

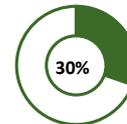
These dashboards reflect the humanitarian and resilience responses of more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Achievements are cumulative from the start of 2016, while targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.69 million refugees by end-2016.



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,030 currently registered



USD 4.55 billion required in 2016 (Agencies)
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



Achievements as of 31 May 2016

Planned response by end of 2016

PROTECTION

91% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
355,899 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

91%	100%
55%	643,835

Total Requirements **USD 507 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 159 million**

31%

FOOD SECURITY

2,035,767 individuals received food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
2,454 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

89%	2,284,875
2%	123,247

Total Requirements **USD 870 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 354 million**

41%

EDUCATION

694,746 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)
65 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

83%	832,760
6%	1,109

Total Requirements **USD 662 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 258 million**

39%

HEALTH & NUTRITION

1,090,795 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals
131 health facilities supported

26%	4,229,784
36%	363

Total Requirements **USD 300 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 104 million**

35%

BASIC NEEDS

115,009 households received core relief items in-kind
128,229 households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

32%	356,465
28%	463,123

Total Requirements **USD 826 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 181 million**

22%

SHELTER

25,148 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades
1,499 households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

8%	303,077
8%	18,125

Total Requirements **USD 167 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 94 million**

57%

WASH

675,421 individuals benefited from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water
668,331 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

28%	2,405,965
21%	3,199,384

Total Requirements **USD 382 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 100 million**

26%

SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

3,149 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities
92 community support projects implemented

1%	282,414
2%	5,178

Total Requirements **USD 461 million** (Agencies)
Funding Status: **USD 30 million**

7%



Over 40,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, outreach activities continue for the identification of persons with specific needs, and since the beginning of the year, partners have referred 3,750 individuals with specific needs for further assistance.

In Lebanon, 3RP partners have launched a pilot Protection Cash Assistance Programme (PCAP) which aims complement the specialized services provided by humanitarian partners in different areas such as legal assistance, psychosocial support, and other areas.

In Jordan this month, the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network launched the inter-agency Community-Based Complaint Referral Mechanism (CBCRM) to better prevent, identify, investigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees in Jordan. The CBCRM is part of an innovative collaborative approach to ensuring that no refugee is subject to sexual exploitation or abuse by humanitarian workers.

In Iraq, partners have reported that the number of women accessing sexual and gender-based violence services has increased significantly following a series of large awareness raising campaigns. This month, 45 staff members from 3RP partner agencies were trained on sexual and gender-based prevention and response.

In Egypt, UNHCR continued to provide counselling on legal, administrative and civil documentation issues for Syrian refugees. As a result, 14 cases were referred to UNHCR's legal partners related to access to birth, marriage and divorce certificates in Egypt, and two other cases to obtain Egyptian nationality.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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



Sisters Thuha, 8, and Shams, 10, who are refugees from Aleppo province in Syria walk through the informal settlement in Saadnayel, near Zahle in Lebanon. © UNHCR/Sam Tarling

Sector Response Summary:



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



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



SYRIAN REFUGEES FACE RISK OF STATELESSNESS

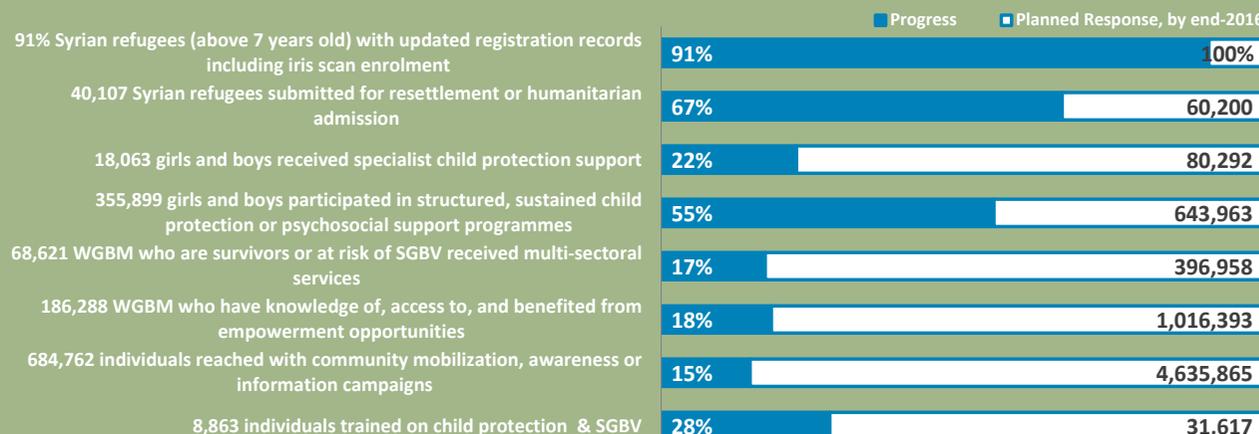
With half of Syria's population forcibly displaced as refugees and IDPs, many Syrians are now separated from their family members and lack documentation of their identities, nationality or family links - with many reporting that their documentation is lost, destroyed or expired.

Over 5.6 million Syrian children are forcibly displaced, and approximately 300,000 Syrian children have been born in exile as refugees. Some 709,000 Syrian refugee children are under the age of four, having been born since the onset of the war. While the overwhelming majority of these children are Syrian nationals, their citizenship is acquired exclusively through their fathers. The conflict has left one-fourth of Syrian refugee households with no fathers to attest to the children's nationality - and thus also at risk of statelessness if they are left without legal documentation of their paternity.

Adults displaced by conflict and whose identity documentation has been lost or destroyed may also face a certain risk of statelessness if it ultimately proves impossible to replace such documentation or to confirm their identities through other means. Furthermore, Syria is home to certain historically stateless groups which are now contending with forced displacement in addition to the lack of a nationality.

In response, UNHCR continues to examine how the crisis is creating new risks of statelessness and also affecting specific groups that were already stateless in Syria, including the extent to which the conflict may now affect their access to solutions. On this basis, UNHCR integrates statelessness issues within key aspects of the 3RP refugee response including registration, RSD, and the identification of durable solutions. In tandem, 3RP partners are jointly supporting multi-sectoral efforts to ensure all refugee children are issued a birth certificate that serves as legal evidence of their identity, parentage and nationality status. In 2016, UNHCR continues to examine emerging issues, document good practices, and collect data to ensure the response remains dynamic and grounded in evidence.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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Over 2 million individuals are now receiving food assistance

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Egypt, food voucher distributions reached 64,000 people including Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria. The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) is ongoing, with 1,600 households visited to date.

In Iraq, 52,400 Syrian refugees received food assistance in May. During the month, the voucher rate was restored to USD 28 from USD 19 for extremely food insecure refugees and USD 19 from USD 10 for moderately food insecure refugees. Due to new arrivals in nine camps, ad-hoc in-kind distributions took place for 7,773 people, and will continue for the next three months until the new refugees are registered on the regular distribution system.

In Jordan, the E-card voucher reached more than 536,000 beneficiaries in May. The school feeding programme is still ongoing at 24 formal schools in nine sites in Za'atri camp and at the informal school and youth center in the camp, covering a total of 15,074 students. Another 2,126 students at Azraq camp were assisted through date bars and juice drinks. More than 33,700 Syrians were provided with dry rations at the berm.

In Lebanon, more than 829,000 vulnerable people supported with food assistance with different modalities. In addition support to farmers on enhancing farming production has been provided.

In Turkey, 279,000 people, or 93 per cent of targeted people both in camps and outside camps were reached through the e-card modality.

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.

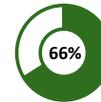


Turkey. WFP / Berna Cetin

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,035,770 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



LEBANESE HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES FACE RISING FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY, NEW REPORT FINDS

This month WFP and FAO, in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), presented the findings of a new report on the Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security in Lebanon.

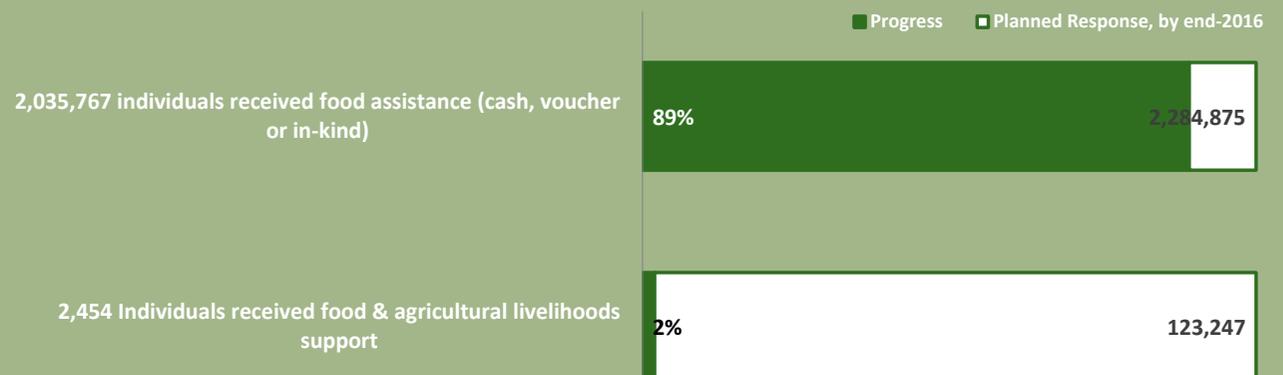
The meeting was used to present the Strategic Review as a tool for all stakeholders and to be used as a reference for programme design in their efforts to contribute to the achievement of food security in Lebanon. The findings and recommendations are intended to help all actors to address critical issues affecting food and nutrition security in Lebanon, particularly in light of widespread food insecurity among refugees and rising food insecurity among Lebanese host communities

Among the report's key findings is the need to reform food trade, market regulation and production responses to food and nutrition security in order to increase economic access to food.

The report also shows that both Lebanese and refugee populations face food insecurity challenges. Around 49 per cent of Lebanese are reportedly worried about their ability to access enough food, and 31 per cent of them stated that they were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food over the course of a year. In addition, the report finds that overall increasing food prices and changes in dietary preferences are leading to new challenges, including micronutrient deficiencies and increasing levels of obesity.

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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Almost 695,000 targeted children enrolled in formal education this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, around 324,000 children are enrolled in schools. During this month education partners held a two-day workshop which will inform the development of a roadmap to increase access for out-of-school children. 12,252 Syrian volunteer teachers received incentives, exceeding the 2016 target by nearly 19 per cent.

In Lebanon, an outreach campaign was launched for the second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) which will be rolled out in June 2016, targeting 9,000 out-of-school children who missed two years of schooling or more. The majority of the 4,901 children enrolled in the current round of ALP will enrol in the second round. Education partners mobilized resources to inform communities about the ALP programme and refer out-of-school children to the nearest ALP schools. A harmonized monitoring and tracking tool was developed and NGOs were trained on data collection.

In Jordan, 145,458 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools in camp and host community settings for the 2015/2016 academic year. There are two key interventions (100 double-shifted schools in host communities and certified catch-up program) that will absorb 75,000 eligible children into schools.

In Iraq, almost 36,000 Syrian refugee children are enrolled in formal education. During May, training for 308 teachers was completed. A community assessment was conducted to identify educational needs of the Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas in four districts of Duhok Governorate. The official opening of Arbat camp school was held with participation of camp residents and Sulaymaniyah education directorate.

In Egypt, almost 38,000 children are enrolled in formal education. Education partners started the registration process for education grants, and 448 households were registered (1,015 students). Some 84 per cent of registered students are enrolled in primary school and 16 per cent in secondary.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

In 2016, the Education Sector calls for a significant budget increase for education programmes to scale up the response in all areas of education including primary, technical and vocational training and teacher incentives.

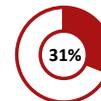


Mafraq, Jordan. WFP/Shaza Moghraby

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
777,180 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

Education opens minds, it opens doors to new opportunities, and offers a sense of normalcy where it may no longer exist. In contexts of mass displacement education also forms one mechanism for protection. This is as much the case for basic education as it is for higher education. The benefits of higher education are manifold and have profound effects on individuals, communities, and stability.

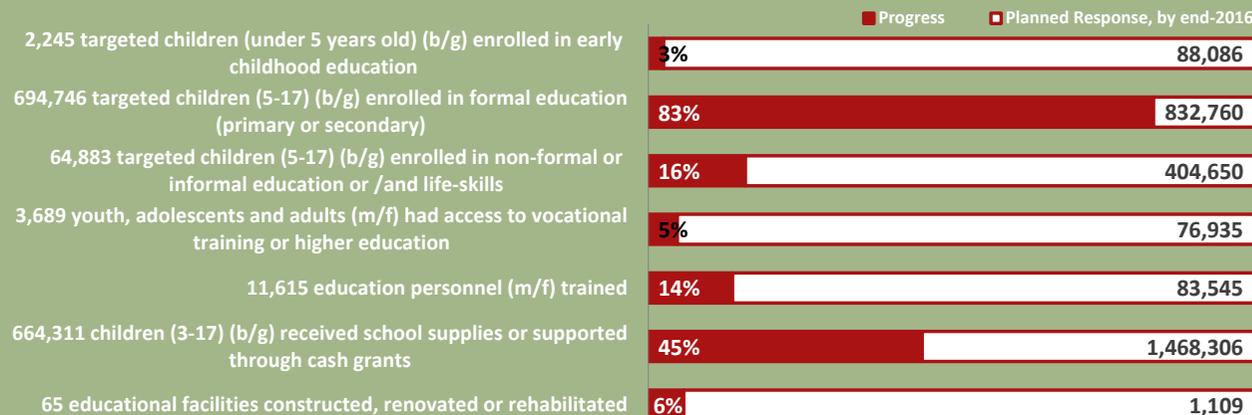
A new report by Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD)-Legal Aid serves to provide insight on the response to the provision of higher education for refugees, particularly Syrians, in Jordan as well as documentation of the ongoing challenges in this process. Reflection on access to higher education for refugees should be welcome to not only understand the challenges but also as way to better address youth concerns in situations of mass displacement. While this report specifically focuses on the Jordanian context, further research could be dedicated to comparing responses between the three major host countries of Syrian refugees. There are various initiatives throughout the region and one consolidated understanding of the variety of responses could feed into the future development and standardization of such responses.

Throughout the five-year Syrian refugee crisis, education for refugee children has been prioritized in development, humanitarian aid, media coverage, discussion, and research. Extensive efforts have been made to increase children's access to basic education, however, refugees' access to higher education in Jordan did not receive the same focus. The initial response to higher education was isolated and sporadic, only recently becoming coordinated as the crisis and consequent displacement became protracted. While movement on the issue did not really begin until 2015, conversation and advocacy on the issue had started long before.



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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Lebanon in May 2016



More than 1 million primary health care consultations since January 2016

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Iraq, over 27,450 consultations were conducted in primary health centres (PHC). The consultation rate in camps is 3.7 visits per person per year. In Domiz 1 camp, Duhok Governorate, mental health and non-communicable disease activities are being handed over to the Dohuk Department of Health (DoH). 3RP partners will provide support to the DoH to run these two activities.

In Turkey, assistance to primary health clinics in camps, where general and specialized health services are provided, is ongoing. More than 5,300 patients were assisted in camps. During May, transportation services were provided for more than 1,045 referrals including 384 escorts for PHC services and 60 referrals including 48 escorts for secondary health services.

In Egypt, a Health Access and Utilization Survey among Syrian refugees has been completed to understand availability of services for better targeting. Key findings were that health programmes should focus on improving knowledge of available services, addressing financial barriers to healthcare and improving access to vaccination, antenatal care and chronic disease treatment.

In Jordan, partners provided intensive health services to people at the northern borders including for cases of measles. Eleven Severe Acute Malnutrition cases and 47 Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases were identified among new arrivals. Such cases have been referred to the relevant health facilities. An assessment involving multi-sectoral stakeholders providing mental health services in Jordan was conducted to identify gaps/ challenges and develop a roadmap.

In Lebanon, more than 727,000 primary health care consultations provided this year. Hospital bills for more than 28,000 patients has been supported since the beginning of the year. In addition, health facility staff salary incentives have been provided at central, peripheral and public health centre level.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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

Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant caseloads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic services and medicine. Recent assessment also indicating serious issues around mental health.



General practice & consultations service, DWWT Clinic in Istanbul

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,094,270 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



HIGH LEVEL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN TURKEY

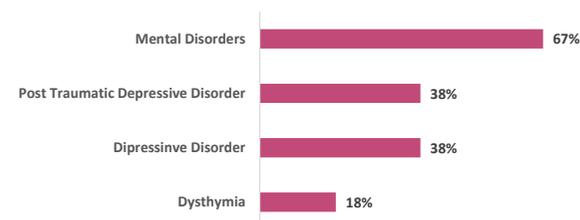
A High Level International Symposium on Migration and Global Health Diplomacy was organized in Gaziantep, Turkey, on 17 May 2016. More than 300 people participated in the event which underlines the importance of solidarity and multi-sectoral collaboration in health during humanitarian crisis and emergency responses. Representatives of the Ministry of Health, academia, and NGOs also discussed migration and global health diplomacy.

The Symposium was organized by WHO and Gaziantep University, and featured Professor Ilona Kickbusch, of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, as the Keynote Speaker, followed by an international panel of experts focusing on the opportunities and challenges at the intersection of migration and health.

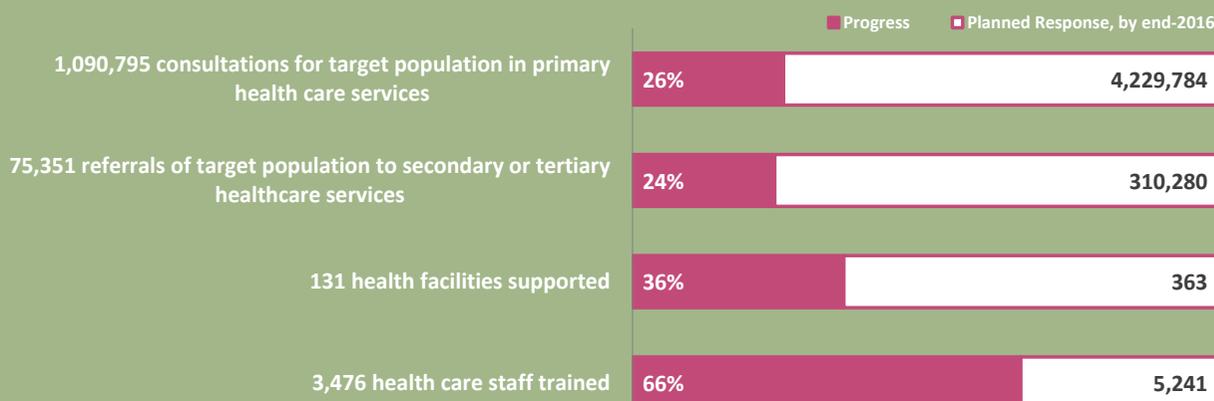
Findings of the Assessment of Needs, Mental Health and Acculturation of the Syrian Refugees were shared during the event. The main objectives of the study was to identify mental health issues and health problems of Syrian Refugees living outside of the refugee camps in Turkey.

The assessment was conducted in 9 cities of Turkey involving more than 1,500 refugees with key findings indicated in the chart below.

Observed Mental Disorders



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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Over 100,000 households receive regular, emergency or sector-specific cash assistance so far in 2016

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, USD 8,240,034 worth of regular cash and non-food item (NFI) were provided by the Basic needs working group to vulnerable beneficiaries from refugees and host Communities.

In Iraq, almost 1,200 households living in the Sumel district of Dohuk Governorate received USD 200 for summer assistance. New arrivals and existing refugees continued to be provided with NFI assistance, including the distribution of 1,660 hygiene kits in Gawilian and Akre and 388 fire extinguishers in Domiz 1 camp. In total, over 8,700 households have received in-kind NFI assistance in Iraq this year.

In Egypt, More than USD 5.8 million has been injected into the local economy through the monetization of assistance since the beginning of 2016. A total of 39,880 Syrian refugees benefited from cash assistance during May.

In Lebanon, profiling of Syrian refugee households reached 44,890 so far this year. Some 42,527 Syrian households and 10,509 Palestinian refugee households are receiving multi-purpose cash transfers each month. In Lebanon, a total of USD \$38.3 m out of \$183 million amount was distributed in multi-purpose cash for Syrian and Palestinian refugees so far in 2016. In addition to assisting 60,592 households with core relief items.

In Turkey this year, some 87,000 people have benefited from receiving NFIs in-kind, while 140,000 have benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits and other sanitary materials. Over 189,000 people have also benefited from assistance in the form of unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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

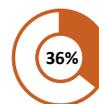


Extra kerosene distribution for vulnerable families in Darashakran refugee camp, Erbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. UNHCR/ O.Zhdanov

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,548,880 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



NEW VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT IN EGYPT TO BUILD ON 2014-15 STUDY

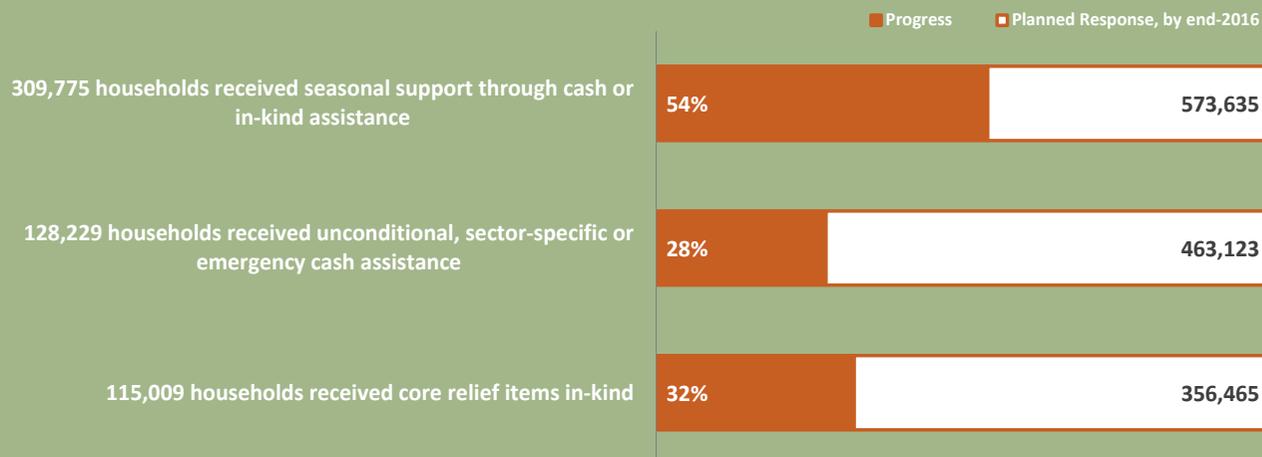
The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR), effectively the second round of socio-economic assessments of Syrian refugee households, started in April 2016. As of May, data was collected from 1,600 households across Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. The re-assessment plan aims to monitor the vulnerability of beneficiaries to ensure that the most vulnerable and food insecure are supported by 3RP partners in a sustained manner.

The first socio-economic assessment was conducted between September 2014 and November 2015, with a sample representing around 80 per cent off the total Syrian refugee population registered in Egypt.

Main results and key findings of the 2014-15 assessment included:

- Nine out of ten Syrian refugees in Egypt lack the resources required to meet their daily basic needs;
- Female-headed households are more likely to be vulnerable than male-headed households;
- Refugee households spend most of their resources on their basic needs;
- Cash and food assistance from humanitarian organizations represent an important, but shrinking, source of support for vulnerable households;
- In the absence of secure livelihoods, households are depleting what savings and assets they arrived with and are going into debt;
- Some households are resorting to emergency coping strategies to survive, raising particular protection concerns; and
- Around one in ten households stated that a member of their family had attempted to migrate from Egypt in the last year.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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Almost 27,000 households have received shelter assistance across the region this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, 820 persons have benefitted from shelter assistance during the month of May in the governorates of Bekaa, Baalbeck-El Hermel, Akkar and the North. In the South, Mount Lebanon and the metropolitan areas of Tripoli and Beirut, substandard buildings sheltering 3,000 to 4,000 persons are rehabilitated every month. Refugees have been trained on how to reduce fire risks, for example to use and maintain the fire-extinguishers which so far have been distributed to 60,000 beneficiaries. Site improvement, such as levelling and gravelling and draining rain and grey waters has expanded to now include sites with less than 20 shelters, as the average number of people per settlement has dropped in some areas.

In Jordan's Azraq camp, more than 900 shelters have been repaired or maintained, a new mosque is being finalized and a new one is planned to be built subsequently. In Zaatar camp, 3 new streets were finalized totalling 600 meters of seal coat roads. During the month of May, in Mafraq, Zarqa and Ajloun 1,775 individuals benefitted from Cash for Rent projects. In Irbid only 67 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings and 34 beneficiaries were accommodated in 10 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 14,000 occupied (about 69,000 individuals).

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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

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



Izdihar do not allow the children in this room as it is unsafe and unfit to live in, Jordan. UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
133,240 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



FOR 74% OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, SHELTER IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS

Among Syrian refugees in Jordan, shelter, medical care, and food remain the priorities for assistance, according to a Community Consultations on Humanitarian Aid report prepared in advance of the World Humanitarian Summit. A key concern is the ability to pay for these items, many cannot afford increasingly high rents.

After access to employment/jobs and economic/financial help, housing (shelter) is the most critical requirement for Syrian refugees in Jordan, with three-quarters (74%) reporting it as a priority need. In Mafraq, Irbid, and rural areas, the need for housing is more urgent than in East Amman and urban areas, where refugees report to have better infrastructure, such as access to housing, electricity and water, than refugees who are based in Mafraq and Irbid.

It was reported that aid is critical in paying for housing but that the available aid is insufficient to cover costs. Syrian refugees in Jordan feel that the price of housing is very high and that it has steadily increased since their arrival.

The report argues that, to maximize long-term impact, organizations should go beyond simply helping to provide the housing itself and consider making changes or exceptions to legal policies to ensure that the housing is adequate and beneficiaries are not exploited by landlords.

Issues with housing seem to have a particularly negative impact on social cohesion due to the sharp increase in demand and the cost of housing (not necessarily the availability) has frustrated many in host communities. Some Syrian refugees perceive that some landlords have also taken advantage of this situation.

Please [click here](#) for the full report.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 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 May 2016.



73% of targeted beneficiaries have access to adequate drinking water, however sustained support is required



Ongoing water supply work to up-grade Domiz refugee camp
UNICEF/Iraq

HIGHLIGHTS:

Across Iraq, 96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while 17,967 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and child-friendly spaces (CFS) continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. Some 13,251 refugees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas were assisted with WASH services since January 2016. In May, nine out of 10 camps were reached with more than the minimum WASH Sector standard of 50 litres/person/day and efforts are ongoing to reach minimum standards for the remaining one.

In Jordan, essential WASH services have been provided to approximately 193,300. This includes the provision of 4.4 million litres of treated water, collection and disposal of over 1.3 million litres of wastewater and 1,000 cubic metres of solid waste, maintenance of sanitation facilities, dissemination of WASH messages and mobilization of the networks. A substantial increase in water needs has been reported recently due to the dry season, increased new arrivals in Azraq camp and providing WASH services to people at the north-eastern border.

In Lebanon, joint monitoring is ongoing to survey national household water quality. Provision of drinking water to permanent resident, informal settlements and Palestinian camps is ongoing in addition to water quality testing. Furthermore, 100 specialists were trained on water quality testing to build capacity of the Government and other organizations. In May, a district-level hydrological study has been completed for four districts to understand appropriate infrastructure interventions

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand of water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

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

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

COMPLETION OF THE NEW WASTEWATER NETWORK IN ZAAATARI REFUGEE CAMP

3RP Partners have been working on building an underground wastewater network in Zaatari camp to link households to a sewer network, enabling families to access a private toilet in their caravans.

Previously, all refugees used communal washrooms located around the districts. As the camp became more stable, the urgent need to build a proper sewer network was identified in 2014. The project is now coming to an end, with only one week left to connect all households to the network. By mid-June, all 80,000 residents of the camp will have their own toilet with proper septic tanks, reducing considerable health hazards, stagnant grey water, and the presence of flies and mosquitoes, as well as improving living conditions for all.

During May, to mark and celebrate such achievement, 3RP Partners reunited the workforce at its technical site, 16 Jordanian staff and 135 Syrian skilled workers, who had been working on the project since November 2015.

3RP Partners also provide regular updated maps of the camp showing pipelines, septic tanks and household connections. In addition, this project benefited from the support of the hygiene promotion and community mobilization teams that relentlessly spread awareness and messages on the project to inform communities. Hygiene promoters also worked every day to keep children safe from constructions and machineries.

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
668,330 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



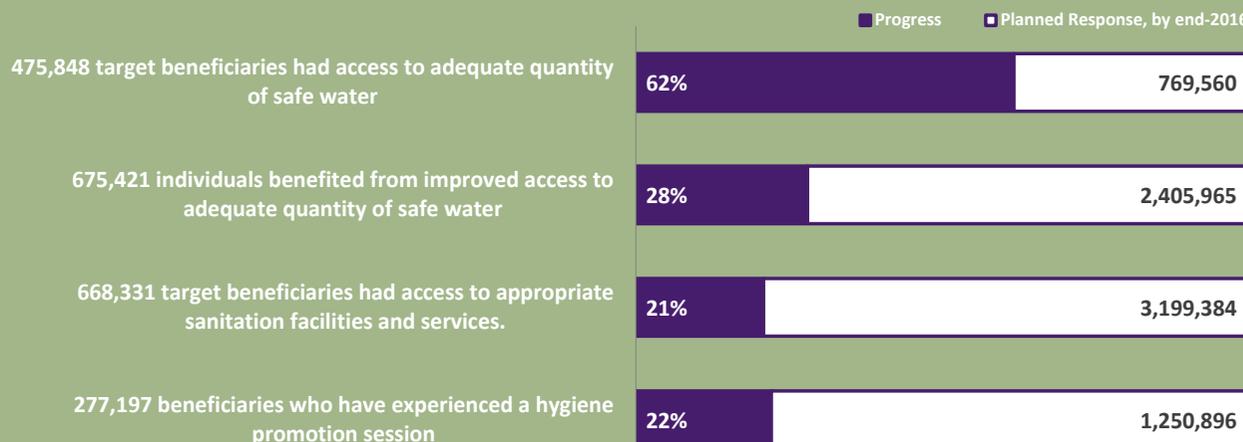
3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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265 micro, small and medium enterprises supported so far this year in Lebanon

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, 265 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and cooperatives were supported so far this year. 2,875 targeted vulnerable people working on public infrastructure/environmental assets were upgraded, while 5,205 people have been targeted, trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services.

90 per cent of host community members report an increase of unemployment since the beginning of the crisis. With 70 per cent of municipalities are too small to provide any local services, 66 out of the targeted 732 community and municipal support projects were implemented so far to alleviate resource pressure and reduce tensions. 15 new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms were established.

In Turkey, 56 beneficiaries participated in the Training-of-Trainers Basic Life Skills Training (BLST) sessions in order to provide Syrians with BLST by trained trainers at community centres. During May, 171 benefited from the Turkish Language courses ongoing with Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality.

The Istanbul Livelihoods Community Centre, began activities in May with a Coding Week for 122 Refugees. In parallel, 30 individuals received separate TOEFL courses. Work Permits project reached 78 Syrians by supporting them with information sessions. 27 individual counselling sessions have been given and as a result of awareness raising, 41 refugees gained work permits, 250 associations were trained, and 105 refugees were counselled on the new Works permit regulations. In parallel 160 women from 3 refugee camps enrolled in textile manufacturing. 5 women secured jobs as a result of the training. 4 trainees of 12 who finished the garment making Pattern-making course were successful in being selected to prepare a Fabric Design Competition organized by the Textile Exporters Association. Some 1,506 refugees were provided with assistance at two multi-purpose community centers run in partnership with International Blue Crescent Relief Development Foundation (IBC) in Istanbul and the Syrian Social Gathering (SSG) in Antakya Hatay Province.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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



Drawing 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
14,660 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT UNDERWAY

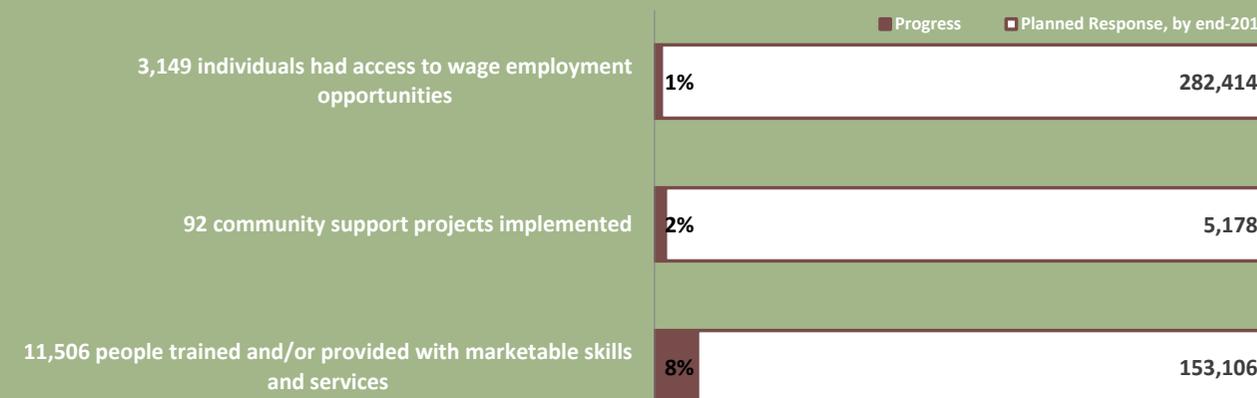
The Co-Host Declaration of the Supporting Syria and Region Conference confirmed that the event 'not only generated financial commitments, but ensured that we take a new approach to how the international community responds to protracted crises.' Furthermore, the Co-Host Declaration stressed that the "lack of economic opportunity is damaging for refugees and their host communities. We welcome the bold commitment of host governments to open up their labour markets to refugees, alongside their determined efforts to create new jobs for their own populations, and to improve regulation and the investment climate in their countries". Enhancing resilience inside Syria has similarly been a recurrent concept in the international debate, beginning as early as 2014 with the Berlin Communiqué and Resilience Development Forum and is central to the assessment.

A multi-country economic opportunity assessment is underway in partnership with UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and ILO, in conjunction with the Offices of the Resident Coordinator across the region responding to the Syria crisis. The analysis crosses regions within the UN system (Arab States and Europe and CIS), and examines response capacities that bridge humanitarian and development divides in pursuit of a resilience response. It re-affirms support for the London Declaration, and the importance of a resilience response to protracted crisis.

This joint initiative aims at supporting the involved countries in the acceleration of key commitments made at the recent London Conference on inclusive labor markets for host communities and Syrian refugees. The objective of the assessment is to support countries in the achievement of the 1.1m employment target stated in London. To achieve this will require (a) identifying critical gaps in terms of employment opportunities; (b) rallying existing and potential partnership at regional level to rapidly scale up employment generation, and (c) reinforcing advocacy for enhanced livelihoods investment at country and regional levels.

The assessment is designed to reinforce the centrality of the resilience response, anchored in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response (3RP) and the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan. It is also consistent with the side-event convened at the World Humanitarian Summit, where the UNDP Administrator "encouraged countries to put in place strong policies and legal frameworks to facilitate the inclusion of displaced people, including refugees, in society."

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016 *



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