

These dashboards reflect the humanitarian and resilience responses of more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Achievements are cumulative from the start of 2015, while targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.27 million refugees by end-2015.



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered



USD 4.3 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 2.67 billion received in 2015



Achievements as at 31 December 2015

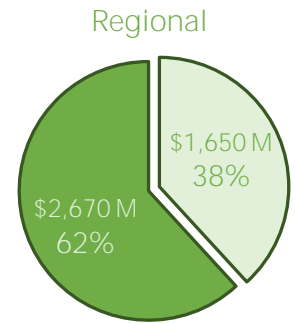
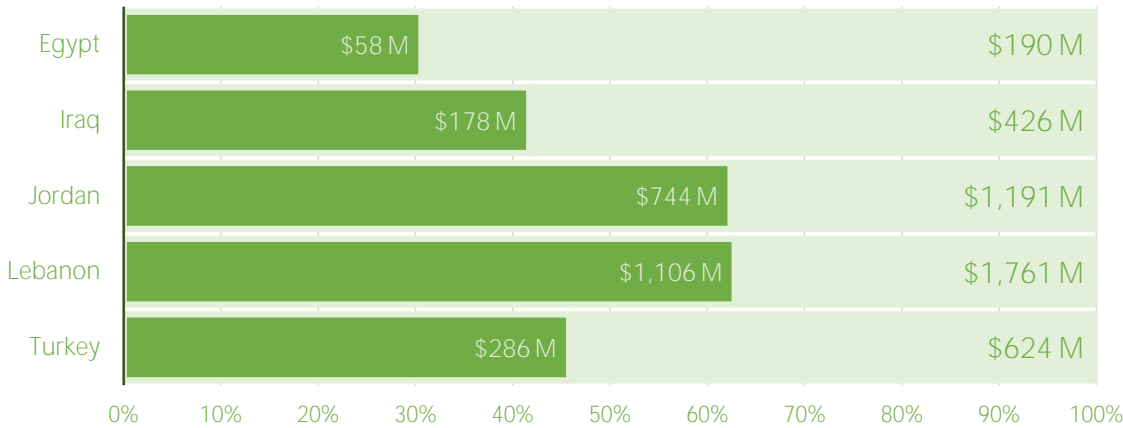
Planned response by end of 2015

Category	Description	Achievements as at 31 December 2015	Planned response by end of 2015
PROTECTION	1,815,897 Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	91%	1,997,746
	585,569 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes	73%	797,583
FOOD SECURITY	2,570,896 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)	109%	2,358,096
	57,898 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support	39%	149,389
EDUCATION	647,098 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	79%	815,548
	352 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated	73%	482
HEALTH & NUTRITION	3,338,682 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals	68%	4,898,208
	945 health facilities supported	49%	1,944
BASIC NEEDS	136,236 households received core relief items in-kind	56%	241,590
	108,331 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance	43%	251,721
SHELTER	87,232 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades	49%	177,061
	30,717 households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades	41%	75,755
WASH	2,739,173 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water	76%	3,613,920
	739,756 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	57%	1,289,181
SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS	20,154 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities	9%	214,669
	331 community support projects implemented	34%	979

Funding status is indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.



3RP OVERALL FUNDING STATUS

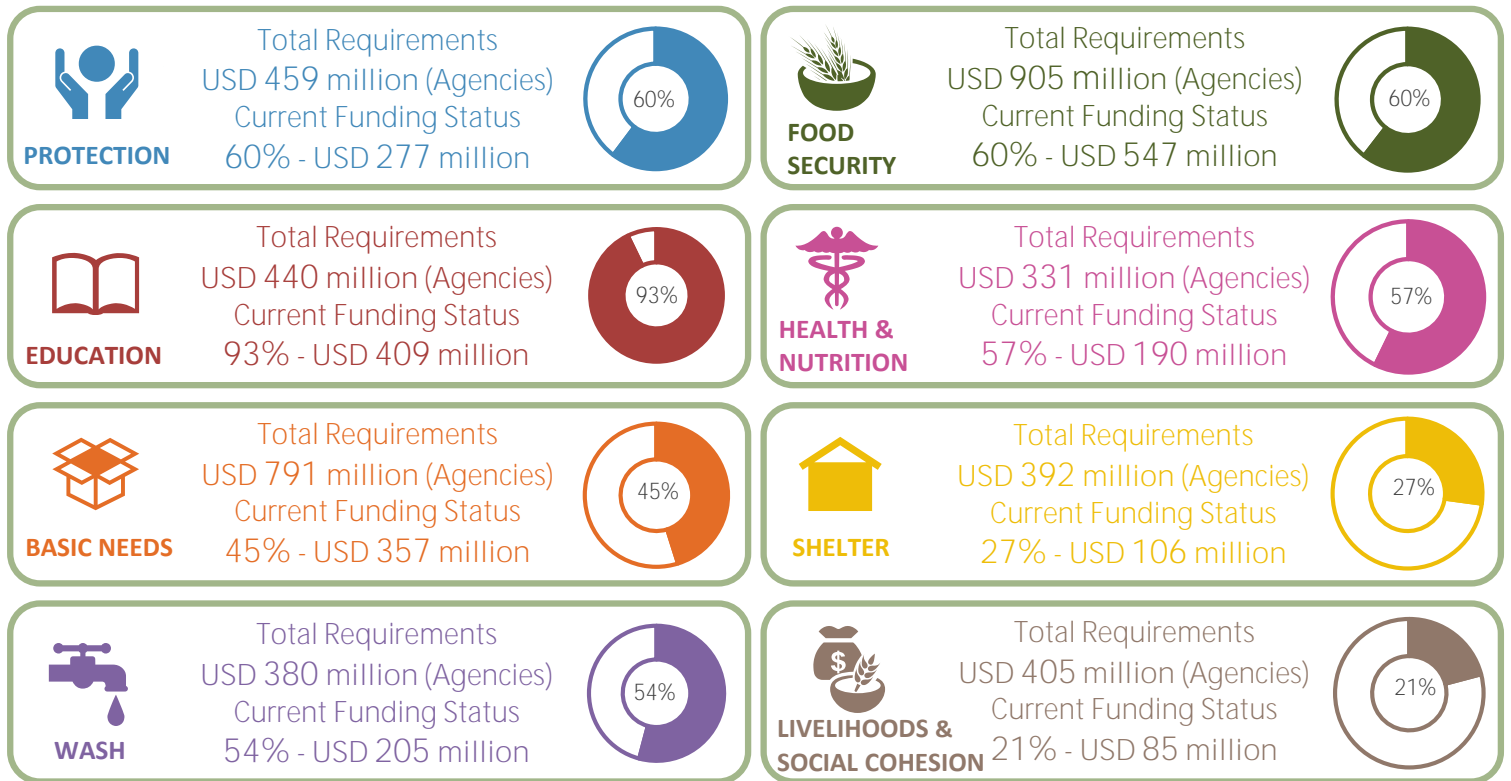


Total Appeal 4.3 billion

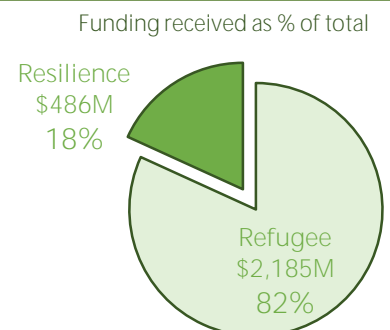
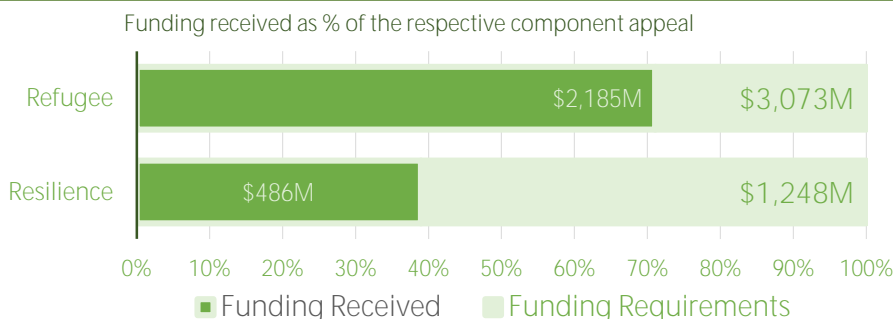
* All figures are in USD and all data was reported by Country Operations as at 31 of December 2015.
 * Funding status is indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.
 * Total Appeal includes \$128M to support regional operations.
 * Total funding received includes funds not yet allocated to a country nor sector.
 * Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking with different criteria and definitions.
 * Includes LCRP budget revision.

■ Funding Received
 ■ Funding Requirements

3RP SECTOR FUNDING STATUS



3RP COMPONENT FUNDING STATUS



Breakdown includes estimates where funds have not been reported against a specific component.



35,266 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission in 2015

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Across the region, a total of 35,266 Syrian individuals have now been submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission since January, exceeding the end-2015 target of 33,794.

As of the end of the month, over 1.8 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt have updated registration records, including biometric/iris scan enrolment (see story at right). In addition, the registration of camp and non-camp Syrian refugees in Turkey continues to take place under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior - Directorate General of Migration Management. By the end of December, 2,503,549 Syrians were biometrically registered in Turkey, representing an increase of 211,649 from November.

Throughout 2015, child protection and SGBV have consistently remained key components of the protection response. Over 585,000 girls and boys have now participated in structured and sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes and 173,657 women, girls, boys, and men who are survivors or at risk of SGBV received specialist support.

In Turkey this month, 1,068 Syrian families, including families with SGBV cases and children at risk, were provided with technical advice, counselling and assistance. In addition, over 5,640 Syrian children benefitted from the 25 Child Friendly Spaces in camps and host communities in December. This brings the total number of children benefitting from these activities to 49,551.

Advocacy, community mobilization and awareness campaigns also continued across the region. In Jordan, a regional conference on SGBV and child protection was held on 9 and 10 December under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah. Bringing together 100 government and non-government representatives from the region, the conference highlighted the importance of adopting a survivor-centred approach to strengthen national protection systems in refugee settings.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

While the conflict in Syria continues to cause loss of life, injury, destruction and displacement on a large scale, it is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum. Many of those arriving in host countries in the region are increasingly vulnerable and many have been displaced multiple times prior to arriving.

International solidarity and responsibility-sharing with host countries are therefore ever more important to preserve protection space for refugees and ensure protection from refoulement. Access to registration, verification, including through the use of biometrics, and the renewal of documentation remain critical. These tools facilitate outreach to communities and, along with community-based protection processes, ensure that refugees' need for information and engagement - especially for those living outside of camps - is met.

Refugee children, including the more than 142,000 Syrian children who have been born in exile since the conflict began, require specific assistance, as do survivors of violence, including SGBV, which has been a persistent feature of the conflict which affects women, girls, boys and men in different ways.



A young Syrian refugee from Raqqa plays in an informal settlement near Zahle in the Bekaa Valley. © UNHCR/Sam Tarling

Sector Response Summary:



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



Protection Sector Funding Status:



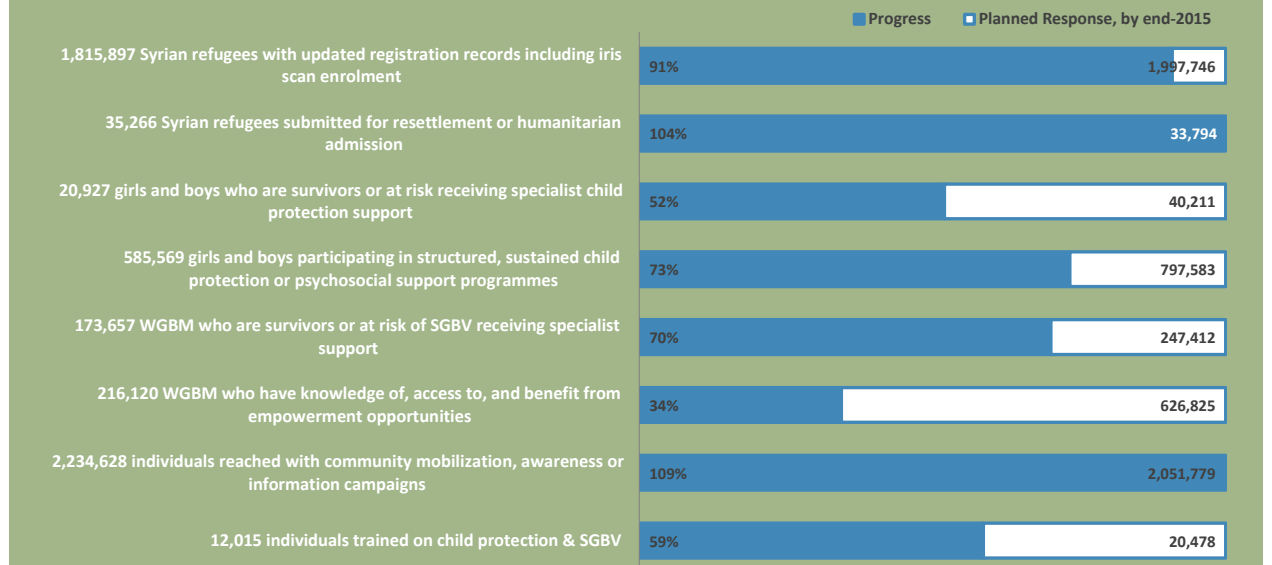
BIOMETRIC REGISTRATION ENHANCES REFUGEE PROTECTION

Registration of refugees and asylum-seekers is, first and foremost, a key protection tool. It protects refugees from the threat of forced removal from host countries, including from forced returns to countries of origin. It also helps ensure access to basic rights and family reunification, helps identify persons in need of special assistance, and provides information crucial to finding appropriate durable solutions. With the exception of Turkey, where the Government registers Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees, UNHCR receives and registers Syrians in the four main refugee-hosting countries - Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

During registration, applicants have their biometrics (iris scan) recorded by UNHCR. Biometric data not only enhances the integrity of UNHCR's registration system through improved identification, registration and documentation management, it also contributes to more accurate data and enables a better coordinated emergency response. Biometric data collection helps alleviate concerns regarding identity substitution or fraudulent family composition, it detects and deters individuals who may seek to register under multiple records for the purpose of obtaining extra benefits, and addresses the issue of identity theft. The implementation of biometric registration also helps UNHCR validate refugees' identity over time and upholds the integrity of the registration system.

Iris scans (and where applicable, fingerprints) captured at registration are verified on an ongoing basis through a biometric recognition process conducted by UNHCR. The data is verified every time there is a renewal of UNHCR-issued documents or an update to family composition records. Moreover, iris scans are verified during individual sessions with refugees (i.e. protection, community service interviews and counseling) and annually, as per standard operating procedures. The data is also used as a basis to provide assistance, particularly targeted cash-assistance. With the exception of very young children and persons with visual impairments, over 90 per cent of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees now have their biometrics captured in the region.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015



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Almost 2.6 million individuals received food assistance in 2015

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, the food security sector continues to provide support to Syrian refugees in eleven camps, with monthly transfers to beneficiaries amounting to USD 3 million. In December, 3RP partners reached approximately 264,448 beneficiaries, bringing the total number of persons receiving food assistance to 774,914 and exceeding the planned end-of-year target by 25 per cent.

In Lebanon this month, the Food Security sector partners reached around 700,000 Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese with food assistance. To expedite the identification of the most vulnerable households, 3RP partners also continue to work closely with the American University of Beirut to develop a desk-based targeting formula.

In Iraq, WFP reached a total of 50,548 beneficiaries with food vouchers in the nine camps in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The voucher transfer values in December were maintained at USD 19 per person for extremely food insecure families, and at USD 10 per person for moderately food insecure families. The transition from paper vouchers to SCOPE electronic vouchers in Darashakran and Kawergosk refugee camps is currently underway.

In December in Egypt, distributions and e-voucher uploads took place from 21 to 28 December in six governorates, with WFP reaching 59,970 Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria.

In Jordan, 3RP partners reached over 530,000 beneficiaries with food vouchers or other forms of food assistance. With the increase in refugee numbers at the border between Syria and Jordan, partners are providing ready to eat food to support refugees. Each ration covers a seven day period, and around 34,000 parcels have been resourced in December. This is enough for a two week response for 17,000 beneficiaries. 3RP partners continue to work closely together with the Government of Jordan to scale up the humanitarian response and to meet the needs of refugees.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of refugees from Syria rely on humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Without such support, refugee vulnerabilities would increase, particularly affecting groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, those with chronic illness, and persons with disabilities.

The threats to agriculture could also have long-term repercussions if unaddressed. The crisis is putting increasing pressure on scarce natural resources and the uncontrolled entry of diseased plants and animals from Syria could devastate the region's food chain. As conflict and displacements continue, the lack of funding for agriculture interventions would seriously undermine efforts to protect and restore food security, employment, economic growth, the natural resource base and social cohesion throughout the region.



WFP/Fareh Shisho

Sector Response Summary:



2,358,096 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
2,570,896 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



Food Security Sector Funding Status:



USD 905 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 547 million received in 2015



IMPACT OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES ON THE MARKET: EVIDENCE FROM LEBANON

After two years of voucher-based food assistance programming in Lebanon, WFP conducted a market assessment to explore how markets responded to the increased demand for food. The study looks at the impact of WFP's programme on the food supply chain, specifically focusing on the micro-level impact of food assistance on market supply chains and market performance.

Contrary to expectations, the study finds that the influx of refugees correlates with a proportional increase in food imports. Syrian refugees have boosted the demand for imported goods, and supply chain flexibility proved sufficient to meet this surge. The study also finds that the Lebanese food sector has managed to fulfil the additional demand of 1.2 million refugees mainly through imports. However, while the impact on consumer prices has so far been limited, the report warns that deflationary pressures could soon impact the country's overall ability to cope, particularly as the number of people living below the poverty line increases.

Other key findings indicate that there are large revenue differences between WFP contracted and non-contracted shops. Large shops and WFP-contracted shops are those mainly adjusting to the demand from Syrian refugees for specific products, including those imported from Syria. Market monitoring and analysis also found that the prices of staple commodities consumed by Syrian refugees vary significantly across the six governorates. For example, the average price of rice in January and February 2015 was nine per cent higher in Beirut and seven per cent higher in South Lebanon compared to the national average. This can have implications for the cost of the average monthly food basket, which ranges from USD 25.8 in North Lebanon to USD 29.7 in Beirut.

Based on these findings, the report recommends increasing the number of WFP-contracted shops in selected areas and engaging with more actors in the supply chain to improve food security gains for Syrian refugees. The full report can be downloaded at www.data.unhcr.org.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2015



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Regional reflections on 2015 education achievements, while looking ahead at the education priorities for 2016



Sector Response Summary:



1,268,194 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
903, 473 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



Education Sector Funding Status:



USD 440 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 409 million received in 2015



Turkey

NEW REPORT SHINES SPOTLIGHT ON REFUGEE EDUCATION CHALLENGES

A regional report titled 'Education of Syrian refugee children' by Rand Corporation released this month stresses the need to develop both short term and long-term approaches to providing education for children refugees.

The report reviews Syrian refugee education for children in the three neighbouring countries with the largest populations of refugees — Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan — and analyses four areas: access, management, society, and quality.

The report finds that access to education is the biggest obstacle: barriers to access include school space shortages, language and curriculum, transportation, parental documentation, child labour and early marriage, school fees, and safety.

Given that the Syrian civil war is ongoing, it will be many years until the Syrians can return home. Yet the refugee education response has mainly been addressed as a short-term effort, according to the report, and there has been little longer term planning to manage refugee education into the future.

The report finds that several societal challenges are related to education, including how Syrian refugee children are separated from or integrated with host country children in schools, certification of education to provide pathways to the labour market or further education, the need to improve livelihoods to reduce child labour or early marriage and enable education, and how schools and teachers manage the psychosocial needs of children. While these policy issues are politically charged, not addressing them poses risks to delicate societal balances over time.

Finally, the influx of many new children has led to problems with the quality of education, for both refugees and host country children. Quality concerns include crowded classrooms and placing children of different educational levels together. The additional students have meant that investments in quality improvements for host country education systems have been put on hold.

The report is available at http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR859.html

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In December, the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Jordan confirmed that 145,458 Syrian students had access to formal education in schools in camp and host community settings for the 2015/2016 academic year. For the first time, this data was compiled and analysed through the Education Management Information System (EMIS), which 3RP partners supported through the provision of laptops in the camp schools.

In Turkey, significant progress has been made in both increasing access to educational services and enhancing educational quality during 2015. The number of Syrian children enrolled in recognised education programmes at the start of the 2015/2016 school year had risen by 30 per cent compared to the same period in 2014. Additional educational places were created through the construction, renovation and refurbishment of schools, which formed a major focus of the Education Sector's response in 2015.

In Iraq, over 36,000 refugee children were enrolled in formal primary education by the end of the year, and over 6,000 were accessing non-formal education opportunities. A range of assistance was provide to schools and school children throughout the year, including the rehabilitation of facilities, provision of educational and learning materials, stationary, Quality Learning Environment assessment tools, kerosene lamps for the winter period, training sessions, cash for uniforms, and transportation assistance.

In Egypt, some 39,000 children are enrolled in formal primary education, and around 6,000 in non-formal education. The 'First Arab Regional Meeting on Education 2030' was held on 15-16 December in Egypt. Over 90 participants representing high level officials from 17 Arab member states, UN co-convenors, civil society organizations and private foundations attended the meeting. Concerns expressed included the negative impact of the Syrian crisis on the national education development gains achieved in past years in the region.

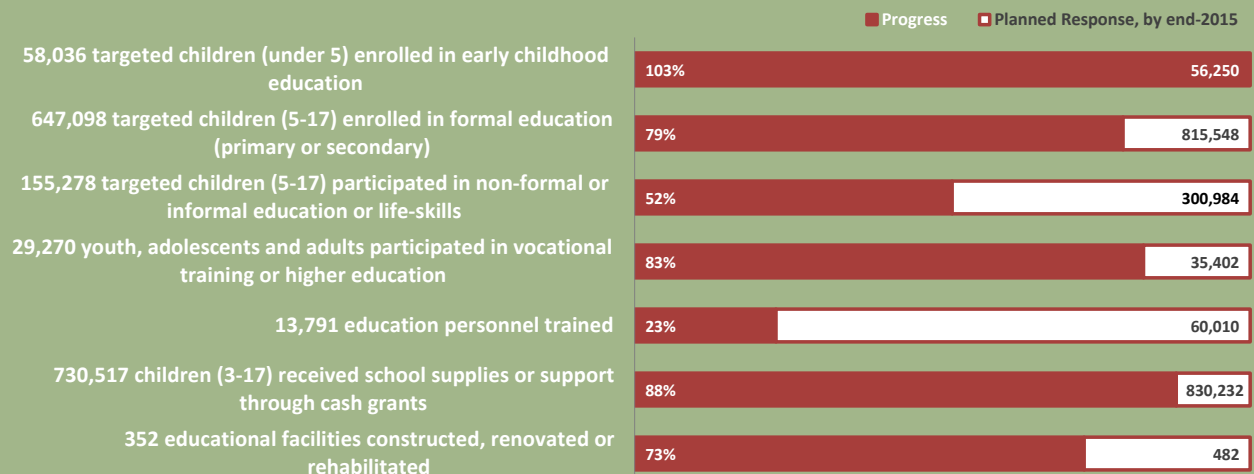
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

While education ministries in refugee hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their education systems, there is a profound strain on resources, leading to significant needs in terms of access and quality. Some 691,000 Syrian refugee children (50 per cent) are out of school as of September 2015.

There are a range of factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates, including policy and bureaucratic regulations, with many children required to take placement tests and provide documentation for school registration, which many families no longer have or are unable to obtain.

There are issues in the quality of education, including: new and different curricula; language of teaching; lack of appropriate infrastructure; teacher capacity; overcrowding; lack of certified education programmes; students with trauma and distress; and limited programmes to address lost years of schooling. Targeted education interventions are needed to address the risks of negative coping behaviours.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015



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Enhancing mental health care and psychosocial services remains a key priority in all 3RP countries

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

As the Syria crisis enters its sixth year and refugees brace for further uncertainties, there is an increased demand for mental health and psychosocial services. A comprehensive approach to mental health care at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and psychosocial services remains critical. Although the major challenge is the shortage of mental health specialists, a number of services are being implemented in the five countries by the 3RP partners.

In Lebanon and Jordan, mental health services are integrated in the primary health care level through the Mental Health Gap Action Programme which aims at providing persons who experience mental health, psychosocial or neurological disorders with appropriate and accessible immediate care. The 'Makani' spaces in Jordan continue to provide psychosocial support services under one roof for vulnerable children in communities across the country. As of December, 168,003 children (52 per cent girls) were provided with quality structured psychosocial support at the centres. A total of 12,419 children (11,955 in Makani) were newly registered for psychosocial support in the month of December alone. Three trainings focusing on profound stress, community-based child protection committees, and techniques for providing quality psychosocial support to affected population were conducted in Mafraq, Ghour al-Saifi, and Amman reaching 59 frontline workers.

In Iraq, during the month of December, a total of 1,301 people were provided with mental health care services at primary health care facilities (PHCs) in the refugee camps across the country.

In Turkey, two trainings were conducted on Mental Health Detection and Referral and Psychosocial Support for 35 field workers. A number of topics were discussed including mental disorders, case identification and referral in emergencies, stigma and human rights, and communication skills.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Increasing demand throughout the region is stretching national health systems and services, which provide significant health care to Syrian refugees. Insufficient personnel, medical supplies, and inadequate service delivery mean vulnerable populations are at increased risk of communicable diseases due to unfavourable environmental conditions and limited access to basic health services, such as child immunization.

Shortcomings in health systems also increase the risks of a wide range of health issues. The management of NCDs is a significant challenge. Nearly 30 per cent of refugees in Jordan suffer from NCDs such as hypertension or diabetes, and 78 per cent of households in Egypt have reported a family member suffering from a chronic disease. Access to adequate and appropriate reproductive health care is a continuing need. It is necessary to improve capacities for basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care at primary, secondary and tertiary health care locations.

The main nutrition concern among refugees is micronutrient deficiency such as iron deficiency. Global acute malnutrition rates are at acceptable levels, below five per cent among refugees.

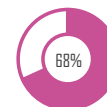


Laboratory technician taking blood sample from a child at the primary health care centre in Gawilan camp, December 2015/Iraq

Sector Response Summary:



4,910,255 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
3,347,944 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



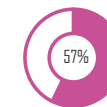
4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



Health Sector Funding Status:



USD 331 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 190 million received in 2015



PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE NEONATAL CARE SERVICES REMAIN ESSENTIAL

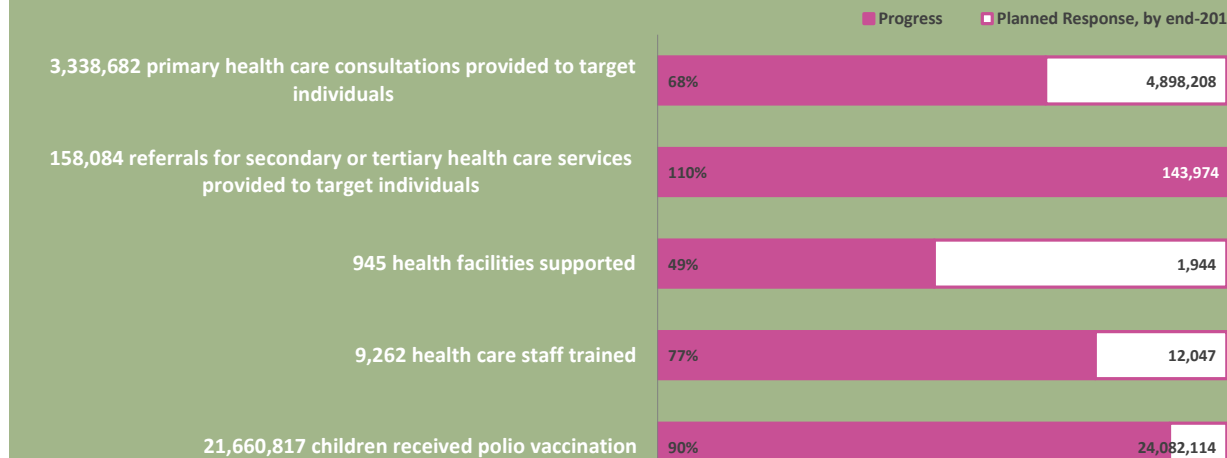
3RP partners continue to implement a number of activities strengthening newborn health programmes across the region. Below are some examples from Lebanon and Jordan.

In December, partners supported the establishment of a neonatal intensive care unit at the Zahle Governmental Hospital in Lebanon. A large provision of medical equipment and a water laboratory was also handed over to the Rashaya El Wadi Governmental Hospital in the Bekaa which includes cribs, fetal monitors, ultrasound machines, incubators, infant resuscitators and other emergency obstetric and neo-natal care supplies. It also includes vaccines, a solar fridge to maintain the cold chain for vaccines, medications for chronic and acute diseases, and a water laboratory to test the quality of the local water supply.

The Ministry of Public Health in Lebanon launched the child health record and child health recommendations booklet in December. The child health record will allow the physician to record updates on the child's health, illnesses, injuries, growth and development and the recommendations booklet contains valuable health information on children. It will be distributed to all hospitals, medical centres and midwives across Lebanon.

In Jordan, six national guidelines and protocols on newborn care services at all health facilities in Jordan were reviewed in December and are now ready for discussion by experts. They will then be endorsed by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The national neonatal death audit system underwent systematic reviews and reporting outlines for neonatal deaths were finalized for review. In Zaatari and Azraq camps, 333 newborn kits (172 for female newborns and 161 for male newborns) and 330 mother kits (36 of the mothers receiving the kits were under 18 years old) were provided.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015



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Over 515,000 households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance across

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The distribution of winter assistance continued across the region throughout the month of December. Partners in Turkey distributed winterization materials in addition to the regular non-winter NFIs. In total, over 295,000 individuals in Turkey were reached with winter supplies, including high-thermal blankets, anoraks, radiators and winter clothing. Cash-voucher assistance to vulnerable Syrians has also been expanded to support the winterization needs of urban refugees. A total of 12,000 families are expected to be assisted with one-off winterization cash-voucher support by January 2016, after the ongoing needs assessment is completed.

In Lebanon, 257,250 vulnerable households were prioritized to receive assistance through the Inter-agency Winter Support Plan. By the end of December 2015, over 150,000 households received different cash for winter packages depending on their area of residence. An additional 40,000 households received in kind items such as clothing kits, stoves, blankets and fuel vouchers. A total of 35,966 households received multi-purpose cash assistance by December, an increase from 23,700 in October.

In Jordan, over 57,500 male-headed households and over 40,400 female-headed households received seasonal assistance by the end of December 2015. An estimated total of USD 103,519,545 has also been distributed in cash and voucher assistance, representing 94 per cent of the target for 2015.

In Iraq, winterization distributions continued in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. Particular attention has been paid to the non-camp population, which was provided with winter items and cash for kerosene. Cash was provided in bank checks, covering two months consumption.

A total of 31,291 vulnerable Syrian refugees were assisted in Egypt through the provision of monthly cash grants, and more than USD 9.7 million was injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2015.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of the new refugee arrivals to neighbouring countries in 2015 arrive with few personal possessions and in need of domestic items to meet their needs, including blankets, water jerry cans and kitchen sets. The 3RP partners provide a response for basic needs which is predominantly humanitarian, with packages of basic domestic items for new arrivals, and replacement items for refugees who are accommodated in camps for long periods of time.

For the most vulnerable families, agencies have adopted unconditional, multi-purpose cash assistance programmes through the region, allowing beneficiaries to spend the assistance on goods and services they feel they need most, giving them the dignity of choice while positively impacting on local economies.

Weather in the Middle East includes low winter temperatures, near or below freezing (especially at higher elevations), and heat during the summer often reaching in excess of 40 degrees Celsius. These extremes require warm clothes, energy for heating, and reinforced shelters during the winter, while in summer refugees need basic materials to create shade and protection from disease vectors, especially for children and the elderly.



A Syrian refugee living in Suruç, Şanlıurfa is receiving winterization assistance delivered by UNHCR, including thermal blankets and winter clothing. Photo: © UNHCR / E. Gürel

Sector Response Summary:



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



Basic Needs Sector Funding Status:



JOINT PROGRAMME HELPS SYRIAN CHILDREN WEATHER HARSH WINTER IN JORDAN

As the harsh cold winter approached Jordan late in 2015, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Food Programme (WFP) launched a winter cash assistance programme that will allow vulnerable Syrian families in Za’atari and Azraq camps to buy warm winter clothing for all their children.

This is the second year that UNICEF and WFP partner to provide support to vulnerable Syrian children during the winter.

The one-time cash grant from UNICEF will provide 20 Jordanian Dinars each to a total of 51,851 children under the age of 18 in Za’atari and Azraq camps.

This assistance will be delivered through electronic food vouchers (e-cards) provided by WFP to Syrian families to buy food every month.

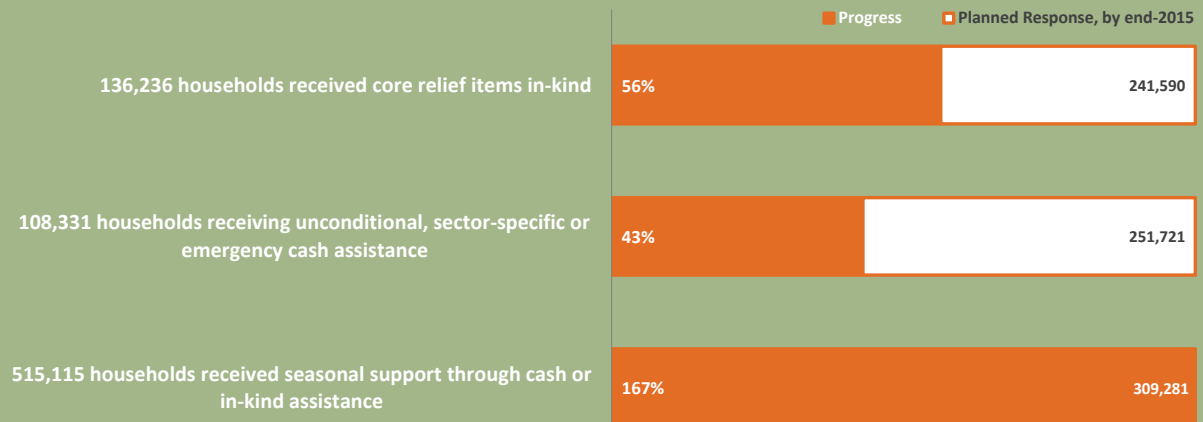
The money can be used to buy winter clothes, such as boots, gloves, trousers, coats and scarves at WFP-contracted supermarkets in the camps until mid-January 2016.

Families in the camps are being informed through SMS, posters, flyers and awareness sessions with camp community leaders that the UNICEF cash assistance is for the winter needs of their children.

UNICEF is reaching over 150,000 vulnerable children this winter in camps and host communities in Jordan with cash assistance and in-kind winter clothing in partnership with UNHCR, WFP and NGO partners.

Through its e-card programme, WFP provides monthly food assistance to 523,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees in camps and communities in Jordan.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015



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Almost 120,000 households were reached with shelter assistance across the region during 2015

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of the ten refugee camps is 19,120 shelter units. Of these, 16,003 (83 per cent) were improved (provided with a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine, and shower) of which 14,540 are occupied. Around 69,000 refugees are now benefiting from improved shelters in the camps. A total of 2,046 new shelter units have been constructed during 2015.

In Jordan, to ensure camp site planning standards are met and service roads are accessible for service delivery there is a relocation project in Zaatari. In addition to assisting refugees to organize their household plot layout to maximize the usage of space and improve their living condition, 362 households were relocated through December, raising the total number of relocated households to 2,824 up to date. Under the Address System Project, 1,766 Plots have been allocated address numbers serving 9,473 refugees.

In Lebanon, shelter sector agencies reported much higher numbers of completions in December than during previous months. Therefore, the achievements in 2015 versus the remaining gaps to reach the targeted figures evened out in some of the main shelter activities. Overall in Lebanon, the Shelter Sector was 45 per cent funded and achieved 50 per cent of its indicator achievement targets for 2015.

Within the informal settlements (IS) in Lebanon large amounts of material were distributed during November and December so makeshift shelters could better resist eventual harsh weather conditions during winter. Thanks to a generous funding of this activity, all needs in this regard could be covered. There are 1,942 informal settlements with at least four shelters in Lebanon, and the IS are home to around 16 per cent of refugee households in the country.

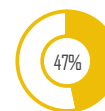


Amman. WFP/Shada Moghraby

Sector Response Summary:



1,264,080 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
589,745 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



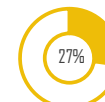
4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



Shelter Sector Funding Status:



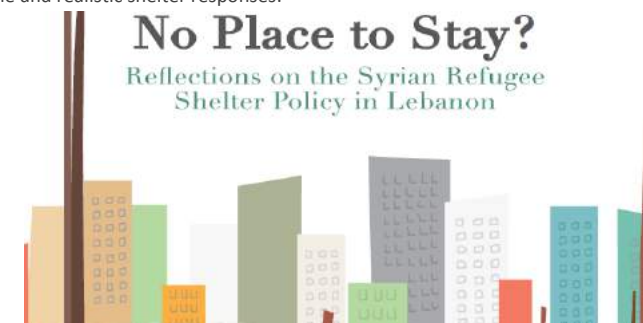
USD 392 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 106 million received in 2015



NO PLACE TO STAY? REFLECTIONS ON THE SYRIAN REFUGEE SHELTER POLICY IN LEBANON

In Lebanon, the question of hosting and ensuring protection for Syrian refugees in light of the government stance against the erection of camps has created many deliberations concerning different proposed and implemented shelter options and solutions. UN-Habitat, in partnership with the American University of Beirut's (AUB) Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI), initiated a research study to address solutions for hosting and ensuring protection for refugees specifically on the subject of erecting camps to address the Syrian crisis. The study looked at the issue given the context of complex historic, political, socio-economic and governance conditions that are specific to Lebanon. The results of this research study are published in this report.

The report aims to provide concerned actors (governmental institutions, IOs, local authorities and NGOs) with some tools to make informed decisions and enact effective policies that apply in Lebanon. Furthermore, this report contributes to the academic literature pertaining to the case of establishing camps for Syrian refugees in Lebanon and response to the need for research and analysis on the subject. More importantly, and based on the evidence collected from extensive fieldwork, interviews and focus group discussions conducted for this study, the report provides recommendations for viable and realistic shelter responses.



For the full report visit <http://www.syrialearning.org/>

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The 3RP's overall strategy for the Shelter Sector is to improve private dwellings and local neighbourhood facilities to help build the resilience of refugee hosting communities, while also maintaining and promoting a healthy living environment and investing in more sustainable infrastructure in camps.

For those people living outside camps, an increasing number are now living in sub-standard shelters, including nearly 300,000 refugees in 1,800 informal settlements in Lebanon and Jordan. Overall, it is estimated that more than half of all refugees live in sub-standard shelters, with challenges related to tenure, privacy, over-crowding, and risks of sexual exploitation. The shortage of shelter solutions is driving up rents and family indebtedness. These pressures especially affect lower income housing areas, as well as host communities and the wider housing market.

The 3RP emphasizes the need to improve living conditions and promote a healthy environment for all residents, as well as protecting the sustainability of camps through investments in camp infrastructure.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2015

87,232 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



30,717 households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 December 2015. Funding status is indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.



In 2015 over 2.7 million Syrian refugees have benefitted from improved access to safe water

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In the refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq, 3RP WASH partners continued to carry out considerable work to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

In the month of December in Zaatari camp in Jordan, for the first time in the history of the camp, no water supply was required from external sources as the water from the three boreholes in the camp was sufficient for the entire camp (supplying 3.22 million litres per day). Construction of the pond for the collection of non-supply water has been completed and is in use, reducing the amount of water required for the camp (the water from the borehole flushing is now being recycled as cleaning water for sanitation facilities, leading to a reduction in the water required). Water quality monitoring continued with a focus on water storage tanks in public areas and institutions. An assessment was carried out in the camp which included questions relating to the access of households to WASH facilities and services. The data will be used to improve the design and modelling of the water network.

In Iraq, in Dahuk Governorate, water network rehabilitation has been completed for some sectors of Domiz 1 camp, greatly reducing the need for water trucking in the camp and improving the reliability of water provision to refugees. Construction of open channels for grey and surface water drainage in eight sectors of the camp has also been completed. In Erbil Governorate, construction of sanitation works for 1,302 new shelter plots in Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps has been completed. WASH partners focussed on improving other services in camps across Iraq including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing water, sanitation and hygiene services in host countries. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand for water.

Region-wide, the majority of refugees are living in local communities, and public WASH services are under stress. Authorities require support to improve and run public water, sewage, wastewater treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal systems. National WASH systems required investment even before the influx of refugees.

As of late 2015, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon the Ministry of Energy and Water estimates that Syrian refugees have contributed to an increase of 28 per cent in water demand and waste water generation, as well as an increase in solid waste, placing a major burden on municipal budgets.



Construction of a WASH block in Qushtapa camp in Erbil Governorate. UNICEF/December 2015

Sector Response Summary:



3,613,920 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
2,739,173 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



WASH Sector Funding Status:



USD 379 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 205 million received in 2015



PRIVATE TOILETS IN ZAATARI CAMP IN JORDAN TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE

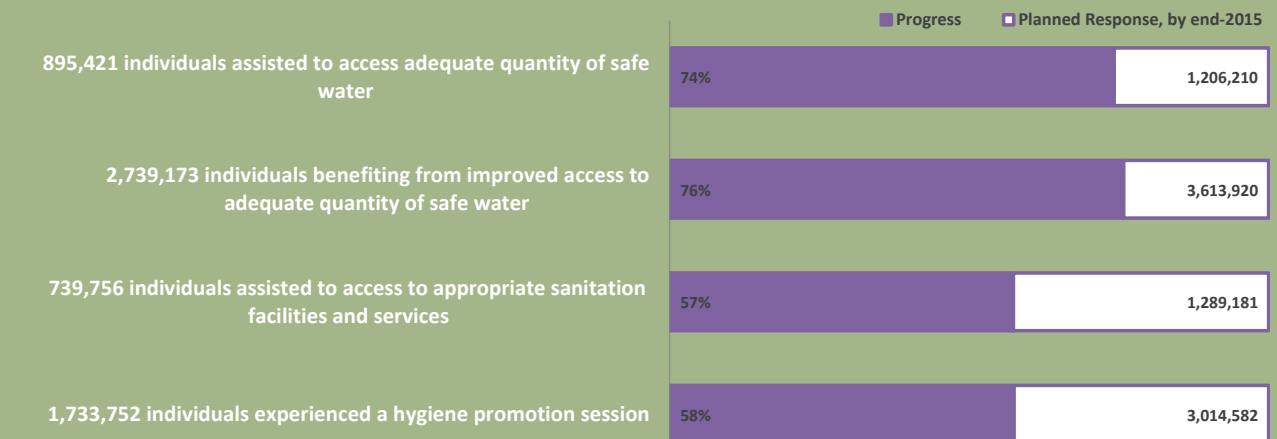
In December, the first private toilets connected to the waste water network in Zaatari camp in Jordan were installed, marking an important step forward in the infrastructural development of the camp and symbolising the long-term investment in upgrading water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for its residents.

The installation of the toilets is being carried out together with the installation of the new waste water network in the camp, which should be completed by early 2016. It will connect all households to a piped sewer network that deposits wastewater into septic tanks.

WASH partners will carry out door-to-door sessions in households located in the districts where the waste water network is being installed. This will allow partners to map out which households have toilets and which do not and based on the findings, the future beneficiaries of private toilets will be selected. Households without toilets undergo a comprehensive assessment to determine which should be prioritised, and ranking is determined based on vulnerability. Priority is given to female-headed households with persons with disabilities (PWDs), followed by male-headed households with PWDs and female-headed households without support.

With the completion of the waste water network and the installation of toilets, the majority of public water, sanitation, and hygiene blocks will be phased out. The establishment of a piped sewage system will eliminate the occurrence of household waste being deposited into pits, which is presently a common occurrence as many households have constructed their own private toilets which are not connected to any sewage network. As a result, the quality of life will improve and the risk of communicable diseases will reduce.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015



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Over 42,000 people were assisted by 3RP partners to access wage employment or training services during 2015

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Egypt, a range of tools have been developed for aspiring and existing entrepreneurs through the Community-Based Enterprise Development (C-BED) programme which uses 'learning without a trainer' methodology that is applied through action-based group learning. In two-day workshops, entrepreneurs were able to help each other understand formal business concepts, such as costing or marketing, and develop stronger skills for business improvement. An Introduction and Demonstration Training on C-BED was implemented in Alexandria in December with a range of 3RP livelihood actors which was followed by a demonstration training with groups of refugees. Positive feedback was received with suggestions on how to best adapt the tool to the context in Egypt, and the training will be tested with urban refugees. C-BED will be included as part of the business training for the self-employment track in 2016.

In Turkey, almost 840 beneficiaries were trained in life and vocational skills in Sanliurfa and Hatay, while equipment for Public Education Centres was purchased as is being distributed for graphic design and textile training programmes in a range of locations. Protocols were signed in December with stakeholders including the South-eastern Anatolia Development Project - which is a significant milestone towards the beginning of a vocational training programme in 2016. Tenders were also launched for equipment to operationalize the vocational training centres.

In Lebanon a community support project engaged 240 previously unemployed Syrian refugees and Lebanese youth in repair, rehabilitation and clean-up of roads benefitting eight municipalities in Akkar.

In Jordan, a two-day festival was held in the northern city of Ramtha to promote home-based businesses for both Syrian and Jordanian families, part of a wider effort to enhance employment opportunities in communities straining to cope with large numbers of refugees.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

A critical dimension of building resilience is to expand livelihoods and employment opportunities for vulnerable men, women and, especially youth, in compliance with national laws and regulations. In all five countries, livelihoods support under the 3RP is a key way to slow and reverse depletion of individual, family and community assets. To ensure access to sustainable employment, it is vital to equip refugees and vulnerable local populations with the skills that the markets demand. Livelihoods initiatives give refugees the means to cope with hardship, to increase their skills and abilities, and to prosper, as well as improving their prospects in a future return to Syria. In turn, the skills of refugees can help to grow and diversify local economies.

Social cohesion interventions in the region include the development of conflict mitigation mechanisms, with stakeholders helping to conduct participatory conflict analysis to identify sources of tension, along with training on conflict resolution skills such as negotiation, problem solving and mediation.



UNDP Lebanon

Sector Response Summary:



292,565 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
42,137 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



Livelihoods & Social Cohesion Sector Funding Status:



USD 405 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 85 million received in 2015



BETTER UNDERSTANDING THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR SYRIANS IN TURKEY

During December, ILO held a "Labour Market Impact of Syrians in Turkey and their Employability" event which discussed four field surveys that were part of a comprehensive strategy for Syrians under Temporary Protection in Turkey. This will improve knowledge and produce reliable data on the impact of Syrian refugees on the Turkish labour market and will contribute to development of a comprehensive national policy.

Research entitled "Employers' Outlook to the Employment of Syrians in Şanlıurfa" was completed with Harran University and Karacadağ Development Agency. The focus was the demand side of the labour market and will present the status of Turkish employers, their labour market expectations, and attitudes of Turkish employers towards Syrian participation in the labour force.

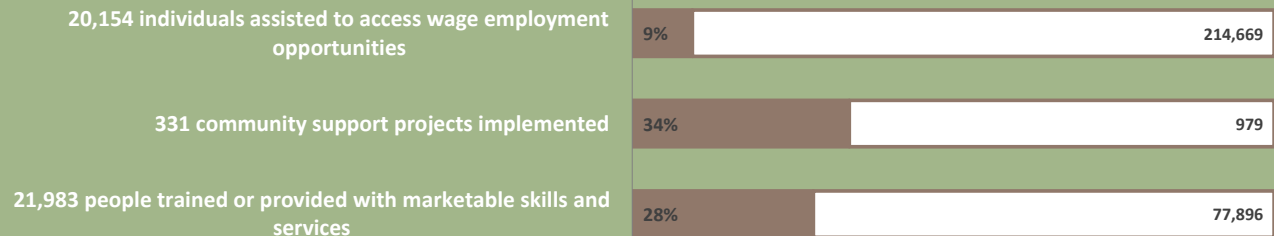
A situation analysis of Syrian street children in Ankara was undertaken with Hacettepe University, a Children's Rights Research and Application Centre, and in association with Ankara Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies. This will identify demographic, socioeconomic status, working and living conditions of children working in the streets of Çankaya, Altındağ and Yenimahalle districts.

An analysis of institutional capacity needs assessment for central and local level institutions was completed. A pilot model is being developed to define priorities in vocational, technical and skills training at Gaziantep Nizip Temporary Sheltering Centre by conducting local level supply and demand assessments.

In collaboration with Directorate of National Education in Sultangazi district in Istanbul, ILO continues to support access to education for 300 Syrian refugee children. This helps reduce risks of child labour.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2015

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2015



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.27 million refugees by end-2015. All data on this Dashboard is current as of 31 December 2015. Funding status is indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.