

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 2016, while targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.69 million refugees by end-2016..



**4,687,000** Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016  
**4,745,400** currently registered



**USD 4.55 billion** required in 2016 (Agencies)  
**USD 93 million** received in 2016



Achievements as of 29 February 2016

Planned response by end of 2016



## PROTECTION

89% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment

89% **100%**

135,274 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

21% **643,835**



## FOOD SECURITY

1,745,797 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)

77% **2,279,975**

1,229 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

1% **123,247**



## EDUCATION

499,564 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

83% **599,760**

43 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

7% **625**



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

382,592 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals

9% **4,206,668**

86 health facilities supported

24% **363**



## BASIC NEEDS

102,121 HHs received core relief items in-kind

21% **485,648**

86,949 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

24% **362,860**



## SHELTER

17,556 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

6% **303,083**

1,130 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

6% **18,125**



## WASH

328,976 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water

14% **2,405,965**

359,579 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

11% **3,199,384**



## SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

854 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

0.30% **282,414**

32 community support projects implemented

0.62% **5,178**



**89% of the targeted Syrian refugees have an updated registration record with iris scan enrolment**



Newly arrived refugees in Tyre, Lebanon. Andrew McConnell/UNHCR

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, 3RP partners provided protection trainings focused on international refugee law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention, international protection framework in Turkey, the temporary protection regime for Syrians, access to territory, identification of referral mechanisms for persons with special needs.

In Lebanon, Protection partners have jointly analyzed information on residency renewal and on the impact of lack of valid residency permits has on protection of persons of concern. In order to empower communities to address Child Protection issues, a programmatic shift was implemented focused on strengthening community-based Child Protection mechanisms, engaging communities in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers. To improve timely and appropriate support for women and girls at risk and in particular SGBV survivors, the sector has conducted an assessment of capacity building needs among 12 organizations.

In Jordan, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Working Group has finalized the 4Ws mapping exercise that was held between November 2015 and January 2016. The exercise's goals were to enhance coordination, collaboration, referral systems and accountability for all involved agencies, identify the gaps in service provision and improve transparency. The exercise covered an input of 46 Organizations using multiple data collection means, final report will be released next month.

In Iraq, some 155 persons (agency staff, local government staff, local NGO, community members) were trained in Child Protection approaches by 3RP partners. Among the trainees were 49 Case Management Workers.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrians fleeing violence must have access to safety and it is imperative that countries provide the sanctuary promised in international law.

Children represent half of the 4.8 million Syrian refugees in the region, of which 8 per cent need specialized care, some 10,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and over 52 per cent of those who are school-aged do not attend school. The main child protection risks include: child labour, early marriages, family separation, birth registration and violence in homes. The NLG initiative within the 3RP prioritizes protection as a key pillar and investments are needed in psychosocial support and prevention and response to child labour and early marriage.

Increasing access to civil status documentation is also a key element of the protection response. Partnerships with civil society and host governments seek to improve access to marriage registration, a measure which increases the women's protection. Partnerships with hospitals are needed to ensure that pregnant refugee women can deliver in safety and obtain a medical birth notification needed to register new births. Additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, including humanitarian visas, academic scholarships, and labour mobility schemes, are also needed.

### EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP APPROACH RESULTS IN SUCCESSFUL RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME TO CANADA

In November 2015, Canada confirmed that it would admit 25,000 Syrian refugees from the region through UNHCR referrals and other Government-assisted admission programme (private sponsorship) by February 2016.

UNHCR operations in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt carried out the identification and screening of over 12,000 Syrian refugees suitable for this programme within the first six weeks. By the time programme ended in February 2016, a total of around 23,800 Syrian refugees were submitted to Canada. Identification of the suitable refugees was based on socio-economic vulnerability and protection needs.

The spirit of partnership and effective coordination between Canada, UNHCR and IOM and effective resource mobilization throughout the programme were the main factors contributed to the programme's success.

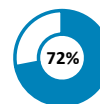
In order to respond to this challenging request efficiently, UNHCR has adopted innovative approaches (e.g. use of SMS, and large scale data transfer) and new methodologies in conducting resettlement.

As a result of the innovative approaches and effective partnerships under this programme, thousands of refugees were successfully resettled to Canada within a very short space of time and approved refugees were granted permanent residency status in Canada, therefore leading to a durable solution.

#### Sector Response Summary:



**6,435,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**4,632,070 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016 \*

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
89% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	89%	100%
14,080 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	25%	56,800
5,267 girls and boys receiving specialist child protection support	10%	50,292
79,055 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	12%	643,963
19,660 WGBM who are survivors or at risk of SGBV receiving multi-sectoral services		1,014,788
19,821 WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities	0.44%	1,014,827
95,002 individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	2%	4,635,865
1,846 individuals trained on child protection & SGBV	6%	31,617

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\* Progress data not yet received for Egypt in February 2016.

## More than 1.7 million individuals receiving food assistance

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, WFP in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent provided support to 156,345 individuals in eleven camps, while off-camp, WFP and Food Security partners reached 140,622 individuals. The Food Security Working Group also agreed to implement ActivityInfo to overcome gaps and overlaps in the Food Security Response. In addition to the scale-up of the largest off-camp programme, which targets 100,000 individuals in March, another FS partner aims to reach 9,120 individuals in Adana and to increase its caseloads in Şanlıurfa, in the coming months.

In Lebanon, 684,615 persons were reached with food assistance through various modalities. The beneficiaries assisted include 590,520 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99 per cent) and vouchers. During this month's coordination meeting, it was agreed to establish two new sub-working groups within the Food Security sector: micro-gardening and community kitchens.

In Jordan, almost 539,000 individuals received food assistance in February. A successful pilot also began this month, and the iris-scan payment system is now being used in King Abdullah Park refugee camp.

In Iraq, over 46,600 Syrian refugees received much-needed assistance throughout February 2016. In the nine refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), most eligible refugees received food vouchers. Pilot distributions of unrestricted cash through the use of electronic SCOPE cards also started this month. The pilot distributions began in Dohuk Governorate, reaching approximately 800 Syrian refugees.

In Egypt, this month's distributions took place from 24 February to 2 March in six governorates, targeting 62,679 beneficiaries.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of Syrian refugees in the five countries in the region rely on critical humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Even with the support provided, evidence from assessments and monitoring reveals a startling deterioration in refugees' food security throughout 2015.

In Jordan, 14 per cent of refugees were food secure compared to 53 per cent in 2015. In Lebanon, moderate food insecurity has doubled since last year, affecting one quarter of refugee households, while the percentage of food secure households has decreased sharply from 25 per cent to 11 per cent.

In Turkey, evidence from a vulnerability assessment found that 16 per cent of refugees not living in Government camps had school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (40 per cent), other strategies included spend savings (20 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (28 per cent). In Egypt, monitoring indicated that 37 per cent of respondents in mid-2015 had already exhausted all their savings.



A Syrian family supported by WFP and Turkish Red Crescent's e-food card programme having a meal in Harran camp, Turkey.

### WFP RESTORES FULL RATIONS TO SYRIAN REFUGEES THANKS TO UNPRECEDENTED DONOR SUPPORT

WFP announced that new funding, pledged during the "Supporting Syria and the Region Conference" in London in February will allow WFP to fully reinstate its food assistance to Syrians in the region.

The funds pledged will support a comprehensive restoration of food assistance for refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt from March until the end of the year.

The unprecedented response – a record pledge of approximately USD 675 million to WFP Syria-related operations – will help provide life-saving aid to the most vulnerable people in the region. Of the amount pledged, Germany made a landmark contribution of USD 623 million from the German Federal Foreign Office and the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

WFP Lebanon will be reinstating the full ration value for Syrians refugees at USD 27.

In Jordan, the restricted cash-based transfer (rCBT) value for extremely vulnerable refugees in communities will be increased to the planned USD 28 per person starting in March.

In Egypt, the reduced food voucher value continues to be USD 17 per person per month instead of the planned USD 24.2, but the food voucher will increase to USD 24.2 in March.

In addition, the amount pledged will allow for increased school meals and other in-kind activities that will help restore hope for a better future for the millions of people affected by the crisis.

#### Sector Response Summary:



**3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**1,745,800 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



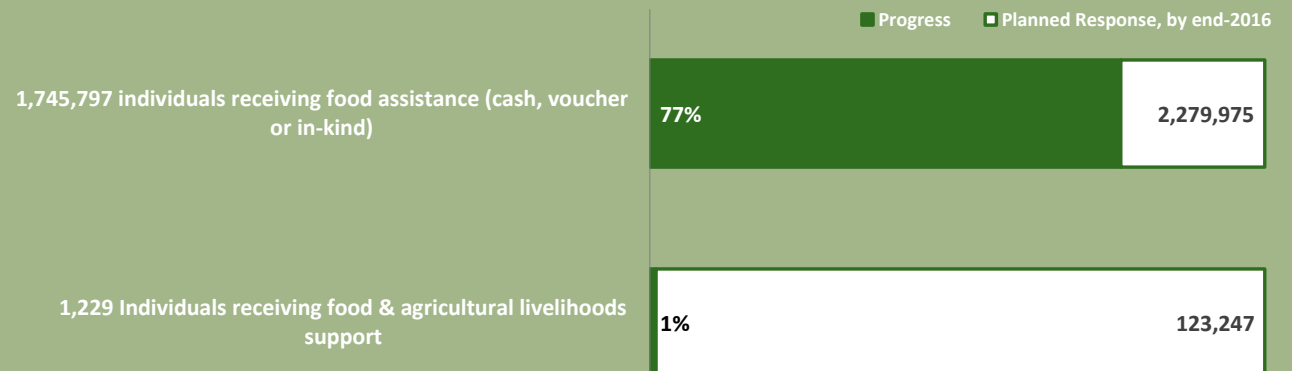
#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016



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## Almost 500,000 children enrolled in formal education

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, the number of Syrian boys and girls with access to formal education increased significantly this month, with almost 324,000 children enrolled in school. This represents nearly a 50 per cent increase over the end of the school year in July 2015. Nevertheless, due to the continuous increase of registered refugees in Turkey the number of out of school remains significant. 3RP partners assisted 1,419 students to obtain academic proficiency in Turkish, in order to meet university admission requirements, while monthly incentives are being provided to nearly 10,000 Syrian volunteer teachers.

3RP partners held a workshop for 62 scholarship holders to meet with different universities in order to learn more about academic, social and cultural opportunities available for them and discuss community development projects, since each one is expected to implement an activity or project that contributes to their community.

In Lebanon, the first round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) started in 32 schools targeting children between 7 and 17 years old who missed out of education for two years or more. Around 30 UN agencies and NGOs attended an Inception Workshop organized by the Centre for Education Research and Development (CERD) in order to build consensus among partners around the process and focus of development of a unified non-formal ECE Package.

In Jordan, more than 145,000 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools in camps and host communities. The Education Sector Working Group 2016 work plan was developed, and its TORs reviewed and revised according to the emerging needs of 2016.

In Iraq, Education learning and teaching materials were distributed to 24 schools in Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. In Dohuk, 140 teachers were trained and Education partner's social workers carried out 3 mentoring visits with school counselors to review cases, discuss referral mechanisms and to create action plans.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

There are 1.7 million school age Syrian children in the five 3RP countries. However, about half of school-age children, are accessing education opportunities. In 2016, Education interventions will prioritize school-age children who are currently out of school and children that receive low quality education services.

To absorb the number of Syrian students and increase response capacities, the public education systems in some of the countries have re-introduced or expanded double shifts in overcrowded schools, thus affecting the quality of education and slowing public education reform. The quality and relevance of education will be improved through professional development of teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centered, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and psychosocial support.

In 2016, the education sector call for a significant budget increase for education program to scale up the response in all areas of education including primary, technical and vocational training and teacher incentives.



Turkey. Emrah G/UNHCR

### NO LOST GENERATION 2015 SYRIA CRISIS UPDATE

Since its launch in 2013, the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative has done much to mobilize the international community around the impact of the Syria crisis on children, youth and adolescents. While articulating fears about the possible 'loss' of a whole generation of children to the effects of violence and displacement, partners are moving forward on the NLG, taking into consideration the protracted nature of the Syria crisis.

During 2015 in the five countries hosting Syrian refugees, education sector partners supported 800,000 children (5-17 years old) to access education opportunities both in formal and non-formal settings.

More than 650,000 Syrian children and adolescents received support to enrol in formal education. The consistent decrease in the number of Syrian Out of School Children across the sub-region has been driven by expanding opportunities to access formal education in Turkey and Lebanon where 77 per cent of all Syrian refugee school-aged children live.

155,000 children and adolescents received support to enrol in non-formal, informal or life skills education. Children enrolled in non-formal education represented 20% of the total child enrolment.

Education monitoring capacity has enhanced across the region through the development of the Foreign Student Education Management Information System (YOBIS) in Turkey and the Ministry of Education Open Education Management Information System in Jordan to track enrolment and progression of refugee children through the education system.

While the actual number of students enrolled in formal education has increased over 3 times since August 2013, the percentage of out-of-school children has remained around 50 per cent, as host countries struggle to accommodate the increasing influx of Syrian refugees. At the end of 2014, there were 1.24 million school-aged Syrian children in the five 3RP countries; as of the end of 2015 it was approximately 700,000.

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**564,230 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region :



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



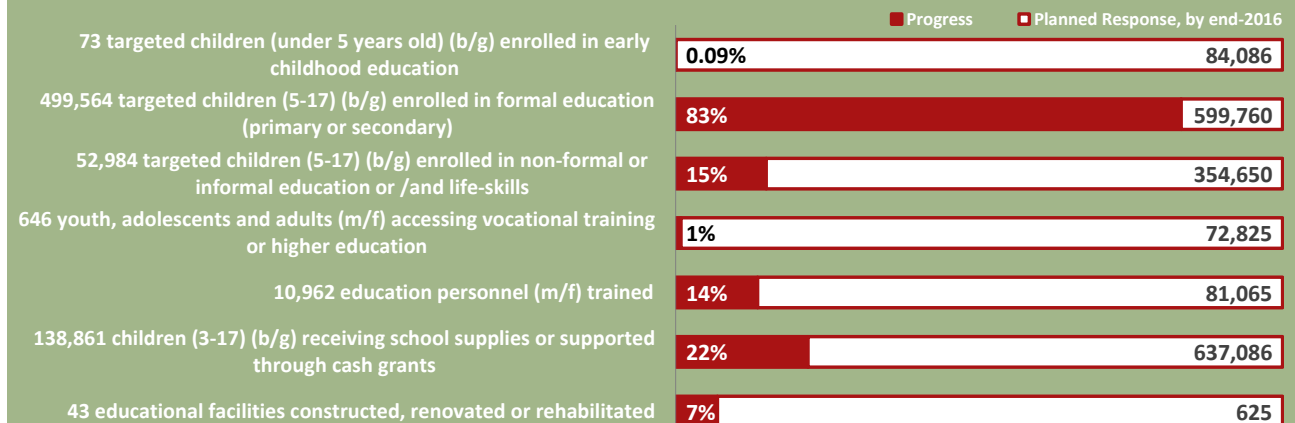
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\* Target and progress data not yet received for Egypt and Lebanon in February 2016



**Around 170,620 consultations for targeted population in primary health care services**

**REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:**

In Egypt, the national polio vaccination for children of all nationalities up to 5 years old took place in February, it is estimated that 16,000 Syrian children were vaccinated during this campaign. In order to assess capacity and explore potential services, the Health Unit visited two public hospitals in Alexandria, encouraging medical directors to facilitate the reception of the refugees as part of the health mainstreaming of refugees in health facilities.

In Iraq, almost 35,000 consultations were provided to Syrian refugees in primary health care services. With the 3RP Partners support, the national polio immunization campaign was conducted in each governorate for five days targeting as well Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, the Cash for Health project has completed three months of implementation, 268 cases have been supported so far. Based on the data collected until the end of last month, 94 per cent reported that they used the money for the intended purpose, while 60 per cent used money in governmental hospitals and 30 per cent at private facilities. As part of program expansion toward host community population, the Nutrition Working Group has launched series of Malnutrition screening trainings for 29 NGO clinics working in host community in collaboration with 3RP Partners.

In Lebanon, more than 131,000 consultations in primary health care services were provided. The second round of the polio mop-up vaccination for 2016 took place. In February it was launched a process to procure sufficient supplies of medicines for the treatment of non-communicable diseases, it was made available at around 460 primary health care centres.

In Turkey, 28 more Syrian doctors successfully completed the Refugee Doctors Adaptation Training. In total, 202 doctors and 101 nurses completed this training for familiarization with Turkish health system.

**NEEDS ANALYSIS:**

Across the five countries, the sheer demand for health services places enormous strain on public health infrastructure, and has resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment.

Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk of communicable diseases due to overcrowding, substandard housing, limited access to safe water and sanitation and varying degrees of access to primary health care (PHC) services. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea continue to be prevalent among vulnerable communities all year round, but with specific seasonal peaks.

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illness remains a key priority. The need for health and hygiene messaging and proper waste management is also a key focus area.

Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant caseloads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic



Medical clinics in Azraq camp, Jordan. Christopher Herwig/UNHCR

**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE MAINSTREAMING OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN EGYPT**

The mainstreaming of refugees into a host country's health, education, and social service programs presents unique challenges in urban areas. Even when governments are willing to support such mainstreaming, refugees may experience numerous barriers. Also, the host communities may find that limited resources are stretched even further when accommodating a new population in need of services.

The mainstreaming of Syrians into MOH primary health care services was enacted as part of the efforts of the UN system in responding to the Syrian humanitarian crisis surpassing its fifth year in Egypt and other countries impacted by Syrian refugees.

The aim of this report is to document the processes that took place in Egypt starting in September 2014 to reach a full mainstreaming of the Syrian Refugees in Alexandria, Damietta, and Greater Cairo by April 2015.

Syrian refugees are largely urbanized and predominantly integrated within the host communities of five governorates: Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Qalyubia. The scattering of Syrian refugees in urban Egypt posed operational challenges for the health sector.

A "Health for All" approach was adopted aiming at reducing mortality and morbidity for nationals and POCs alike through targeted primary and secondary health programs.

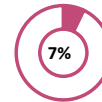
The Health Sector strategy seeks to establish a balance between the strengthening of national health systems and delivery of quality health care, while sustaining and improving equal and non-discriminatory access to existing services, prioritizing scaling up coverage of health services by supporting MOH facilities and upgrading services in selected refugee-impacted areas.

For the full report please visit <http://data.unhcr.org>

**Sector Response Summary:**



**5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**385,020 assisted in 2016**



**Syrian Refugees in the Region:**



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



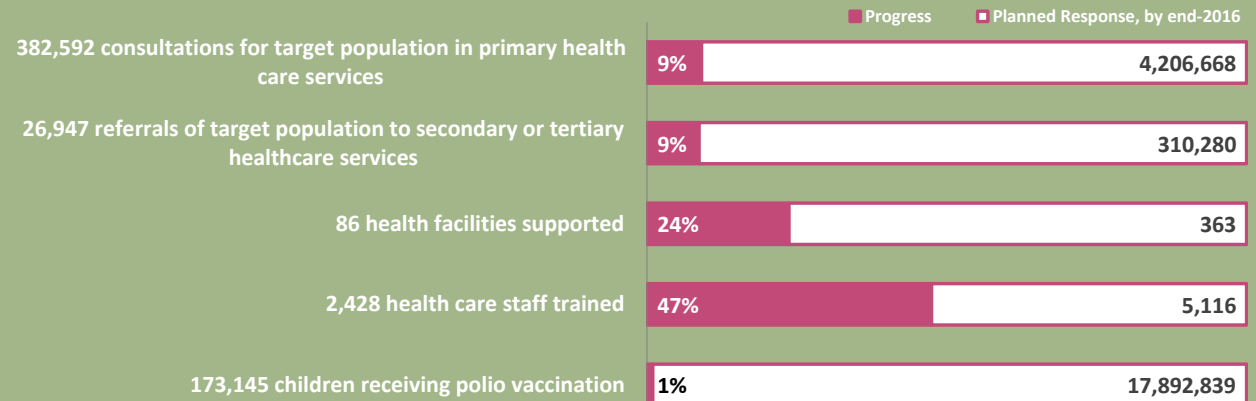
**3RP Overall Funding Status:**



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



**REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016**



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### Winterization assistance still ongoing during February, with a follow up plan for unreached beneficiaries in March

#### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, 3RP partners continued to distribute other regular non-winter Non Food Items (NFIs), and around 500 hygiene kits to 1,360 beneficiaries who've recently fled in late January/February in Guvecci camp located in Yayladagi area of Hatay province. Additionally, they provided 489 Syrians with transportation services from Adiyaman to market place, to enable them to purchase all necessary items not available in the camp.

In Lebanon, almost 38,000 households are receiving multi-sector/purpose cash transfers each month, while over 21,000 households have been assisted with NFIs in-kind so far this year. The value of cash transfers so far in 2016 has now been USD 13 million.

In Jordan, some USD 8,837,483 worth of regular cash and winterization support were provided to vulnerable beneficiaries from refugees and host community.

In Iraq, over 3,000 households received NFIs in-kind during February. Field teams monitoring outside the camps report that refugees have informed them that, due to the lack of job opportunities and the fact that food assistance is not being provided outside camps, they are considering relocation.

In Egypt, 30,710 vulnerable Syrian refugee received the provision of monthly cash assistance, as well as another 12 individuals who received emergency cash assistance.



Syrian refugees receive blankets, jerry cans and fuel vouchers in Lebanon.

UNHCR / A. McConnell

#### Sector Response Summary:



**4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**1,418,190 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



#### WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE CONTINUES

During February, 3RP partners in Turkey continued to distribute winterization assistance in addition to winter cash vouchers to purchase much-needed winter supplies and warm clothes from pre-determined shops, which also enabled beneficiaries to spend other essential resources on food or rent. Also, unconditional cash voucher and in-kind assistance were provided to almost 19,000 vulnerable Syrian households. People in rural area received winter items like heaters, blankets, carpets, warm clothing and plastic sheets.

In Lebanon, the 2015/2016 inter-agency winter support plan was concluded at the end of February, with a plan to follow up with unreached beneficiaries during March and to conduct a post distribution monitoring studies. Some 85 per cent of the planned beneficiaries (216,750 vulnerable and exposed to cold households) were reached with winter support assistance. Out of these, 156,750 received cash for winter and 60,000 received core relief items such as blankets and stoves.

In Jordan, individuals received many forms of assistance such as baby diapers, hygiene kits to current and newly arriving individuals, gas cylinder refills, cash assistance and winter clothing items.

In Iraq, kerosene was distributed throughout Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil Kirkuk, and Sulaimaniyah governorates to both refugees and IDP's, in addition to other fuel resources due to varying winter conditions. Beneficiaries also received insulation materials such as tent liners and insulated floor boards.

In Egypt, 3RP partners assessed and identified vulnerable Syrian refugees in need of winter assistance. They also conducted a post-distribution monitoring exercise specific to winter assistance to evaluate the impact of the programme. Rent, food and water represented the top three areas in which the refugees spent their grants.

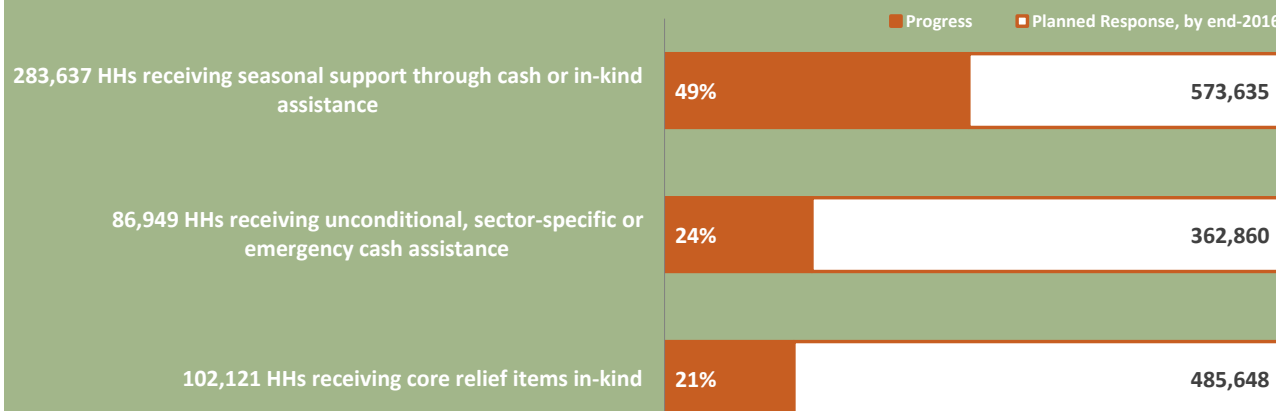
#### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Many Syrian refugees arrive in a desperate condition, their personal belongings, if any, are minimal and basic. The current economic decline, coupled with limited access to sustainable livelihood options, resulting in asset depletion, gradual savings exhaustion and increased debt levels.

3RP partners undertake early planning, preparation, procurement and coordination to deliver an efficient and timely response to millions of Syrian refugees through both CRIs and cash assistance, in order to mitigate negative coping strategies.

Basic needs assistance is provided to eligible families across the region, through ongoing socio-economic assessment, using identification and selection criteria that combine protection, social and economic criteria, to indicate severe vulnerability and required interventions through provision of cash grants to meet their basic needs, and CRIs such as blankets, mattresses, jerry cans and kitchen sets.

#### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016



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**Almost 19,000 households received shelter assistance across the region in February**

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

During the month of February in Lebanon, no major shelter damages in informal settlements were witnessed. In 130 sites in Bekaa, technical assessments identified needed interventions to prevent flooding and ensure safe access of the refugees to their shelters. The risk of fire shall be reduced through measures identified by experts from Lebanon and abroad, who will report to an inter-sectorial task force initiated by the Shelter Sector.

Also in Lebanon, four Temporary Technical Committees (TTC) are currently elaborating guidelines for the implementation of some main shelter activities. TTCs have been initiated for: Site Improvement, Rehabilitation of Substandard Buildings, Cash for Rent and Neighbourhood Upgrading. These guidelines, which are coordinated with the other sectors, are expected during the next month.

In Azraq camp in Jordan, as at the end of February a total of 4,650 shelters are currently allocated. A comprehensive energy plan to connect electricity to every household is ongoing with the installation of low voltage poles currently taking place. Once the project is completed, each shelter will have an allowance of 1kWh/day, enough power to operate lights, a refrigerator, a television, fan, and charge phones. A solar power plant will also be installed in the camp in early 2016 to reduce the cost of electricity bills. In the meantime, UNHCR has installed 472 solar street lights and distributed average of 4 solar lanterns per household.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now 19,060 shelter units, of which 15,861 (83 per cent) are now finalized (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and more than 14,000 occupied (about 69,000) individuals.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The large majority of Syrian refugees live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. The high demand for shelter, to which the local and national housing markets have not been able to adjust, has led to housing shortages and an increase in rental prices, affecting host communities and refugees alike.

With vulnerability levels on the rise, many refugees cannot pay for adequate accommodation and live in substandard shelter conditions, in informal settlements or unfinished structures. These include homes with leaking roofs or plastic sheets in place of windows or with no running water or toilet.

Refugees living in camps need protection against the elements, sufficient housing space for families and a sense of privacy and security. More durable shelter options continue to be required to adjust to the protracted nature of the displacement.

The Shelter Sector, which is active in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, aims at ensuring sustainable and appropriate access to shelter and infrastructure for refugees and host community members. Sector partners will focus on the availability, affordability and quality of shelter and on improving security of tenure in a holistic manner, addressing both the short- and long-term shelter needs of the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host communities.

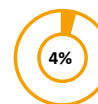


A young Syrian coming out of his tent, Lebanon. UNHCR/Haidar Darwish

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**93,430 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



### CASH FOR RENT IN JORDAN - TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

Jordan hosts more than 633,000 registered Syrian refugees, the equivalent of approximately 10 per cent of its population. As of January 2016 some 85 per cent (or 538,000 refugees) were living in host communities throughout the country in urban and rural areas: 25 per cent of these individuals are severely shelter vulnerable and 50 per cent are highly shelter vulnerable. They report shelter as their single most pressing need, and the search for shelter is now one of the key sources of tension between Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities. For refugees that have been able to secure a roof over their heads it is often at relatively high rental prices. High rental prices increase vulnerability and contribute to insecurity of tenure. One in five Syrian refugee families in host communities do not have any form of rental contract.

The Shelter Sector in Jordan has released guidelines on Cash for Rent programming. The objective of these guidelines is to inform shelter sector partners of best practices for implementing conditional cash-for-rent assistance targeting vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities. These guidelines have been developed by a taskforce of the Shelter working group (WG).

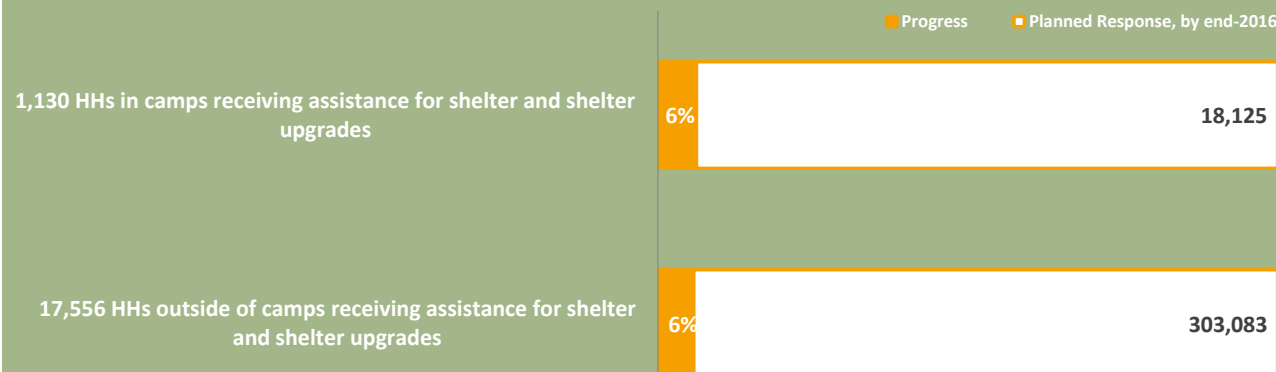
The aim of the cash-for-rent intervention is two-fold:

- 1) to provide secure tenancy without risk of eviction;
- 2) to ensure access to shelter in non-camp settings for Syrian refugees.

Both aim to tackle protection and security concerns for Syrian refugees in urban and rural settings.

For more information please visit: <http://data.unhcr.org>, where there is also available other technical guidelines (e.g. Completion of Housing Units in Unfinished Buildings, Increased Awareness about Housing, Land & Property Rights, Upgrading of Sub-standard Shelters and Sealing-Off Kits).

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016



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### 49 per cent of targeted beneficiaries with access to adequate quantity of safe water

#### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, 169,326 individuals benefited from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water. In an effort to reduce the environmental impact and risk of WASH related disease from wastewater in informal settlements and some remote collective sites, Solidarités International in collaboration with UNHCR, MoE and MoEW is undertaking a pilot project for onsite treatment of domestic water.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 113,127 people, including an estimated 63,347, living in Zaatari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps. These services included the daily provision of an average of almost 3.7 million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.4 million litres of wastewater and 657 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste, as well as the dissemination of key WASH messages.

Across Iraq, 96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while 1,790 Syrian refugees and host community members living off camp benefited from access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services. 6,306 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and Child Friendly Spaces benefitted from access to functional latrines.



A young Syrian waiting for water. Erbil, Iraq. Florian Serieux/ACF

#### Sector Response Summary:



**3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**377,930 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,745,400 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 220 million received in 2016**



#### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. 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 of water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

In the refugee camps of Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment has been made in long-term piped networks and water management systems during 2015 to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

2016 will be a year of transition in terms of handover of the services, gradually and partly, to local governments. However, as the establishment of these systems is a major infrastructure undertaking, water trucking and desludging continues in several camps particularly where water yields are insufficient, in transit areas and in areas with high water salinity. WASH Sector partners are focused on improving other services in camps including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation.

### WASH INTERVENTION AIM AT SUSTAINABILITY ACROSS THE REGION

Jordan is among the world's most water-scarce nations, which impedes its ability to absorb prolonged and increasing refugee influxes. With technical support from UNICEF, the Government of Jordan released a National Water Strategy for 2016 – 2025 which examines options in light of Jordan's extreme water vulnerability.

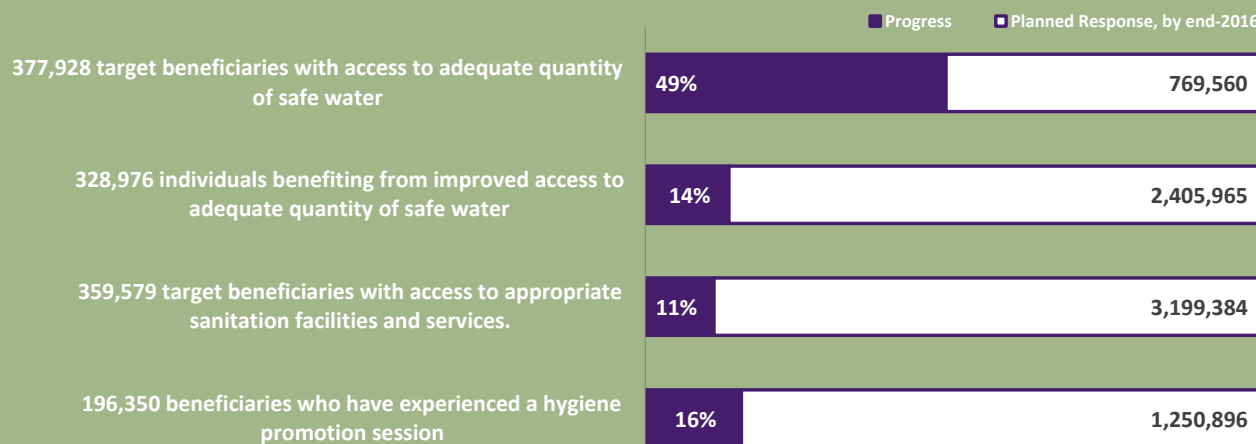
Phase I of the Zaatari water network was completed and marks a key step in the transition from emergency WASH services to longer term, sustainable solutions. Phase I constituted shifting from an external to an internal water source in Zaatari camp through borehole production within the camp has reduced water-tanker cost by 30 per cent.

In Azraq, samples from wastewater treatment plant were collected to assess whether the water can be discharged. A preliminary design for the Azraq pipeline and network expansion has been developed. Also multiple WASH improvements took place, including sanitation activities in the market area, installation of access ramps at selected WASH facilities and the introduction of a number of vandal-proof designs.

In Lebanon, in close collaboration with the MoEW, UNICEF assessed the potential of aquifer recharge (replenishment of groundwater with surface water) to address water scarcity in Lebanon. The study assessed 22 sites nominated by the Government of Lebanon, and the results suggest that all but 4 sites are not feasible either due to the potential impact from poor water quality or lack of available recharge. These four sites are currently under further investigation for their feasibility to pilot aquifer recharge.

In Iraq, water trucking represents a significant financial investment to provide continuing water supply. As the move towards more sustainable and cost-efficient WASH interventions continues, the completion of water treatment units and water networks in Basirma and Kawergosk refugee camps means that supplementary water trucking is no longer needed in any of the four Erbil camps with substantially reduced costs.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016



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### Training programs and workshops underway to support entrepreneurship and business development



Syrian entrepreneurs showing their products at UN day's open bazar, Photo/UNHCR

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

In Turkey, 250 trainees participated in a vocational training programme on the use of industrial-style textile machinery and pattern creation. In each camp, there are two trainers supplied by Ministry of National Education, who are under the "train the trainers" programme. Linguistic or logistical problems were resolved while some textile factories showed an interest to support the programme by supplying fabrics. Some classes began making test productions. These products will be provided to the school children in one of the refugee camps.

In Lebanon, partners have supported 64 MSMEs this year through micro-finance and grants with a cumulative value of over USD 140,000. Some 107 entrepreneurs (including 50 youth) benefitted from business management skills training. Also this month, the Ministry of Social Affairs started the implementation of a new wave of local participatory planning processes - 'Maps of Risks and Resources' - in 128 of the 251 most vulnerable municipalities that were not covered in previous years. Forty-eight such processes were already concluded and enabled the participation of over 1,600 host community members (31 per cent women) in identifying local priorities which would contribute to alleviating resource pressure and reduce tensions.

This month in Alexandria, Egypt, 21 entrepreneurs received cash grants to start their own businesses after participating in a two-day business management skills training. During the training, business proposals developed by the participants were reviewed and approved.

In Jordan, partners are designing programmes to respond to the urgent needs of crisis-affected vulnerable households in host communities, while bridging quick cash with sustainable livelihoods and inclusive local economic growth. Some examples include private sector-led demand driven vocational training, micro-business development, emergency employment, and skills exchange between Jordanians and Syrians to enhance livelihoods and social cohesion.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Expanding access to livelihoods is central to resilience-building. In 2016, the livelihood and social cohesion sector will target around 770,100 refugees and vulnerable host community members with a range of interventions to expand opportunities to cope with, recover from and transform in response to crisis, as well as improve access to and quality of service delivery. Assessed in financial terms, this sector makes up 10 per cent, or USD 477 million of the resources required to implement the 3RP in 2016.

3RP partners will work together with the private sector and national Governments to determine how best to create livelihood opportunities for women and men that fill gaps within labour markets and contribute to the establishment of new enterprises, rather than fostering competition for jobs and driving down wages.

Overall objectives for the livelihoods and social cohesion/stabilization sector in the five 3RP countries include creating the necessary conditions and environment for job creation while enhancing existing systems and promoting social cohesion and community integration initiatives at the community and municipal levels. With expanded livelihood opportunities, affected households will be better able to contribute to local economies and move towards self-sufficiency.

### LIVELIHOODS AND JOB CREATION, A CORE TOPIC OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE

The issue of livelihoods and job creation was one of the core topics of the London conference on 4 February, and many pledges made focused on economic development and advancing job opportunities in the host countries.

A number of the pledges made earmarked funds for economic development in the region, while several development banks made commitments to scale up support.

Participants in the London Conference agreed to grant (i) access to external markets, access to concessional financing and increased external support for public and private sector job creation; (ii) donors will support employment creation programs, such as the 'P4P initiative'; (iii) leading private sector partners bring new investment that will create jobs and decent work.

Specific targets and commitments included that in Jordan Syrian refugees will be able to formalize their existing business and to set up new, tax-generating business, including access to investor residencies. Some 200,000 job opportunities for Syrian refugees could be available in the coming years.

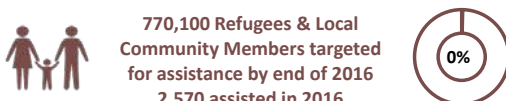
In Lebanon, the target is to create 300,000-350,000 jobs, of which 60 per cent to Syrians, and to provide financial and employment incentives and technical assistance to micro and SMEs.

In Turkey, one million Syrians could access the labour market, while Syrian teachers and health professionals will be appointed by the respective Ministries.

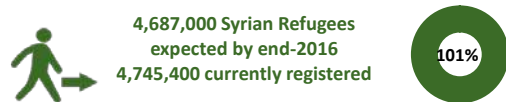
In total, an estimated 1.1m jobs will be created for refugees from Syria and host country citizens in the region by 2018.

In this context, in partnership with WFP, UNDP is undertaking an analysis designed to (a) identify critical gaps in terms of employment opportunities; (b) rallying existing and potential partnership at regional level to rapidly scale up employment generation and, (c) reinforcing advocacy for enhanced livelihoods investment at regional and global levels.

#### Sector Response Summary:



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016 \*

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
854 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities	0.07%	282,414
32 community support projects implemented	0.6%	5,178
1,720 people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services	1%	167,646

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\* Progress data not yet received for Iraq in February 2016.