

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 4.74 million refugees by end-2016..



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,553 currently registered



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016 (Agencies)
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



Achievements as of 31 July 2016

Planned response by end of 2016



PROTECTION

91% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment

91.13%

100%

444,469 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

69%

643,963



FOOD SECURITY

1,807,560 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)

68%

2,660,475

2,687 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

2%

123,247



EDUCATION

702,878 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

81%

868,709

414 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

37%

1,109



HEALTH & NUTRITION

1,471,130 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals

35%

4,229,784

287 health facilities supported

80%

358



BASIC NEEDS

122,328 HHs received core relief items in-kind

35%

352,965

138,485 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

30%

460,940



SHELTER

26,158 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

11%

244,995

2,732 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

15%

18,125



WASH

876,257 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water

36%

2,405,965

705,185 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

45%

1,582,062



SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

4,535 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

2%

282,414

127 community support projects implemented

2%

5,178



Over 48,790 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Directorate of General Security (GSO) in Lebanon replaced the pledge not to work by the pledge to abide by Lebanese laws as part of the residency renewal requirements. The USD 200 fee is, nevertheless, still necessary. UNHCR is also advocating for all GSO offices to accept the UNHCR registration certificates instead of proof of a Lebanese sponsor for the residency renewal, because of reports connecting the sponsorship to exploitation of refugees.

The Protection Sector and HelpAge International carried-out a training on the "Inclusion and Protection of Older People in Emergencies." The two-day training for frontline workers and programme managers aimed at strengthening the identification and mainstreaming of key protection needs of elderly during periods of crisis. The Syrian refugee crisis has affected traditional family structures leaving some elderly persons neglected and in a vulnerable situation without adequate care.

In Jordan, the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Task Force shared its 2015 Annual Report. Key positive changes include increases in the availability of health services to SGBV survivors, and increases in SGBV survivors referred to livelihoods services, such as cash-for-work programmes or skills training, particularly in Za'atari Camp. The continued persistence of domestic violence and early marriage remain the most common forms of SGBV reported.

In Iraq, during the month of July, 2,820 Syrians arrived in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through the Peshkhabour border. Amongst them, 2,002 were readmissions of pre-authorized temporary returns, including medical reasons; 593 first time admissions under 15-day visa for medical reasons; and 225 first time admissions for family visit purposes. No asylum requests were registered.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

With the crisis in the region shows no signs of abatement, the depletion of family savings and the difficulty to find gainful employment is increasing the socio-economic vulnerability among refugees in the region.

With over 4.8 million Syrian refugees already hosted in the region, ensuring continued access to safety and non-refoulement continues to be a regional challenge. Borders remain managed, limiting the ability of many to seek the international protection they need. In 2016, continued armed conflict in Syria contributed to further displacement within the country, leaving some civilian populations trapped and unable to move freely or to access safety outside the country.

As community-based activities aimed at mitigating rights violations and empowering refugees is paramount for short term solutions, information sessions and legal aid becomes critical. Underfunding reduce humanitarian actors' ability to both provide counselling and support community-owned initiatives.

Additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, including humanitarian visas, academic scholarships, and labour mobility schemes are also needed.

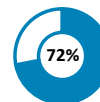


Protection monitoring in Arbat Refugee camp, July 2016 - Sulaymaniyah Governorate (c) UNHCR, Chloe Coves

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:



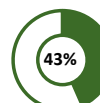
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



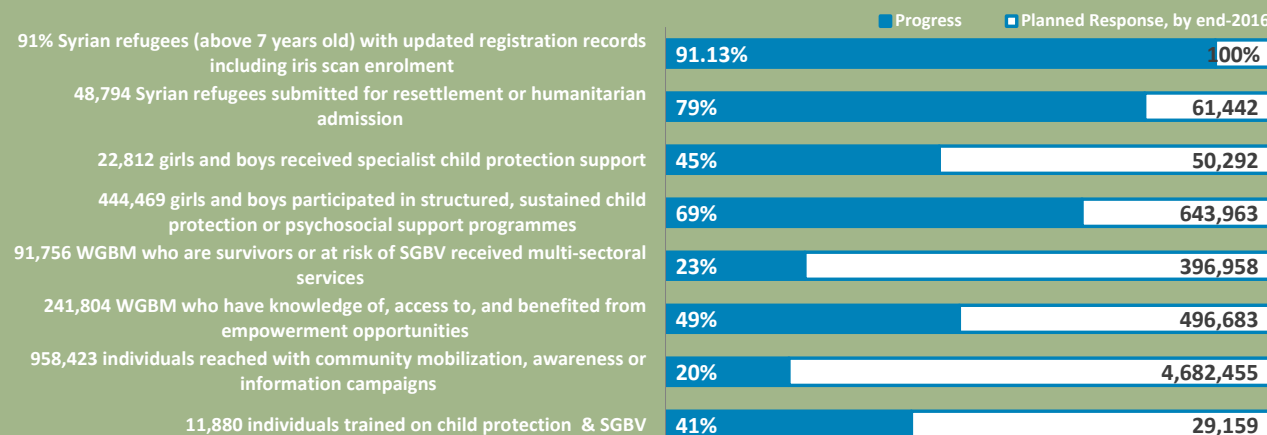
PROTECTING SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM CHILD LABOUR

UNHCR, ILO and UNICEF, together with No Lost Generation initiative partners completed in July a stock taking of current initiatives, promising good practices, and gaps in the response to child labour, particularly in its worst forms, within the 3RP. This stocktaking was the first step in a broader effort to more effectively prevent and respond to child labour, which has been one of the most prevalent and persistent forms of violence and exploitation Syrian refugee children are facing. This effort includes strengthening knowledge management and development of a common strategic approach to child labour in the Syrian crisis; building capacity and providing technical support on child labour to country operations; and strengthening capacity and partnerships on child sensitive cash and livelihoods programmes.

Common drivers of child labour identified across the various countries included economic and social factors. On the economic side, increasing poverty of refugees, limited access of refugees to the formal labour market, and limited access to quality education were the factors with stronger influence. On the social side, changes in family composition, increased proportion of women headed households, associated changing roles of children in displacement, and change in community attitudes towards gender roles regarding child labour were the most prominent drivers.

The stocktaking outlines a common understanding of the international and national legal frameworks regarding child labour, and describes complex causes and consequences of child labour in the Syria response. The recommendations of the exercise include strengthening implementation of national policies, legal frameworks, and services against child labour; improving refugees access to those services; working with communities to prevent the worst forms of child labour; building the capacity of agencies working in the fields of child protection, education and livelihoods/cash assistance to develop programmes addressing child labour; and mainstreaming quality data collection on child labour into ongoing data collection and analysis including home visits.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016*



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* Progress data not yet received for Egypt and Turkey in July 2016.



More than 1.8 million individuals are receiving food assistance

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, The Food Security Sector continues to provide support to Syrians both in camps and out of camps. The total number of individuals reached in camps this month is 151,395 while the number of individuals reached out of camps is 202,784. As of July, the Food Security Sector reached approximately 354,179 beneficiaries both in and out of camps in 2016.

In Lebanon, 827,729 persons were reached with food assistance. Beneficiaries assisted include 680,753 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99%) and vouchers. In-kind food parcels and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance to more than 77,682 refugees and host communities. Among those assisted, 690 households were served through community kitchens.

In Jordan, monthly food assistance and vouchers continue to be provided by partners to more than 522,000 beneficiaries. In addition, this month WFP's Executive Director Ertharin Cousin visited Amman to show solidarity to the Jordanian Government following the attack on the Jordanian border on 21 June.

In Iraq, a total of 55,017 Syrian refugees received assistance in July. This includes 4,447 refugees supported with in-kind assistance, as well as 50,570 people assisted through the SCOPE electronic system. The Ad-hoc in-kind distributions continued this month in response to reach 4,447 individuals in response to new arrivals in the camps and to fill gaps while registering beneficiaries in the SCOPE system.

In Egypt, July distribution took place from 18 to 21 July 2016, reaching 64,394 beneficiaries (61,766 Syrian refugees and 2,628 Palestinian refugees from Syria).

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Despite the gains made through robust verification and targeting mechanisms, assessments show worsening food security statuses for refugees across the region. In Lebanon, the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) has shown a significant worsening in overall food security since 2014. The sector has responded through the ramping up of assistance and re-instating assistance for all members of households.

In Turkey, findings from a Pre-Assistance Baseline (PAB) Assessment show high levels of food insecurity and economic vulnerability in urban areas. The PAB found 11 percent of these interviewed refugee households had children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (49%), other strategies included spending savings (44%) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (30%).

Beginning this year, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) was implemented in Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, is currently ongoing in Lebanon, with expansion planned for Turkey. Findings from the first FSOM round that in Jordan, 30% of households surveyed have poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS); in Iraq, 31% of households had poor or borderline FCS, whereas in Egypt, 26% of households had poor or borderline FCS.

Assessments by sector actors in Lebanon will also allow for better understanding of the impact of the crisis on the agricultural labour market.



A Syrian women paying for her food with WFP's e-card, North Lebanon.

WFP/Joelle Eid

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,807,560 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



3RP PARTNERS RESPOND TO CRITICAL FOOD INSECURITY OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

A staggering 89 per cent of all Syrian refugees currently in Lebanon require urgent food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance, according to a new series of country briefs prepared by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP).

The report states that the main cause of food insecurity among Syrian refugees in Lebanon is lack of earning power. The restrictions on their access to the labour market has reduced their livelihood opportunities and made it even harder for them to cover their basic needs autonomously. The proportion of households with no income has increased since last year. Dependency on food vouchers and loans as the primary livelihood source has also grown. The gap between monthly expenditure and income was estimated at USD 300 which households have to cover mainly by taking on debt.

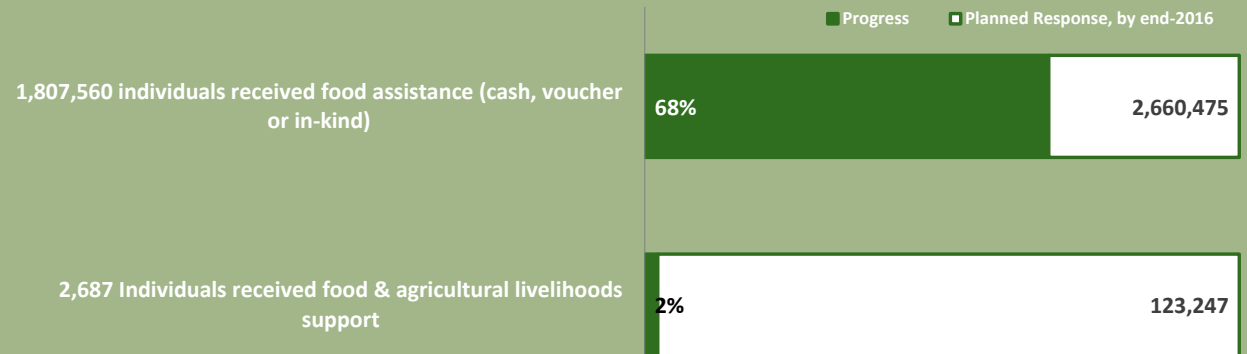
Coping strategies, already limited for refugee households because of the limited number of assets they can bring to their host country, have progressively become more severe and irreversible as the remaining assets and savings were exhausted.

In Lebanon, 3RP Partners support refugees through the electronic food card (e-card) programme which allows families to purchase their food from any of 450 local shops across Lebanon. The programme has also helped boost the local economy and create local jobs, with over USD 650 million injected into the Lebanese economy to date.

A recent contribution by Germany will allow 3RP Partners to continue providing food assistance to over 700,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees and more than 50,000 vulnerable Lebanese.

In addition, the Government of Lebanon's National Poverty Targeting Programme is using similar e-cards to provide food assistance for Lebanese families. This assistance will be funded by WFP from July until the end of the year.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016



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Summer activities and back to school initiatives underway across the region

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, preparations for the Back-to-School Initiative continued in July through outreach planning workshops and follow up meetings held with Education partners across the country. For the new school year, it is expected that the number of second shift schools will increase and thus improve the access to education for refugees and vulnerable Lebanese children and youth. Summer programs, summer language classes and reading clubs are taking place in learning centres and refugee communities all over the country motivating and preparing the children to (re-)enrol in school in the 2016/17 school year.

In Jordan, since January until July, 3RP partners had intensified remedial classes to support Tawjihi candidates achieve better results. 21 Syrian students in camps passed. Although the formal schools remain close as part of the summer vacations, some children are benefiting from summer camp activities. Shadow teachers and the parents of children with physical disabilities benefitted from a training on home exercise programmes.

In Iraq, a variety of summer activities have been underway in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulymaniyah, including recreational centres, catch-up classes, literacy and numeracy tutoring sessions, and art and music classes to help prepare refugee students enjoy their summer and prepare for the next academic year. In Erbil, a 3rd cycle of youth programming started, providing psychosocial support and life skills across 4 youth centres.

In Egypt, the Education Grant early registration interviews continued for students enrolling for the 2016/2017 academic year. During July, 2,447 applicants were registered, bringing the total to 5,414 for the year.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

3RP partners in 2016 have prioritized school age children who are out-of-school and those who receive poor quality education services. In July 2016, 861,000 (52%) per cent of school-age Syrian children are out of school, representing a 24 per cent increase from the November 2015 figure of 694,000 children during the London conference.

The increase in refugee children in Turkey and lower access to regulated non-formal education (NFE) in Lebanon largely explain the increase in the number and percentage of out-of-school children.

The London Conference emphasized the need for key shifts in policy environments in the five host countries. Amongst these, the need for coherent, cost effective, quality and coordinated NFE provision was highlighted.

Strengthening education systems is a core component of the refugee education response as it allows education systems to better respond to the increased needs of Syrian and host communities children.



Mohammed (23) is the first person in Zaotari camp to have graduated university in Jordan under the UNHCR supported DAFI scholarship scheme. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
866,070 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



250,000 SYRIAN CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL IN LEBANON - HRW

More than half of the nearly 500,000 school-age Syrian children registered in Lebanon are not enrolled in formal education. Although Lebanon, which is hosting 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees, has allowed Syrian children to enrol for free in public schools, limited resources and Lebanese policies on residency and work for Syrians are keeping children out of the classroom.

Access to education is crucial to help refugee children cope with the trauma of war and displacement, and gain the skills to play a positive role in host countries like Lebanon and in the eventual reconstruction and future of Syria.

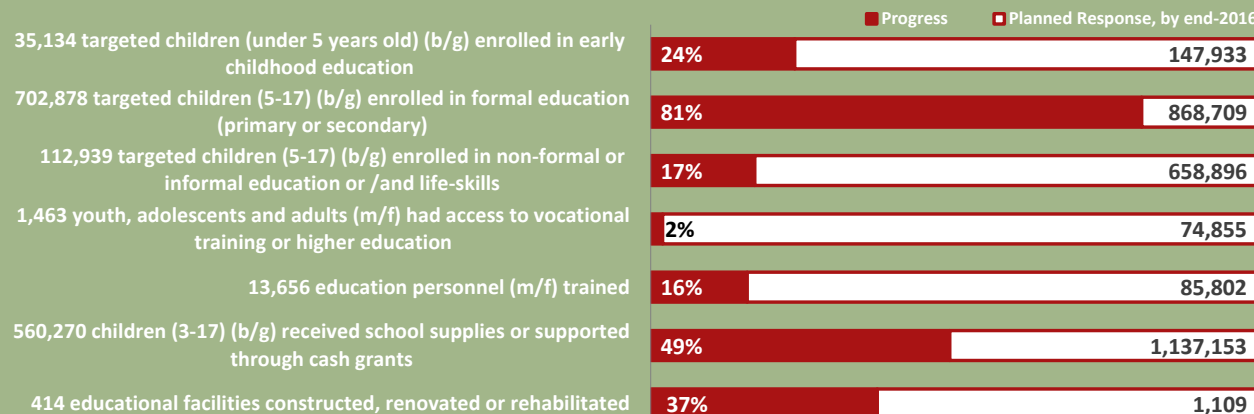
Lebanon has allowed Syrian refugees to enrol in public schools for free and without residency, and increased school capacity by opening a second "afternoon" shift for Syrian children in 238 schools in 2015-16.

The number of classroom spaces for Syrian children in Lebanese public schools has increased every year since the Syria conflict began in 2011. In 2015-16, however, schools still turned away Syrian children because available spaces were not necessarily located in areas of need, or children faced other barriers. Of the 200,000 school spaces that donors committed to funding for Syrian children, almost 50,000 ultimately went unused.

Harsh regulations that prevent most refugees from maintaining legal residency or working are undermining Lebanon's generous school enrolment policies. Many families fear arrest if caught working or trying to find work. With 70 percent of Syrian families living below the poverty line in 2015, many cannot afford school-related costs like transportation and school supplies, or rely on their children to work instead of attending school.

For the full report, click [here](#).

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016*



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* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in July 2016

Partners continued to provide critical health care services to vulnerable refugees

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, 3RP Partners provided medical devices to fully equip the hospital in Suruc refugee camp, which currently hosts some 28,000 Syrian refugees. Partners also provided transportation to 865 refugees in Adiyaman camp to enable them to access health services in Adiyaman's city centre and Gaziantep. Furthermore, 35 patients with chronic illness were transported from the camps to the hospitals in Adana, Gaziantep and Malatya.

In Lebanon, the preliminary results of the 2016 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) indicate that 83 per cent of the refugees have access to healthcare. Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months seemed to be stable at around two per cent, which falls under the "Acceptable" category of the WHO Crisis Classification system. Meanwhile, Partners conducted a medical mission to the North and Bekaa areas through which 515 Syrian refugees received medical consultation and 81 refugees underwent surgery free of charge.

In Jordan, over 5,000 pregnant and lactating mothers, and caregivers in camps and host communities were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) education and counselling on breastfeeding. Nearly 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in camps and host communities were screened for malnutrition and provided with supplementation and education sessions on nutrition.

In Iraq, 22,000 patient consultations were conducted in primary health care facilities in refugee camps.

In Egypt, a health advocacy event organized in Obour City provided a platform of communication between the Syrian refugee community and healthcare service providers. At the event, Partners provided a briefing on the primary health services provided by the Ministry of Health.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Syria crisis continues to place a huge strain on public health infrastructure across the five countries and has resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment. Support by 3RP partners for the construction, expansion, and rehabilitation of health facilities needs to be further scaled up.

Vulnerable populations continue to be 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. Management of non-communicable diseases also remain a major challenge. With the conflict now in its sixth year, the need to enhance mental health care services is becoming increasingly critical.

Access to reproductive health care services remains a key concern across the region with around four million women and girls of reproductive age assessed to be in need of special attention. Among children, improvement of health care services for newborns and need for routine immunization against vaccine-preventable illness remains a priority. The need for health and hygiene messaging is also a key focus area.

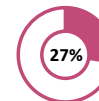


Syrian refugees in Iraq have access to free primary health care services provided by the Directorate of Health or 3RP Partners.

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,475,330 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



Health sector gender analysis examines barriers Syrian refugees face in Jordan to accessing health services

A recent health sector gender analysis conducted by 3RP Partners in Jordan found that overuse and misuse of male gender power privilege is a factor limiting appropriate health seeking practices among Syrian refugees.

In primary health care, demand for access to health services related to chronic medical conditions is relatively equal for both females and males. However, females seek health services under reproductive health more than males. At secondary health care level, although eligibility for advanced healthcare referral relates to beneficiaries' legal documentation, patients with obstetric emergencies or high risk pregnancies, sexual and gender-based violence survivors, mental health and malnourished children are prioritized for treatment.

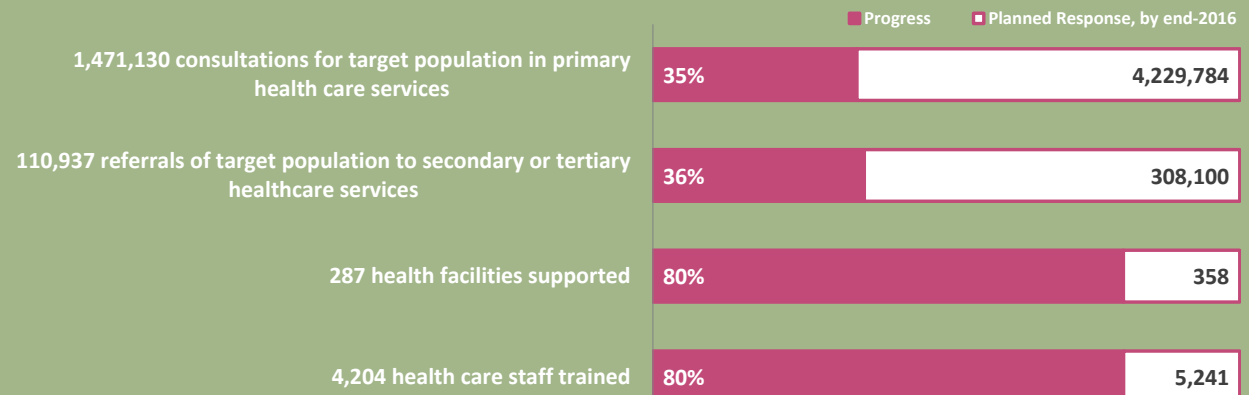
Socio-cultural aspects influence utilization of health services. Particularly, on reproductive health matters, female patients prefer female physicians and health service providers' inability to respond to this issue could affect service use. Other socio-cultural aspects influencing utilization of health services included: early pregnancy; limitations on women's movement which result in poor compliance to antenatal care; and compromised access to quality hygiene services by females.

The gender analysis established that due to costs associated with health care, Syrian refugees can be compelled to seek healthcare for a given condition after they start showing symptoms. In addition, stigma of being a 'refugee' has been reported by refugee women and men approaching health facilities.

Undergoing treatment for some health conditions has different economic effects on men and women. Economic insecurities have so far led households, especially mothers, into adopting different coping practices to mitigate ever increasing financial burden, such as reduction in food consumption, withdrawing children from school and taking on informal employment.

The report is available at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/inter-agency-task-force-iatf-health-sector-gender-analysis-final-report-july-2016>

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016



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USD 7,786,538 worth of regular cash and non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to vulnerable beneficiaries in Jordan this month

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, the Basic Needs Working Group members provided around USD 7,786,538 worth of regular cash and non-food items (NFIs) to vulnerable beneficiaries from the refugee and host community in July. Around 48,500 households were provided with basic needs support in the form of cash assistance and NFI assistance in urban areas. In camps, distribution of NFIs in the form of replenishment/replacement kits and new arrival kits proceeded.

In Egypt, a total of 41,503 individuals benefitted from cash assistance in July, to meet their basic needs.

In Iraq, 124 newly arrived families received packages of core relief items. 3,231 households in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, in addition to 1,043 in camp households received cash for summer assistance. Partners also distributed summer clothing kits to 1,426 families in Domiz 2, NFI vouchers valued at IQD 60,000 to 380 families in urban areas of Sulaymaniyah, Baynjan, Bazyan, Said Sadiq, Halabja and Raniyah. Another 1,400 households in urban areas of Dohuk benefited from summer support cash payment, including 201 host community households.

Household profiling and multi-purposes cash transfers took place in Lebanon during July. 61,558 households have been profiled so far. 49,865 Syrian households and 10,509 Palestinian households received monthly multi-purpose cash transfers, making the total amount of multi-purpose cash assistance distributed (Syrians and Palestinians) USD 56.0 million. Also, 65,306 households were assisted with core relief items.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Basic Needs Sector continues its strategic shift towards the use of unconditional cash assistance instead of in-kind contributions, while also providing basic domestic items for new arrivals, replacement items for refugees who have been living in camps for long periods of time, and seasonal assistance to help refugees cope particularly for the winter months. The strategic priority for the sector is to provide assistance to meet the ongoing basic needs of over 2 million Syrian refugees based on a multi-sectoral household profiling and identification methodology specific to each country.

Even as the sector scales up its response, recent profiling exercises and assessments show that the majority of Syrian refugee households are entering a cycle of asset depletion, with their savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing.

Across the region, this assistance was critical in helping Syrians face the many difficulties created by harsh weather conditions, including freezing temperatures, snow storms, torrential rain and flooding. Planning is underway for the 2016/2017 winterization activities, and predictable funding is required to ensure that the winter response can be implemented as efficiently as possible.



Newly arrived Syrian refugees provided with food, water and tent for shelter, Upon arrival to Azraq camp-Jordan. UNHCR/ Christopher Herwig

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,576,250 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



2016 Vulnerability assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) in Lebanon released

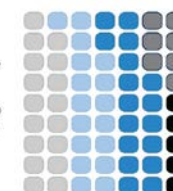
The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSYR), led by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, provides an yearly insight into many aspects of the living conditions and vulnerability of Syrian refugees at regional and country level. This year's findings presented an increased percentage of negative coping mechanisms among Syrian refugees, such as buying food on credit and reducing essential non-food spending, whereas the incidence of child labour, children taken away from school and the use of savings for daily expenditures, went down.

The assessment showed that the highest percentage of the population are children less than 4 years old (53%) with an average of 2.69 children per household.

It also introduced a new targeting approach developed by the Basic Needs sector's members in consultation with different partners. This approach uses demographic variables based on biodata collected during the registration process. This data allows for immediate ranking and scoring without the need for further household visits. It showed that 71% of refugees are identified as poor and eligible for assistance. Until May/June this year, 72% of beneficiaries received at least one type of assistance, whilst 28% did not receive any, as shown on the graph.

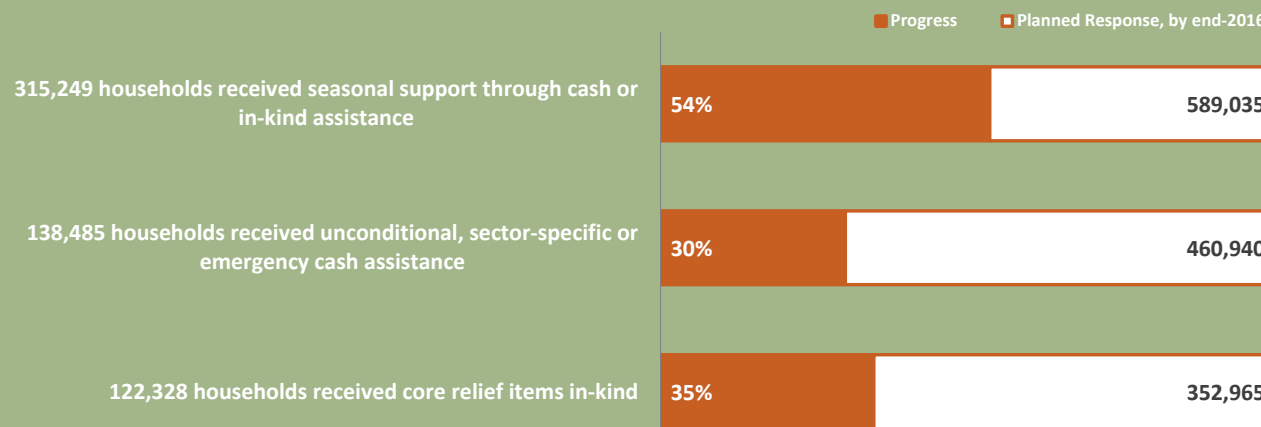
ASSISTANCE

- 28% Received no assistance
- 26% Received one kind of assistance
- 28% Received two kinds of assistance
- 11% Three kinds
- 7% four or more types



The result of the survey will be factored in the next cycle of assistance as of August 2016, when 10,000 vulnerable HH are targeted to receive cash assistance.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016



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In Lebanon, 40% of the refugee households live in informal settlements and substandard buildings

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the VASyr 2016 preliminary findings indicated no major change in the shelter distribution of the refugee population. While almost 60% of the refugee households live in apartments, the remaining 40% are scattered in informal settlements and substandard buildings. The biggest load of refugee households living in Informal Settlements is concentrated in Bekaa, Baalbeck-Hermel, and Akkar. The VASyr findings indicate also that 12% of the refugee households changed their accommodation in the six past months mainly because of non-affordable rent, evictions, overcrowding, and bad shelter conditions.

In Jordan, 1,123 benefited from a 3RP partner Cash for Rent project in Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Ajloun and Al-Balqa. Around 100 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings in Irbid, Ajloun, and Jerash. In northern governorates 55 beneficiaries have been accommodated in seven upgraded shelters.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now nearly 20,000 shelter units, of which almost 16,000 (81 per cent) are now finalized (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and more than 15,000 occupied (about 75,000 individuals). The construction of 2,528 improved shelters is planned for this year, of which 1,090 (43 per cent) have been completed and occupied. After completion of the remaining shelters, 96.5 per cent of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter. Since the beginning of the year in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil 552 Households received rental support.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Around 90 per cent of the over 4.8 million registered Syrian refugees in the five host countries - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt - are living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. This has led to a greater demand for housing affecting both host communities and refugees alike, as shelter remains one of the key pressing needs. The number of refugees living in sub-standard or overcrowded shelters and in poor neighbourhoods has increased considerably, mainly due to the increase in the number of refugees and rise in their vulnerability levels.

The priority for the Shelter Sector in 2016 remains ensuring adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban and rural areas, but also for vulnerable host community members.

Partners are working on addressing both the short- and longer-term shelter needs for the most vulnerable refugees and also those from the host communities. Studies have shown that there is a continuing increase in vulnerability which has impacted the refugees' ability to cover their shelter needs, particularly those in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.



General views of Azraq refugee camp. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

LEBANON: 30 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

A recent mapping showed that the eviction movements and relocation of displaced people in informal settlements, primarily in Bekaa and North Lebanon, has led to 30 per cent increase in the number of informal settlements. This growing number of scattered vulnerable sites has increased the costs of shelter assistance to displaced Syrians.

In Lebanon, around 200,000 Syrians live in more than 2,100 tented locations regularly exposed to avoidable health, safety, privacy, dignity and protection risks.

Poor neighbourhoods in urban areas are densely loaded by the presence of 20 per cent of the approximately 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

In these neighbourhoods, the already difficult living conditions have significantly deteriorated, with overcrowding, higher rent costs and a decrease of the already insufficient provision of basic services like water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection.

Community-based assistance, provided jointly by Shelter and other sectors, such as the Energy and Water Sector and Social Stability Sector, is required to avoid further degradation of these poor urban areas, scale down tensions between the host communities and the displaced people, strengthen the resilience of the communities and physically and socially upgrade neighbourhoods.

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
144,450 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



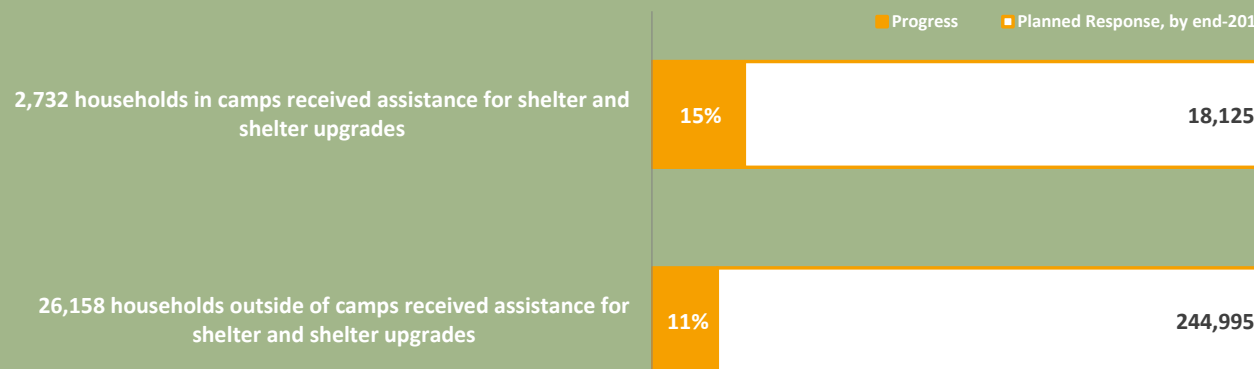
3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016



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 July 2016.



Partners work on improved water supply for refugees and host communities with rise in temperatures

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, sector partners carried out an assessment of the sanitation situation in four Informal Settlements in Zahle Caza, Bekaa, housing around 1,600 people. The assessment addresses concerns raised by the Ministry of Environment regarding environmental pollution from wastewater and solid waste from these sites. Topographical surveys are already underway in order to design improved sanitation systems for these sites.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 134,276 people, including an estimated 75,193 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and Cyber City camps. These services included the provision of over 4.8 million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.67 million litres of wastewater, and the dissemination of key WASH messages.

In Iraq, the supply of safe, chlorinated water continued in Domiz 1&2. In Domiz 1, water supply pressure network was upgraded in low pressure areas to increase water storage capacity by 16.6% (to 850,000 liters). Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, along with water quality monitoring - at household and main source level - continued for all camps. Regular collection and safe disposal of garbage and cleaning, desludging of toilets and septic tanks also continued. In Domiz 1, piloting of separation of black and greywater continued, along with construction of open drainage channels along roadsides and behind shelters, construction of new latrines for refugees with specific needs and hygiene promotion through volunteer WASH communities. In Akre, care and maintenance and hygiene promotion activities are taking place.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. In Lebanon, 50 per cent of the water transmission and distribution networks are currently in need of rehabilitation and are unable to bear additional pressure. The solid waste crisis and the untreated wastewater polluting ground water sources have dire public health and environmental consequences. In Jordan, the Sector Vulnerability Assessment found that 70 per cent of the population (both Syrian refugees and Jordanians) receive less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day.

In camps in Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment continues in long-term piped networks and water management systems in the camps to reduce costs through transition to more cost-effective systems. 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 partners are also 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.



Construction of new open drainage channels behind shelters and along roadsides in Domiz 1 camp, Dahuk. UNHCR/Iraq/2016

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
876,260 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



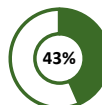
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



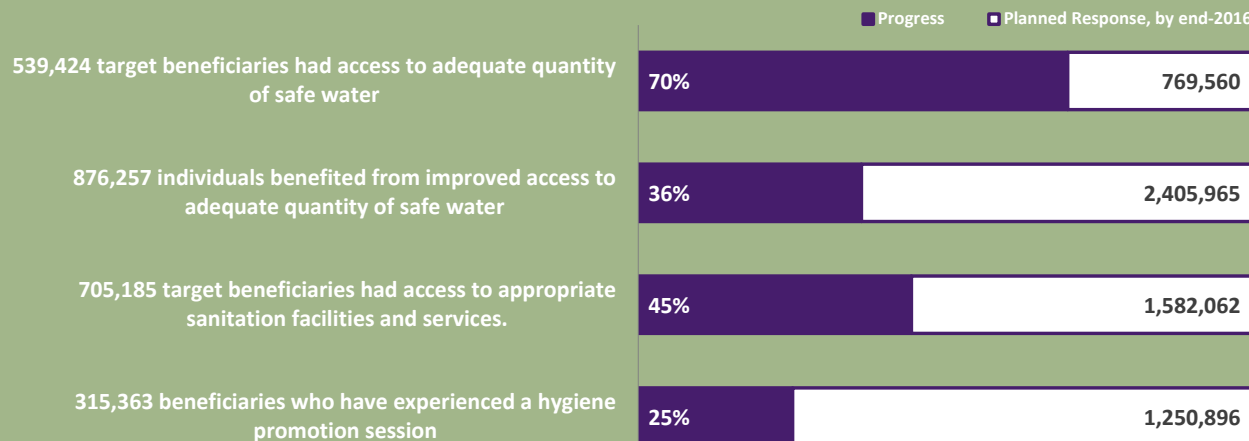
IMPROVED WATER ACCESS AND SANITATION IN NORTH EASTERN JORDAN

Jordan is one of the most water scarce countries in the world, facing chronic challenges to provide water services to its population. The increase in population due to the refugee influx has exacerbated this critical situation, particularly in the north, where the population has increased by more than 60% in some areas. In July, WASH interventions were conducted in Ruwayshid, Mafrag Governorate, to improve access to water and sanitation conditions to refugees and host communities.

A geophysical survey and a technical assessment were conducted over a 14 square kilometre area of Rukban to assess the groundwater characteristics and to identify potential sites for drilling. The local community is expressing concern over the increased use of water due to the refugee arrivals. In the first part of the technical assessment, three boreholes, one in Hadalat and two at the kilometre 36 of the Baghdad International Railway, were considered. The preliminary results for the Hadalat well were positive and it may be ready for use in August. The conditions at the other two are more challenging and their operation is not expected until late November.

Various projects are also underway to improve access to WASH facilities and services in 15 schools for Jordanian and Refugee students in Badeya. The works have already started in three schools and are expected to benefit 3,000 students. Each schools will receive toilet with six latrines and five water taps per facility. The school were selected from a database containing information gathered during the joint Unicef and GoJ nationwide WASH in Schools Assessment that was completed in June. The data base uses a grade system to rank 3,681 Schools in accordance to priority of interventions.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016



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More than 4,500 people had access to wage employment opportunities

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, Livelihoods partners are reviewing the sector's key achievements under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2015-2016 and exploring the way forward towards 2017-2020. While short-term activities remain strong with 23,000 direct beneficiaries since 2015, longer-term activities are developing, with a 60 per cent increase in support to small business (467 in total, with USD 1.1m in financial support provided) and the strengthening of seven value chains. One of the key challenges identified, in addition to the chronic underfunding of the sector, is the limited engagement of the private sector in the response.

In addition in Lebanon, a private sector engagement mapping exercise is being conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs to assess the support provided to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and value chains by LCRP partners and scale up their collaboration. The key objective, beyond information sharing, is to enhance the design of activities and make recommendations to improve the private sector engagement for more impactful livelihood programming.

In Egypt, there has been a substantial increase in the beneficiaries for wage employment compared to previous months. This includes individuals who benefited from training for livelihood support but secured employment on their own and not through partners. Overall, 432 individuals were able to secure employment since the beginning of the year thanks to the support of 3RP partners.

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.

Across countries, the large increase in population is putting public institutions under extreme pressure to deliver basic services to an increasingly high number of vulnerable people, in a context of shrinking national resources. Hosting a large, increasingly poor, refugee community has continued to test the limits of infrastructure and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.

3RP partners are working 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.



General views of stores on the Champs Elysees, in Zaatari refugee camp, Jordan, which has 3,000 shops throughout the camp. Photo: UNHCR/Jordi Matas

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
22,660 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



FULFILLING THE LONDON PROMISE OF 1.1 MILLION JOBS

A new Multi-country Economic Opportunity Assessment being undertaken through a UNDP partnership with ILO, UNHCR, and WFP – provides pragmatic, empirically grounded approaches for achieving the ambitious job creation goal set in the London Conference for Supporting Syria and the Region, held in February 2016.

To drive new job creation, host governments committed to open their labour markets and improve the domestic regulatory environment and the international community committed to support employment creation programs and facilitate new investment.

The key finding from this study – based on some 120 interviews with the business community, government representatives, NGOs, donors and international organizations across Syria and its five refugee-hosting neighbours – is that facilitating access to economic opportunities must be a central component for a sustainable response to the crisis.

Interviewees across the six countries were emphatic that expanded economic opportunities are essential to attenuating the social tensions of the conflict, and that increased access to economic opportunities for the workers and entrepreneurs displaced by the Syrian conflict would directly benefit host communities.

Drawing on country-specific data collection and examining existing approaches employed to support job creation in response to the crisis, the multi-country framework for this assessment allows identification of good practices and lessons learned for host governments and development partners.

As the Syrian war enters the sixth year, the assessment underlines the importance of increased resilience building investment, combining efforts from a wide range of national and international partners, including private sector and development partners. This study offers pragmatic guidance on what is working (and what is not) to guide action at the region and at the country level.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016 *

