

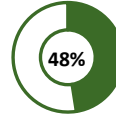
These dashboards reflect the humanitarian and resilience responses of more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Achievements are cumulative from the start of 2016, while targets are based on full funding 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 2.16 billion received in 2016



Achievements as of 31 August 2016

Planned response by end of 2016



PROTECTION

91% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
512,739 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

91.13% **100%**

80% **643,963**



FOOD SECURITY

1,902,517 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
6,009 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

72% **2,660,475**

5% **123,247**



EDUCATION

702,878 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)
552 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

81% **868,709**

50% **1,109**



HEALTH & NUTRITION

1,698,070 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals
296 health facilities supported

40% **4,229,784**

83% **358**



BASIC NEEDS

124,717 HHs received core relief items in-kind
135,870 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

35% **352,965**

29% **460,940**



SHELTER

34,087 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades
3,033 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

14% **244,995**

17% **18,125**



WASH

878,576 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water
705,185 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

37% **2,405,965**

45% **1,582,062**



SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

5,192 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities
148 community support projects implemented

2% **282,414**

3% **5,178**



Over 54,303 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, following the establishment of the national Child Labour Task Force in recent months, a similar task force was established by Child Protection actors in Zaatari Camp. Member organisations will prepare Terms of Reference and a new action plan, setting out specific objectives for this time-bound task force. On the national level, Relief International will lead a mapping effort for services to address child labour will be undertaken.

In Egypt, late birth registration remains an issue for children born to Syrian parents, especially when their marriage is not authenticated by the authorities. 3RP partner's capacity to identify such cases has improved, resulting in increased counseling on birth and civil status registration and reduced number of cases requiring late birth registration.

In Iraq, SGBV training was provided for 15 community committees on community based protection methodology for prevention and response to SGBV. Child marriage and survival sex remain the most frequent type of violence. The underlying reasons are scarce economic resources and limited potential for livelihoods.

In Lebanon, Ministry of Social Affairs received child protection training on prevention of risks and response to violence. In 2016, 150,805 children and caregivers have been sensitized on child protection and psycho-social support. 89,012 girls and boys have benefitted from structured Psychosocial (PSS) and life skills programs, and high-risk children have received focused PSS programs.

In Turkey, registration of Syrian refugees in camps and urban settings continued under the supervision of the Directorate General of Migration Management. 2,726,980 Syrians were registered by the end August 2016, out of which 254,028 are residing in camps and 2,472,952 residing in non-camp areas.

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 reduces humanitarian actors' ability to provide counselling and support community-owned initiatives.

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



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

Sector Response Summary:



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



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



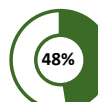
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



BIRTH REGISTRATION EFFORTS IN JORDAN

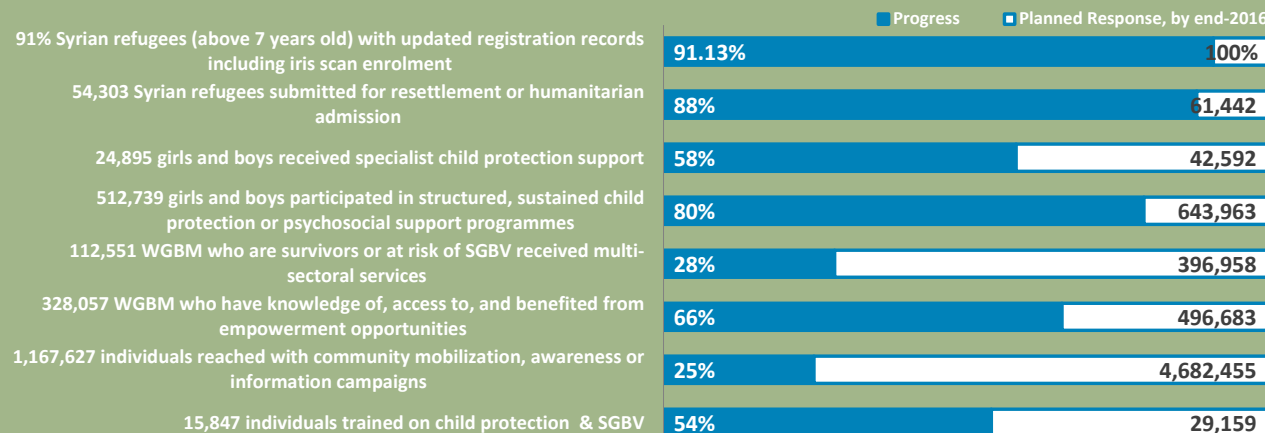
The government of Jordan and 3RP partners have made significant progress in increasing access to marriage and birth registration as key sources of protection for refugee women, children and families. In 2014, the government brought together an array of NGOs and UN agencies to identify new solutions, leading to the establishment of mobile courts, judicial services and civil registration services for the camps. In 2015, these measures allowed for 12 times as many refugee children in camps to receive certificates in comparison to 2013.

Solutions have also been identified for refugee children who entered Jordan without any documentation because they were born in Syria but never registered there. The number of children in this situation was reduced from 44,000 in 2015 to only 8,800 in 2016 through a range of new solutions. The government established a Special Protection Committee on Complex Cases to furnish undocumented refugee children with ID cards. Late birth registration has also been made easier, with fines waived for cases that do not register births within a year.

Solutions are also being identified to address the protection risks associated with informal and unregistered marriages, such as the appointment of additional judges to resolve obstacles in marriage registration and national awareness-raising initiatives to strengthen community engagement. In 2014 and 2015, the government undertook intensive campaigns to resolve the situation of those already in informal marriages. This allowed 3,000 families to obtain official marriage certificates, which has also eased the process of birth registration.

By documenting Syrian refugee children now, Jordan is providing immediate protection of their legal identity, strengthening family unity and laying the foundation for their future.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016*



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



More than 6,000 individuals have received food and agricultural livelihoods support so far this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey this month, 278,627 individuals of the targeted population received food assistance, including 128,446 individuals outside camps and 150,181 in camps.

In Lebanon, 720,690 persons were reached with food assistance through various modalities including vouchers, cash, and in-kind assistance. The beneficiaries assisted include 639,598 displaced Syrians reached through e-cards (99 per cent) and vouchers. In addition, thanks to funding contributions received in the last month, it was decided that the number of National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) beneficiaries will be gradually increased. As a result, 32,316 vulnerable Lebanese were supported by the NPTP in August.

In Jordan, 614,304 people received food assistance in August. Two 3RP partners coordinated the distribution of over 2,300 food vouchers to Syrian refugee households. Another 3RP partner distributed rice to over 89,000 beneficiaries.

In Iraq, a total of 58,624 Syrian refugees received assistance in August. In the final month of ad-hoc distributions, 7,825 refugees were supported with in-kind assistance, as well as 50,799 who were assisted through the SCOPE electronic system.

In Egypt, distributions took place from 14 to 22 August reaching 65,987 beneficiaries (63,072 Syrian refugees and 2,915 Palestinian refugees from Syria). Meanwhile, daily distributions of high energy biscuits (HEB) to support children in public primary schools were halted during August due to the summer holidays, but these will resume next month in September when the new semester begins.

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.



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

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,902,520 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



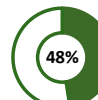
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



“IMPROVING THE NUTRITION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES THROUGH GARDEN WALLS” IN LEBANON

The crisis in Syria has put tremendous pressure on the coping capacity of both refugees and host communities, impacting Lebanon’s agricultural economy and food production capacity particularly in the most affected areas of northern and eastern Lebanon. Syrian refugees are not allowed to cultivate land in Lebanon, which has led to increased food insecurity rates and a critical need to assess alternative methods of food production.

The project, “Improving the nutrition of Syrian refugees and host communities through garden walls”, was implemented from 15 September 2015 to 15 June 2016, with the overall objective to promote diversified and quality food for vulnerable landless households through the development of micro-gardens.

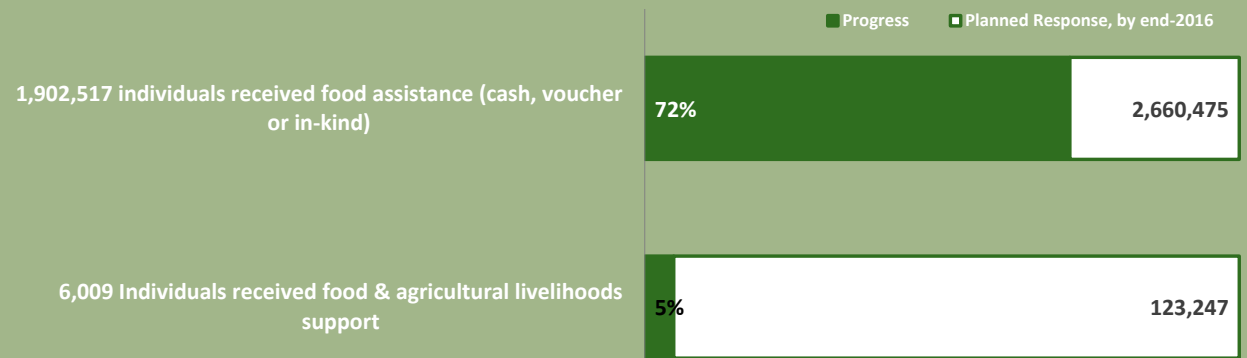
In the absence of arable land, micro-gardening, using features such as garden walls, tower gardens, table gardens, etc., is a proven and cost-effective technique to grow vegetables and herbs. Micro-gardens use cheap, readily available materials, such as used or discarded plastic boxes, drums or walls made from recycled plastic as receptacles that can be filled with soil and planted with seeds.

A key finding of the recently published project report, is that the simpler the structure, the better the success rate of the micro-garden. The availability of space, pest-resistant seed varieties, reliable water supply and protection from extreme weather were other key factors found to impact success rates.

With rare exceptions, women took the role of managing the micro-garden and the experience was well received by the 170 targeted beneficiaries. While the experience of micro-gardening was considered a fruitful addition to the family sites and improved the quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries in a very short period of time, the micro-garden technique should not be seen as a replacement of normal agriculture practices but only a substitution when the context prohibits the access of cultivable land.

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016



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More than 700,000 targeted children have been enrolled in formal education across the region

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, preparations continued for the Back-to-School Initiative to be launched in September. The outreach and capacity mapping initiated in June was finalized and all areas in Lebanon are now covered by at least one partner committed to outreach. In total 34 partners have made a commitment to refer children in their area to formal public education for the school year 2016/2017. For the new school year, 330 schools will open for second shift classes. This is a significant increase compared to the 238 schools last year.

In Jordan, sector Partners conducted Learning for All/back to school campaign across the country to encourage the enrolment of children in formal schools for certified education programmes. In Irbid, eleven newly constructed classrooms in two schools increased the number of school places in the double shift schools by 680 learning spaces. 1,500 students applied for the DAFI higher education scholarship.

In Iraq, refugee summer school activities are being conducted, including catch-up classes, sports competitions, art and drama. At the same time and in preparation for the upcoming school year, a Back-to-School campaign including banners, radio and social media messaging is being implemented. 6,240 children aged 3 to 17 years have been newly enrolled in non-formal education, which during the summer school break includes catch-up classes and English and Kurdish language classes, life-skills education and recreational activities.

In Egypt, 3RP Partners continued the registration interviews for education grants of students enrolling for 2016/2017 academic year. In August, a total of 9,278 students have successfully been registered, raising the number since the end of May to a total number of 25,041 students registered.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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

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

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

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



Zaatari Syrian refugee girls gather for a meeting of TIGER (These Inspiring Girls Enjoy Reading) programme which targets refugee girls who have dropped out of school, or who are at risk of dropping out of school. UNHCR/Charlie Dunmore

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
893,400 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



JORDAN COMMITS TO PROVIDE EDUCATION TO EVERY CHILD

The Government of Jordan has reaffirmed its commitment made at the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference in London earlier this year, to educate every child in Jordan in the 2016-2017 school year.

“The fundamental right of every child is the right to education, after the right to life. We have opened our school doors to Syrian children as well as all other (children) living on the soil of Jordan regardless of their nationality or reasons why they are in Jordan,” said the Minister of Education and Deputy Prime Minister Prof. Mohammad Theibat, during a preparatory workshop for the new school year attended by officials from education directorates from all parts of the country.

“Our aim is zero children out of school in Jordan. Jordan is completely committed to this. It is our national duty,” Minister Theibat added.

To accommodate as many children as possible, the Ministry of Education is opening an additional 102 schools that will work in morning and afternoon shifts, bringing the total to 200 schools operating double shifts. In addition, children who have missed more than three years of schooling will be able to register for ‘catch-up’ classes, to accelerate their learning and help them enroll in class.

3RP Partners are complementing the massive effort and commitment of the Government of Jordan by backing a nationwide school enrolment campaign, called Learning for All - Back-to-School, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and civil society partners targeting 200,000 community members, including families, caregivers and children.

For more information, please click [here](#).

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016*

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
37,414 targeted children (under 5 years old) (b/g) enrolled in early childhood education	25%	147,933
702,878 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	81%	868,709
137,187 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in non-formal or informal education or /and life-skills	21%	658,896
1,463 youth, adolescents and adults (m/f) had access to vocational training or higher education	2%	74,855
14,453 education personnel (m/f) trained	17%	85,802
565,051 children (3-17) (b/g) received school supplies or supported through cash grants	50%	1,137,153
552 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated	50%	1,109

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* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in August 2016



Over 80% of regional targets to support health facilities and staff have been met by 3RP partners

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, partners provided transportation assistance during the month to over 1,000 refugees in Adiyaman camp to enable them to access health facilities in Adiyaman's city centre, Adana and Gaziantep. This is a daily transportation service.

In Lebanon, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 11 trainings were conducted for nearly 300 health workers on the service delivery guidelines for reproductive health. Partners also conducted trainings on the rational use and management of medicines benefiting 178 health workers, while 30 community workers were trained on Integrated Young Child Feeding, routine immunization, and screening for acute malnutrition. Sixty-seven workers from 13 national health care centres were trained in mental health, in line with MoPH efforts to integrate mental health into primary health care. Some 170 evicted refugee families were provided with consultations and medications.

In Jordan, nearly 950 women of reproductive age both in camps and host communities were screened for anaemia and were provided with supplements and nutrition education sessions. Additionally, 553 children under five years (U5) in Azraq camp and 334 U5 children in Zaatar camp were screened for malnutrition and those identified with moderate acute or severe acute malnutrition were provided with necessary treatment.

In Iraq, over 25,000 consultations were conducted in primary health care facilities in camps while more than 1,000 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigations and/or hospitalization. Mental Health Gap Action Programme training was conducted in Erbil Governorate in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Four camps in Erbil continue to be supported with medications including antibiotics, analgesics and chronic disease medications.

In Egypt, a health advocacy event was organized in the 6th October city to provide Syrian refugees with information on healthcare services provided by the Partners in the different governorates.

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.



Taking vital signs in the triage room, Gawilan camp Primary Health Centre, Iraq

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,703,080 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



PARTNERS SCALE UP SUPPORT TO PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES IN 3RP COUNTRIES

The Syria crisis continues to place a huge strain on the public health infrastructure of the refugee hosting countries. Health Partners have scaled up their support for the construction, expansion and rehabilitation of the health facilities, including capacity building of health care staff.

In Turkey, partners in collaboration of the Ministry of Health, have established three new women and girls safe spaces (WGSS) bringing the total number of WGSS to 23. Spread across 13 cities, these spaces provide women and girls (both from refugee and host communities) with sexual and reproductive health services – including family planning, counselling, income-generation training, language classes, and legal guidance.

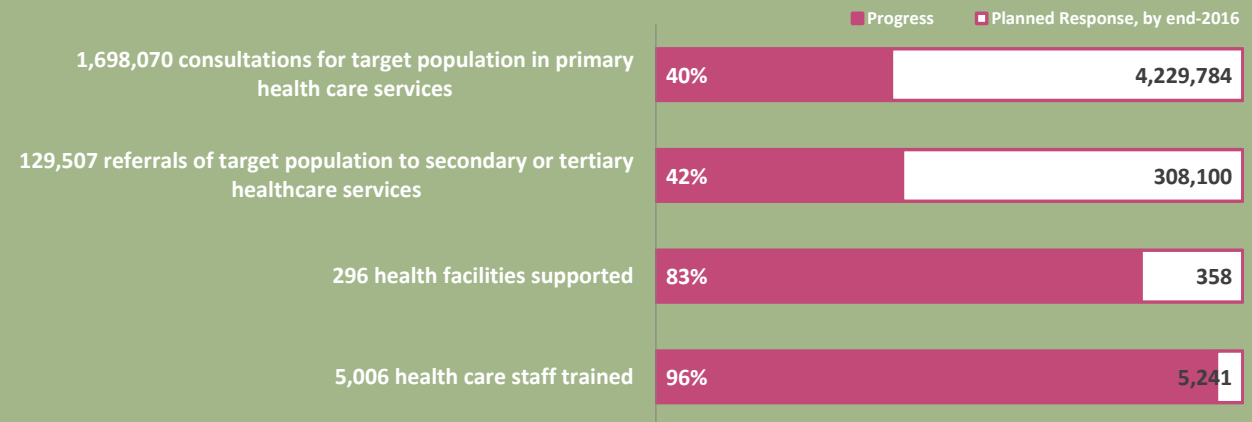
In Lebanon, to strengthen the country's cold chain system, partners provided 22 walk-in cold rooms along with 16 voltage regulators to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and 12 solar fridges to Social Development Centres run by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Training was provided to the staff of MoPH and MoSA on nutrition screening and management of acute malnutrition. Partners also provided medical equipment and first aid kits to MoPH to support the primary health care services.

In Jordan, an inter-agency nutrition survey amongst Syrian refugees was carried out by the partners under the supervision of Ministry of Health (MoH). Partners together with the MoH are in the process of updating the reproductive health protocols to ensure evidence based guidelines with focus on anemia detection and management.

In Iraq, partners supported 10 primary health care centres in Erbil with furniture and supplies to improve provision of quality health care services for about 100,000 refugees and host community members.

In Egypt, Health Partners worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Population to identify the needs of the public health units located in areas that are densely populated by Syrian refugees, and to finalize the procurement of 10 neonatal incubators to enhance the capacity of two main hospitals in Giza Governorate.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016



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Almost 140,000 households have received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, 70,702 households were profiled (out of the 136,000 targeted), and monthly multi-purpose cash transfers reached 47,250 Syrian households and 10,509 Palestinian households. A total amount of USD 64.6 million of multi-purpose cash assistance was distributed to Syrians and Palestinians. 67,141 households were also assisted with core relief items.

In Egypt, cash assistance was distributed to a total of 41,046 individuals to meet their basic needs.

In Jordan, the Basic Needs Working Group provided USD 7,998,087 worth of regular cash and non-food items (NFIs) to vulnerable beneficiaries from the refugee and host community in August. Around 50,127 households were provided with basic needs support in the form of cash assistance and NFI assistance, in addition to 214,935 individuals provided with support toward meeting their basic needs in urban areas. In camps, distribution of NFIs in the form of replenishment/replacement kits and new arrival kits proceeded.

In Turkey, a needs and market assessment was completed in July, and resulted in the implementation of an e-card programme, where e-voucher cards containing 62 Turkish Lira worth of credits per individual family member were distributed to 844 households in Hatay. This amount will be topped up every month until December 2016 through a secure smart card system. Beneficiaries will be able to purchase supplies at 19 shops located in different villages in Hatay according to an official agreement.

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.



Photo: © E. Gürel / UNHCR / Turkey

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,576,350 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



UNHCR LAUNCHES CASH DISTRIBUTIONS THROUGH IRIS-SCAN IN ZAATARI

Jordan broke new ground in 2012 when it became the first country in the world to use iris technology to enable refugees living in urban areas to access cash assistance provided by UNHCR. Now that technology is extended to Zaatari refugee camp for the distribution of cash and the provision of essential humanitarian items in the camp.

Previously items were distributed through in-kind donations and aid coupons but the distribution of aid this way in camp settings has shown to be less efficient and effective than providing refugees with cash through the use of iris technology. Using the biometric data of refugees collected at registration, camp officials can now scan the irises of each refugee coming to collect cash assistance. The iris scanning takes less than a minute and verifies the identity of the refugee. Cash distribution will ensure that the list of beneficiaries is accurate, that refugees presenting themselves at the cash window are who they say they are, and that funds distributed go to the right people.

Aside from iris-scanning technology being highly effective at preventing fraud, the distribution of cash to enable refugees to purchase goods and services in the camp marketplace, or in neighbouring Jordanian towns, allows for competitive purchasing power by enhancing the dignity of refugees to choose what to buy and when to buy, away from the stigma of aid queues. What's more, it eliminates the selling of unwanted donations at reduced rates, which in the past has served to create an imbalance in pricing between the refugee and host community economies.

UNHCR has provided more than USD 208 million to Jordan's most vulnerable refugees in out of camp settings since 2012 helping hundreds of thousands of refugees to survive. Underpinning this form of assistance is the use, for the first time anywhere in the world, of iris scanning technology to allow refugees to access their funds at the blink of an eye. The out of camp system has very low overheads, meaning that for every dollar donated to the cash assistance programme more than 98 per cent ends up in the pockets of refugees.

For more information, [click here](#).

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016*

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2016

315,270 households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance



138,485 households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



124,717 households received core relief items in-kind



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* Progress data not yet received for Iraq in August 2016



Planning for the winter is of paramount importance for those in camps and non-camps settings

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, Shelter partners are continuing to assist vulnerable families living in substandard buildings through rehabilitation activities. In preparation for the upcoming winter season, shelter partners are finalizing the needs assessment in informal settlements where vulnerable families will be assisted through distribution of various weatherproofing kits.

August witnessed several eviction cases, mainly in the North of Lebanon, where some 170 households were forced to move from seven informal settlements in Tripoli area. The majority of the affected households have been assisted by shelter partners through the provision of shelter materials. Those who couldn't find relocation land are hosted by Lebanese families, staying with relatives or temporarily renting shelter in substandard buildings.

In Jordan, 6,180 individual benefited from the Cash for Rent project in several governorates. In Azraq camp the extension of Village 2 is ongoing. 456 new shelters were fully constructed and will be handed over during next month.

In Iraq, the construction of 1,438 improved shelter units in Kawargosk, Qushtapa, Domiz2 and Basirma has started and is expected to be completed by end of November. After completion the ongoing works, 96.5% of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter.

In Turkey, 33,148 individuals were assisted with shelter solutions.

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 substandard 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 refugee camp. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

SHELTER SECTOR PRIORITIES IN JORDAN

In camps, it is vital that the needs of men, women, boys, girls, and people with specific needs are individually addressed, also taking into consideration cultural sensitivities, such as privacy, family linkages, and place of origin.

In Azraq, given the camp's location and the exposure to extreme weather conditions, there is a need to continue shelter maintenance and upgrade existing shelters through additions such as private showers, kitchen areas, shelves and shades. Following the significant influxes into Azraq over the last 4 months, services are stretched and so infrastructure and shelters are in need of upgrading. Planning for the winter is of paramount importance for those who are facing their first winter in Azraq.

In Zaatari, given the limited life span of the prefabricated caravans, there is a need to repair/replace dilapidated shelters and conduct winterization activities. Cash is the principal modality to address winterization and maintenance needs of the caravans, however special attention should be given to those who lack the non-finance related resources to address their shelter needs. Up to 10 km of road network will be maintained in 2016. Following assessment, the storm water network will also be maintained.

For both Zaatari and Azraq, the electrification of the camp is ongoing with medium and low voltage networks, coupled to solar power plants.

The cash for rent assistance for extremely vulnerable households is a key and appropriate emergency support.

Upgrading of sub-standard shelters is an integrated approach which addresses multiple household-level needs faced by vulnerable families living in sub-standard buildings. It involves the provision of assistance to support permanent shelter and household-level WASH upgrades in exchange for security of tenure and rent reduction. The intervention addresses the physical aspects of poor living-conditions including addressing issues of damp and cold, whilst reducing the household's rent burden, reducing their economic vulnerability and providing them with more stability. It contributes towards an increase in the adequate housing stock in Jordan, and benefits the local economy and social cohesion.

For more information, please click [here](#).

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
185,600 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



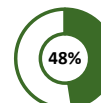
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



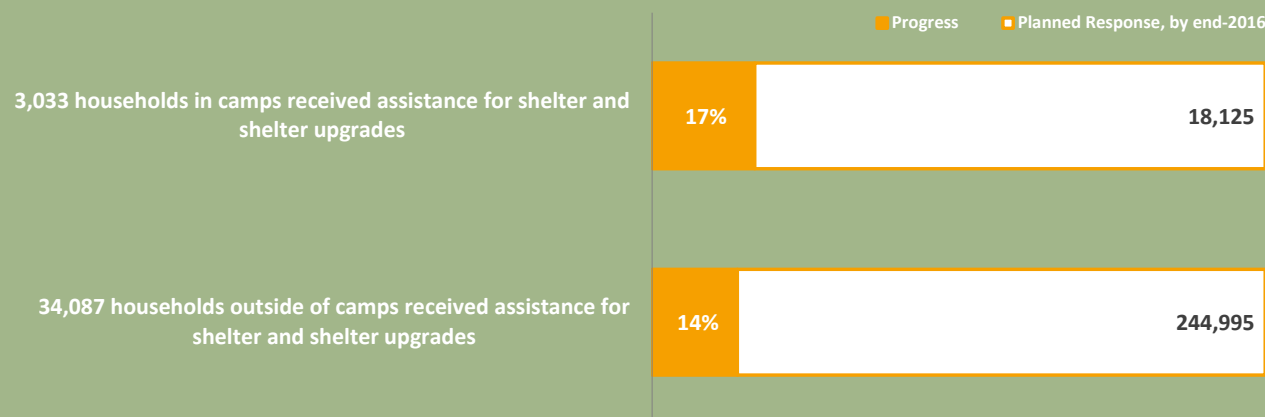
3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 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 August 2016.



539,424 target beneficiaries has access to adequate quantity of safe water

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, as of 30 July, a total of 119 cases of Hepatitis A have been reported in Azraq since April (3 cases in April, 12 cases in May, 39 cases in June and 65 cases in July).

An increase in the number of residents was registered in Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq, with a current estimated population of 6,968 people. Regular WASH activities continued, including daily household level water supply at an increased average of 70 litres/person/day. Two water testing bacteriological and chemical exercises were conducted showing good results. Door to door hygiene promotion and cholera prevention awareness were conducted. A plan is underway to install two booster pumps to increase the water head (pressure in pipes) in blocks A & B.

In Lebanon, a sanitation assessment was carried out to provide WASH support to around 1,600 people in four Informal Settlements (IS) in Zahle Caza, Bekaa, to address concerns raised by the Ministry of Environment regarding environmental pollution from wastewater and solid waste from these sites. Site plans are being prepared with topographical surveys in order to design the improved sanitation systems. Several options will need to be considered due to the many site specific constraints, including limited space and high water table. In the agricultural lands in Zahle Maalaga and Haouche El Oumara, the Zahle municipality is not collecting solid waste from the IS. Partners, MoE and MoSA are collaborating with the municipality to find solutions. Community mobilization and awareness sessions will be implemented by partners in the IS to encourage the refugees to pay for waste collection by the municipality.

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.



Sanitation block under construction, Domiz 2 refugee camp, Dahuk. Pankaj Singh/UNHCR /Iraq/2016

STRENGTHENING MUNICIPAL SERVICES SANITATION IN LEBANON

During the first five months of the year, the Ministry of Social Affairs survey teams completed consultation process in 100 Municipalities to finalize the mapping of risks and resources and develop Municipal Action Plans. The Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) is a participatory planning process developed with the Inter-Agency committee to identify priority interventions at the local level. The consultative process design intended for municipalities to map the risks and resources of their communities in order to ensure that the local responses accurately fit needs on the ground. With this consultation process, the Government of Lebanon aims to increase stability, address tensions, prevent conflict and ensure peaceful co-existence between host and refugee communities and to improve livelihood and services provision. Municipalities have been the backbone of the response to the impact of the Syria crisis.

In connection to the process, partners are scaling up water and wastewater management and services. So far, 537,000 vulnerable individuals have been given access to improved water supply, notably through the construction/rehabilitation of 86 km of public water supply distribution network covering 30 Municipalities. In addition, 360,000 people can now safely dispose of solid waste across the country, including through the provision of 5,000 solid waste management containers to enhance environmental protection. Overall, 5 million USD was invested in 66 completed tangible municipal projects, with more than 125 ongoing projects focusing on the construction of public spaces, recreational infrastructure, equipping of local facilities, distribution of garbage bins and rehabilitation of water networks and sources. A total of 170 municipalities are direct beneficiaries of projects to perform small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation and cleaning services.

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
878,580 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



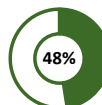
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



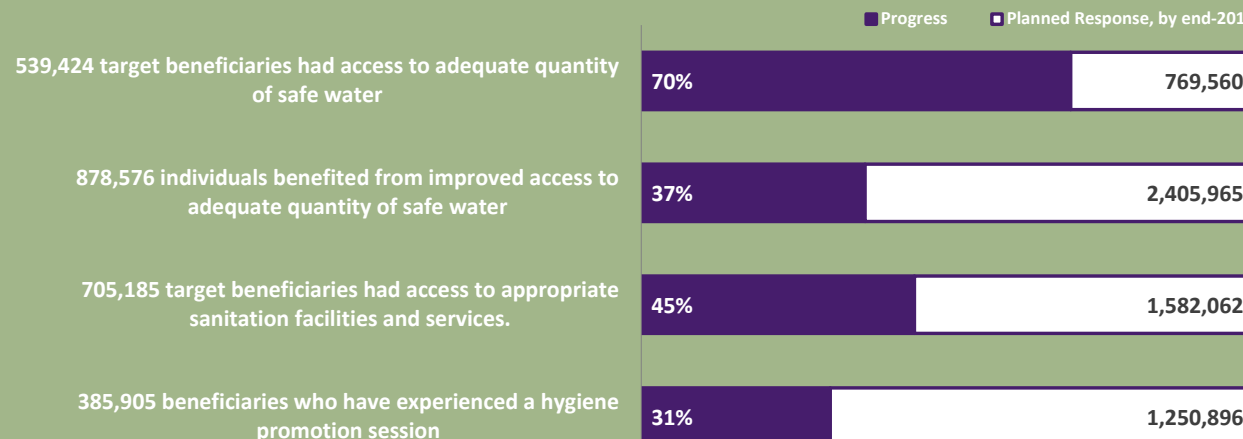
3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 2016



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21,700 people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services



Rass Maska informal settlement in Lebanon. Approximately 75 per cent of the settlement population find casual job opportunities as daily workers, earning about USD 10 – 15 per day. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon this month, the Livelihoods sector reached its highest number of active partners to date with 23 organizations reporting implementing activities. The sector has doubled its progress over the last two months, with over 7,000 beneficiaries reached (which is already 66 per cent more than in 2015). There has also been a gender rebalancing of these beneficiaries. While traditionally 85 per cent of beneficiaries were women, the current proportion is down to 70 per cent, due notably to a diversification of the courses offered by partners.

Livelihoods partners in Lebanon also started planning for the sector strategy for the next phase of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). One of the main recommendations from partners was to use the “graduating out of poverty” approach to address the multiple constraints of the extreme poor and help them move out of poverty by sequencing support from basic assistance to entrepreneurship or other livelihoods support. This would also strengthen the link with the government, since the National Poverty Targeting Programme is already using this approach.

In Egypt, 67 people received training for livelihoods purposes in August. The Livelihoods sector also conducted a training on monitoring and evaluation to test new developed livelihood indicators in the field.

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
26,930 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016



RESILIENCE BUILDING WEEK - A BRIDGE FROM CONCEPTS TO EVIDENCE

Since 2013, 3RP Social Cohesion and Livelihoods partners have been fostering a paradigm shift in the response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Syria and its neighbouring countries. In this context, the UNDP's Sub-Regional Response Facility (SRF) has actively contributed to the development of the resilience-based development approach in the sub-region by generating knowledge, building innovative partnerships and advocating for sustainable solutions to the protracted crisis.

Last November, the organisation of the Resilience Development Forum (RDF), hosted by the Government of Jordan with valuable support from Canada, Germany, Kuwait, Switzerland and the European Union, paved the road for enhanced resilience investment in the sub-region. To build on this momentum, and focus increasing attention to this strategic shift – the Governments of Canada, Finland and the UNDP Sub-regional Facility will co-host a “Resilience Building Week – a Bridge from Concepts to Evidence,” in Amman, Jordan during 25th to the 27th of October, 2016. This event will consist of several high visibility sessions over a week that brings together top experts, practitioners, friends of resilience from national and international organisations and governments in the region. This is another in a series of initiatives to strengthen the response to livelihoods and social cohesion.

The primary objective of the “Resilience-Building Week” is to take stock of the implementation of the resilience agenda in the sub-region by identifying key good practices, lessons, challenges and opportunities, and stimulate regional knowledge sharing to better prepare for the next generation of crisis response.

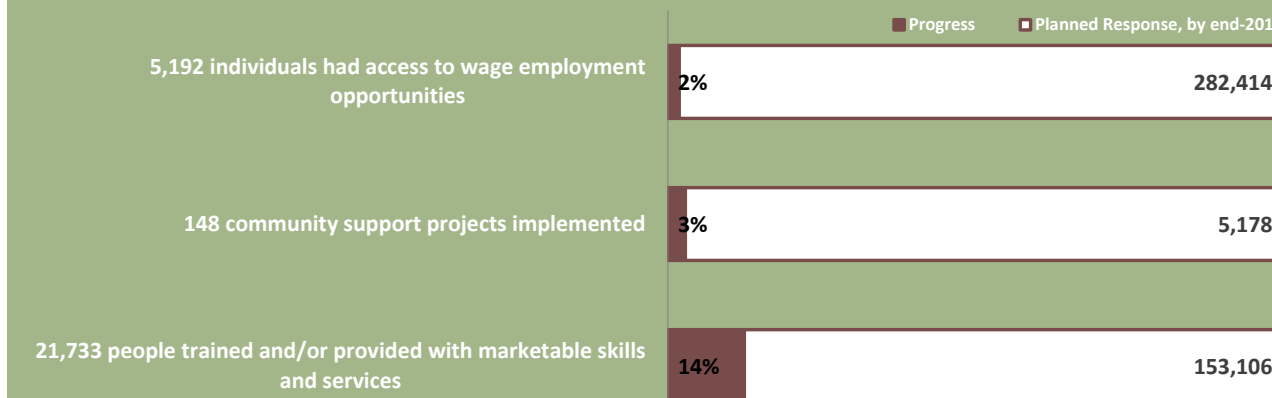
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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 - AUGUST 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Iraq and Turkey in August 2016.