Government of Jordan’s application of a resilience based approach in the Jordan Response Plan allows the Government to see the presence of Syrians also as an economic opportunity, provided job creation does not disadvantage Jordanians. Multiple measures have been taken including: the issuance of over 55,000 work permits (cumulatively issued and renewed since February 2016), with more flexibility in certain sectors (agriculture, construction); the provision of incentives to business owners by waving work permit fees for Syrians; and a moratorium on the import of labour.

RESILIENCE IN THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

WFP is increasing its resilience-building activities to solidify long-term food security for vulnerable households and communities, working across three broad areas: i) increasing access to labour opportunities for refugees through strengthening and transferring skills; ii) building and rehabilitating assets to foster recovery and enhance the resilience of communities; and iii) building national capacities as a means to support resilience building through safety nets, social protections, and food and nutrition security information systems. These efforts are marked by a high level of innovation and context specificity, with project highlights including the following:

- In Jordan, 3RP partners and the Government are working to create economic opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees through food assistance for assets (FFA), rehabilitating public assets and infrastructure, and rehabilitating of forests. Apart from creating short-term income opportunities, these projects help alleviate strains the Syria crisis has placed on Jordan's public services and infrastructure. In 2017, by late August, this activity had 7,880 beneficiaries.
- Food Assistance for Training activities focused on offering training opportunities to develop human capital and improve employability for targeted Syrians and Jordanians. Trainings were provided in the vocational and digital sectors, based on assessments of market needs in each targeted area. In 2017 up to late August, this activity had 1,250 beneficiaries.
- 3RP partners are jointly implementing community infrastructure and basic service livelihood programmes reaching 6,260 beneficiaries, investing in income generating activities and knowledge transfer for Syrians and microbusiness development for Jordanians, while strengthening social cohesion in targeted communities.
- In Lebanon, 3RP partners are building transferable skills for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian youth through the provision of English literacy and digital skills training including coding, data customization, and Microsoft Office. Successful participants can move on to an advanced module, where they better learn soft skills associated with digital employment. In 2017, over 800 youth have participated in the training courses.
- A food assistance for assets (FFA) program has also been implemented in Lebanon, in which vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians engage in labour intensive activities to enhance community assets, aiming to improve livelihoods and contribute to socioeconomic development. 3RP partners are working with 14 cooperating partners locally, and expect to scale to more than 30,000 beneficiaries in 50 communities by the end of the year.



Lamia Abdulla is a full time student and worker. Her perseverance has helped support her family, as she works in a vegetable oil factory in Sahab, Jordan through WFP's Food of Training project. "I have a long way to go. I finished one year of studies and have four years left. But I will persevere. Through my work I am able to help my mother in buying her medication and supporting my family in the best way I can." WFP/ Yousef Zaabalawi

ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Increased access to economic opportunities for both refugees and vulnerable host community members continues to be a priority as it is critical to build resilience and promote social cohesion among Syrian refugees and their host communities.

As mentioned above, at the London Conference in 2016, a firm commitment was made by the international community and host governments to create 1.1 million new jobs for refugees and host community members in the region by the end of 2018. In order to achieve this goal, host governments have committed to opening their labour markets and supporting businesses through improved regulations. Furthermore, the international community has committed to supporting employment creation programs and concessional financing, and the private sector has committed to providing new investment.

The first seven months of 2017 have seen positive developments in key areas. In Lebanon, for instance, a new policy allows for the waiver of the annual residency fees for certain Syrian refugees, thereby facilitating access to legal residency status, improved freedom of movement and better access to livelihoods. In Turkey, some 19,000 work permits have been issued to Syrian refugees since January 2016, while in Jordan the cumulative number of work permit files that the Ministry of Labour has worked on (either issued or renewed) is over 55,000. The international community continues to advocate for policy changes to increase access to livelihoods opportunities for Syrian refugees.

At programme level, in order to support the enhancement of economic opportunities for refugees and host community members, 3RP partners have focused their assistance in several key areas: i) increasing employability of the refugees and host communities through job training, language training, and job referral services; ii) providing short-term and/or long-term job opportunities (including cash for work); and iii) fostering the business environment for job creation. These efforts are further detailed below.

Increasing employability of refugees and host community members: sector partners have assisted over 64,000 refugees and host community members through job and language training as well as job referral services. Multi-agency efforts on job training were implemented in Jordan, where demand-driven vocational training was supported by UNDP, WFP, Jordan Hospitality & Tourism Education Company (JHTEC) in partnership with Jordan Education for Employment (JEFE) and the National Micro-finance Bank, in order to provide skills in the areas of retail sales, food processing and electronics. In Turkey, the partnership with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Southeastern Anatolia Development Project Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA), provided nearly 20,000 refugees and host community members with training. In Lebanon, the livelihoods sector completed a labour needs assessment of the agro-food, construction and ICT sectors which aimed at identifying key skills required for employment in these sectors. In addition, the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) is developing an ambitious strategy to improve linkages with the private sector.

Providing short-term and/or long-term job opportunities: over 16,900 refugees and host community members have benefited from employment opportunities provided by 3RP partners across the region this year. In addition, over 13,000 teachers were provided with incentives in Turkey. While policy achievements were made to accelerate work permit allocation, slow economic growth in host countries has prevented the creation of the required jobs and economic opportunities. Sector partners are committed to providing job opportunities through interventions to support cash for work schemes and providing in-kind assistance or grants to strengthen Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which are expected to create employment opportunities.

Fostering the business environment for job creation: sector partners implemented various activities aimed at increasing the demand for jobs, a key aspect in enhancing employment opportunities. In Lebanon, seven key value chains in the areas of waste management, furniture, and agro-food/dairy sectors were bolstered through 50 interventions. This is expected to bring sizable improvement in job opportunities especially in waste management sector. Efforts have also been made to improve the work conditions of waste pickers at landfills and waste disposal sites, for example through the provision of a new sanitary cell equipped with environmental and engineering technology at Al-Ekeider Landfill in Irbid, Jordan.

In Lebanon and Turkey, workshops were held to increase private sector engagement in the Syria response.

In Lebanon, the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) organized the first Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) forum with 300 representatives from government, the private sector and development partners to assess ways to develop more strategic and sustainable partnerships with the business community in Lebanon. The private sector plays a critical role in fostering local economic development and providing job opportunities to host and refugee populations in Lebanon. This event constituted an unprecedented opportunity to explore new and innovative channels to promote and support increased business engagement in the next four-year LCRP.

In Turkey, “The Business and Employment Forum” was held at the Gaziantep Chamber of Industry Vocational Training Center on 10-11 May 2017. The forum presented diverse perspectives and showcased inspiring stories about creating livelihoods for Syrians and host communities in Turkey. Approximately 700 representatives from the government, businesses, private sector organizations, NGO leaders, social enterprises and entrepreneurs gathered to discuss means to increase employment and livelihoods opportunities for Syrians and host communities and how to promote work and economic growth. The event included a fair area where there were stands of 35 companies at both local, national and international levels. The forum created a platform for interaction between employers and job-seeking Syrians and host community members. It also helped establish connections between entrepreneurs and companies in order to highlight employment opportunities in the private sector for Syrians living in Turkey.

Promoting social cohesion and social stability at the community level: sector partners continue assisting highly impacted communities through establishing new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms as well as peace building activities. In total, 19,398 host community members and refugees participated in community-based peace building activities. In Lebanon, the sector developed a social stability monitoring system which includes quarterly perception surveys of 5,000 randomly selected respondents throughout Lebanon. The survey aims to evaluate the aggregate impact of the LCRP on social stability as well as to provide a more granular analysis of tension dynamics. In Iraq, large-scale movement of people and demographic change could result in changing dynamics in local economies, socio-ethnic relations and political power structures. As a result, constant monitoring of potential factors for social tensions and support to foster dialogue among different social groups is required.



NO LOST GENERATION

No Lost Generation (NLG) is a strategic interagency initiative focused on supporting children and youth affected by the Syria and Iraq crises. The initiative comprises programming and advocacy under three pillars — education, child protection, and adolescents & youth² — across all 3RP countries as well as inside Syria, recognizing that this group represents the future of the region.

The first half of the year saw significant attention to NLG in pledging events. A Syria crisis conference in Helsinki included a High Level Panel on NLG chaired by Marit Berger Røsland, State Secretary for Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; whilst the Brussels Conference on "Supporting the future of Syria and the region" saw the launch of an NLG paper, [Preparing for the Future of Children and Youth in Syria and the Region through Education: London One Year On](#). NLG partners and donors at the conference reiterated the need to adhere to commitments and accountability in education in full alignment with the vision of Sustainable Development Goal 4, and agreed to maintain the vision of the London Conference, namely accelerating and scaling up the education response with a specific focus on equity issues and strategies to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized children and youth. Strengthening public education systems remains key and includes enhanced national education governance and accountability, planning and costing, teacher professional development and data collection.

Also under the education pillar, NLG partners conducted further work to enhance data collection and monitoring frameworks, including through the development of an education Information Management (IM) package that provides a coherent and comprehensive list of indicators accompanied by detailed guidance on assessment methodology that allows 3RP education partners to ensure comparability across 3RP countries and alignment with national education data systems.

In the first half of 2017 NLG partners working in the child protection sub-sector have worked with colleagues in the education, livelihoods and protection sectors to implement a jointly developed regional framework to address child labour in 3RP countries. A similar intersectoral approach is also being taken to child marriage, where efforts to strengthen existing programmatic approaches and to scale up interventions are complemented by initiatives to build the evidence base in this area, including through a region-wide multi-country study.

Under the Adolescents & Youth pillar, NLG partners have used newly available guidance this year to strengthen the effectiveness of 3RP programmes in reaching and meaningfully engaging with adolescents and youth. Recent evidence, including research undertaken in the first half of the year by young people themselves in Lebanon and Jordan, indicates that young refugees and vulnerable young people in host communities are frustrated by challenges such as limited access to employment and learning opportunities, while they also express feelings of hopelessness and disenfranchisement. This in turn is linked to vulnerability to exploitation, and negative coping strategies including dangerous onward movement. The same research also demonstrated that successful engagement programmes, including evidence-based advocacy by young people, can help adolescents and youth to develop self-confidence, new skills and a sense of purpose and belonging. The NLG targets for providing positive engagement opportunities in 2017 are double those for 2016, and a review exercise covering all 3RP countries is underway to determine progress and address gaps.

ENROLMENT DATA FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

As of June 2017, there were nearly 1.7 million registered school-age (5-17 years) refugee children in the five host countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.³ Of these, 56.5 per cent were enrolled in either formal (54 per cent) or non-formal/informal education (2.5 per cent) opportunities, while some 43.5 per cent remained out of school. Although enrolment in formal education has remained relatively stable between December 2016 and June 2017 (at 57 and 54 per cent, respectively), with increases in the number of children enrolled in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, enrolment in non-formal/informal education programmes has declined. While further investigation of the cause of this decline is needed, it may be due to a lag in reporting and to better monitoring systems that avoid double-counting of beneficiaries. Taking into account the reduction in non-formal/informal education enrollment, the percentage of out-of-school children has increased from 34 per cent in December 2016 to 43.5 per cent in June 2017.

² Adolescents are defined as those aged 10-19; youth are defined as those aged 15 -24.

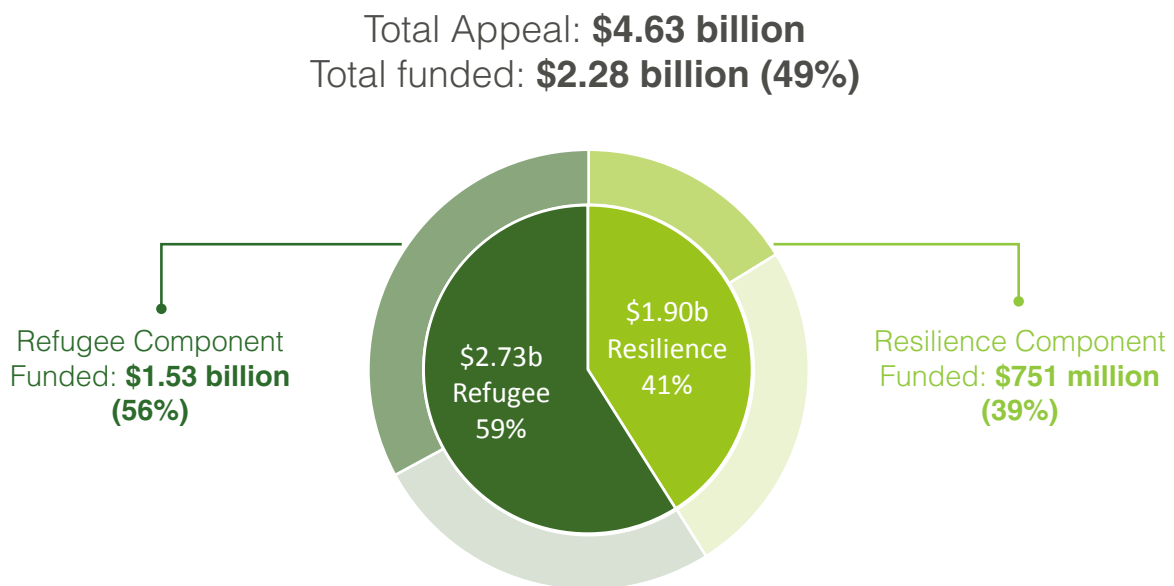
³ This number has grown from 1.58 million in December 2016.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

Two international conferences specific to the Syria crisis were held in January and April 2017: the Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region and the Brussels conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region. The international donor community confirmed USD 6 billion in funding for 2017 to support the 3RP, HRP and through other channels. In addition, a total of 25 donors demonstrated their commitment by allocating USD 3.7 billion⁴ as multi-year (2018-2020) funding for the Syria crisis response.

Despite these considerable achievements, the 3RP is funded only at 49 per cent of the inter-agency appeal as of 11 October. This is significantly lower than the corresponding levels in previous years. In this, the third year of the implementation of 3RP, the resilience component remains particularly underfunded. This critical component, which aims at bridging the gap between humanitarian and development activities in the protracted crisis, has received 39 per cent of funding requested (USD 751 million). Further advocacy is required to demonstrate efficacy of resilience so that partners will be able to better harness funding opportunities. The refugee component is relatively better funded, with 56 per cent of needs received (USD 1.53 billion), though critical shortages remain.

2017 FUNDING BY COMPONENT

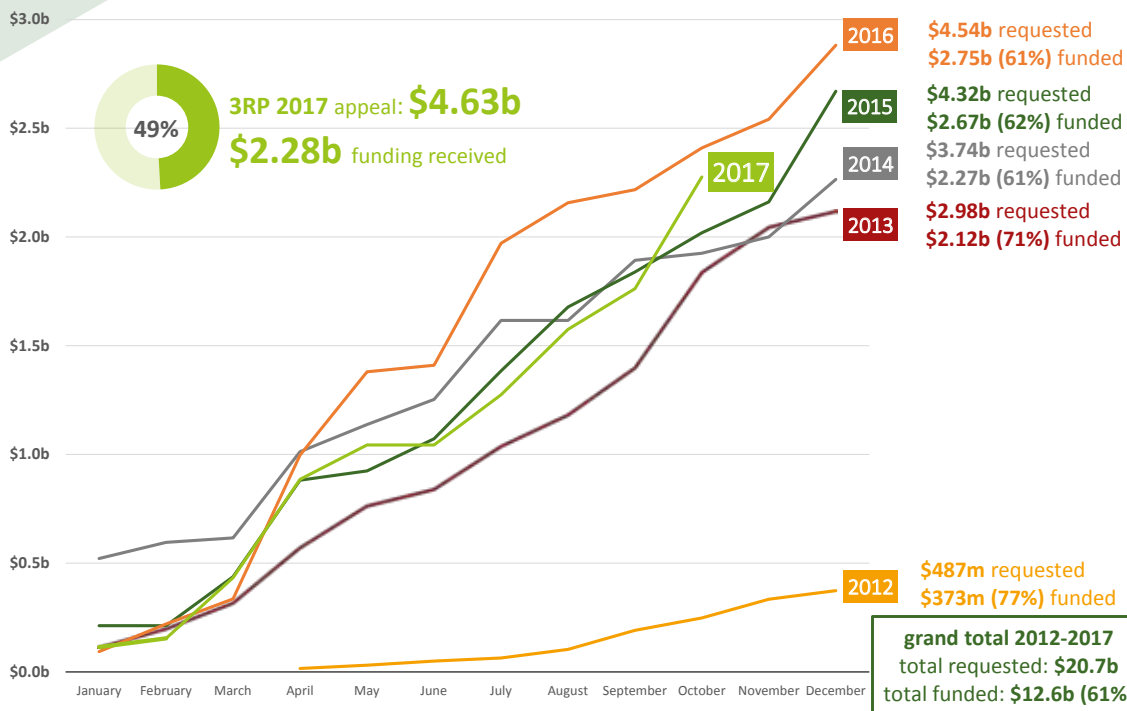


Notes on funding data:

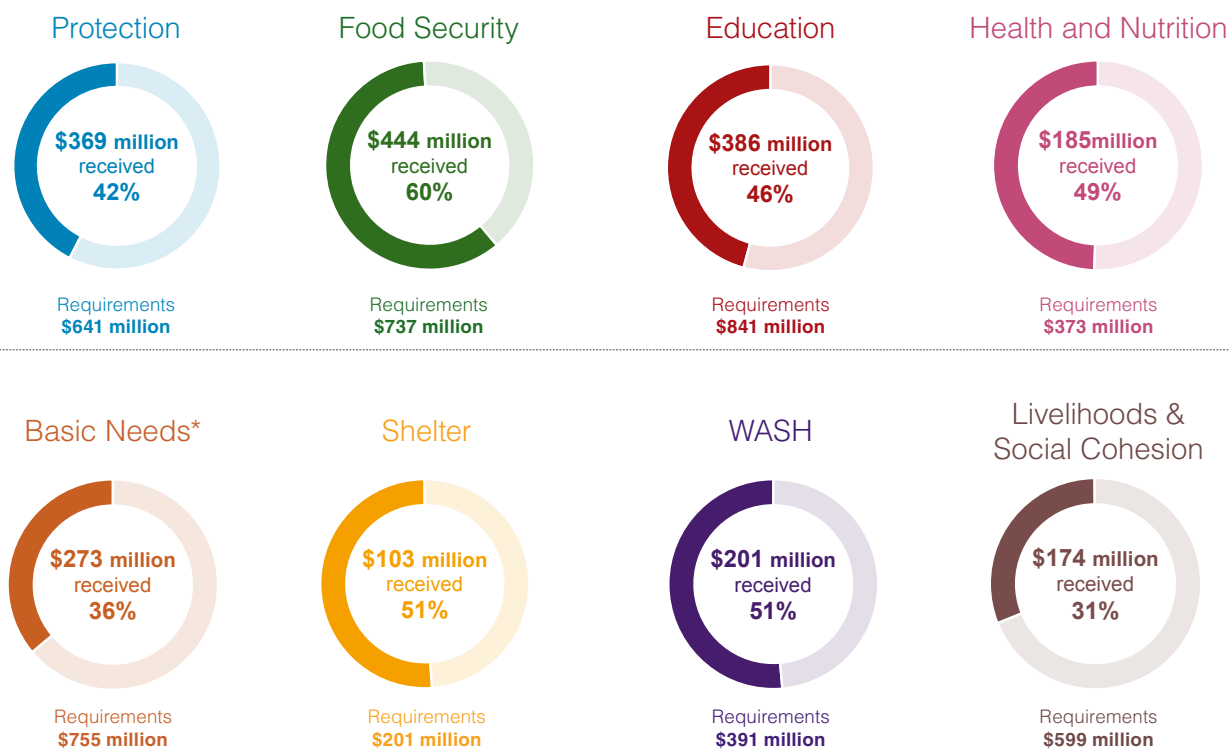
- The Inter-Agency funding details on these pages reflect the amount being appealed for by UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs within the 3RP country chapters, and within and in support of the LCRP in Lebanon and the JRP in Jordan.
- The total regional Inter-Agency Appeal of USD 4.63 billion in 2017 excludes USD 942,681,345 in multi-year funding for 2017 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 as reported by the 3RP financial tracking system on 11 October 2017.
- Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking systems with different criteria and definitions.

⁴ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/04/pdf/SyriaConf2017-Pledging-Statement_pdf/

3RP/RRP YEARLY FUNDING COMPARISON



2017 FUNDING RECEIVED BY SECTOR



* The regional Basic Needs funding appealed for and received excludes multi-year funding for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey which had already been received at the time of the Appeal publication in December 2016.

2017 DONORS

The following government contributors of funding specifically for assistance under the 3RP, as at 11 October 2017, are gratefully acknowledged.



Funding received by 3RP partners from private donors and other institutions, as well as contributions made outside the 3RP framework by governments, charities and other organizations, are also gratefully acknowledged, as are the contribution of the five main Syrian refugee hosting countries - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt - who continue to bear the enormous social and economic burden of the crisis.

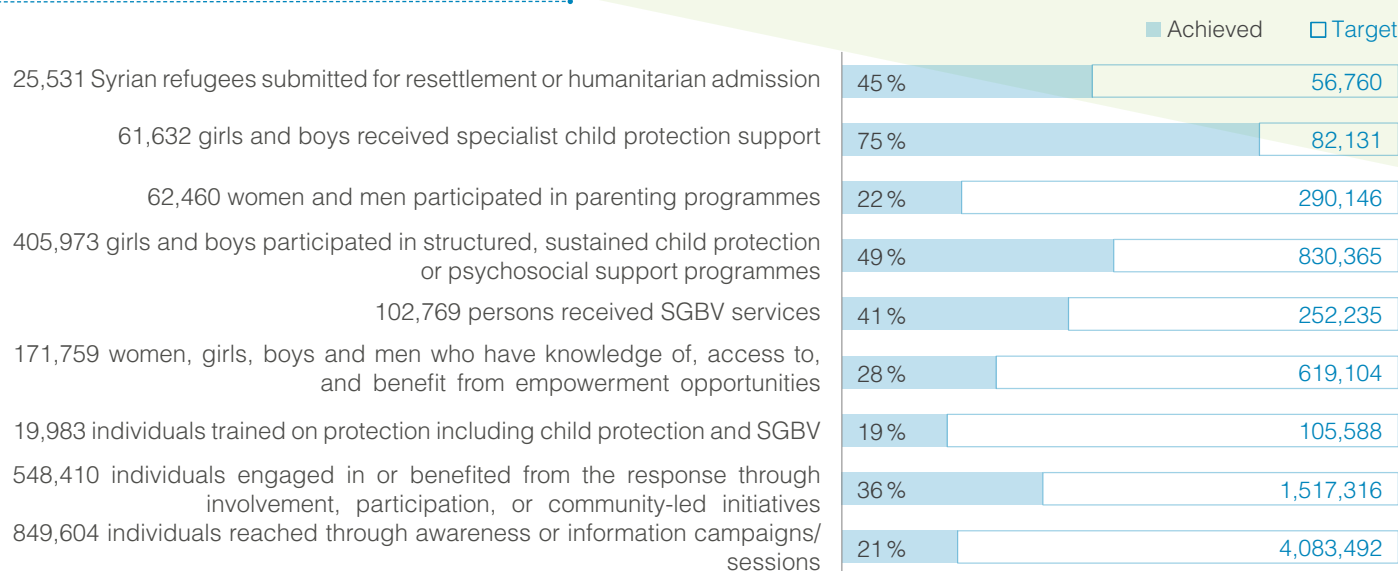


UNHCR / LEBANON

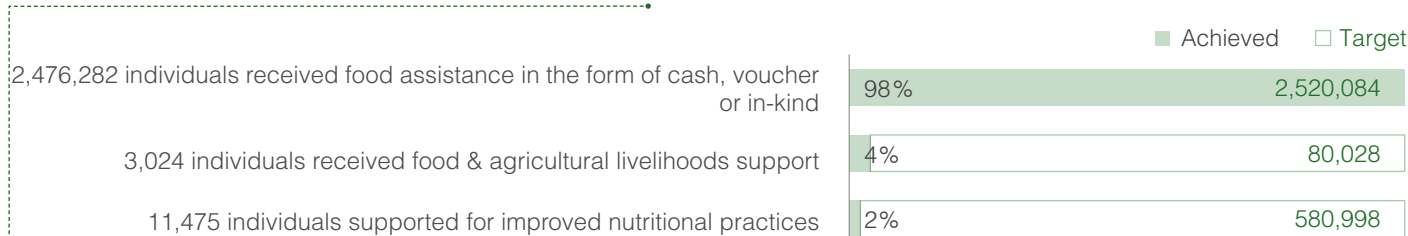
REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS



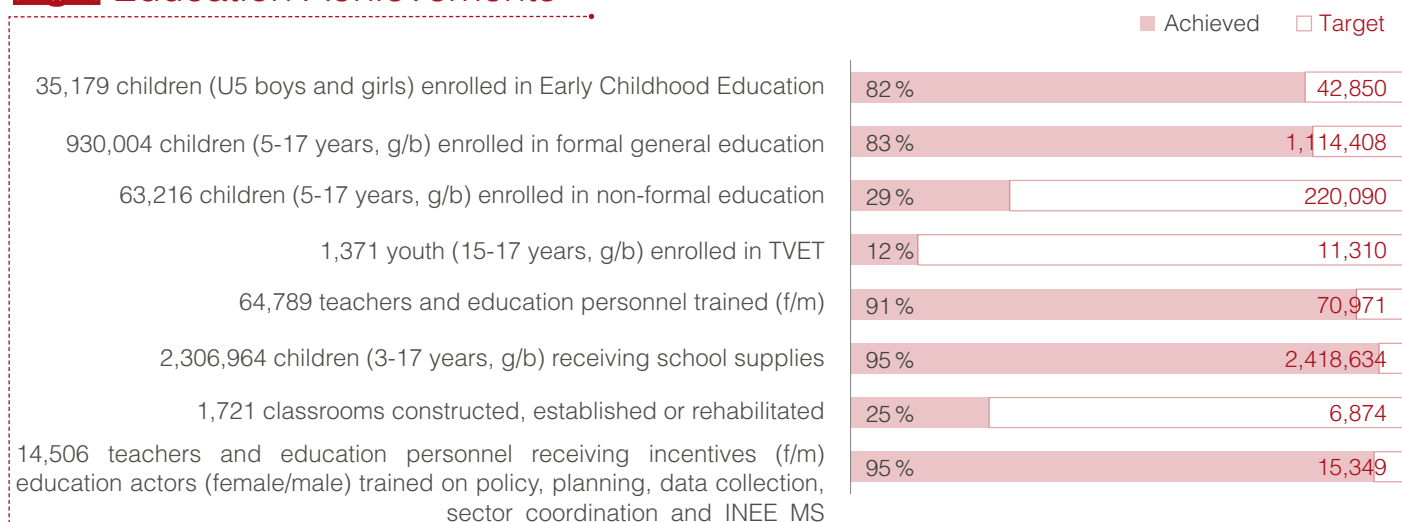
Protection Achievements



Food Security Achievements

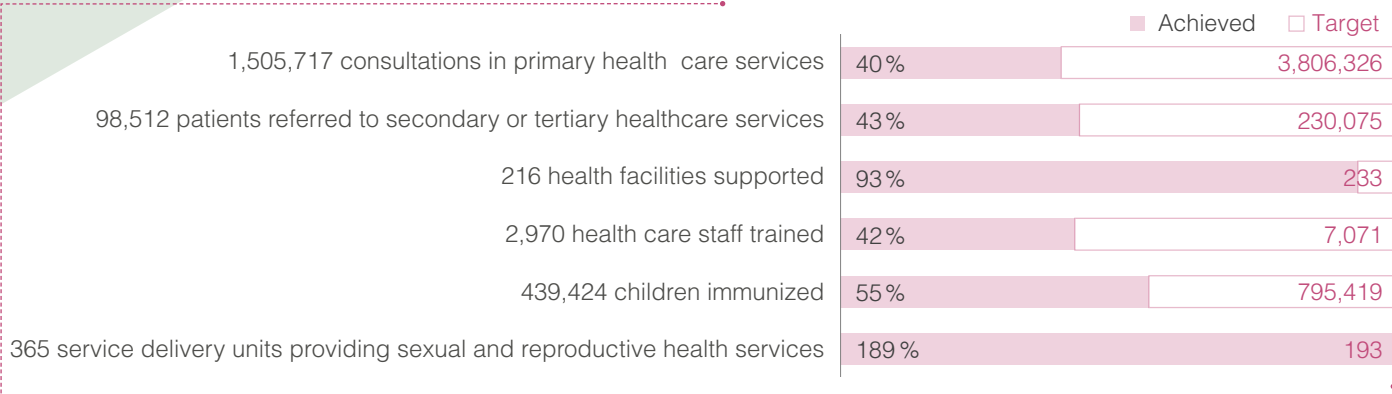


Education Achievements

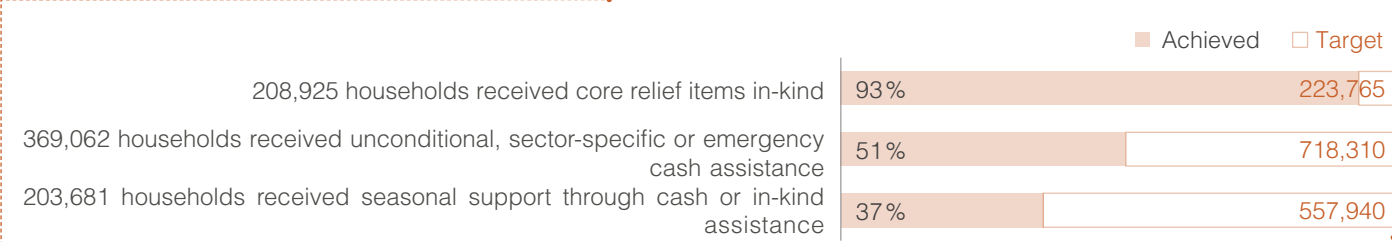




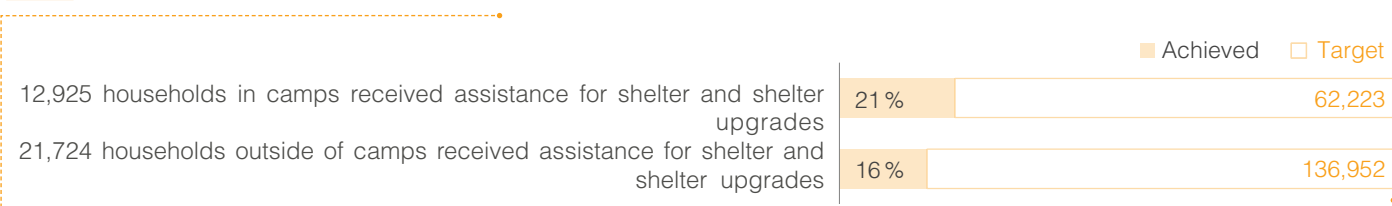
Health and Nutrition Achievements



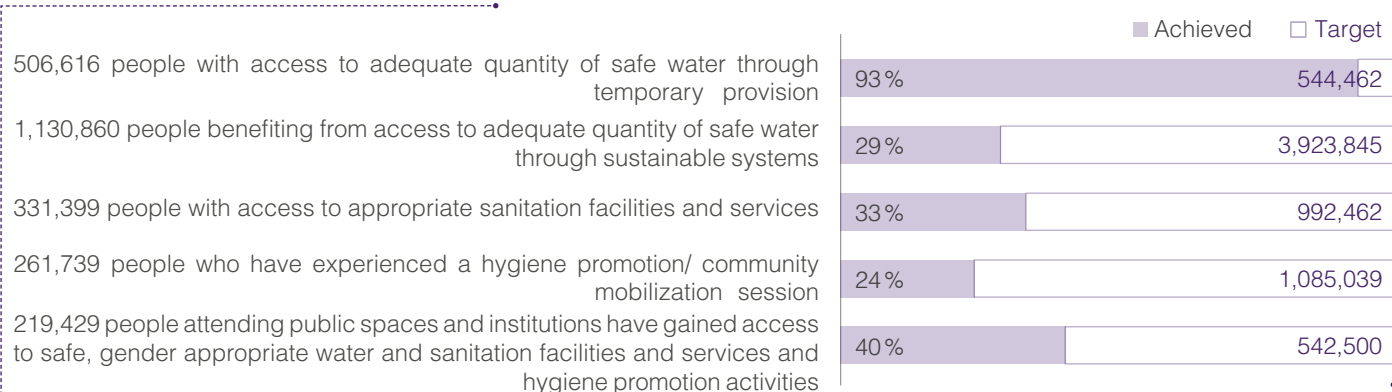
Basic Needs Achievements



Shelter Achievements



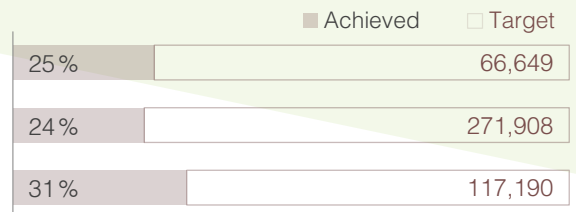
WASH Achievements





Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Achievements

16,934 individuals employed or self-employed including short term (cash for work and seasonal labor) and long term employment
 64,101 individuals supported to access to employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses)
 36,593 mixed groups supported in social cohesion initiatives (directly or indirectly)



UNHCR / LEBANON / HOUSSAM HARIRI

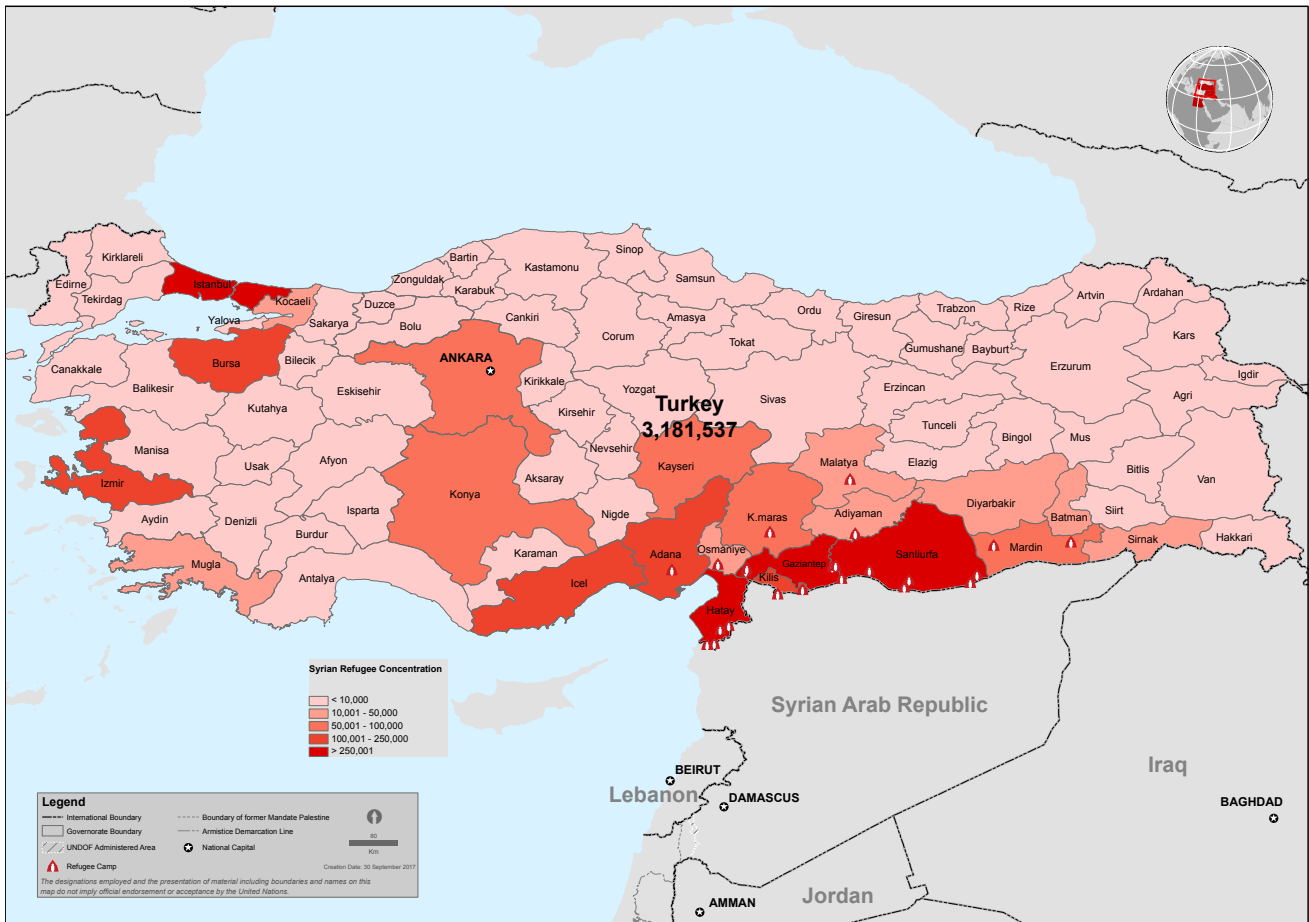
COUNTRY UPDATES



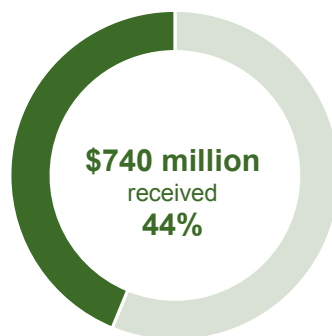


TURKEY

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING STATUS



Requirements
\$1.69 billion

(As at 7 July 2017)

1. The Inter-Agency funding appealed for and received at country level in Turkey includes multi-year funding for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) which is not included in the regional funding overview presented earlier in this report.
2. Turkey's funding levels presented here are as at 7 July 2017, the latest country data collection against the full Turkey appeal including the multi-year funding.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The Government of Turkey (GoT) continues to lead the Syria refugee crisis response, with the support of UN and NGO partners. The Temporary Protection Regulation provides Syrians in Turkey with access to education, health care and the labour market. Since it was launched countrywide in November 2016, the EU-funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) - or the Social Cohesion Programme as its title translates in Turkish - implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), Disasters and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Directorate General of Citizenship and Population Affairs (DGCPA), and Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), seeks to address basic needs among over one million refugees across the country through the provision of multi-purpose, unrestricted cash.

As of September 2017, over 3.1 million⁵ Syrians were registered in Turkey, out of whom 8 per cent were hosted in refugee camps, and 92 per cent were residing in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This is an increase of over 292,301 people from the 2016 year-end registration figure. While the registration figure has already surpassed the planning figure of 2.75 million Syrians at mid-year, the number of new registrations may be explained by changes in policy, including that individuals who are pre-registered for temporary protection status are now automatically cleared at the end of 30 days and show as registered if no specific action is taken by the state security apparatus. Between March and June 2017, this led to a 46 per cent reduction in the registration backlog in the ten provinces of southeastern Turkey. Further information on refugees who are already registered will be available following the DGMM verification project, which is currently verifying registration data of Syrians in Turkey, and, if necessary, the figures will be revisited. As of the end of July 2017, 371,928 individuals had undergone verification.

The GoT, with support from 3RP partners, continued its implementation of the 2016 Work Permit Regulation, which entitles refugees under Temporary Protection to apply to the Ministry of Labour for a work permit from six months after their date of registration. Nevertheless, challenges remain: language barriers create obstacles for Arabic-speakers seeking to integrate into a Turkish-speaking workforce; the fees associated with obtaining work permits may deter employers from hiring refugees; and, within a given workplace, employees under Temporary Protection may only

world, there remains a significant level of unmet need.

3RP partners have worked to strengthen NGO and Government partner's capacities to provide targeted protection assistance to persons in need, including in preventing and responding to GBV, providing protection responses and PSS to refugee children and supporting refugees in accessing justice in Turkey. A focus has been put on awareness-raising, identification and referral of persons with serious protection concerns to specialized protection services. Outreach



UNICEF / TURKEY / CAN REMZI ERGEN

comprise 10 per cent of the workforce. These challenges are exacerbated in the southeast, where there are high levels of unemployment amongst Syrians and host communities.

Turkey continues to receive substantial support for the 3RP Turkey Chapter from the international community. As of 7 July 2017, USD 740 million of the USD 1.69 billion appeal has been received, accounting for 44 per cent of the overall requirement. Yet, as Turkey continues to host the largest number of refugees in the

teams across the country have conducted household visits to the most vulnerable families, identifying and referring people at risk to relevant services and authorities. This includes almost 33,000 at-risk children. The global child protection risk assessment matrix was adapted to the Turkish context, which will harmonize actors' risk-level classification and bring attention to high-risk categories.

Given that food insecurity among refugees in Turkey results principally from the inability to access sufficient

⁵ Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)

foods due to a lack of purchasing power, Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) actors have continued to deliver assistance to refugees through e-voucher and unrestricted cash programming. Until the end of June 2017, direct food assistance or cash assistance targeted at addressing food needs reported within the FSA sector was extended to 143,721 refugees in camps and 24,622 refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.⁶

In the first half of 2017, 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. Over 480,000 Syrian children were enrolled in formal education, while nearly 30,000 young Syrian children benefited from early childhood education (ECE). The number of youths enrolled in higher education increased to over 15,000, while 1,600 high school graduates received scholarships to participate in higher education preparation programmes.

Ongoing initiatives to strengthen the quality of education expanded further in 2017, including the provision of monthly financial incentives to over 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers, as well as needs-based trainings for more than 18,000 Syrian current and prospective volunteer teachers to strengthen their professional skills. The Education sector is also supporting the MoNE's strategy to integrate Syrian children into the national education system. Over 37,000 Turkish teachers have been trained to strengthen their capacity to meet the needs of Syrian students. Meanwhile, almost 13,000 out-of-school children and youth have benefited from community-based informal education programmes, including Turkish language courses, catch-up classes, and home support activities. However, operational challenges on the ground have forced 3RP partners to scale-down these activities and as a result, planned targets for non-formal and informal education are not likely to be met. 3RP partners have also contributed

to reducing socio-economic barriers for refugee families in accessing formal education. In June, the national Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) was extended to refugees, with the aim of promoting attendance, reducing drop-out, and encouraging enrolment for some 230,000 children by end 2017. As of July 2017, more than 56,600 Syrian children enrolled in Turkish public schools and temporary education centres (TECs) have benefitted from the CCTE programme.

Important progress has also been made within the Health sector. Over 1,000 Syrian doctors and nurses completed courses to adapt to the Turkish health care system since the beginning of 2017. More than 400 of these Syrian health personnel have already been hired by the Ministry of Health to work in more than 80 refugee clinics throughout Turkey. To date, 203,000 linguistically and culturally-sensitive medical consultations were made possible, thanks to this programme.

In addition, the second round of a vaccination campaign for refugee children was held in mid-May, focusing on the 20 provinces that host 90 per cent of the Syrian population. All children, regardless of their legal status, were offered free vaccinations, and more than 360,000 refugee children were reached. Their vaccination status was updated for several diseases including measles, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and hepatitis B. A total of 101,000 refugees received reproductive health services and a total of 249 people were trained on health mediation, emergency obstetric care services, family planning, and ante and post-natal care.

In the first nine months of 2017, 1,010,894 refugees received monthly cash-based assistance to meet their basic needs and 323,503 were supported with Core Relief Items⁷. Multiple types of cash assistance programmes were implemented by basic needs actors mainly aimed at mitigating the difficulties faced by the most vulnerable families during the winter

months. Notably, by September 2017, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme had reached over 1 million refugees with monthly unrestricted cash assistance. Uniquely, a joint management cell was set up to optimize collaboration in the management of the ESSN programme and foster the exchange of knowledge between the implementing partners. The Basic Needs, Protection and Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Groups also collaborated to profile vulnerable refugee households and explored ways to leverage assistance to support the most vulnerable households to access basic needs assistance.

Support to municipalities to strengthen their service delivery remains critically important. For instance, waste volumes have increased by 21.5 per cent since the arrival of Syrians in the southeast Anatolia (4 provinces, sanliurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis) costing USD 25 million per year for collection and transportation of waste. Municipal support has benefitted more than 277,000 Syrians under Temporary Protection and host community members during the reporting period. In 2017, three new waste transfer stations were opened.

In the first seven months, a total of 43,989 Syrians and host community members (of which around 48 per cent were women) benefited directly from livelihoods support, including: over 400 Syrians and host community members who increased their income through self-employment and more than 940 job placements. Over 19,705 Syrians completed language and basic life skills training and 8,251 completed technical and vocational training. Over 4,306 Syrians and host community members benefitted from entrepreneurship and business start-up support. A Business Employment Forum was organized and attended by over 800 people. The forum was an important contribution to increased awareness and information sharing amongst private sector partners on the employment of Syrians.

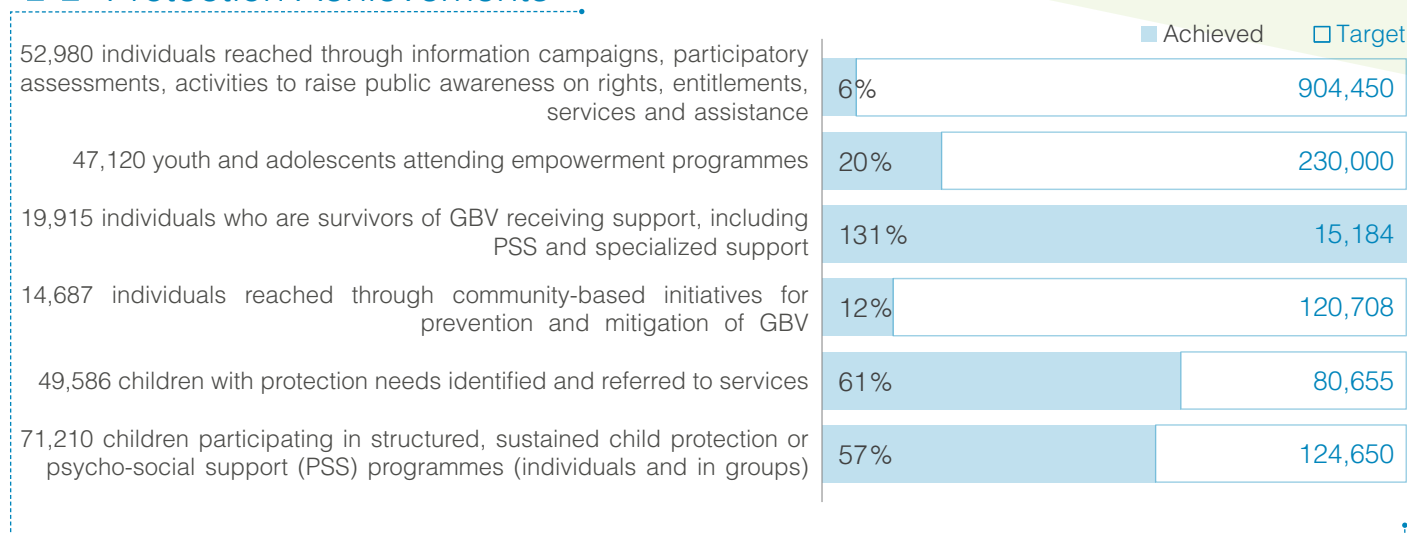
⁶ This figure does not include multi-purpose assistance delivered under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme and other cash and e-voucher schemes which fall under the Basic Needs sector.

⁷ The number of beneficiaries of ESSN reflects updates as of September. The indicator charts below are reporting on mid-year numbers. The charts are not updated as of September to enable readers to relate the data to other indicators that are reported as of the middle of the year.

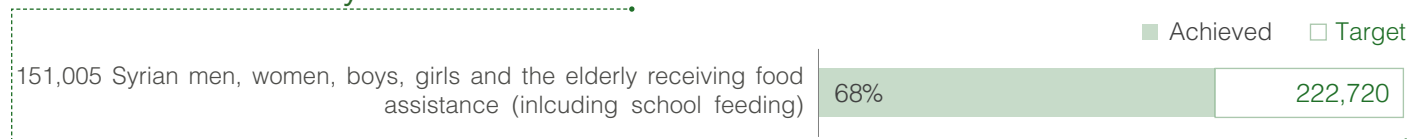
COUNTRY RESPONSE INDICATORS*



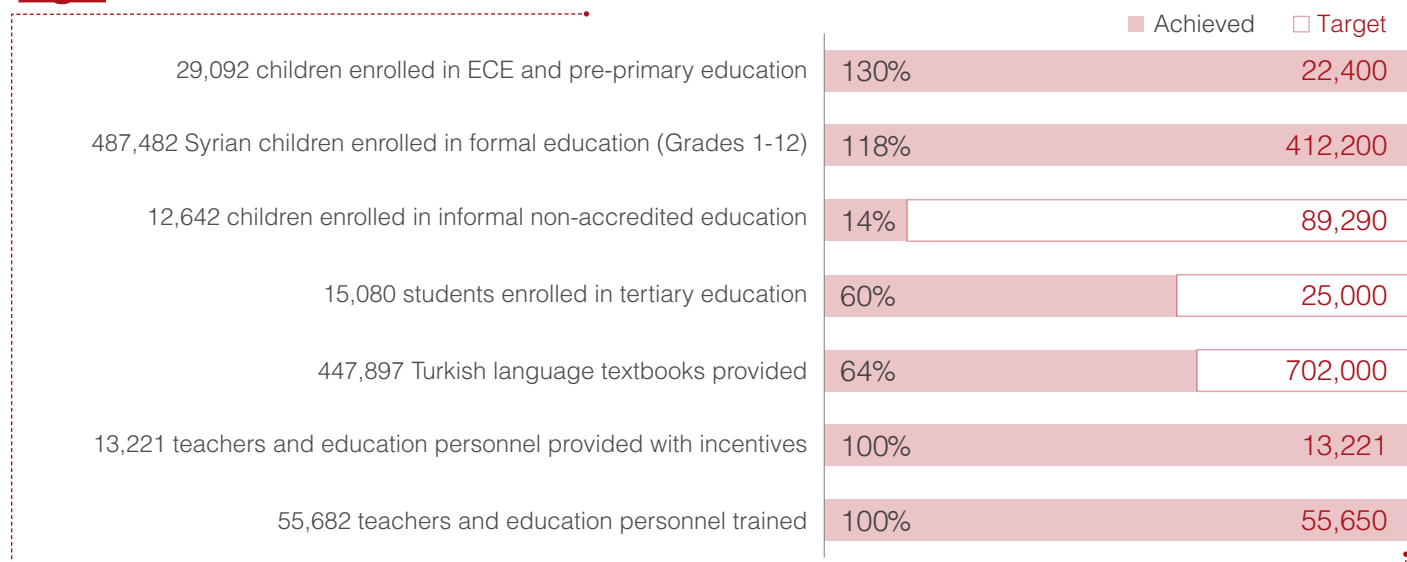
Protection Achievements



Food Security Achievements



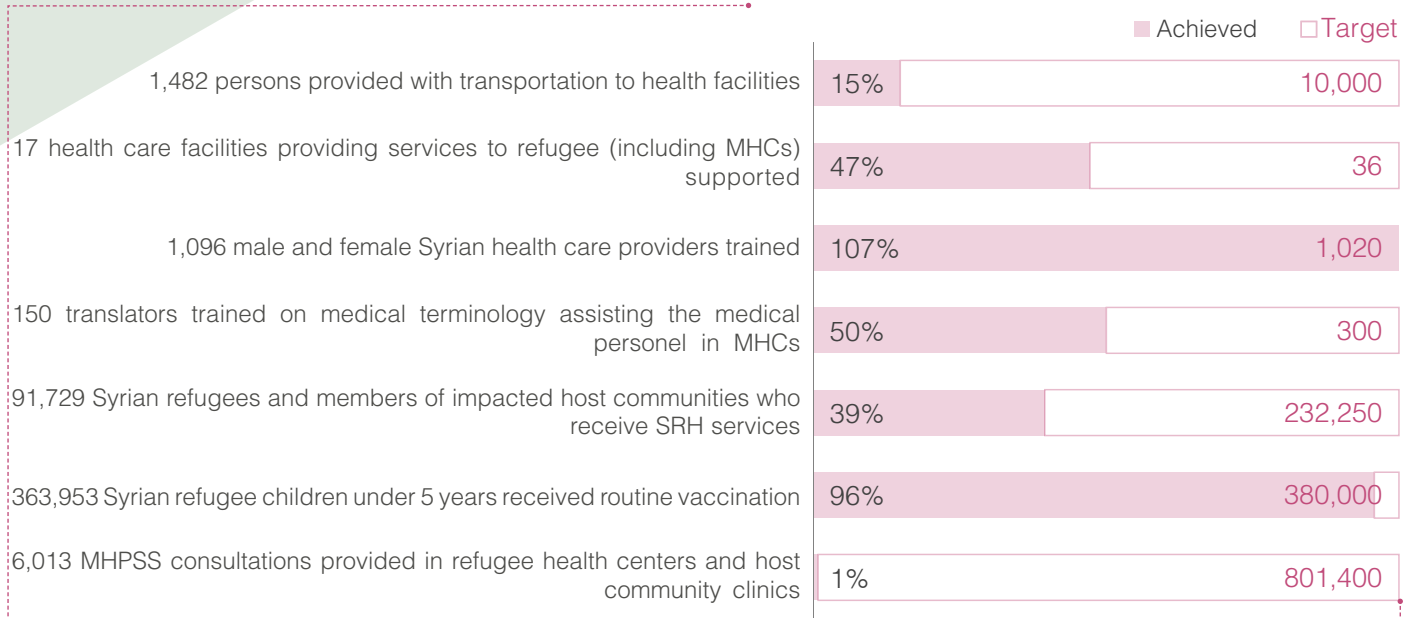
Education Achievements



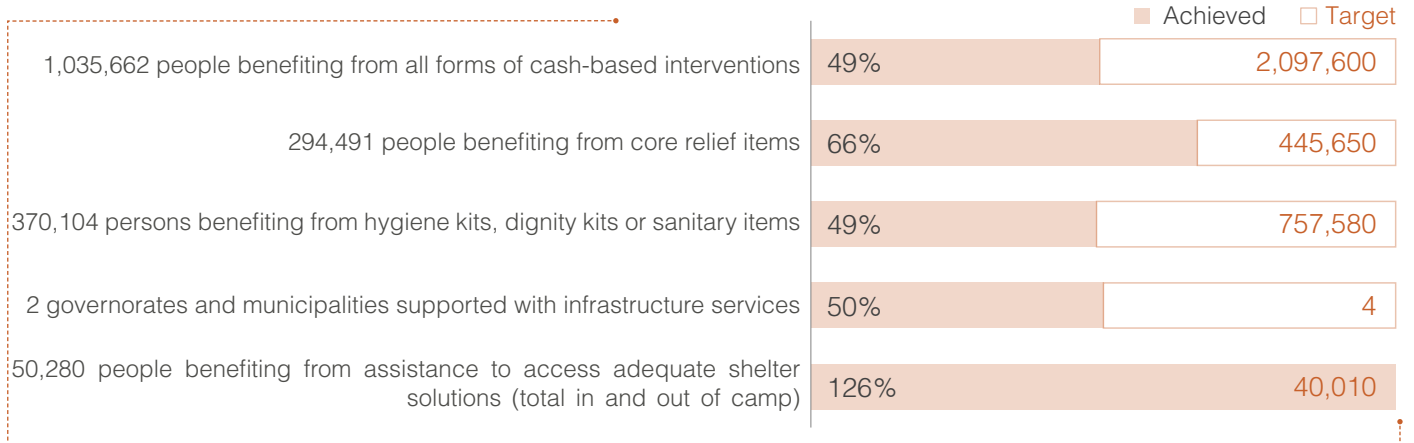
* Indicator data as of July 2017, aside from Protection and Food Security sectors which are as of June 2017.



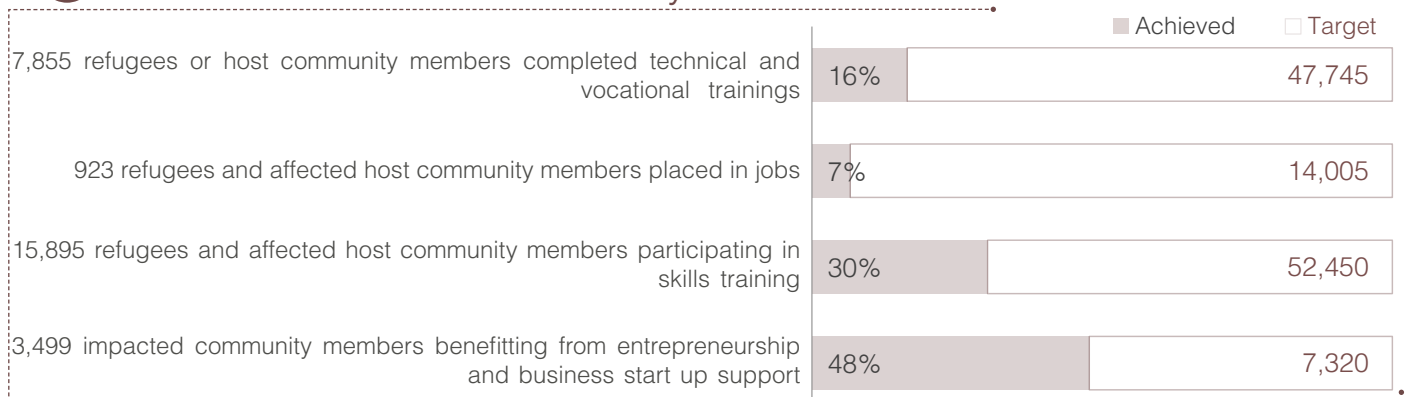
Health and Nutrition Achievements



Basic Needs Achievements

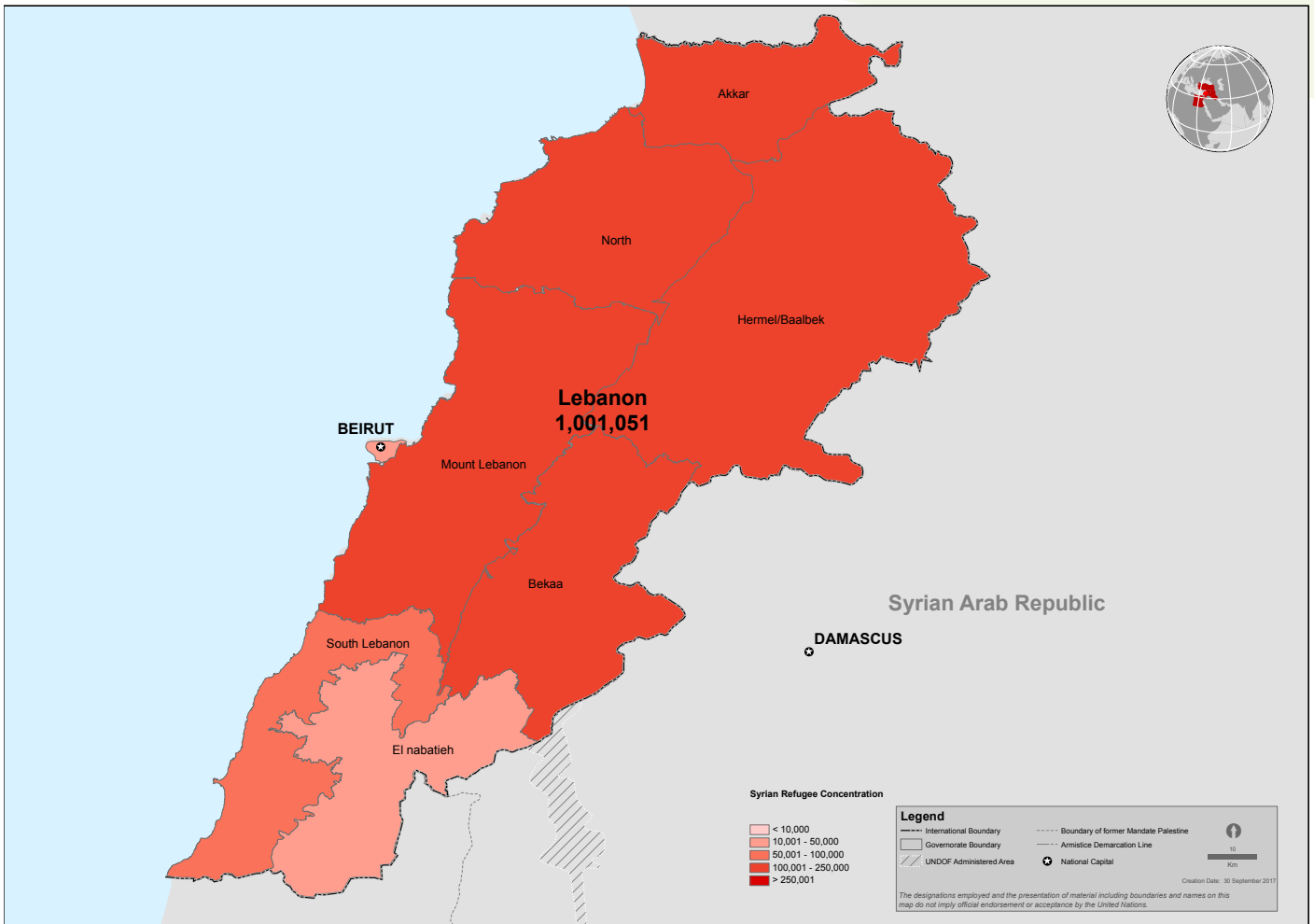


Livelihoods and Social Stability Achievements



LEBANON

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING STATUS



Requirements
\$2.035 billion

(As at 11 October 2017)

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Within the framework of the four-year Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the overall situation in Lebanon remains stable, with no change in restrictive border policies and a continuing overall freeze on the registration of newly arrived refugees. The protection space has partly been expanded following the decisions by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) in 2016 to lift the “pledge not to work” requirement for refugees and, in March 2017, to waive the prohibitive fee for selected categories of Syrian refugees to renew their legal residency. While the latter decision has not yet been fully enforced, with different implementation practices by field offices of the General Security Office observed on the ground, it is widely expected to address one of the main obstacles in refugees’ daily lives. Indeed, legal stay is key to improving their freedom of movement and related access to basic services, as well as to limiting potential exploitation and abuse.

In addition to the issue of legal residency, this year’s high-level conference, held in Brussels, placed particular focus on access to education and opportunities for youth, with the aim of targeting the 500,000 youth currently at risk in the country. Increasing the engagement of both Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth, particularly in the most vulnerable communities, is critical to avert longer-term risks. In the joint output paper submitted for the conference, the Government committed to developing a strategy on youth, including vocational training, closely aligned with private sector needs. In this respect, there has been notable progress relating to both formal and non-formal education: up to 75,000 youth are estimated to benefit from non-formal education, and the Government’s decision to waive requirements of previous education credentials has allowed Syrians and other non-Lebanese to take official exams and to obtain official transcripts. Livelihood interventions

have also increased in this respect, with 11,276 vulnerable Lebanese and Syrians completing market-based livelihood skills trainings so far, a remarkable three-fold increase compared to mid-2016.

However, these promising developments remain below par vis-à-vis the scale of needs. This situation is further aggravated by an increasingly deteriorating response environment, characterized by increasing social tensions and funding shortfalls. The overall funding requirements for the 2017 LCRP remain at USD 2.75 billion, including the requirements for government priorities. Although donors have generously committed pledges of USD 1.2 billion for Lebanon in 2017, as of 8 September, UN agencies and NGOs reported a total of only USD 557 million received under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan framework. Despite the commitments, current funding levels represent only 27 percent of the total needs for 2017, a decrease of one third



compared to the funding received mid-2016.

Despite the efforts highlighted above, in terms of education, more than 200,000 refugee children remain out of school. As for livelihoods, the sector has contributed to creating or maintaining close to 1,200 jobs through its interventions in business development and value chain upgrading, which is positive but grossly insufficient given the overall lack of job creation in Lebanon (with an economy creating at best 4,000 new jobs out of 24,000 needed each year) and the number of people trained by the sector.

A recent vulnerability assessment shows that the percentage of refugees below the poverty line continues to rise, confirming that the current level of humanitarian assistance is barely enough to keep people afloat. However organizations' cash programmes have impressively scaled up, a one-card cash system has been set up, and the operationalization of the desk formula has improved the targeting of the most vulnerable

Some of the innovative cash programmes include:

- Food accessibility through the use of cash-based food assistance has been promoted for more than 770,000 persons (87 per cent of the annual target) through various modalities (such as vouchers, e-cards, and ATM). Sector partners can ensure uninterrupted core cash based food assistance until November. Without additional funding, sector partners will be forced to prioritize assistance to only a sub-section of the most vulnerable, no doubt significantly impacting the core humanitarian lifeline that those potentially excluded depend upon for survival.
- In addition to the food assistance programme, nearly 184,000 households (73 per cent of the annual target) were assisted through cash interventions to meet basic and seasonal needs. However, with decreased resources available, basic assistance partners

are unable to scale up their cash-based interventions as planned. In light of current funding shortfalls, the 49,000 households supported between January and the end of July will be difficult to maintain beyond October 2017. With limited clarity on funding prospects for the remainder of the year, a significant number of vulnerable households will potentially be discontinued from multi-purpose cash assistance, severely impacting their livelihood opportunities.

The lack of funding is also affecting other sectors. Health in particular, despite over 1 million Primary Health Care (PHC) consultations (half of the annual target) provided free of charge, funding has not yet been secured for over 50,000 hospitalizations in 2017. The same applies to support for critical services in PHC centres such as vaccination, mental health and the treatment of non-communicable diseases. Similarly, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) partners demonstrated their operational capacity by reaching half (more than 1 million persons) of the affected population by the end of July 2017 with some form of WASH intervention. In urban settings, almost 900,000 persons now benefit from

sustained access to an adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use (48 per cent of annual target). However, almost 200,000 vulnerable people rely on temporary WASH service provision on a monthly basis, and up to 40,000 of them will not receive any support at the end of 2017 if no additional funding is provided, putting them at increased risk of water-borne disease. Lastly, only 60 municipal support projects have been completed and 27 dialogue committees have been set up this year, 12 per cent and 44 per cent of the annual targets respectively, leaving most of the vulnerable localities with limited support to manage and prevent tensions.

Despite some significant achievements, the cumulative effect of lack of funding, over time and across sectors, hinders the capacity of the international community to effectively react to a new context marked by increasing tensions, with a rise in local restrictions and demonstrations aimed at Syrian refugees in the first months of the year. In addition, without predictable funding, the ability to preserve a dignified protection environment for refugees is challenged, which may lead to refugees feeling compelled to return prematurely.

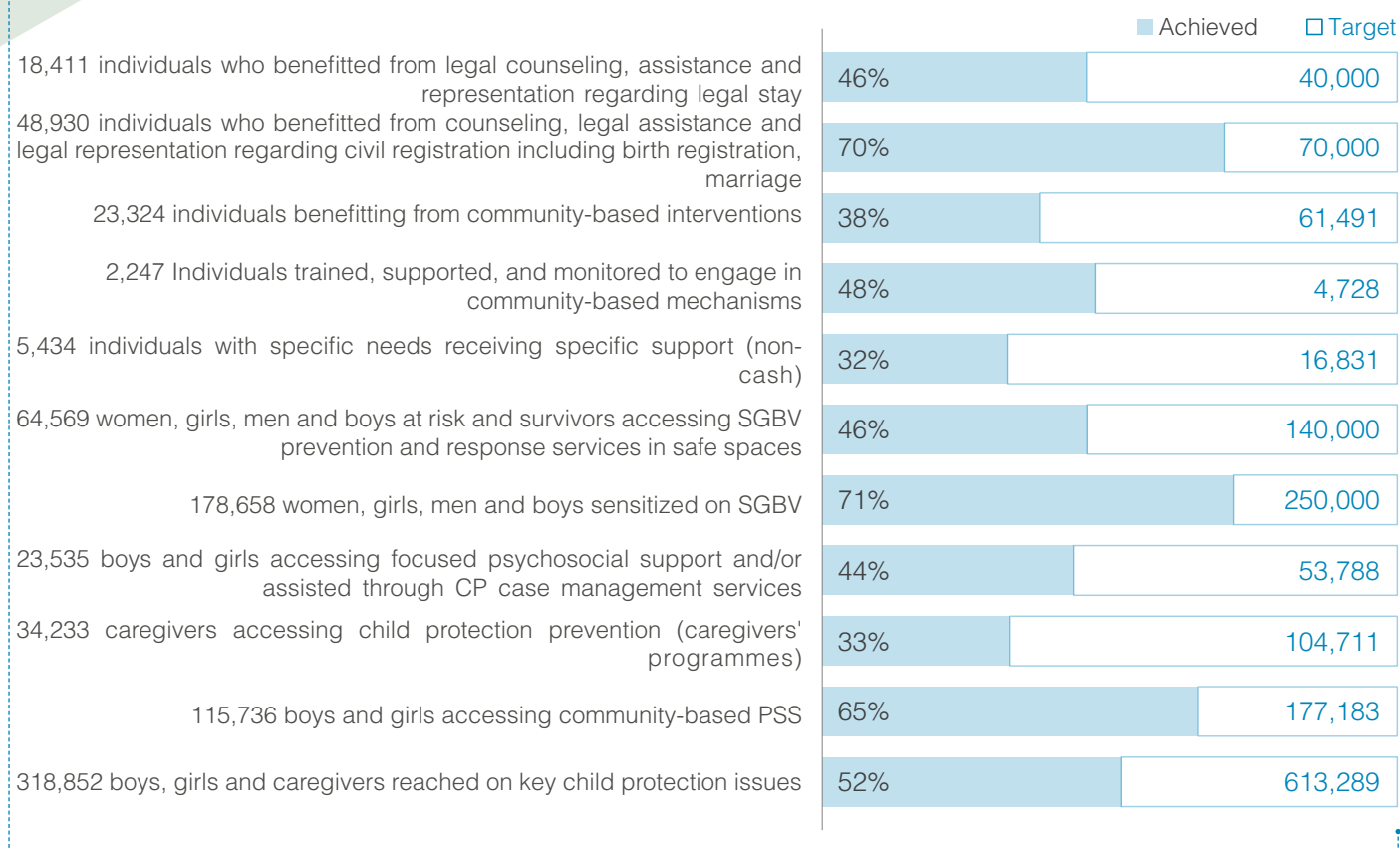


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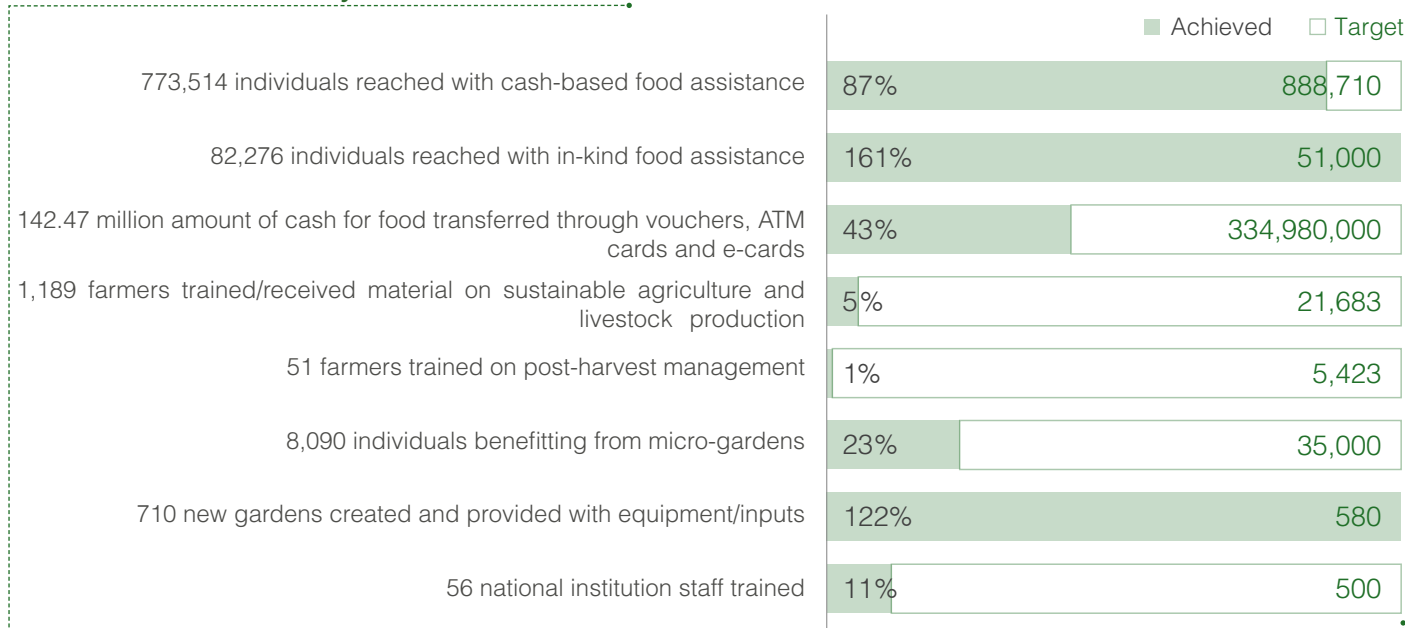
COUNTRY RESPONSE INDICATORS



Protection Achievements



Food Security Achievements





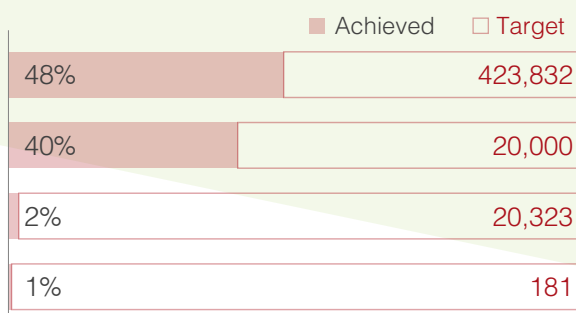
Education Achievements

202,259 children and youth 6 years and above whose registration fees for public formal education are partially or fully subsidised for the 2016-17 school year

7,950 children and youth 3 years and above whose registration fees for MEHE endorsed ALP are partially or fully subsidised for 2017

365 teachers, education personnel trained in schools

1 public school buildings rehabilitated that meet MEHEs effective public school profile (ESP) standards



Health and Nutrition Achievements

1,062,401 subsidized primary healthcare consultations

165,420 patients who received chronic disease medication

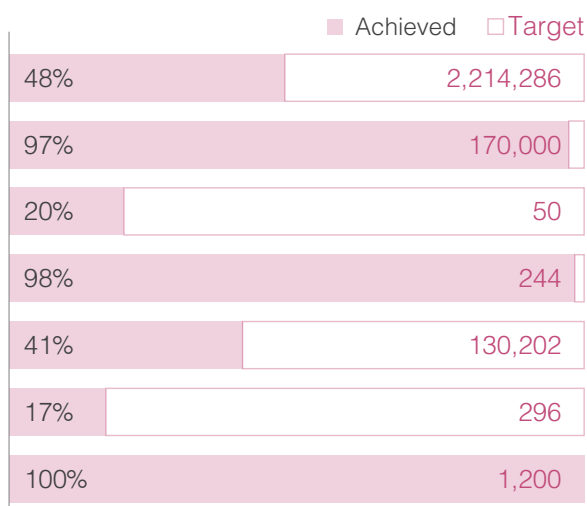
10 new PHCCs added to MoPH-PHC network

240 MoPH sta receiving salary support

52,857 persons receiving hospital services

50 functional EWARS centres

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



Basic Needs Achievements

74,921 households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)

75.8 million USD amount distributed as regular multi-sector/purpose cash (Syr, Leb, Pal)

63,511 Syrian households receiving multi-sector / purpose cash transfers (every month)

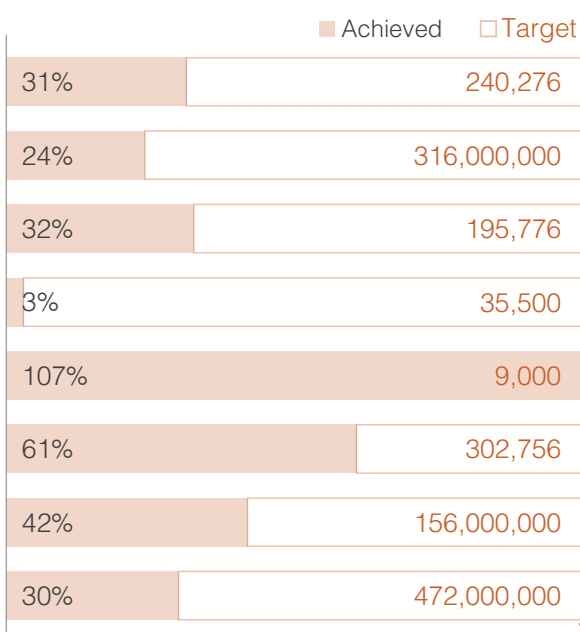
1,064 Lebanese households receiving multi-sector / purpose cash transfers (every month)

9,657 Palestinian households receiving multi-sector / purpose cash transfers (every month)

183,338 households receiving seasonal cash grants or vouchers

65.1 million USD amount distributed as seasonal cash

140.8 million USD amount injected into economy in forms of cash assistance (seasonal + regular)





Shelter Achievements

40,933 people benefitted from weatherproofing and/or maintenance of makeshift shelters within informal settlements

8,304 people benefitted from weatherproofing and/or maintenance of substandard residential and non-residential buildings

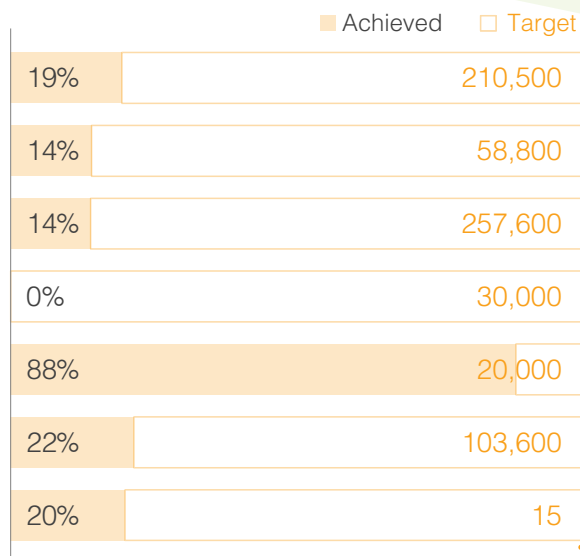
36,057 people benefitting from Rehabilitation /Upgrade/Repair of substandard buildings into adequate shelters

0 people benefitting from upgrade of common areas within substandard residential buildings

17,660 people benefitting from conditional Cash for Rent

22,327 people benefitting from re risk mitigation in settlements and shelters

3 Contribute to the profiling of neighbourhoods, especially in poor urban context highly affected by the crisis, to improve the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations, including their shelter needs



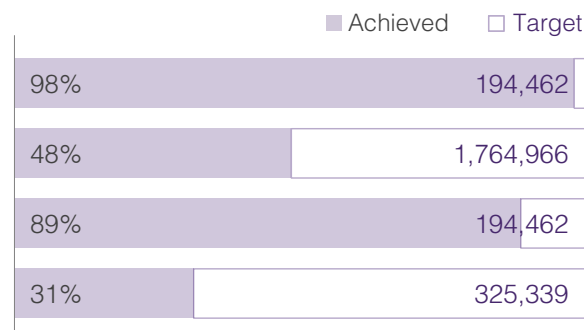
WASH Achievements

190,658 affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use

855,658 affected people assisted with sustained access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use

172,513 affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations

102,253 individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity



Livelihoods and Social Stability Achievements

Livelihoods

1,814 entrepreneurs who benefitted from business management training

668 MSMEs/ Cooperatives supported through cash & in-kind grants

2.57 million USD value of grant disbursed to MSMEs

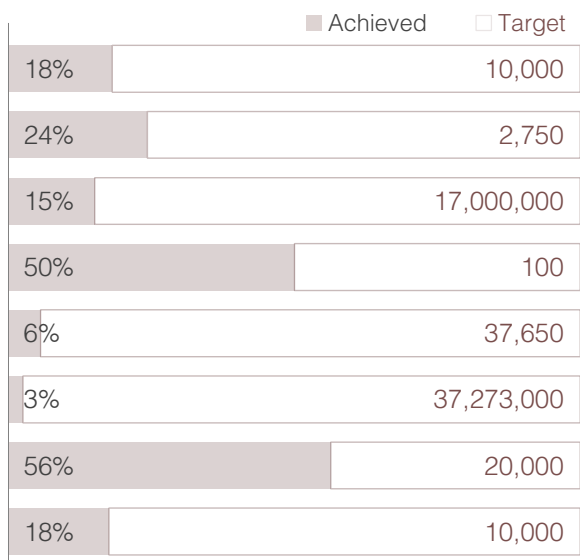
50 value chain interventions implemented

2,103 targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in public work projects

937,535 USD value invested in public work projects

11,276 individuals benefitting from market-based skills training

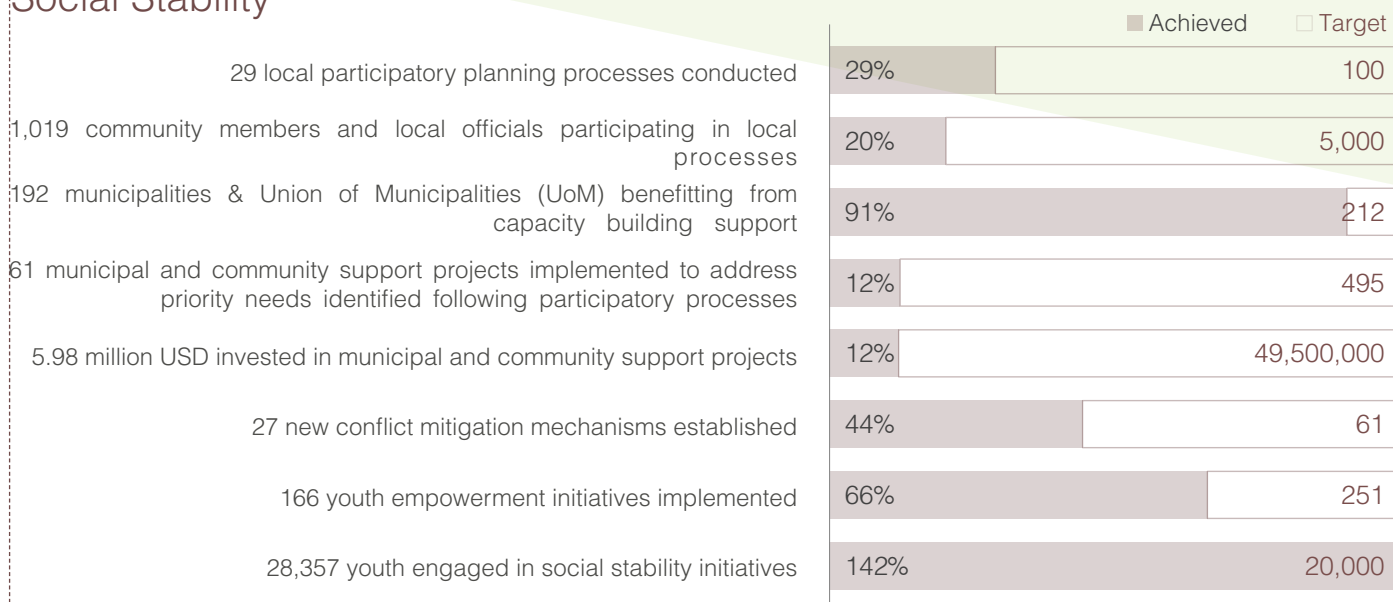
1,756 people benefitting from internships, on-the-job training or apprenticeship programmes



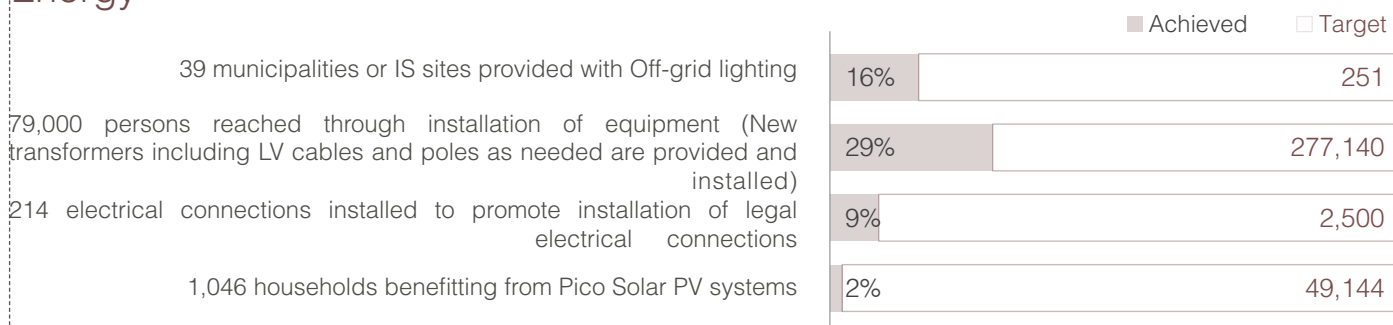


Livelihoods and Social Stability Achievements

Social Stability

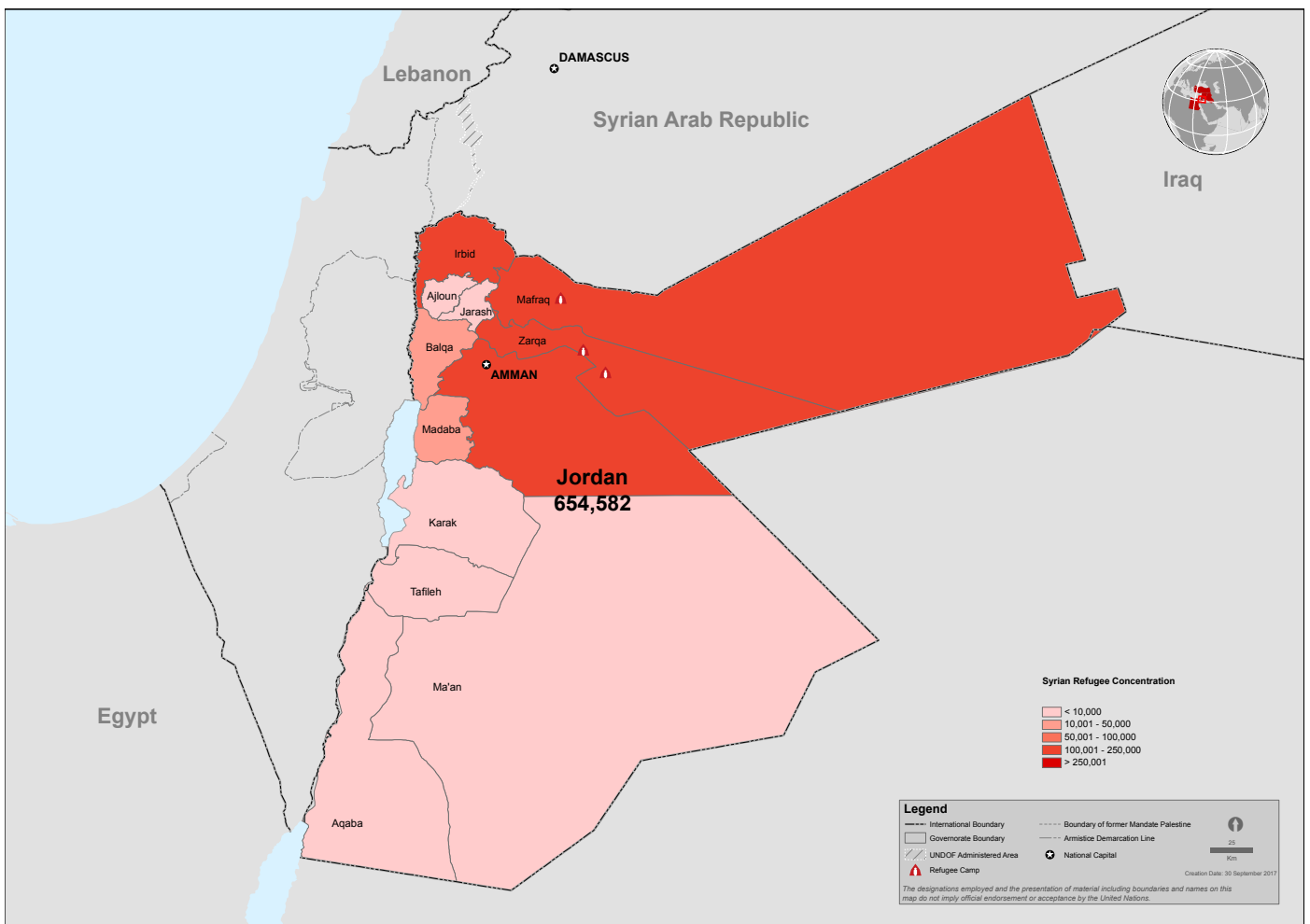


Energy

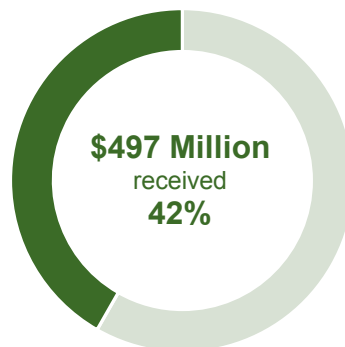


JORDAN

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING STATUS



Requirements
\$1.190 billion

(As at 11 October 2017)

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The Government of Jordan continues to lead and implement the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria crisis, in strategic partnership with donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs. While Jordan continued providing asylum to Syrian refugees, the number of Syrian new arrivals in 2017 was lower than expected, due to a managed border policy. As of 27 September 2017, 654,582 Syrian refugees were registered in Jordan, of which 21 per cent are living in camps and 79 per cent living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

The Livelihoods Sector in 2017 has generated a number of important policy achievements that have accelerated work permit allocation rates.⁸ This includes the creation of new, more flexible avenues for Syrians to obtain work permits in the construction sector as well as granting Syrian refugees living in camps the ability to access employment opportunities in host communities, through a regulated leave system. Despite these achievements, there have been several key challenges in the sector as the Jordanian economy remains sluggish and fails to produce the level of jobs and economic opportunities required to benefit Jordanians, Syrian refugees, and Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) alike, thus affecting long term development. Funding constraints persist, resulting in underperformance of key indicators. Priorities for the remainder of the year include: further easing access to work permits; improved identification and addressing of skill gaps; and, better coordination with the private sector. A task force on employment services will coordinate the various entities involved.

Since the beginning of 2017, the Government of Jordan, represented by the Ministry of Education has successfully accommodated the double shift system in response to overcrowding in public

schools. 126,127 Syrian boys and girls are attending formal education in 197 double shifted schools in urban settings and 18 school complexes in the camps⁹ as of August 2017. The Education Sector continues to address the 40 per cent of children (Syrian) who are out of formal education, through rigorous Learning for All (L4A) campaigns. The out-of-school situation is more acute for children in the host community, where the out-of-school children rate is three times higher than that in the camps (46 per cent v 15 per cent). An additional L4A campaign was introduced in the second semester in early 2017 to help boost enrolment. Out of the 8,600 reached, 3,000 were successfully enrolled in certified education. New interventions, such as transportation assistance and expansion of “Catch Up”¹⁰ centres, were implemented in the host communities to remedy the out-of-school situation. Despite these efforts in the Education Sector, barriers for Syrian refugee and PRS children and youth to access education persist, due to: inexperienced teachers deployed to the second shift in Double Shifted Schools, rapidly deteriorating school infrastructure requiring maintenance and presence of violence in school. The lack of documentation¹¹, distance to school, lack of recognition of prior learning and child marriage¹² are all affecting the demand for education. Many households still consider finance as key barrier to education; some extremely vulnerable households are depending on child labor. Furthermore, poor learning environments, insufficient and underqualified teachers, inadequate teacher training and outdated curriculum and pedagogy are equal deterrents for learners and are increasing the risk of drop-out. Addressing these sector-wide issues are key to reducing the number of out-of-school children and youth, as well as mitigating the risk of

dropping out. Within tertiary education, Syrian youth face difficulties related to placement procedures in post-basic education, enrolment fees and lack of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) opportunities.

The Basic Needs Sector continued to move further towards innovative, systematic and market-based approaches wherever possible. A key example of this has been cash-based programming, which is well-coordinated through multiple partner platforms including the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) and the Common Cash Facility (CCF) for cash transfer. In addition, the Basic Needs Sector has striven to identify new strategies to promote protection and self-sustainability through linking with other sectors such as education and livelihoods. More than 163,411 individuals have been reached with multipurpose cash assistance so far this year. Planning is under way for an updated Minimum Expenditure Basket, a 2017 Market Assessment, and for the 2017/18 winterization efforts. Predictable funding is required to ensure that the winter response can be implemented as effectively as possible.

The Food Security Sector continued to advocate for a coordinated and evidence based food security response across the region to deliver targeted programmes which advance efficiencies across the sector. As of June¹³, the sector received around 87 per cent of the required operational budget (for the refugee component). As such, agencies were able to provide regular and consistent food assistance to those in need, primarily through cash based transfers, food assistance for assets and food assistance for training activities. In addition, the

⁸ According to the Ministry of Labour, more than 55,000 work permits have been cumulatively issued to, and renewed for, Syrian refugees since February 2016.

⁹ These 18 school complexes contain 50 schools in camps.

¹⁰ Catch Up program is a certified non-formal education of the Ministry of Education catering to the needs of children aged 9 to 12 who have been out of school for three years or more and not eligible to enrol in the formal system. The program offers an accelerated learning opportunity for these children, during which a child covers 2 academic grades within 1 academic year, and can be referred back to formal education upon the successful completion of each year. The programme covers grades 1-6, with two grades every year.

¹¹ The lack of official documentation is a barrier to entry for youth who wish to access tertiary education.

¹² The majority of teenage boys are reported to be working, and boys have lowered enrolment rates than girls. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of young Syrian girls (15-17) are getting married. Both child labour and child marriage are the main gender barriers for access to education. Inter-Agency Task Force Education Sector Gender Analysis, June 2016.

¹³ Latest available sector funding breakdowns are as of 30 June 2017.

sector was able to provide support through the School Meals Programme in camps and host communities. This contributed to a reduction in the negative coping mechanisms associated with food insecurity, such as withdrawing children from school and selling household assets.

With the presence of 19 active partners in the Health Sector, a wide range of health programs have been implemented targeting Syrian refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Health interventions included provision of primary health care, secondary health care and life-saving/emergency tertiary care. Furthermore, the cash for health programme was expanded, and mental health, reproductive health, nutrition (including Infant and Young Child Feeding), and community health services have been provided. The health status indicators measured showed a very controlled and far below the standard¹⁴ mortality rate in camps. Full antenatal coverage was found below the standard but still at a satisfactory level¹⁵ (74 per cent in Azraq and 83 per cent in Zaatari). Births attended by skilled personnel was found above the standard at 100 per cent, while services utilization rate was found to be high in both camps. Increased demand on health services due to the increased needs and vulnerabilities as well as underfunding (44 per cent funded at mid-year for the refugee component) were challenges. The sector will focus on meeting the most immediate health needs as well providing the long-term access to comprehensive essential health services for all camp refugees and vulnerable refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas who are unable to afford access to essential health services.

Shelter Sector partners reached 13,104 individuals with shelter assistance in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, while 2,974 shelters were constructed, upgraded or repaired in Zaatari and Azraq camps. The achievements of the first half of 2017 are short of the targets set, due

to the significant funding gap. The sector members worked on the development of the 2017 work plan, updating of the technical guidelines, the revised VAF sector tree, the Minimum Expenditure Basket (housing component) and the sector gap analysis. In the second half of the year, the sector will focus on the preparation for the JRP 2018-2020 and continued advocacy for existing gaps. The newly constructed 2MW solar plant in Azraq refugee camp inaugurated in May connected to the national grid will save USD 1.5 million per year and will reduce CO2 emissions by 2,370 tons per year.¹⁶ In Zaatari camp the construction of 12 MW solar plant is ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

WASH Sector partners have been engaged in programmes in camps, host communities, at schools, and in informal tented settlements. WASH partners continued the provision of technical support and capacity building to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and water utility companies (Miyahuna and Yarmouk). Essential WASH services were provided to approximately 116,137 Syrian refugees living in Zaatari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. The construction of the water distribution networks was completed in Azraq and is ongoing in Zaatari to sustain the service delivery and stop expensive trucking. WASH facilities

and water reuse infrastructure in three schools in Irbid were operationalized, benefitting 4,080 children. Hygiene promotion and hygiene kits have been provided to all beneficiaries in camps, at host communities, and schools. There are some works started for host communities including the improvement of water distribution systems and leak reduction. The main challenge was lack of funding to the host communities. The sector is underfunded: USD 25 million received out of the total of USD 76 million appealed in the refugee component, as of the end of June.

In January the Child Protection Sub-Working Group under the Protection Sector, in collaboration with the Government of Jordan's Family Protection Department, published the "Standard Operating Procedures for Best Interest Determination of Refugee Children in Jordan." For the first time in Jordan, the document formalizes the guiding principles, procedures, and responsibilities of organizations in assessing and determining the best interest of children living in refugee settings. The SOPs will be used by Jordanian authorities as well as national and international case management actors, representing another step towards the incorporation of refugee issues into national institutional responses in promotion of their sustainability.



Jordan / UNHCR / M. Hawari

¹⁴ UNHCR camps health information system (HIS) reports available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>.

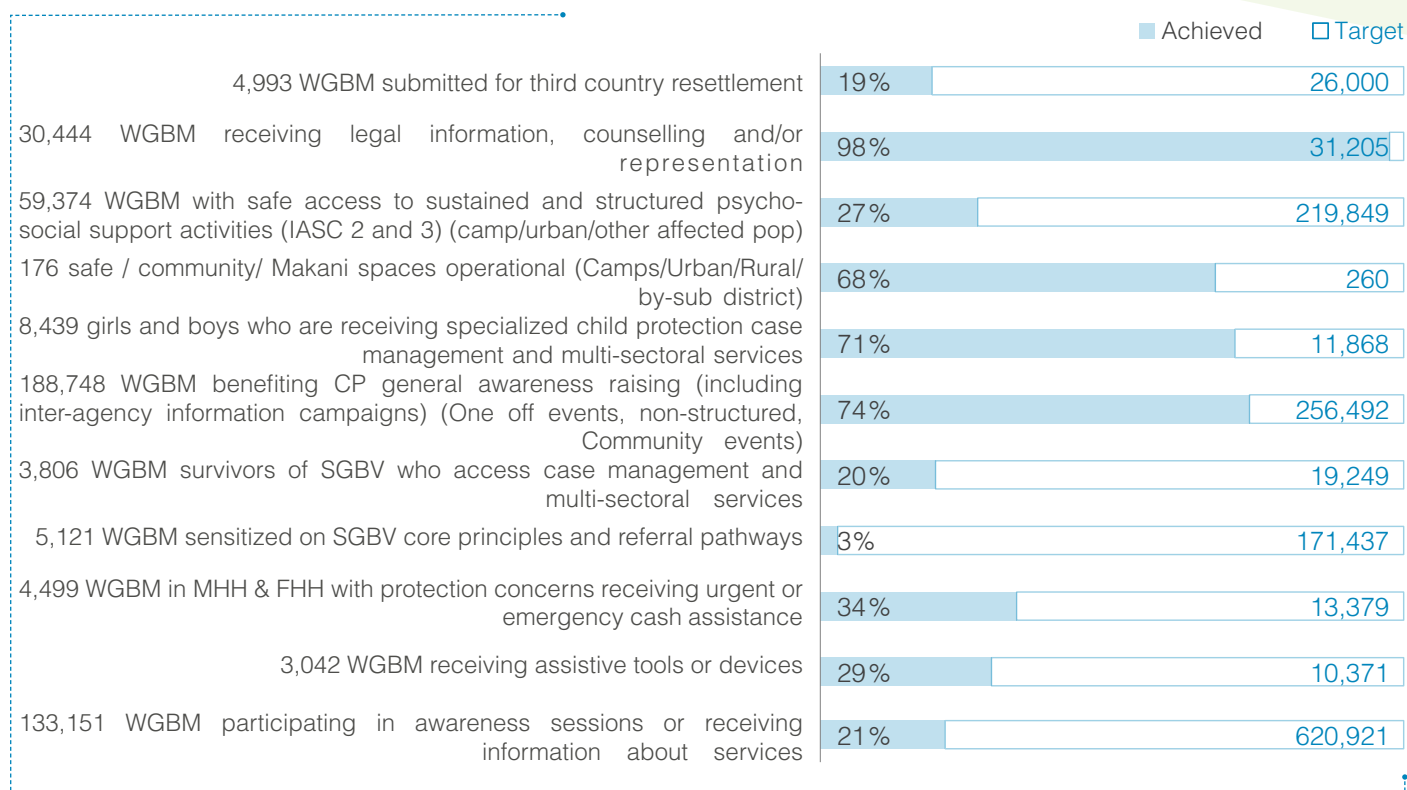
¹⁵ Full antenatal coverage global standard is ≥ 90%

¹⁶ 30% of the total electricity needs of the camp is covered by the solar plant. This includes refugees' needs and operational needs of the different facilities, offices. It covers 60% of the energy consumption needed by refugees.

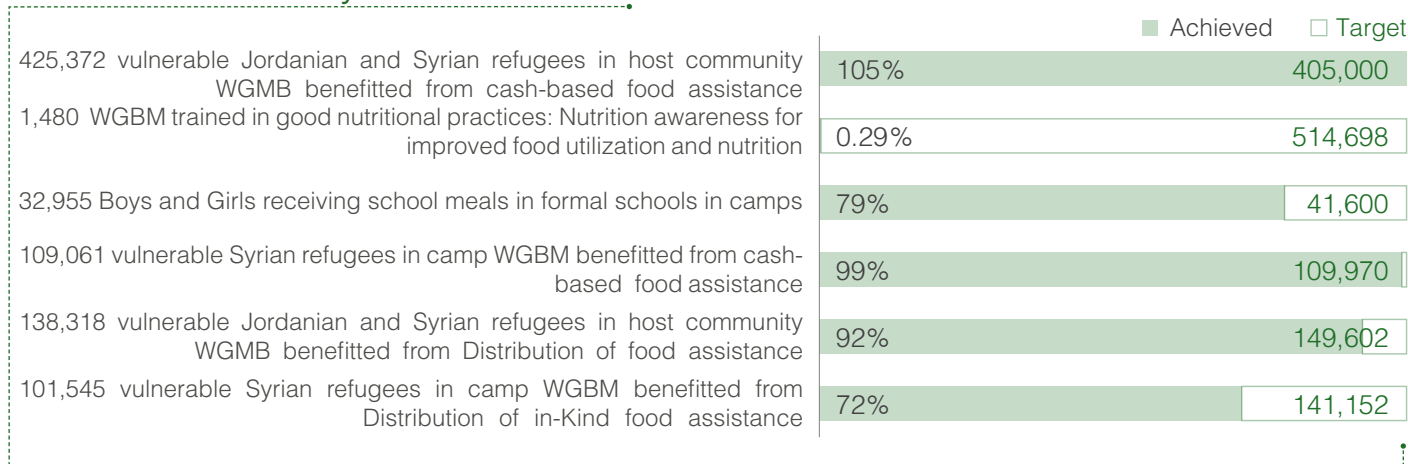
COUNTRY RESPONSE INDICATORS



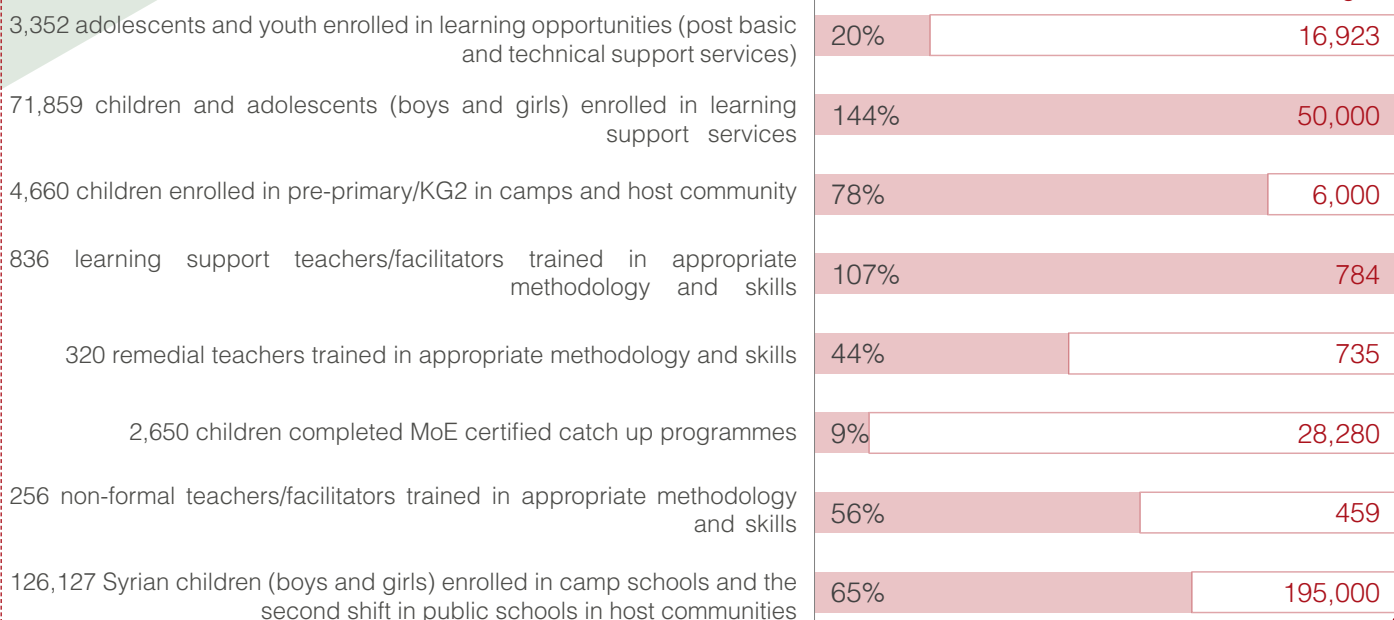
Protection Achievements



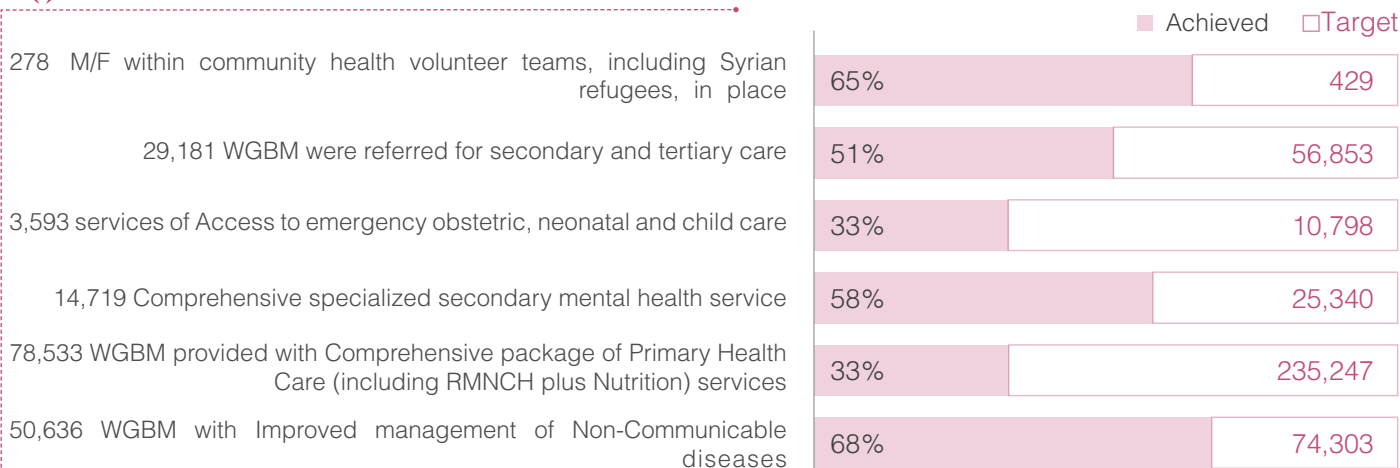
Food Security Achievements



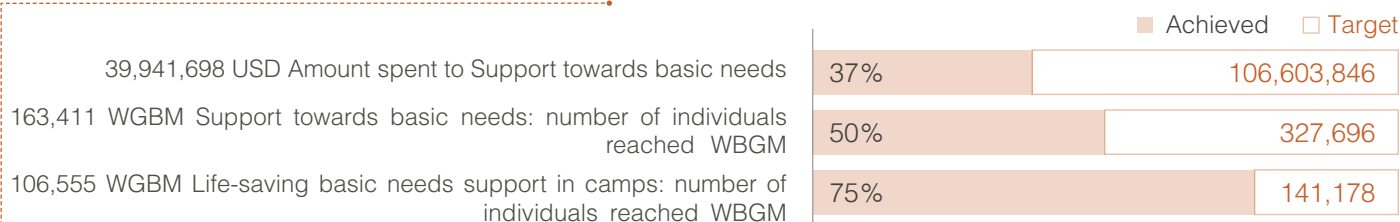
Education Achievements



Health and Nutrition Achievements



Basic Needs Achievements

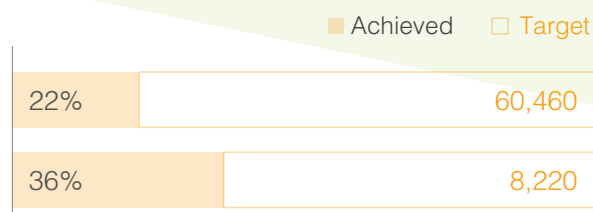




Shelter Achievements

13,104 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee (WGBM) provided with shelter assistance in host community

2,974 shelters have been constructed, upgraded in Azraq and Zaatari camps



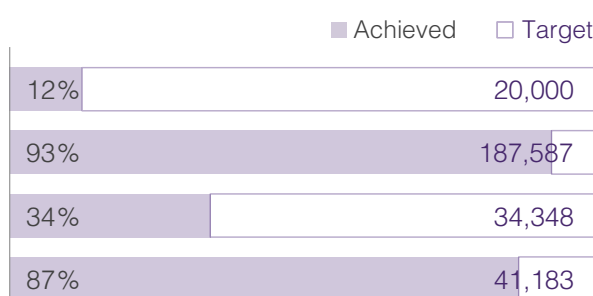
WASH Achievements

2,472 target beneficiaries with gained access to an adequate quantity of safe water (infrastructure)

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

11,786 target beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session

35,826 target children with access to improved WASH facilities in schools (including cleaning and maintenance)



Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Achievements

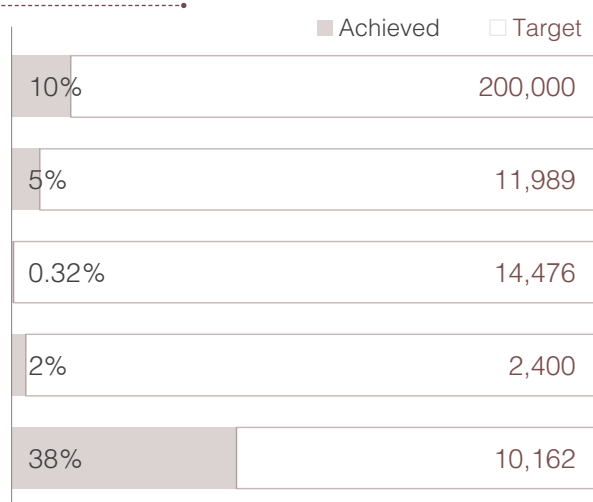
20,199 new work permits issued by Ministry of Labour for persons of concern in 2017*

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

47 individuals participating in employment readiness and employability courses

59 entrepreneurs accessing startup and acceleration loans

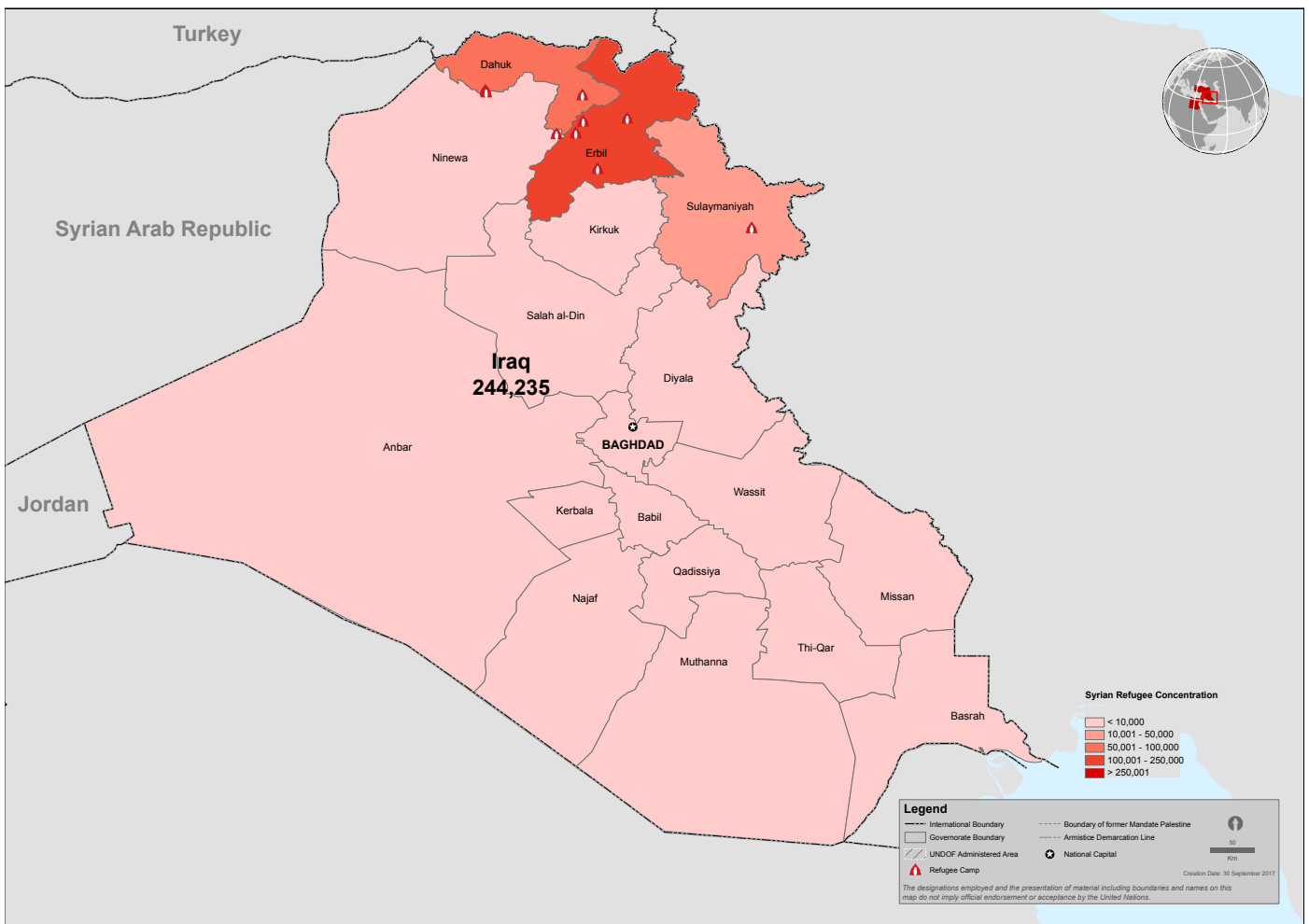
3,902 cash for work volunteers per month



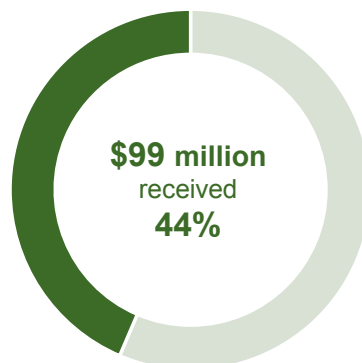
*This overall target was set by the Government of Jordan at the London Conference in 2016

IRAQ

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING STATUS



Requirements
\$228 million
 (As at 11 October 2017)

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

During the reporting period the Kurdistan Regional Government continued to host Syrian refugees and admit new arrivals on humanitarian grounds. Despite ongoing assistance programmes, needs of refugees, particularly those living in urban peri-urban and rural areas, increased due to the persistently poor socio-economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. This also sparked an increase in the number of refugees seeking relocation to camps, whose capacity to absorb them is limited. The massive internal displacement and military operations in Mosul increased humanitarian needs and stretched the government's capacity to respond to the needs of refugees. In addition, a subsequent shift of humanitarian priorities resulted in funding gap, which challenged the ability of refugees to adequately meet their basic needs.

In the first seven months of 2017, 15,619 refugees were registered with UNHCR – bringing the total to 244,605 – while 7,521 Syrians were admitted to the territory on humanitarian reasons. 13,278 household-level assessments resulted in referrals for multi-purpose cash, legal and seasonal assistance.

Syrian refugees who move irregularly from KR-I to central and southern regions of Iraq continue to face the risk of refoulement if apprehended. In July 2017, protection partners intervened in respect of 56 Syrian refugees who had been arrested and detained for not possessing the requisite residency permits. Following persistent interventions, 46 women and children have so far been released.

The SGBV and child protection (CP) sub-sectors implemented capacity-building programmes for two governmental institutions focusing on case management, prevention and mainstreaming of SGBV and CP in camp management, Non-Food Item (NFI), and Shelter interventions. The SGBV sub-sector provided services for 65,856 refugees. A total of 26,906 children participated in specialised programmes and 10,862 refugees with specific needs were referred through community-based mechanisms. The Strategic Framework for Sustainable

Child Protection Programming for the Refugee was finalized and rolled out with significant contributions from CP partners. 509 refugees were submitted for resettlement, mainly to the UK, based on their vulnerability.

Multi-purpose cash assistance delivery was improved by transitioning to mobile money transfers, to emphasize crisis-affected families' ability to prioritize their own needs and to provide market support to host communities impacted by the displacement. USD 2,447,054 has been disbursed since January and 4,411 households received MPCA.

Complaint boxes, a hotline, and Zain (cash partner) customer service were made available to enable easy access to support.

Kerosene distribution complemented the government's distribution in winter and no significant negative effects from cold-related illnesses were reported.

Syrian refugees have free access to primary health care services either through camp-based primary health care (PHC) centres for camp refugees (155,631 consultations conducted in camp out of a target of 310,000) or public health facilities for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Services include provision of primary health care, immunization and growth monitoring, reproductive health and family planning, and mental health services.

A total of 2,942 children under 1 year of age in camps were vaccinated against measles, and 11,588 children under 5 were vaccinated against polio (respective targets 7,000 and 45,000). Moreover, 3,511 pregnant women (target 4,000) attended antenatal care services. Capacity-building of health staff is ongoing.

Most of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq has been displaced for over four years, with 38 per cent currently living in camps. This year, 76 tents were pitched to accommodate new arrivals. As part of the continuous Shelter Sector plan to provide more sustainable shelters, 395

emergency shelters are being improved, while 555 shelters have been fully upgraded to durable shelters providing more privacy, dignity and protection against harsh climate. A total of 412 vulnerable Syrian households (target 750) living out-of-camp received assistance to live in more adequate shelter.

Repair and maintenance of infrastructure (PHC centres, warehouses, registration centers) in camps and host-community areas is being undertaken.

76,932 refugees (target 100,000) in camps and in the community benefited from safe drinking water through temporary provision. 43,866 refugees gained access to sanitation and received hygiene promotion services focusing on latrines, solid waste management and hygiene promotion or to information on key messages on Cholera prevention, water conservation and proper use of WASH facilities.

In the first half of 2017, an average of 55,000 Syrian refugees were provided with food assistance each month across 9 camps, among whom some 1,000 received monthly cash while the rest received e-vouchers to be redeemed in camp shops. Food security indicators improved according to Food Security Outcome Monitoring.

5,460 vulnerable refugees and host community members have received hens and poultry feeding equipment, in addition to training and bee-keeping equipment for honey production, and dairy and fruit processing. Syrian refugees in Qushtapa and Domiz camps will also be receiving training in greenhouse vegetable production. The income from vegetable sales will enable families to buy food and other necessities.

A School-Based Management approach was introduced in 23 refugee and host-community schools, resulting in a shift of decision-making authority to schools to enable principals, teachers, and parents to take decisions to improve school governance and learning outcomes. Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) minimum standards contextualization was successfully

completed and signed off by the Ministry of Education: it will inform Government counterparts and international organizations on the standards for education in emergencies programming. 72 learning spaces were established in host-community schools and transportation support was given to 11,753 children living far from available schools (through direct transportation provision or cash support aimed at transportation). Summer-school activities were conducted across the country and benefited 4,795 students. 676 refugee teachers were trained to acquire recognized teaching certificates in KR-I and monthly incentives were paid to 1,076 volunteer teachers.

The livelihood sector provided temporary employment opportunities (Cash for Work) for 960 beneficiaries (target 971). In addition, 1,775 refugees and host community members benefited from job referral services and an additional 953 people participated in vocational and business training.

The prevailing economic situation in the country, stretched capacity of government to respond to the needs of refugees as a result of ongoing military operations, changes in donor and humanitarian priorities due to mass internal displacement, as well as diminished capacity of the host community to absorb displaced populations and share limited resources, are among key challenges faced by the majority of the sectors.

Despite ongoing assistance programmes being implemented in urban peri-urban and rural areas, the needs of refugees living in these areas increased due the deepening economic situation and reduced livelihood opportunities. This was evident in:

- an increasing number of refugees in these areas requested relocation to camps, resulting in long waiting lists and negative coping mechanisms;
- insufficient rehabilitation and provision of medical equipment to public health facilities and limited access to mental

health and psychosocial support (PSS) services; and,

- shelter needs and care and maintenance of infrastructure being insufficiently addressed.

The massive internal displacement of over 3.3 million Iraqis has caused a shift in the focus of humanitarian actors and has left a subsequent gap in funding, resulting in:

- insufficient support to create permanent and more formal employment opportunities: the Livelihoods sector received the smallest financial contribution (3 per cent of the total required as of June 2017),¹⁷ although sustainable livelihoods is crucial to the well-being and resilience of refugees in protracted stay.
- competition for labour and increased pressure on local food production:

families resort to reducing their meal sizes, selling productive assets, or buying food on credit. The challenge remains to restore/provide alternative livelihoods to reduce long-term dependency on emergency food assistance;

- the majority of youths are out-of-school /unemployed and vocational training options remain very limited, particularly for girls.
- reduced capacity of child protection and SGBV actors to implement minimum-service response activities.

Other challenges include:

- reduced quantity of water (particularly in Domiz) led to overreliance on groundwater, which is not a sustainable solution as it results in water table decline and an increase in turbidity



UNHCR / IRAQ / M.Nowak

¹⁷ Latest available sector funding breakdowns are as of 30 June 2017.

leading to the closing down of six boreholes. Lower pressure in the network led to unequitable access to safe water for 10 per cent of the population in Domiz 1;

- resettlement opportunities were limited as a result of the US Presidential Order and subsequent judicial developments; and,
- refugees lacking residency permits have limited access to the formal labour market, pushing many refugees to pay their rent late and become subject to evictions on a regular basis.

The military offensive in Mosul and other areas occupied by armed groups increased humanitarian needs across the population and stretched the Government's capacity to consistently address needs of affected population groups including refugees. The number of IDPs accommodated in the 91 IDP camps across Iraq increased from 580,000 to 722,000 in seven months, challenging humanitarian organisations' capacity to continue regular assistance programmes in parallel with the provision of lifesaving assistance. Large-scale movements of IDPs and demographic changes are expected which may change dynamics in local economies and socio-ethnic relations.

In order to address protection needs, key priorities going forward are advocacy for access to territory and asylum, strengthening protection monitoring and identification of specific needs and referrals, improving the quality of registration, supporting quality SGBV & child-protection case management, and promoting and mainstreaming community-based approaches.

More resources should be focused on resilience programmes that target refugees in camps and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, empowering communities and capacitating government directorates to deliver essential services. Constant monitoring on potential factors for social tensions and continuing support to foster dialogues among different social groups is also required.

Additional funding is needed to meet the vulnerable population's needs for cash. Current beneficiary selection by a panel is to be replaced by an automated scoring system to avoid potential bias and to ensure a more efficient system. A unified, consistent, and predictable selection approach applied across the country will be a key priority.

Solid waste and wastewater management remain key areas for which an exit strategy has been challenging. There is a need to utilize surface water after treatment, which requires higher levels of investment but avoids damaging the environment through ground water extraction.

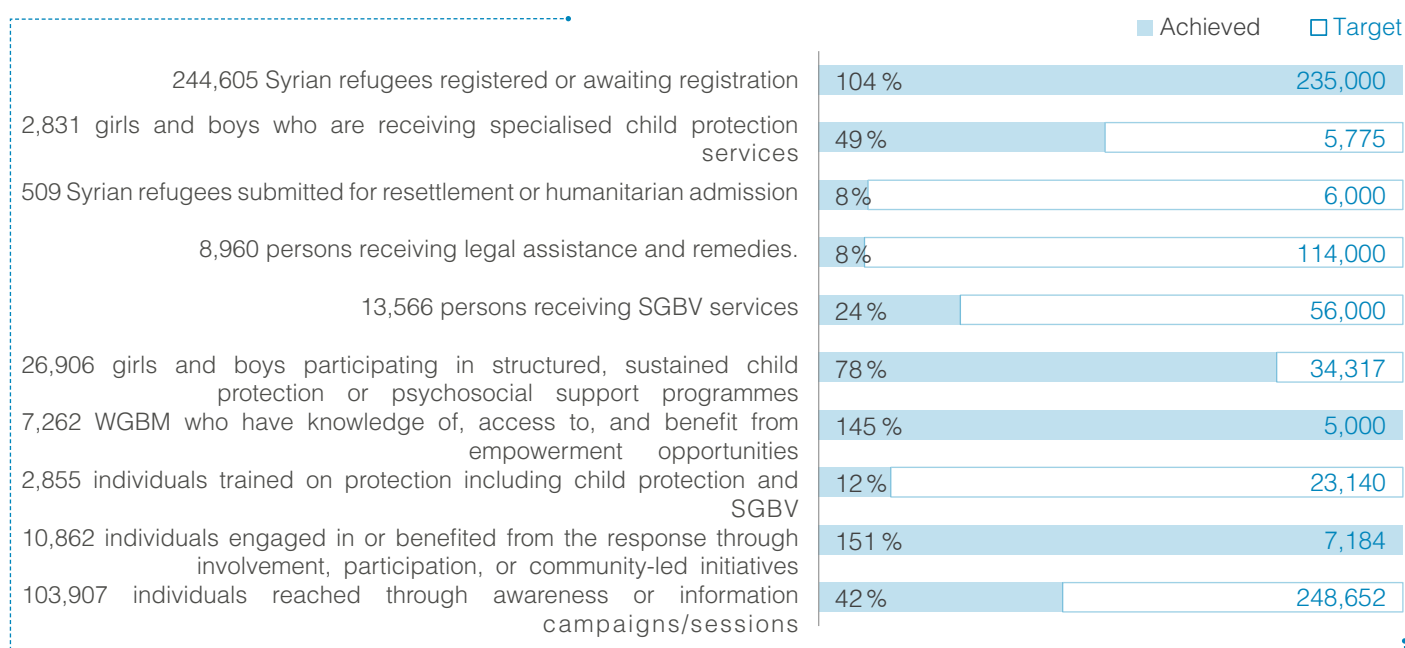


UNHCR / IRAQ / Ali Omar

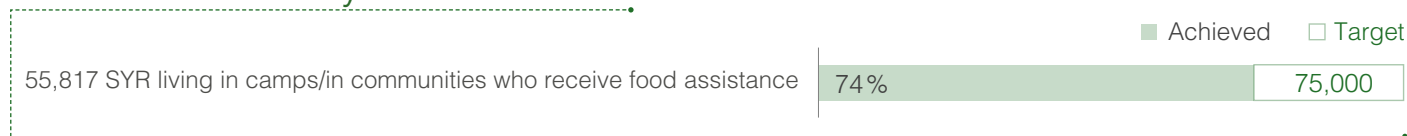
COUNTRY RESPONSE INDICATORS



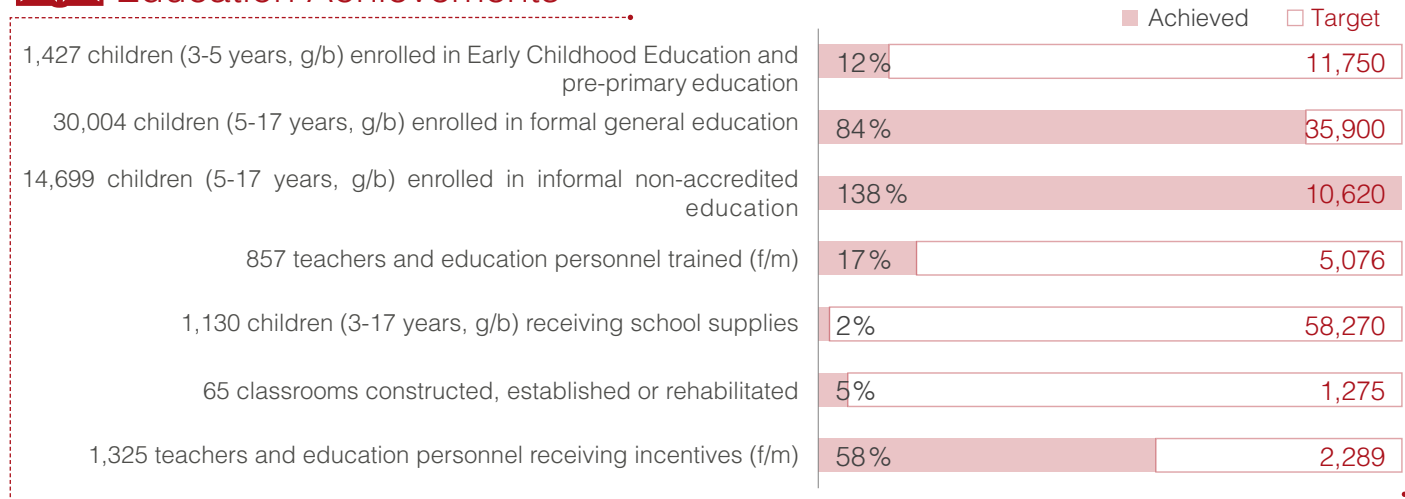
Protection Achievements



Food Security Achievements



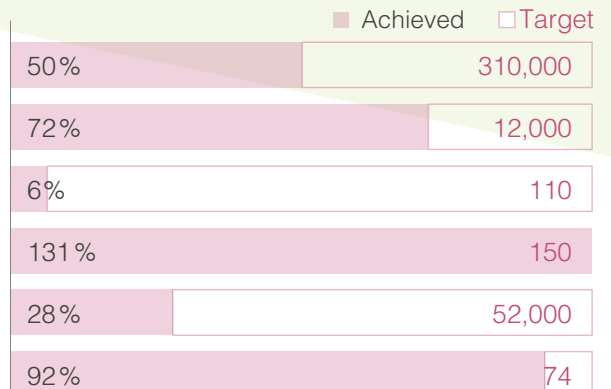
Education Achievements





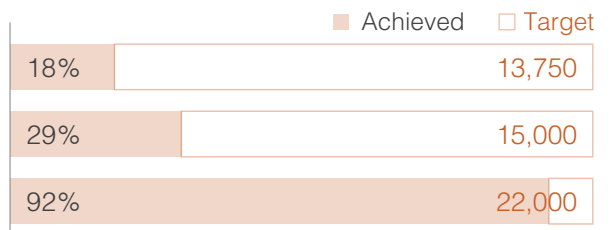
Health and Nutrition Achievements

155,631 consultations for target population in primary health care services
 8,626 referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary healthcare services
 7 health facilities supported
 196 health care staff trained
 14,530 children immunized (including measles and polio vaccinations)
 68 service delivery units providing SRH services



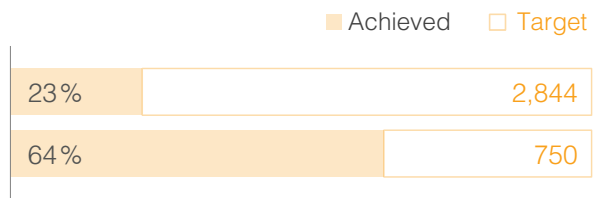
Basic Needs Achievements

2,466 households receiving core relief items in-kind
 4,411 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance
 20,343 households receiving [winter] seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance



Shelter Achievements

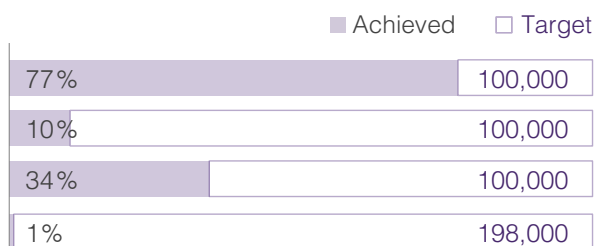
646 households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades (improved and upgraded shelter, Infrastructure: roads, water and electricity and sewerage networks)
 482 households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades





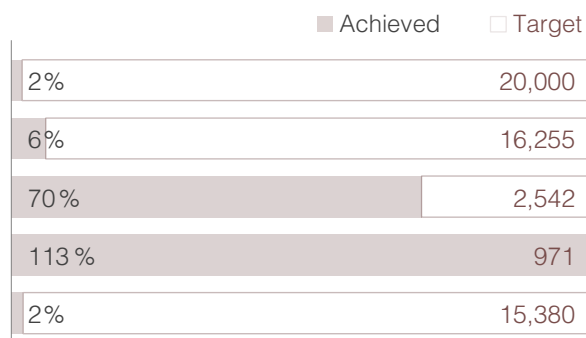
WASH Achievements

76,932 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



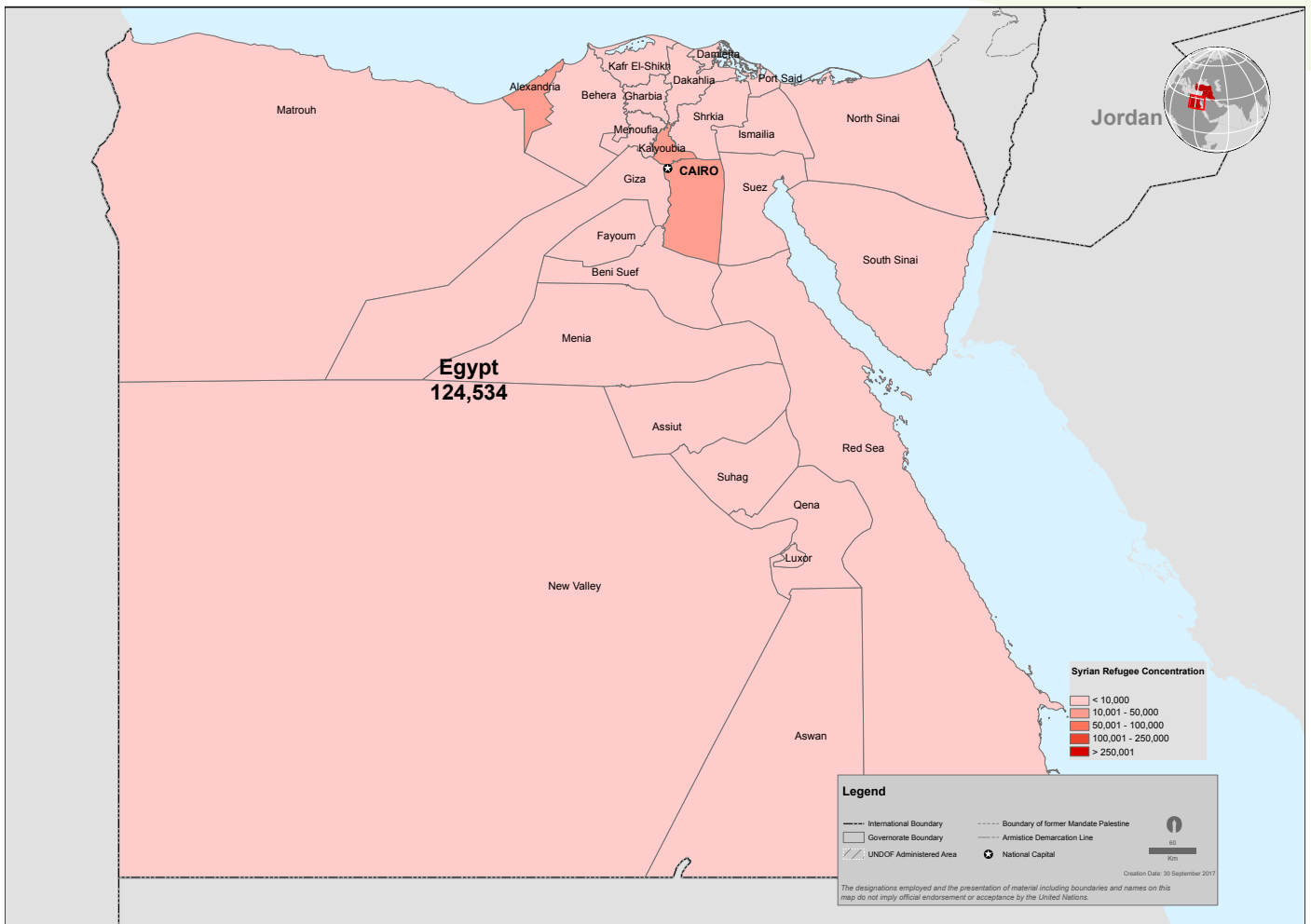
Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Achievements

369 individuals attending in social cohesion events (including dialogues)
 953 individuals participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses
 1,775 individuals who benefited from job referral mechanisms (registered, job fairs, job portals, job newsletters, job centers)
 1,093 individuals (Syrian refugees and Host Community) benefited temporary employment activities (cash for work etc.)
 309 individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (microfinance, small grants, etc.)

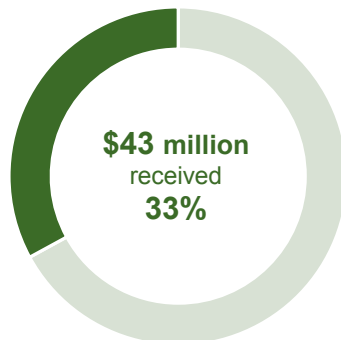


EGYPT

REFUGEE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING STATUS



Requirements
\$130 million

(As at 11 October 2017)

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The 3RP Egypt chapter was officially launched in Cairo in April 2017, at an event hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with technical sessions facilitated by the ministries of Health and Education.

As of 31 July 2017, Egypt hosted 209,393 registered asylum-seekers and refugees from 65 countries, including 122,203 Syrians. Between January and July, 16,115 Syrians newly registered with UNHCR, representing a 112 per cent increase in new registrations compared to the same period in 2016. The numbers of unaccompanied Syrian children have particularly increased, with 105 newly registered so far this year.

Vulnerability levels of Syrian refugees in Egypt remain alarming. Data from the second Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR)¹⁸ shows that 82 per cent of the registered Syrian refugees are considered highly or severely vulnerable, and live in overcrowded and impoverished urban and semi-urban settings. Egypt has embarked on structural economic reforms which have had an impact on the overall economic situation; the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in late 2016 and an increase of fuel and cooking gas prices further affected purchasing power, adding to the hardship of refugees and vulnerable Egyptians. Per capita expenditure of Syrian refugees has increased by 20 per cent since 2015; Food and rent continue to comprise 80 per cent of the total refugee household expenditure, and a large proportion of the Syrian refugee population is at increased risk of becoming food insecure. Seventy-three per cent of households incur debt, raising protection concerns linked to harmful coping strategies including school dropout and child labour.

While needs increased among the refugee community, only half of the 3RP partners in Egypt have so far received funding for their activities aimed at Syrian refugees and vulnerable Egyptians, significantly limiting their capacity to provide much-needed assistance. However, close coordination enabled 3RP partners to channel the available funding to those most in need.

A monthly average of 10,744 Syrian families (42,652 individuals) received unconditional cash grants based on a range of protection and socio-economic criteria. Meanwhile, 440 families (1,339 individuals) received emergency cash grants. The need for this assistance has increased considerably since the beginning of the year, reflecting the growing numbers of vulnerable Syrian refugees newly arriving in Egypt. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (Formerly the Social Fund for Development), through its partnership with two local NGOs in Alexandria, is implementing cash-for-work programme providing job opportunities for unskilled workers while also providing improving public health services and waste management. The programme raised the awareness of 12,100 families of the Syrian refugees and host communities on environmental and health issues. By end of 2017, the programme is expected to create over 100,000 workdays for 500 young women and men in the five targeted host communities in Alexandria, Menoufia and Sharkia.

Food assistance targeted around 74,500 individuals every month, with the current value of food vouchers remaining at EGP 400 (approximately USD 22). At 99 per cent, the collection rate is extremely high, indicating the urgent need of the refugee population and their continuously

decreasing purchasing power. On a positive note, 78 per cent of those receiving food assistance were found to have an acceptable food consumption score in the second quarter of 2017, an increase from 70 per cent in the first quarter. WFP also distributed nutritious high energy biscuits to 295,800 Syrian and Egyptian school children in 340 schools.

In the protection sector, agencies extended individual and group psychosocial support to a total of 22,400 children, adolescents, and youth, and assisted 368 parents and caregivers with positive parenting sessions. Best Interest procedures were systematically applied to address the needs of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children at risk. A systematic alternative care arrangement for UASC was developed in coordination with a community-based non-governmental organization. Also, multi-sectoral case management services assisted 5,475 children, adolescents and youth. A total of 1,164 Syrian SGBV survivors received multi-sectoral response services, including quality individual case management, access to emergency medical care, psychosocial counselling and legal assistance. Community-led activities such as group health awareness, and psychosocial and legal sessions on SGBV benefited 6,340 refugees and included a series of in-depth sessions



UNHCR / EGYPT / TARIK ARGAZ

¹⁸ Conducted between April 2016 and January 2017.

focused on early marriage which is a form of SGBV deeply-rooted in both the host and refugee communities. A total of 690 Syrians were submitted for resettlement consideration, and 679 Syrians departed for resettlement to the USA, the UK, Canada, Sweden, Portugal and Australia. Several psychodrama workshops were organized in different governorates. Through arts based processes, 3RP partners aim at encouraging refugee and host communities to understand and appreciate each other's culture and identity.

The Ministry of Education works closely with 3RP partners in enhancing education for Syrian and Egyptian students. A total of 25,681 refugee students received education grants, 3,614 of which were children between the ages of three and four years going to kindergarten. Also, 290 young women and men received monthly allowances to cover the costs of their studies at Egyptian universities and higher education institutes. 3RP partners also distributed 1,800,000 school books for Egyptian and Syrian primary school children and trained 670 teachers and other education personnel such as social workers. The infrastructure and facilities of 50 public and community-based schools were supported, rehabilitated or improved, and computer labs were established in 30 public schools.

3RP partners also continued to strengthen the national health system and to build the technical capacity of healthcare staff working in areas with a high density of Syrian refugees. NGO-run services were supported when necessary to fill gaps and meet short-term needs. By the end of July 2017, 67,597 primary health care consultations were provided, and 3,459 referrals for secondary and tertiary health care took place. A total of 10,782 Syrian children received routine vaccination and growth monitoring services. Syrian community health workers, trained by 3RP partners, conducted 1,267 home visits to 143 home-bound individuals. A comprehensive rehabilitation programme was provided for 45 Syrian children living with a mental disability, while the capacity of ten instructors was built and counselling sessions were provided for parents.



WFP / EGYPT



WFP / EGYPT

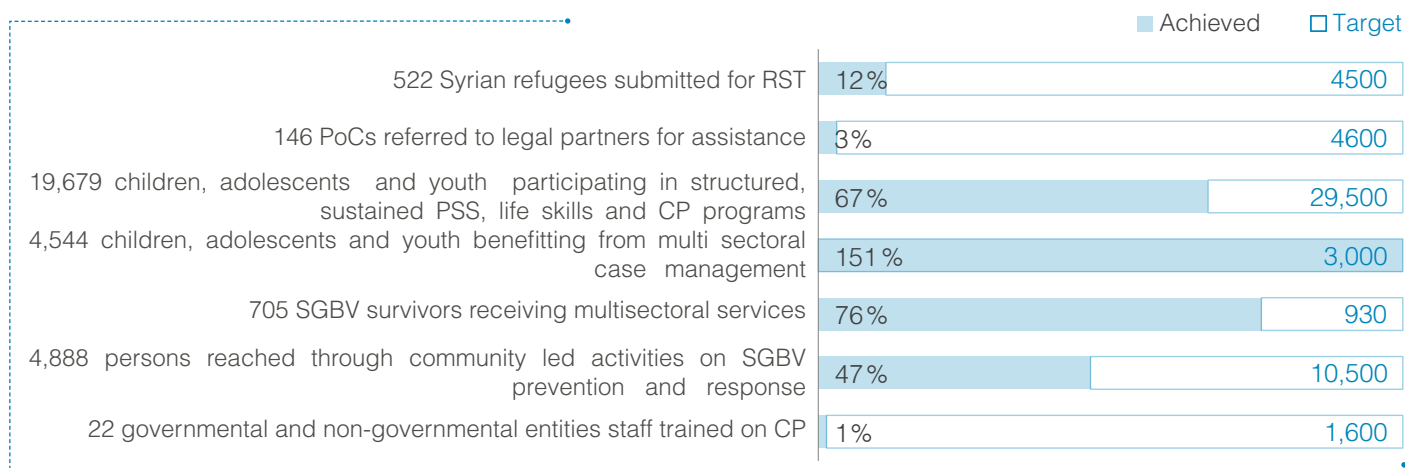
3RP partners also enhanced the technical capacities of 482 people and provided them with grants to start their own businesses. Training on employability skills, business management, and vocational skills was delivered to 959 people. A project with the National Council for Women (NCW) has been launched to facilitate access to vocational activities, livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and services for SGBV survivors from the Egyptian and refugee communities. Other area-based livelihood projects that target both refugees and Egyptians have been developed in coordination with concerned local public entities.

As one of the key priorities going forward, 3RP partners in Egypt will continue to support the preservation and strengthening of the asylum space in Egypt. Enhancing partnerships between agencies and with national actors will also continue to be a priority area, in particular in the fields of child protection, SGBV, education, and health. In the health sector, advocacy will continue for the inclusion of refugees into a new national insurance system. Furthermore, winterization and preparedness activities are planned for an estimated 27,000 families (87,000 individuals). 3RP partners are also gearing up to support the start of the school year (2017/18), including through the provision of education grants.

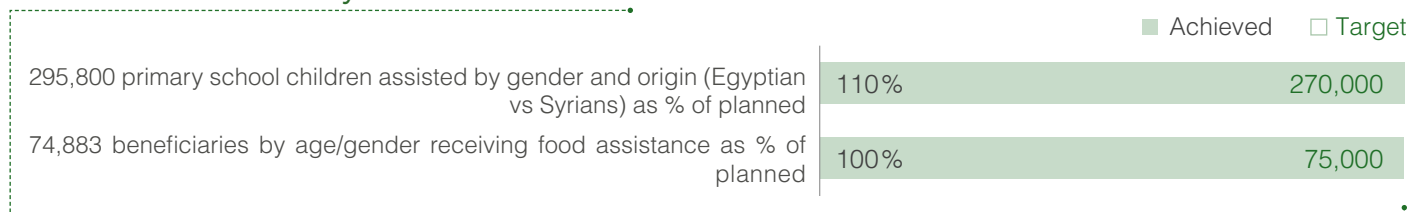
COUNTRY RESPONSE INDICATORS



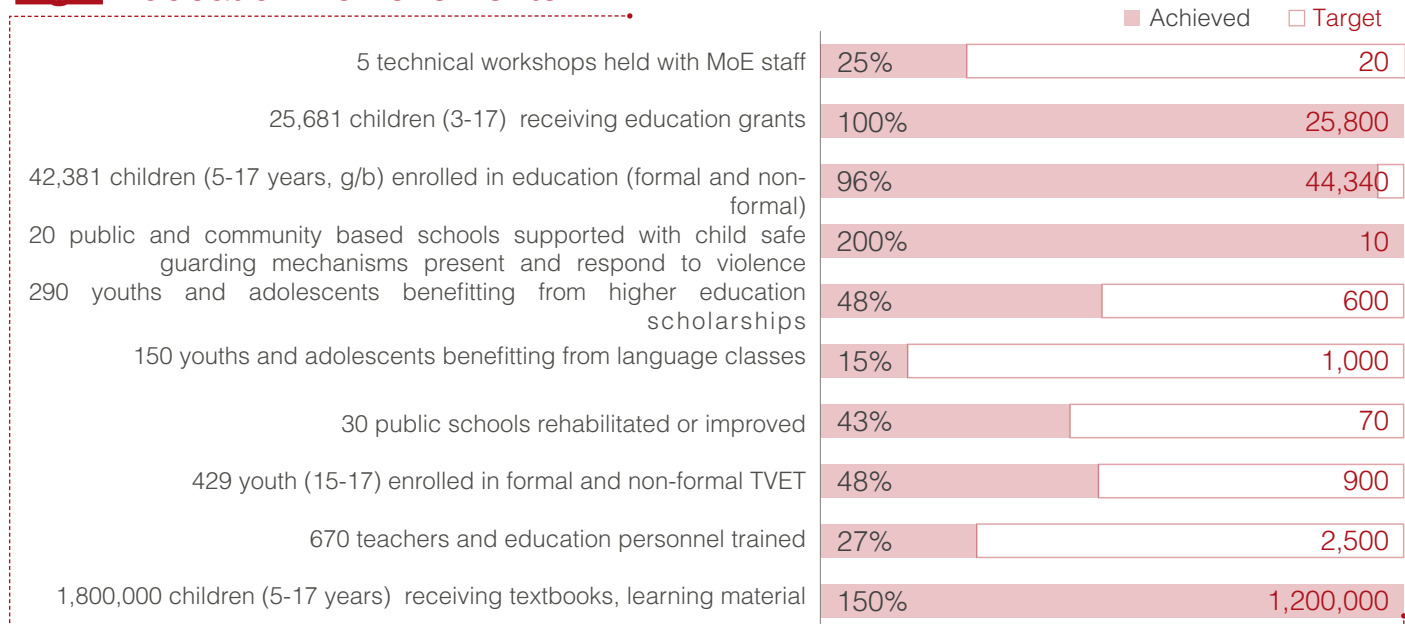
Protection Achievements



Food Security Achievements

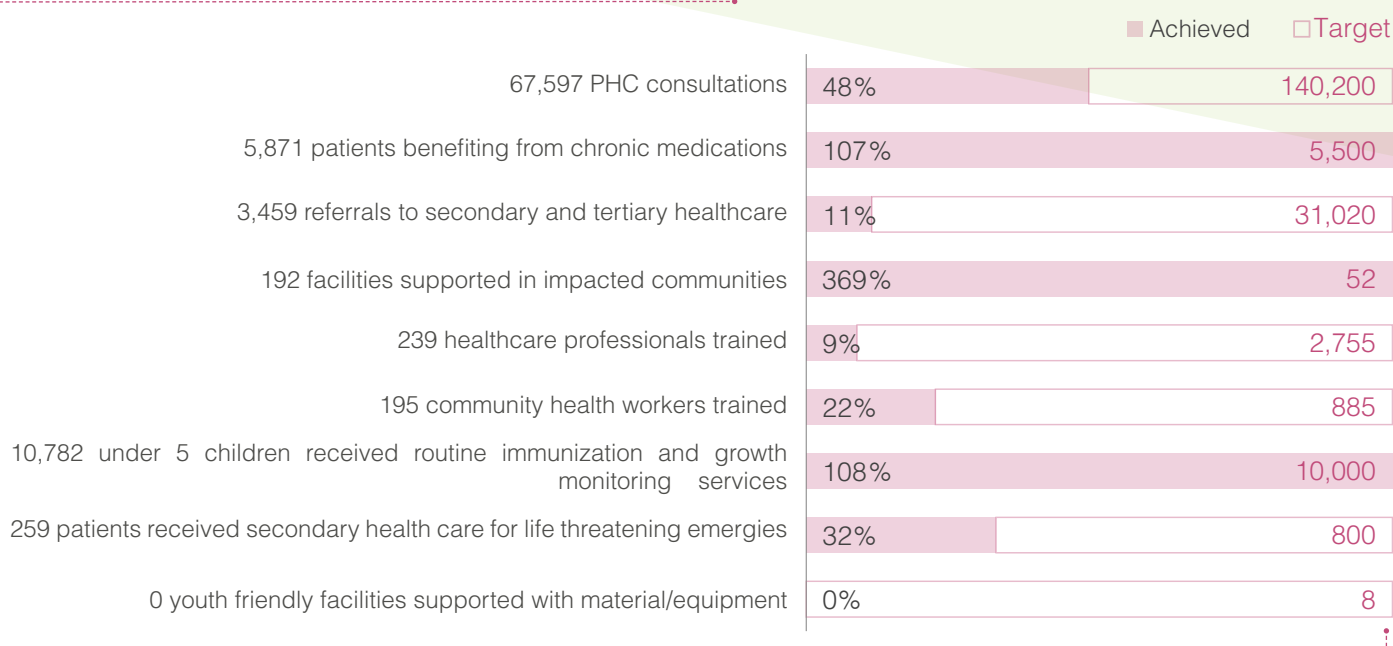


Education Achievements

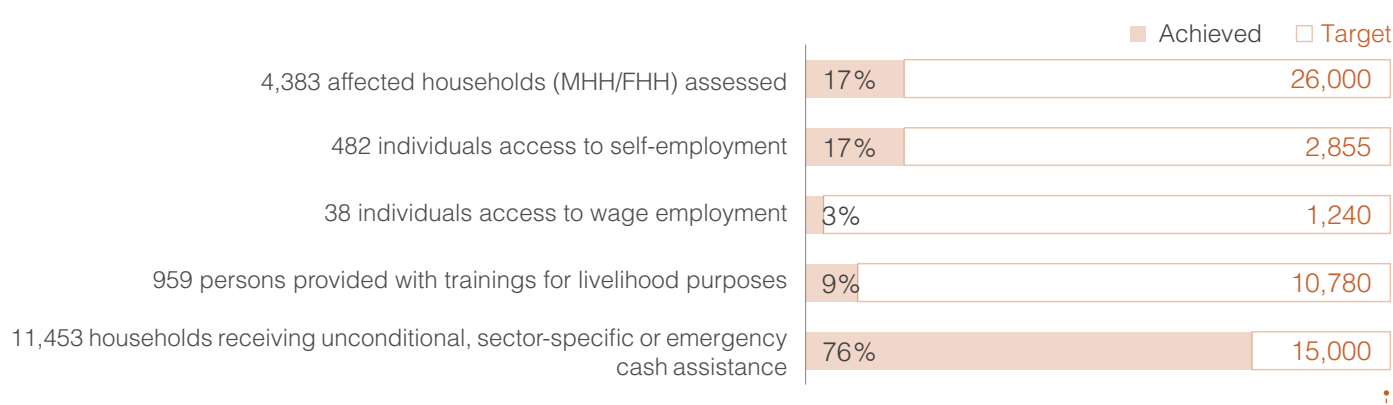




Health and Nutrition Achievements



Basic Needs & Livelihoods Achievements



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



**2017 Progress
Report**