

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 1.41 billion received in 2016



Achievements as of 30 June 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%

405,106 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

63%

643,963



FOOD SECURITY

2,057,971 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)

91%

2,273,975

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)

84%

835,568

79 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

7%

1,109



HEALTH & NUTRITION

1,252,781 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals

30%

4,229,784

221 health facilities supported

61%

363



BASIC NEEDS

117,305 HHs received core relief items in-kind

33%

356,465

131,154 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

28%

463,123



SHELTER

23,919 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

10%

244,995

2,486 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

14%

18,125



WASH

850,542 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water

35%

2,405,965

696,356 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

22%

3,199,384



SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

3,721 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

1%

282,414

106 community support projects implemented

2%

5,178



Over 44,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

As of 30 June, 44,351 Syrian refugees in the region were submitted for resettlement consideration - equal to 72 per cent of the target (61,442). Considering that the initial target for 2016 was already increased, operations in the region have scaled up to achieve the increase in a very short time period.

Community-based protection activities continued across the region, including in Turkey, where the identification, outreach and referral for further assistance and interventions continued for persons with specific needs, including children at risk, persons with disabilities, survivors of SGBV and those at risk, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people.

In Lebanon, over 350 community-based groups received training to increase their awareness of available assistance and their capacity to address risks for children. The trainings encompassed interpersonal communication skills and on how and where to access available services, such as those provided by Social Development Centres.

In Jordan, the return of Syrians documents resumed in June after finalisation of the joint work between UNHCR and the authorities to re-organize the document and their indexation at Raba Al Sarhan. In little over a year, 120,000 documents were returned and approximately 45,000 documents remained to be delivered.

UNHCR in Iraq convened a meeting with local authorities and partners on regularisation of registration for Syrians. Discussions aimed at advocating for broad admission/readmission for Syrians irrespective of mode of entry, and implementation of the regularization instruction. In June 2016, 2,261 Syrians arrived to the KR-I through Peshkhabour border.

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.



Gawilan Refugee camp, Duhok. UNHCR

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
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



MOBILE APPROACH TO SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IN LEBANON

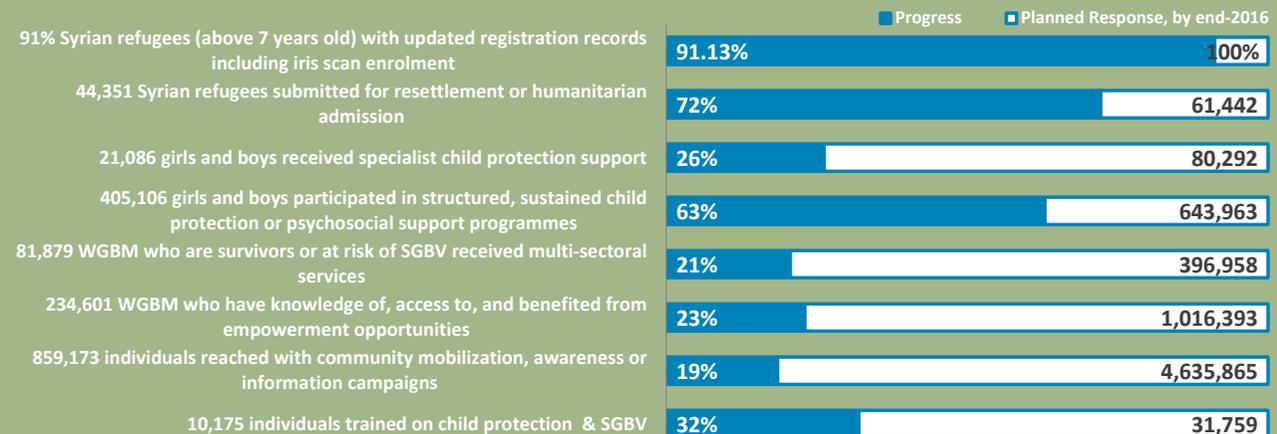
UNHCR in coordination with its partner, International Rescue Committee, is taking protection services closer to refugee women and girls at risk or survivors of SGBV in five districts of Tripoli with the Mobile Services. A team of professionals moves around the area to set up a safe and private space to offer case management, psychosocial support, parenting skills, emotional support sessions, recreational activities, community mobilisation, and life-skills for adolescent girls. The space is offered by local authorities or by the refugees who open their apartment or tents.

According to several assessments and focus group conducted early this year, as well as data from the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), the distance to service centres and movement restriction are an impeding factor to reaching service centres. In the absence of formal camps, refugees are scattered across over 1,700 localities in Lebanon and prolonged displacement tends to increase the risks of SGBV among Syrian refugees. Child mothers, unaccompanied children, women and girls with disabilities and female heads of household are most at risk. The most commonly reported types of violence are domestic violence, sexual violence, and forced marriage.

All activities implemented through mobile services were selected through consultations with women and girls as per their needs. The mobile services also ensure the safety and engagement of children who accompany their mothers. They offer educational activities while their mothers benefit from the mobile services.

The mobile services approach was developed as an immediate response, but it aims to become a sustainable solution. As it delivers its services, it also closely engages community members, local authorities and community based organizations to ensure the sustainability of this approach after six months intervention in the targeted community. The engagement with men has proved to be extremely important in identifying community-based solutions for risks women and girls face, including prevention of and response to SGBV.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016*



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* Progress data not yet received for Egypt in June 2016.

Number of individuals receiving food assistance passes 2 million

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, the Food Security Sector reached a total of approximately 353,730 beneficiaries both in-camp and off-camp in June 2016, thereby meeting 94% of its planned target.

In Lebanon, 827,729 vulnerable people were reached with food assistance through various modalities. 27,208 vulnerable Lebanese were also supported by the National Poverty Targeting Programme. 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, more than 550,000 vulnerable people were reached with food assistance, and also several Ramadan specific food distributions were conducted by 3RP partners.

In Iraq, a total of 55,058 Syrian refugees received food assistance, 86 per cent of which was through e-vouchers. Ad hoc in-kind distributions continued during the month of June, reaching 7,773 individuals. This was a response to new arrivals in the camps, the ad hoc in-kind distributions are a temporary mitigation measure to cover gaps in voucher assistance and will last for up to three months.

In Egypt, food distributions reached 64,052 beneficiaries including 7,688 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 reinstating 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.



Syrian refugees attend Iftar celebrations, Jordan.
UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,057,970 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



RAMADAN PUTS DESPAIR OF MILLIONS OF SYRIANS INTO SHARP FOCUS

Abu Ahmad describes Ramadan as a special time back in Syria, when his extended family would come together to perform evening prayers and, after breaking their fast, spend long nights in the parks that dotted their neighbourhood of Homs, buying sweets and other treats for their children.

This year marks the family's third Ramadan in exile in Jordan, and the contrast with their happy memories back home is stark. "Here we never have enough money for food, even on a normal day, but especially during Ramadan. My children crave things that I know I can't afford, like apples and juice. That's why Ramadan here is basically spent indoors, as we can't afford the expense."

With the crisis now in its sixth year, Abu Ahmad's experience is a familiar one for millions inside Syria and in exile in neighbouring countries. The latest UNHCR data from two major refugee-hosting countries – Jordan and Lebanon – reveals an alarming rise in personal debt and impoverishment, ensuring that this Ramadan it will be harder than ever for Syrians to put food on the table at the end of the day.

Caught in a spiral of poverty and debt, refugees in Jordan are taking ever-more extreme measures to make ends meet. Only 20 per cent of households reported eating fruit at least once per week, while 40 per cent of families have members who have taken high-risk, illegal, degrading or exploitative temporary jobs to help pay for food and rent.

The number of cooked meals eaten daily by refugees in Lebanon is steadily declining. In 2015 – the most recent year for which data are available – one in three family members reported eating one or no cooked meals a day, up from one in four the previous year. Increasing poverty is also resulting in less nutritious eating habits, with 60 per cent of households saying they were unable to consume fruit or vegetables on a daily basis last year.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



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Over 700,000 targeted children - from 1.6 million school-age refugee children (5-17) - enrolled in formal education

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, a second round of the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) was launched in June targeting out-of-school-children who have missed two years of education or more. The target of students enrolling in ALP for 2016 is 30,000. A total of 9,271 children participated in the placement test across Lebanon.

UN agencies started planning for the Back to School Campaign to get as many as possible Lebanese and non-Lebanese school-age children into the public education system. The Education Sector organized Back-to-School zonal workshops with partners in the field to discuss the strategy and conduct a mapping of partner's capacity to do outreach.

A consortium of NGOs is providing over 150 new scholarships for Syrian refugees to study in public universities for one academic year in Lebanon.

In Jordan, 145,458 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools for the 2015/2016 academic year. Three new schools are being established in Azraq and four in Zaatari. Since the beginning of 2016, almost 34,267 children were newly enrolled in IFE (informal education) programmes. In Zaatari camp, children are now involved in summer activities, while children with disabilities continue to receive individual academic support. Nine Makani centres in host community will undergo structural modifications to receive and integrate children with disabilities in their programmes.

In Egypt, the Education Grant early registration interviews continued for students enrolling for the 2016/2017 academic year. During June, 867 applicants were registered, bringing the total to 1,914 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. As of May 2016, there were more than 916,000 (or 55 per cent) school-age Syrian children out of school, representing an eight percentage point increase in the rate of out of school children compared to December 2015 and an increase of 312,000 compared to the same period last year.

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.



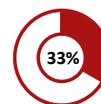
Raneem in her caravan at Zaatari camp, Jordan.

UNICEF/Jess Wright

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
832,150 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



SYRIAN CHILDREN SHOULD BE AT SCHOOL NOT AT WORK - UNICEF

On the eve of the World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June, UNICEF expressed deep concern about the numbers of Syrian children who are engaged in child labour in Turkey.

As the Syrian conflict is now well into its sixth year, an increasing number of Syrian children have found themselves engaged in child labour. Field observations and available information show that Syrian children are engaged in some of the worst forms of child labour through seasonal agriculture, small-medium enterprises (textile or shoe workshops or auto-mechanics), and working on the streets.

The persistence of child labour poses a serious threat to children's wellbeing for those children engaged in economic activities that are mentally, physically or socially dangerous and has severe negative short- and long-term consequences for the fulfilment of their rights, as guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These economic activities limit – or deny – children's basic rights, including their right to an education, protection from economic exploitation and exposure to violence.

UNICEF Representative in Turkey declared, "in all circumstances, Syrian children should be protected from child labour. They should be able to go to school to prepare better for their future and to rebuild their country as soon as it will be possible. Children must not be robbed of their childhood".

Child labour harms the mental, social, physical and psychological development of children. For little pay, children work long hours, in close contact with toxic products and/or hazardous environments to contribute to their family income. This situation holds them back from going to school, spending time with peers, having opportunities for play and leisure and being protected from abuse and neglect.

Currently over 600,000 Syrian children of school age are estimated to be out of school in Turkey. Besides a lack of easy access to schools, there are often socio-economic barriers hindering children and adolescents to go to school.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
34,105 targeted children (under 5 years old) (b/g) enrolled in early childhood education	23%	147,933
702,878 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	84%	835,568
81,437 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in non-formal or informal education or /and life-skills	16%	497,250
1,394 youth, adolescents and adults (m/f) had access to vocational training or higher education	2%	74,855
12,336 education personnel (m/f) trained	14%	86,770
420,165 children (3-17) (b/g) received school supplies or supported through cash grants	43%	987,153
79 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated	7%	1,109

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Health care services for women and children remain a key focus

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, over 2,000 women benefited this month from ante-natal care and family planning services. The country plan on 'Reporting on Gender Based Violence in the Syrian Crises' has been finalized and the standard operating procedure on sexual and gender-based violence is expected to be finalised soon.

In Lebanon, in order to have a clear and updated understanding of the trends of food and nutrition status of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, 3RP Partners supported the nutrition assessment of refugee children (under five years of age). This was part of the vulnerability assessment of the Syrian refugees (VASyR) that was conducted during May and June, the results for which are expected to be released in August.

In Jordan, nearly 300 women were provided with nutritional supplements, and 5,729 pregnant and lactating mothers and 5,468 children benefitted from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) education. Since the bombing attack on 21 June at Rukban (Jordan-Syria border point), access remains restricted for the health actors. There are major concerns of the impact on health status of the people with the unavailability of essential health services and poor water and sanitation situation.

The financial crisis in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq continues to impact the provision of health services, in particular at secondary and tertiary levels. However, Syrian refugees in camps still have access to camp based primary health care centres (PHC) where curative and preventive services are available. In June, nearly 3,000 children under five years of age were monitored for growth and 2,500 doses of supplementary nutrition items for children were distributed to health centres and clinics as part of the IYCF programme.

In Egypt, 4,222 consultations (both ante-natal and post-natal care services) were provided to Syrian women, while 6,779 children under five received primary healthcare consultations, immunization and growth monitoring services.

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.



The process of handing over of the primary health care centre in Darashakran camp, Erbil Governorate, to the Department of Health is ongoing.

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,256,750 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



3RP PARTNERS CONTINUE WORK TO INTEGRATE REFUGEES IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

During June, 3RP Partners continued their work to integrate refugees in public health services and reduce parallel health systems.

In Turkey, partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) conducted trainings for refugee doctors and nurses for their smooth adaption to the Turkish health system. This was as part of the introduction of the granting of work permits by MoH to Syrian health professionals. So far, more than 300 health professionals have completed the adaptation trainings. Meanwhile, the Ministry has established over 64 migrant health centres in 17 cities to facilitate health services by Syrian health professional and to overcome language barrier. The overall plan is to increase the number of these centres to about 250 across several governorates in Turkey.

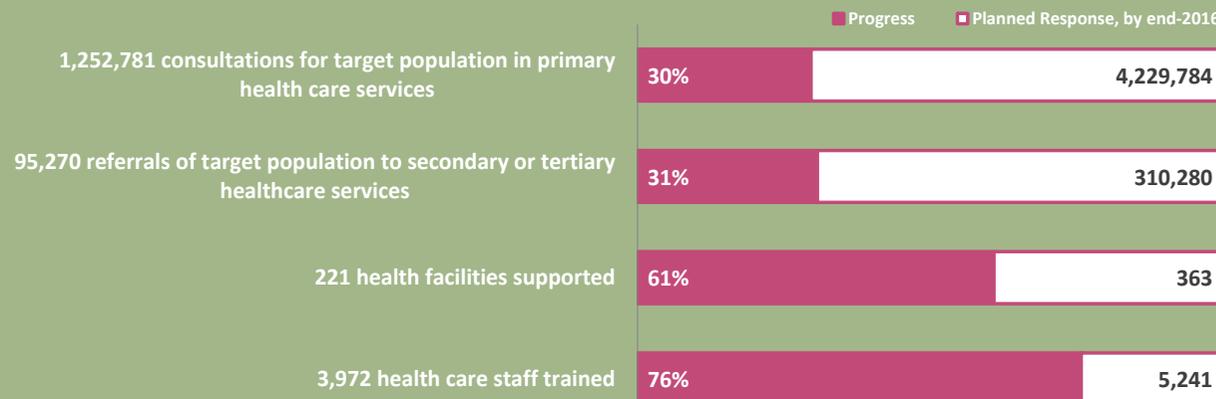
In Lebanon, the network of contracted hospitals was reviewed and from 1 July will comprise a total of 52 hospitals across Lebanon which Syrian refugees will be able to access for obstetric and life-threatening conditions.

In Jordan, a diarrhoea prevention campaign organised jointly by health partners and MoH started in June in host communities and camps. People received hygiene awareness focusing on proper hand washing and hygiene practices. The integrated school health project which was launched in January 2016 together with MoH and Ministry of Education continued in the refugee camps. The initiative seeks to improve health practices and promote healthy lifestyles for children in schools and Makani centres. School health service packages were delivered in all the camp schools which also included vaccines for tetanus and polio.

In Iraq, the handover process of camp based primary health care centres (PHC) to the Department of Health is ongoing. In Domiz 1 camp, Duhok Governorate, the handover of mental health and non-communicable disease activities has been completed.

In Egypt, Partners continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health and Population to integrate psychosocial activities into the health services provided for Syrian refugees in primary public health units and to build the capacity of the community health workers in terms of monitoring and reporting.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



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Almost 131,000 households across the region have received cash assistance so far in 2016

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, household profiling and multi-purposes cash assistance continued during June. So far, almost 55,000 households have been profiled. Around 54,000 are receiving monthly multi-purpose cash transfers and around 61,000 households have been assisted with core relief items. The total amount of multi-purpose cash assistance distributed so far in 2016 is USD 46.8 million.

In Jordan, the Basic Needs Working Group members provided around USD 7.67 million worth of regular cash and non-food items (NFIs) to vulnerable beneficiaries from the refugee and host community in June, bringing the total for 2016 to around USD 48.9 million. More than 50,000 households were provided with support in urban areas. In camps, distribution of NFIs in the form of replenishment/replacement kits and new arrivals proceeded normally.

In Iraq, 210 newly arrived households in camps and around 230 newly arrived households in urban districts of Dohuk received packages of core relief items. A total of 1,831 households in urban areas of Dohuk and 663 households in camps received cash for summer assistance. This included 201 host community households. Partners also distributed NFI vouchers to 380 families in urban areas of Sulaymaniyah and hygiene kits to 631 families in two camps.

In Egypt, over 10,000 households are now receiving cash assistance each month, while a workshop was held in June on urban profiling in regards to economic activities of refugees and livelihood opportunities.

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.



Extra kerosene distribution for vulnerable families in Darashakan refugee camp, Erbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. UNHCR/ O.Zhdanov

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,567,350 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

The Basic Needs Sector is currently 22 per cent funded (3RP Mid-Year Report June 2016). Families exposed to economic hardship face increased risks of falling deeper into poverty, and the available funds are insufficient to meet all of the required needs. More resources are critical for partners and cash actors to scale up assistance and support more vulnerable households.

In Lebanon, according to the VASyr, 52 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is in need of cash assistance, however only 17 per cent have been assisted to date.

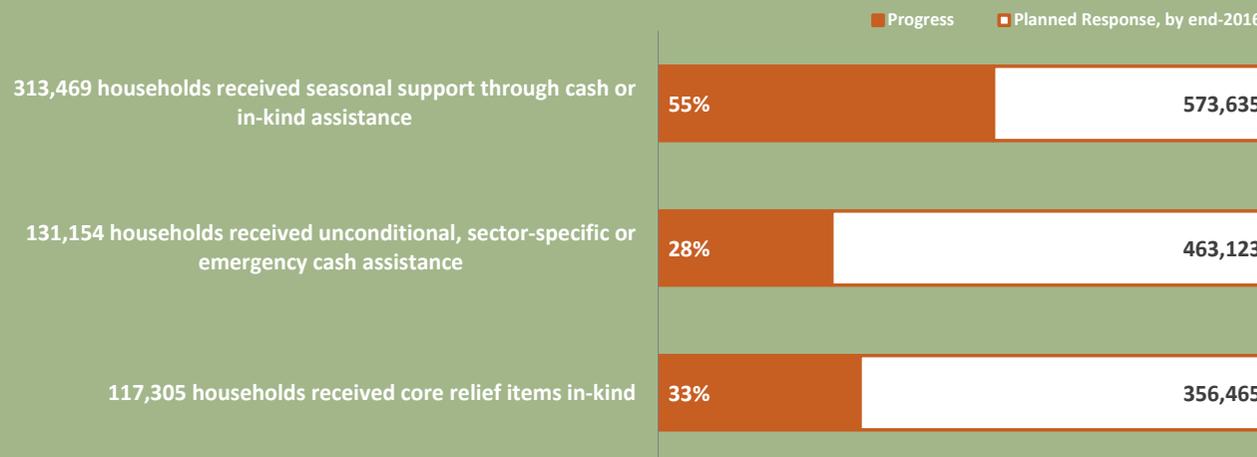
Moreover, underfunding means that vulnerable members of host communities will not benefit from extended support. In Lebanon, extreme poverty has risen from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in five years, and while the sector response includes MPC support to vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), to date, only 72 households out of a total of 20,000 extremely vulnerable households have been prioritized for targeting due to resource shortages.

In Jordan, 90 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in urban areas now fall below the national poverty line, while over 67 per cent of families are living in debt, owing on average USD 818 including unpaid rent.

In the example of core relief items in Turkey, only around 45,000 individuals have been supported out of the targeted 775,000 (6 per cent).

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



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Activities being implemented across the region in camps, informal settlements and in urban, peri-urban and rural areas

HIGHLIGHTS:

In various governorates of Lebanon, shelter assistance is being provided for site improvement of 45 informal settlements. This includes draining and leveling sites, enhancing shelters, distributing insulation material and fire extinguishers, as well as messaging to refugees how to reduce the risk and prevent fire. Shelter agencies continue to rehabilitate substandard shelters in various governorates to improve the standard of shelters and ensure security of tenure, as the rehabilitation works are conducted in exchange for a normally 12 month period of ensured occupancy.

In Jordan, 1,022 beneficiaries have been accommodated in upgraded shelters in different governorates. 1,779 benefited from the Cash for Rent project in Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa and Ajloun, and 91 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings in Irbid, Jerash and Ajloun. A joint plan for Accessible Shelter Project in Zaatari Camp has assessed 86 households of different disability needs to better understand the shelter conditions and gaps of people with disabilities, and be able to realize different valid shelter modification requirements if needed.

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.



Zaatari camp by night. UNHCR/Jared Kohler

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
132,030 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



SHELTER SITUATION UPDATE IN JORDAN CAMPS

The population of Azraq has recently increased considerably with the arrival of asylum seekers from the border (Hadalat & Ruqban). Village V and a portion of village II are used as secured transit area and are today fully occupied with approximately 16,240 refugees.

To cope with these new arrivals, UNHCR has launched the extension of village II with new blocks, corresponding to 456 new shelters. Pending additional funds, UNHCR is planning the extension of village III and village VI in the coming months with an additional batch of 1,340 Shelters. As back-up, the design of village VII will be reviewed to be eventually built beginning 2017 pending on needs.

During the month of June six new tent blocks were created to increase the capacity of the public area increasing the current capacity to 2,550 individuals.

In Zaatari, a fence art (pilot phase) was initiated which will target fenced compounds in the camp. As there are over 40 different organizations in the camp, with over 155 fenced service sites with different dimensions, most of camp sites are constricted by the same fence materials lacking friendly exterior appearance and creativity. This includes child friendly spaces and schools. The aim of this project is to tackle their visual appeal, and create shapes and installations made of recycled materials to be hung on fencing in identified themes.

An Art Gallery for Zaatari camp displaying artwork done by the refugee community will be constructed in the community centre of district 2.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



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

HIGHLIGHTS:

In June, WASH Partners continued their efforts to improve water supply in both camps and host communities to meet the increased water needs due to rise in temperatures in the region. In Lebanon, over 53 per cent of the targetted people received adequate supply of safe water.

In Jordan, an average of 3.2 million litres of water was distributed each day, with allocations increased from 35 to 39 litres/person/day. In Azraq, an average of 1.56 million litres of water was distributed and the daily water volume has tripled since February which is also due to new arrivals in the camp. In host communities, the installation of two boreholes in Madaba town has been completed which has benefitted 136,000 people with improved water supply.

The repair and maintenance work of the water treatment plant in Ruwased (eastern Jordan) has increased the volume of water produced and treated, benefitting some 16,000 people in the area. Improved WASH facilities have been installed in 15 schools across the country which will benefit about 9,000 students. These facilities will be handed over to the local authorities.

As temperatures continued to rise in Iraq, over 100,000 Syrian refugees benefitted through improved access to safe water which has been possible due to the improved supply of electricity for water pumping and provision of fuel. In camps in Erbil Governorate, water supply has been increased to an average of 124 litres/person/day. Water conservation campaigns also continued in the camps. In Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, with the connection of a second pipeline to the main storage tanks, daily household level water supply has increased to 58 litres/person/day.

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.



Sessions for the water conservation campaign in Erbil Governorate. ACTED/Iraq/2016

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
850,540 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



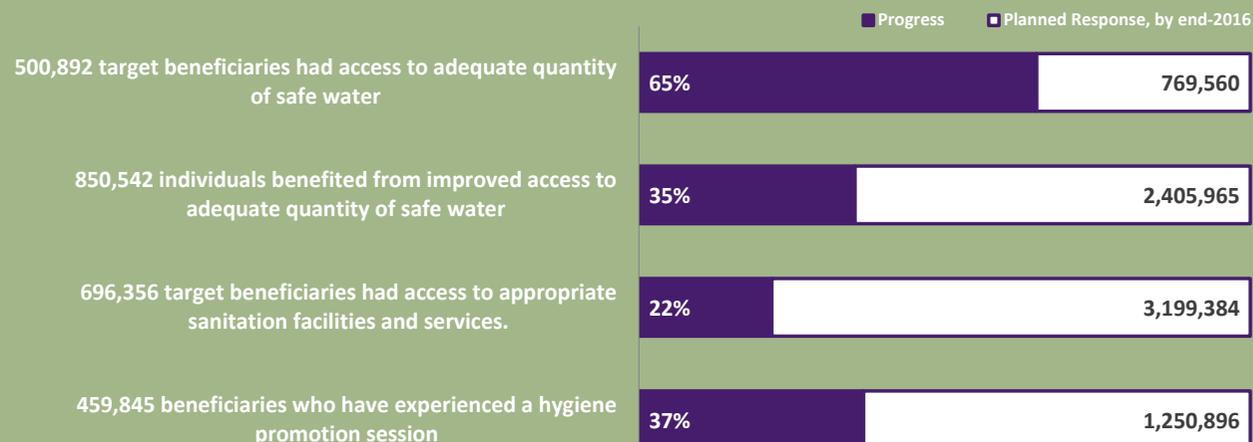
SANITATION ACTIVITIES FURTHER STRENGTHENED IN CAMPS IN JORDAN WITH REPORTED CASES OF HEPATITIS A

During June, some 30 cases of Hepatitis A were reported in Azraq, of which most are informed to be from newly arrived families. Community mobilization and hygiene promotion were intensified in Zaatari and Azraq, focusing on caregivers and children, to increase awareness and prevention of Hepatitis A and associated diarrheal diseases including messages on the importance of safe food and water storage. For the new arrivals in Azraq, awareness sessions were conducted on WASH facilities and handwashing, the risks of open defecation and water conservation. Some 21,000 soap bars were distributed and 3,700 comprehensive hygiene kits provided.

To minimise the risks of overflowing sewage and to ensure an efficient desludging operation in Azraq, eight new holding tanks were installed. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions in these areas. The design of the new water pipeline and the expansion of the water network was completed. Work on the modifications necessary at the wastewater treatment plant continued to ensure that the treated wastewater adheres to the relevant Jordanian standards. Construction began on the retention pond (with a capacity of 30,000 cubic metres) which will collect the treated wastewater from the treatment plant.

In Zaatari camp, construction work under Phase 1 of the wastewater network continued with 97 per cent of the tanks installed and 9,936 households connected to tanks (94 per cent of the target). This has significantly reduced the volume of wastewater seeping into the ground. The Water Authority of Jordan has approved the design of Phase 2 of the network. Partners conducted a review of solid waste interventions in the camp and are preparing to implement alternative approaches from 2017 through increased recycling and involvement of municipalities.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



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More than 15,500 people trained or provided with marketable skills and services

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, preparations are ongoing to launch 20 new vocational training courses in three high schools. Training began on 20 June and will help 735 Syrians and host community beneficiaries to gain vocational skills for employment. In addition this month, five events were organized to raise awareness about work permit regulations and livelihoods opportunities in key cities across Turkey, reaching a total of 5,000 participants.

Also in Turkey, nearly 2,000 refugees in two multi-purpose community centres were assisted with vocational training. The trainings covered language courses in Turkish, Arabic and English, as well as human resource development, accounting management, drawing and handcrafts, and computer skills/programming. As of June, over 8,200 male and female refugees and host community members have benefitted from livelihoods and income generating trainings in Turkey.

In Lebanon, the preliminary findings of a Labour Market Needs Assessment in the construction, industry and ICT sectors were presented. The results show that in the agri-food sector, academic and workplace skills constitute the main gap of the workforce. In construction, weaknesses were recorded in verbal communication skills in English and significant problems were detected in green building practices all over Lebanon, specifically in waste management skills for enterprises of all sizes. In the ICT sector, apparent problems were noted with planning and organizing, prioritizing, allocating resources, and problem solving skills.

In Egypt, a workshop was organized for partners on field orientation and urban profiling, focusing on economic activities of refugees and livelihood opportunities.



Knitting and sewing/embroidery course at the SSG community centre in Antakya, Hatay.

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
19,250 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT TAKES YS* AWAY FROM ADDICTION

Not too long ago, sobriety was completely a foreign concept to YS - a 38 years old man and father of three in one of Mafraq's municipalities in Jordan.

Together with his colleagues, YS worked on a community project to create a Green Garden for their neighbourhood. "My connectedness with the people in the project was always as important as the project itself to me, and that will certainly be missed in a few days when we conclude the trainings. The Emergency Employment Project (3X6 approach) has given me a life opportunity to meet good peers, today I no longer hangout with my old friends at all. I've been sober and clean since I joined the project".

With the generous support of The Government of Kuwait, 3RP partners have been able to enrol 100 participants in a series of workshops aiming at building their life and basic business skills, and expertise in establishing and running microbusinesses.

"I never thought it was possible for someone in my age and educational background to be able to acquire this knowledge. The skills have helped me to repair the relationship with my wife who had left me with my two other children, although we are not back together, I am closer to the children and they are less affected by their parents' separation. On another hand, the skills I've earned will help me find a job and earn income for the first time in my life to support my family."

YS will soon be pitching for his private business idea and will be competing against quite a number of other proposals to convince the selection panel to fund him. "I hope I am part of the lucky group to be funded for their microbusinesses. Nevertheless, I'm determined not to return to the person I was before the project, I will look for a job and earn my living proudly".

* Due to the sensitivity of the case, the person's real name is replaced by the initials YS.

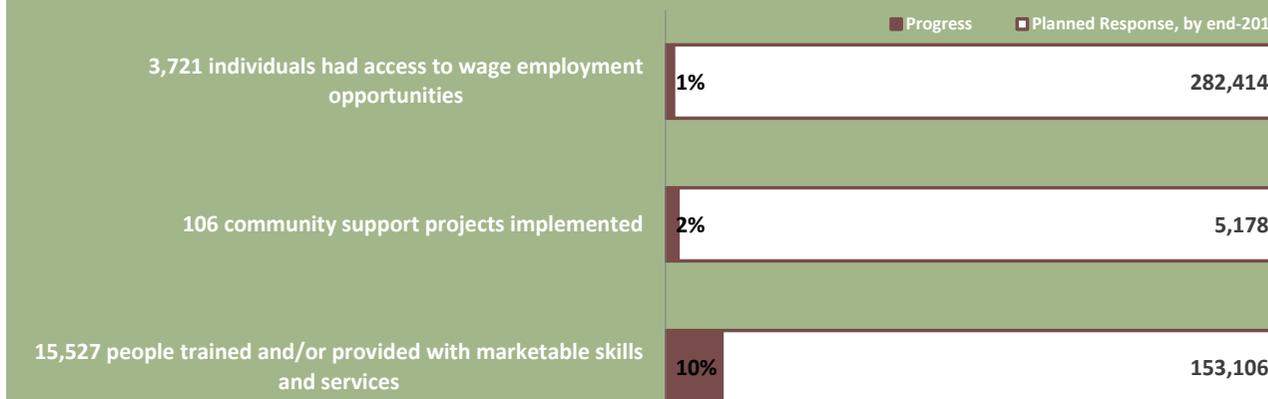
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Iraq in June 2016.