

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
4,807,702 received in 2016



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016 (Agencies)
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



Achievements as of 30 November 2016

Planned response by end of 2016



PROTECTION

692,955 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or PSS programmes

108% **643,963**

176,533 WGBM who are survivors or at risk of SGBV received multi-sectoral services

44% **396,958**



FOOD SECURITY

2,035,061 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)

76% **2,660,475**

9,105 individuals received food & agricultural livelihoods support

7% **123,247**



EDUCATION

889,873 targeted children (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

107% **834,602**

562 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

49% **1,145**



HEALTH & NUTRITION

2,653,447 primary health care consultations provided to target individuals

63% **4,229,784**

302 health facilities supported

84% **358**



BASIC NEEDS

187,531 HHs received core relief items in-kind

60% **310,965**

249,701 HHs receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

54% **460,940**



SHELTER

57,259 HHs outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

23% **244,995**

37,314 HHs in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

84% **44,537**



WASH

1,071,261 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water

45% **2,405,965**

1,388,942 individuals assisted to access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

43% **3,199,384**



SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

15,150 individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

8% **196,037**

433 community support projects implemented

37% **1,184**



1,776,023 individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns across the region

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the number of individuals who received individual legal counselling on obtaining legal stay Documentation is 15,063 out of a target of 30,000. Documents required to obtain legal residency (for UNHCR-registered refugees) include: certified copies of a lease agreement or real-estate deed; certified attestation from a mukhtar (village leader) that the landlord owns the property; notarized pledge not to work; and proof of financial means or support received.

In Jordan, the mental health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Sub-Working Group developed an advocacy paper presenting the global standards upon which its work is based, and providing guiding criteria for designing and implementing MHPSS projects and activities. It also explains the importance of psychosocial support (PSS), levels of interventions, and how to specifically describe PSS projects when applying for any intervention. The paper is expected to be finalised and shared by the end of December.

In Iraq, 3,804 Syrians arrived in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through Peshkhabour border crossing in November. Out of these 1,130 individuals were admitted on 15 days entry visa mainly for medical and visitation reasons while 2,674 individuals were readmitted after they were previously allowed to temporarily return to Syria by the KR-I authorities. No one was admitted as an asylum seeker on arrival.

In Egypt, In November 2016, UNHCR continued to provide counselling on legal and administrative issues for Syrian refugees. As a result, 26 cases were referred to UNHCR's legal partner for legal assistance. Throughout the reporting period the legal assistance continued to be extended for a variety of reasons. Nevertheless civil registration was the main reason for referrals, including marriage and birth registration to acquisition of Egyptian nationality.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

With the crisis in the region showing 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.



Young refugees are supporting their family business, Kawergosk camp. O Zhdanov

Sector Response Summary:



6,435,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
4,872,700 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



REFUGEE LAW TRAINING FOR 3RP PARTNERS IN JORDAN

3RP partners continued to provide regular learning opportunities on core protection and legal principles as part of ongoing efforts to help sensitize key counterparts, support capacity building for national institutions, and strengthen the ability of key protection actors to respond to complex and emerging issues.

As part of this effort, 3RP partners collaborated with the Sanremo International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL) to provide an advanced course on International Refugee Law in Jordan in November.

Convened at the Dead Sea, the course featured active participation from a spectrum of 3RP partners, including key government counterparts such as Jordan's Ministries of Interior and Labour, Residence and Borders Department, Civil Status Department, military and military intelligence, among others. The courses were taught in Arabic.

Participants examined advanced topics through case studies, presentations and discussion, including the tenets of international refugee law, the right to asylum in Islam, the causes and dynamics of forced migration, the protection concerns associated with detention, and the specific protection needs of refugee children.

The IIHL is an independent, non-profit organisation founded in 1970 dedicated to promote the understanding and application of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Criminal Justice, Refugee Law and related issues. Courses in Refugee Law are interactive and designed specifically for practitioners with a particular focus on the applicable law in the context of current operations and international challenges. These courses are delivered in close collaboration with UNHCR and other international organisations.

In Jordan, as of November 2016, 3RP partners have organized and conducted 62 training sessions for 1,365 staff members from governmental institutions, NGOs and UNHCR in aspects relating to refugee protection and support.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
91% Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	91%	100%
71,751 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	104%	69,142
43,355 girls and boys received specialist child protection support	102%	42,592
692,955 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	108%	643,963
176,533 WGBM who are survivors or at risk of SGBV received multi-sectoral services	44%	396,958
529,911 WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefited from empowerment opportunities	127%	418,583
1,766,023 individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	38%	4,682,455
24,669 individuals trained on child protection & SGBV	85%	29,159

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 30 November 2016.

In Lebanon, 93 per cent of refugee households are estimated to have some degree of food insecurity

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the number of vulnerable people reached with food assistance is 829,430, and the total USD transferred as cash for food is USD 184.54 million in 2016. 3,780 individuals were supported for improved nutritional practices and the number of farmers with enhanced farming production rose to 2,101. Some 2,000 individuals were supported for employment in the agriculture sector.

In Jordan, during the month of November 633,319 beneficiaries received food assistance. 4,726 households living out of camps were assisted with food parcel distribution. Also, 1,867 food vouchers were distributed during the same period. Cash assistance was provided to 654 Syrian and Jordanian families.

In Iraq, a total of 65,379 Syrian refugees received assistance during this month through cash, e-vouchers and paper vouchers using the SCOPE electronic platform, representing 94 per cent of the total targeted population in nine camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. 3RP Partners transferred a total of USD 1,259,575 to 14,277 families which can use these funds in contracted shops, enabling beneficiary choice and a more dignified approach, while supporting local economies.

In Egypt, November's distribution assisted 76,043 beneficiaries. Starting in November, WFP increased the food voucher value from EGP 215 to EGP 400 as a consequence of the devaluation of the Egyptian currency in early November. EGP 400 is equivalent to the project plan transfer value of USD 24.2.

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 per cent 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 per cent), other strategies included spending savings (44 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (30 per cent).

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 per cent of households surveyed have poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS); in Iraq, 31 per cent of households had poor or borderline FCS, whereas in Egypt, 26 per cent 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.

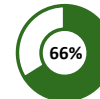


Alexandria, Egypt. UNHCR/Scott Nelson

Sector Response Summary:



3,078,500 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,035,060 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



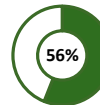
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



LEBANON VASYR 2016 – FOOD SECURITY FINDINGS

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) is a joint multi-sectoral assessment of the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon that UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP have conducted for the past four years. VASyR is the most comprehensive survey of its kind. It focuses on economic vulnerability, education, food security, health, livelihoods, protection, shelter and WASH to help informed decision making and programme design of assistance providers.

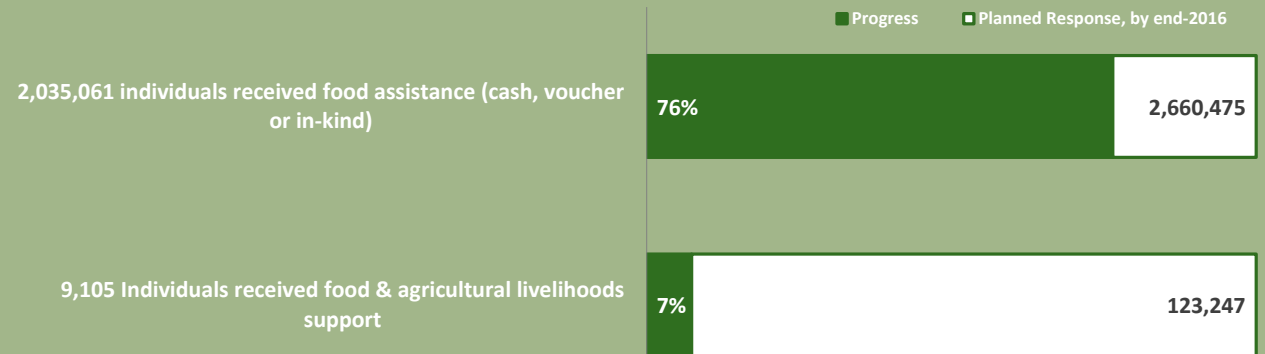
Food Security of Syrian refugees worsened over the year. In 2016, 93 per cent of refugee households are estimated to have some degree of food insecurity – an increase of 4 per cent compared to 2015. The generous donor contributions made in early 2016 allowed a return to the full voucher value provided by WFP, slowing down the pace of deterioration. Food security analyses use a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure share and coping strategies. Households are categorized in four groups according to severity – food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. The majority of households – 58 per cent – fall in the mild food insecurity category, whilst 34 per cent are moderately food insecure and 1.6 per cent severely food insecure.

Households headed by women were more food insecure (96 per cent) than the households headed by men (92 per cent).

The most food insecure districts are Akkar, Baalbek, Hermel, Marjaayoun, Nabatieh, Tyre and Zahle. Apart from Hermel, in all of these districts the percentage of households with severe and moderate food insecurity significantly increased in 2016.

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016*



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* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in November 2016



Over 830,000 children received school supplies or were supported through cash grants

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, an estimated 166,305 Syrian students were enrolled in schools in camps and host communities, and 197 double-shifted schools were operational by end of November, where about 20,000 new children were registered in host communities. The construction of four new schools (three in Azraq and one in Za'atari) and expansion of an existing Azraq school by 20 classrooms was completed, and over 32,000 students (51 per cent girls) are now enrolled in all camp schools.

In Iraq's Sulaymaniyah, transportation support services helped 955 children and 18 teachers to attend work and learning. While, reduction or non-payment of teacher salaries and need for ongoing professional development to maintain high quality of teaching and teacher motivation continue to be key challenges.

In Lebanon, as a result of the outreach campaign of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) designed for children who have been out of school for two years or more 4,800 children were enrolled in schools and provided with school bags, textbooks and stationery.

Partners significantly expanded access to early childhood education (ECE) in Turkey, through the establishment of pre-primary classrooms (including the provision of furniture & supplies), the development of early learning materials and curricula, specialized training for 88 teachers and volunteers and the development of home-based ECE modules. To date, 11,140 Syrian and 1,240 Turkish children in 10 provinces have benefited from ECE interventions.

In Egypt, Education grants were also disbursed benefiting a total of 2,489 students. In line with pursuing an equity approach, the grant programme aims to support vulnerable Syrian and Non-Syrian refugee children (3-5 years) to enrol in pre-primary education as well as unaccompanied and separated children (pre-dominantly non-Syrian aged 13-17 years).

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.

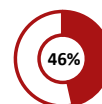


Providing transportation for Syrian refugee students in Sulaymaniyah.

UNICEF/Iraq

Sector Response Summary:

2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,164,600 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:

4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:

USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



MAKANI ("MY SPACE") APPROACH IN JORDAN

Rather than designing a programme which only addressed educational needs, the concept of Makani is a multi-sectoral programme involving child protection and education actors. By converting existing child friendly spaces, 3RP partners created spaces which provide child protection, psychosocial support, life skills as well as education through learning support services. Makani centres are also used for referrals to other specialized services for identified child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases. In addition, WASH services are also integrated into Makani, for example through hygiene promotion. The services provided in Makani are not only available to children and young people but also for families and community members, both Syrian and Jordanian. For example, there are regular awareness raising sessions for parents/caregivers and the community around key issues related to education, child protection, corporal punishment, child labour, early marriage and violence against children.

But Makani isn't only about a physical space for the provision of services; it's an approach to creating a safe and supportive environment for all and providing services which promote and encourage children's well-being (physical, cognitive, social and emotional). Psychosocial support isn't a separate aspect of Makani but has been integrated into education, guiding the way that children are taught and spoken to, the way they are organized; it is also integrated into life skills activities to build upon and strengthen resilience amongst young people.

Staff working in the centres are largely drawn from communities – both Syrian (approximately 50 per cent) and Jordanian. These community members are volunteers who are paid a stipend, many of whom are engaged on a rotational basis to allow as many refugees as possible to benefit from this form of employment.

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

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016*

	Progress	Planned Response, by end-2016
43,355 targeted children (under 5 years old) (b/g) enrolled in early childhood education	31%	139,486
889,873 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	107%	834,602
200,067 targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in non-formal or informal education or /and life-skills	38%	531,819
2,188 youth, adolescents and adults (m/f) had access to vocational training or higher education	3%	74,855
29,118 education personnel (m/f) trained	35%	83,522
832,382 children (3-17) (b/g) received school supplies or supported through cash grants	75%	1,110,933
562 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated	49%	1,145

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Over 6,000 health care staff trained by 3RP partners: exceeds 2016 regional targets

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, 3RP partners together with the Ministry of Health reached out to 2.7 million Syrian refugees with public health advice and services in Arabic. More than 300,000 information materials were produced and were distributed across all 81 provinces. They included tailored messages on how to protect oneself from infectious diseases such as Leishmaniasis, how to use antibiotics responsibly, and how children and adults can adopt healthy lifestyles.

In Lebanon, over 63,000 children under the age of five years and pregnant and lactating women received micronutrient supplement, and 39,608 women benefited from counselling on infant and young child feeding practices. A three-month-long ophthalmology campaign at the Amel Association's primary healthcare centre in Bekaa valley was completed in November, providing diagnostic tests and eyeglasses to some 120 Syrian refugees in the area.

In Jordan, Health partners conducted awareness raising sessions on sexual reproductive health in Zaatar camp.

In Iraq, more than 26,000 patient consultations were conducted in camp based primary health care centres across the country during November. Of these, over 1,000 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals for further investigation or hospitalization. In Dahuk Governorate, the handover of primary health care centre in Gawilan camp to the Department of Health is ongoing and the process will be completed by end of 2016. Vaccination programme continued and in November, 1,744 children under the age of five were vaccinated against polio and 344 children against measles.

In Egypt, 1,676 Syrian children under the age of five received routine vaccination and growth monitoring services in primary healthcare centres. In addition, 1,126 Syrian women benefitted from antenatal and postnatal consultations in November.

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.

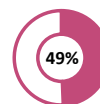


A doctor from the Department of Health provides counseling to a patient in the primary health care centre in Kawergosk camp, Erbil Governorate

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
2,659,470 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



SURVEY ON HEALTH ACCESS AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

A survey on health access and utilization among Syrian refugees in Lebanon conducted in September 2016 showed that most refugees were aware of support available for life saving care and deliveries but a lower proportion were aware of supported primary health care services and free essential and chronic medications. Access to primary care services is relatively good, although 10 per cent reported difficulty accessing needed care primarily due to cost.

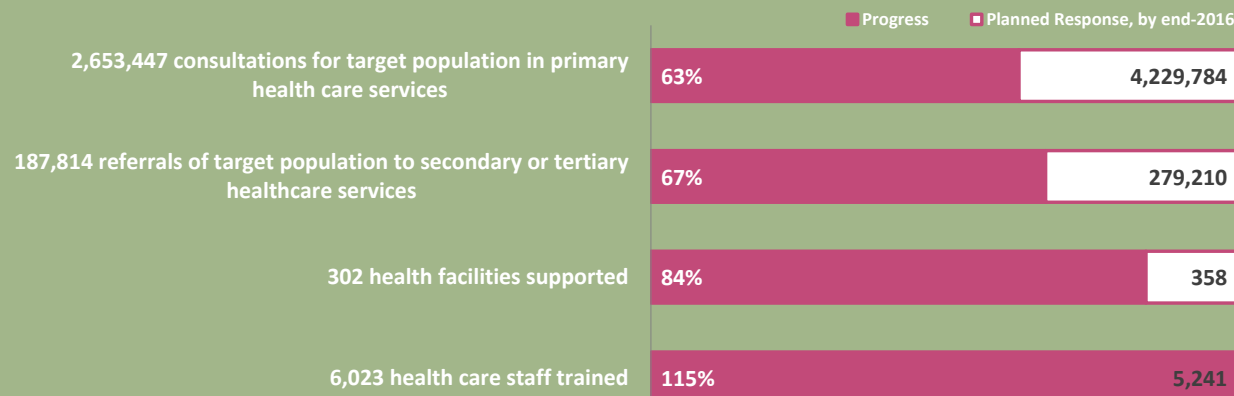
There is a wide range of self-reported out of pocket household expenditure on health; 65 per cent of households reported health expenditure in the month before the survey with an average of USD 148 and a median of USD 100.

About 70 per cent of pregnant women reporting attending antenatal care. However, some 30 per cent them reported difficulty in doing so mainly due to user fees. Only 26 per cent of women who delivered reported accessing post-natal care, with the main reason being not knowing that support is available.

8.2 per cent of household members were reported to have a chronic disease, with hypertension (40%), diabetes (28%), asthma (22%), and heart disease (20%) the most common. 37 per cent of those with chronic conditions reported being unable to access medicines or health services needed mostly due to cost issues.

The study recommends improving refugee knowledge of available health services through awareness campaigns by using SMS, social media and the refugee information portal. Efforts are also required to address financial barriers to access health care services. There must be an intensified focus on increasing uptake of childhood vaccination and reproductive health services including antenatal and postnatal care and family planning as well as care for non-communicable diseases. The study further recommends that subsidies for primary health care services should continue whilst seeking equity with the package offered for vulnerable Lebanese as well as exploring further efficiencies in the financing mechanism together with the Ministry of Public Health, Partners and donors in order to expand access and coverage.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016



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3RP regional winter target exceeded: over 630,000 families assisted by November

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Iraq, 272 newly arrived families received packages of basic core relief items. New arrivals are mainly those who relocated to camps from urban areas, the majority of whom (255 families) are in Dohuk Governorate. 220 newly arrived families in the community received basic core relief items in-kind or in cash. 69 families received replacement CRI packages in camps. 8,004 families living in camps received kerosene and kerosene jerry cans as needed, as part of the seasonal assistance programme. 9,451 families living out of camp were assisted with cash to cover their seasonal CRI needs.

Partners distributed clothes for women and children including shoes and other winter accessories like hats and gloves. Winter brings higher risk of fire-related incidents inside camps as families use heating stoves inside their accommodation. UNHCR and partner agencies have stepped up efforts to sensitize communities on fire safety and prevention.

In Dohuk, the Domiz 1 camp management team coordinated with BRHA and the Governor's Office to install 8 generators (500 KVA capacity each) that would enable refugees to have 24 hour electricity against nominal fees similar to communal practices in the host communities.

In Egypt, more than 40,000 Syrian refugees benefitted from cash assistance in November.

In Lebanon, 77,176 households (out of the targeted 136,000) were profiled. As a result, 53,221 Syrian households and 10,730 Palestinian refugee households received multi-purpose cash transfers, with a total amount of USD 95 million.

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.



Kerosene distribution inside Arbat Refugee Camp - Sulaymaniyah Governorate. UNHCR/Fern Tilakamonkul

Sector Response Summary:



4,349,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
3,159,750 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



UNHCR WINTER ASSISTANCE UPDATE FOR NOVEMBER 2016

UNHCR's regional winter assistance plan for 2016-2017 addressing the winter needs of 3.16 million vulnerable Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

In Turkey, UNHCR plans to provide targeted winter assistance to 540,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees. For refugees in camps, procurement of winter clothing is currently in the pipeline. For refugees in urban areas, assistance will be provided through a one-off cash payment of USD(200-300) per family via debit cards issued by PTT (Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı - the national post and telegraph directorate of Turkey).

In Lebanon, UNHCR aims to provide winter support to a total of 870,337 Syrian refugees. By mid-November, USD 22 million will be transferred to more than 178,000 Syrian refugee households for the first instalment of winter cash assistance. Seasonal cash assistance of USD 150 will be provided to vulnerable households and for those already receiving monthly multipurpose cash assistance. An additional USD 78 per month will be provided to help families meet the extra expenses.

In Jordan, winter assistance will be provided to over 292,000 vulnerable Syrians. All Syrian refugees in camps will be provided with cash for winter to address shelter maintenance or non-food item needs, and cash for gas for covering the cost of refills during the four winter months starting November. For Syrian refugees in urban areas, a one-time cash assistance will be provided as a 'full' or 'half' package through the Common Cash Facility system.

In Iraq, 178,000 Syrian refugees are benefitting from the winter programme. Winter kits comprising blankets, heating stove, plastic tarpaulin, jerry cans for kerosene and water and tent insulation kits are being provided. Cash assistance and kerosene are also being provided.

In Egypt, A total of 85,000 Syrians will be supported with winter and cash assistance. A one-time cash payment of USD 38 per person will be distributed in third week of November through the Post Offices for Syrian refugees in cold areas in Egypt.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2016

631,949 households received seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance



249,701 households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



187,531 households received core relief items in-kind



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Almost 95,000 households have received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades in camps and in the community

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan's Azraq camp, two new market sites were established, and 3,337 kitchens have been completed and handed over for usage. The road between Village 2 and 5 is now completed.

3RP Partners have accommodated 433 beneficiaries in the upgraded shelters in Northern governorates of Jordan, where 104 housing units were upgraded. 599 Individuals received cash for rent in urban areas.

In Lebanon, 142,785 people are benefiting from weatherproofing interventions in informal settlements, which represents 64 per cent of the targeted population. 37 per cent of the substandard buildings benefitted from rehabilitation works, and of the ones needing weatherproofing interventions 35 per cent were reached. 5,692 received conditional cash for rent.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now of 19,968 shelter units. A total of 17,224 (88 per cent) improved shelter units are constructed of which 15,310 are occupied, about 75,000 individuals are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps. Once the ongoing works are finalized 96.5 per cent of the in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter.

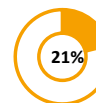


Shelter improvement works in Qushtapa camp, Erbil. UNHCR/ Othman

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
472,870 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



WINTER ASSISTANCE FOR SHELTER IN JORDAN AND TURKEY

In Jordan's Azraq and Zaatari camp, the Inter-Agency winter response is being prepared. Winterization assistance started this month and will continue until the end of end February.

Maintenance of camp infrastructure in preparations for winter is ongoing with opening and cleaning of all trenches and culverts, in addition to the levelling and maintenance for road infrastructure to ensure mitigation from flooding.

3RP Partners in Turkey started a pilot scheme in Sanliurfa province to rehabilitate the accommodation of 250 Syrian families by 31 December 2016. The project targets the most vulnerable families by conducting minor repair works on their homes to protect them from the elements and make life a little easier over the winter.

Sanliurfa, a province in southeast Turkey bordering Syria, hosts some 400,000 Syrians – almost 21 per cent of the population.

As of the end of November, 67 shelters had already been rehabilitated, housing 346 people. An additional 33 shelters, housing 170 people, are currently under repair and are expected to be completed in the coming days.

The work, includes repairs to roofs, windows, doors and water and sanitation facilities. Families selected for this type of assistance are those living in accommodation most in need of rehabilitation.

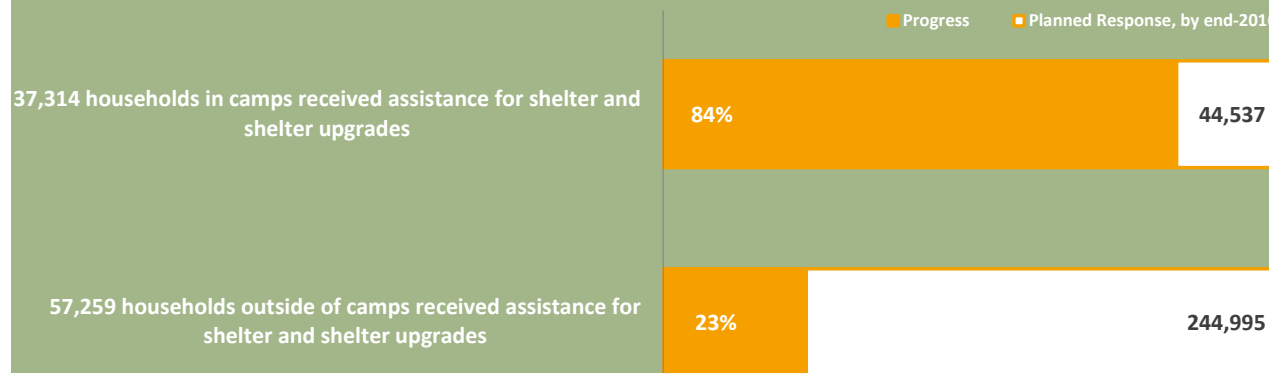
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016 *



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* Progress data not yet received for Turkey in November 2016.



1,388,922 target beneficiaries had access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the number of people with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service has reached 1,093,822, or 81 per cent of the 1,343,137 target for the year. Refugee households' main source of drinking water in the country are bottled water 42 per cent, access to water network 27 per cent, protected well 8 per cent, public water taps 5 percent, trucked water (private provider) 5 per cent, unprotected well 3 per cent, trucked water (UN/NGO provided) 3 per cent, and protected spring 3 per cent.

In Iraq, routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring, continued in Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa camps. Installation of solar powered systems for existing boreholes in Qushtapa and Kawargosk camps commenced. Construction of household WASH facilities (toilet, showers with roof tanks and connections to septic tanks) was completed for 870 families in Qushtapa, Kawergosk and Basirma camps. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

Also in Iraq, in Arbat camp, the average daily household level water supply increased to 90 litres/person/day. One of the boreholes had been shut down by the Directorate for Sanitation and Water (DoSW), as the water was turbid and milky in colour, but it was soon reopened after bacteriological and chemical tests confirmed its safety. Door-to-door hygiene promotion, including lice control, was undertaken.

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.



WASH service provision, operation and maintenance in an Arbat Camp, Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,071,260 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



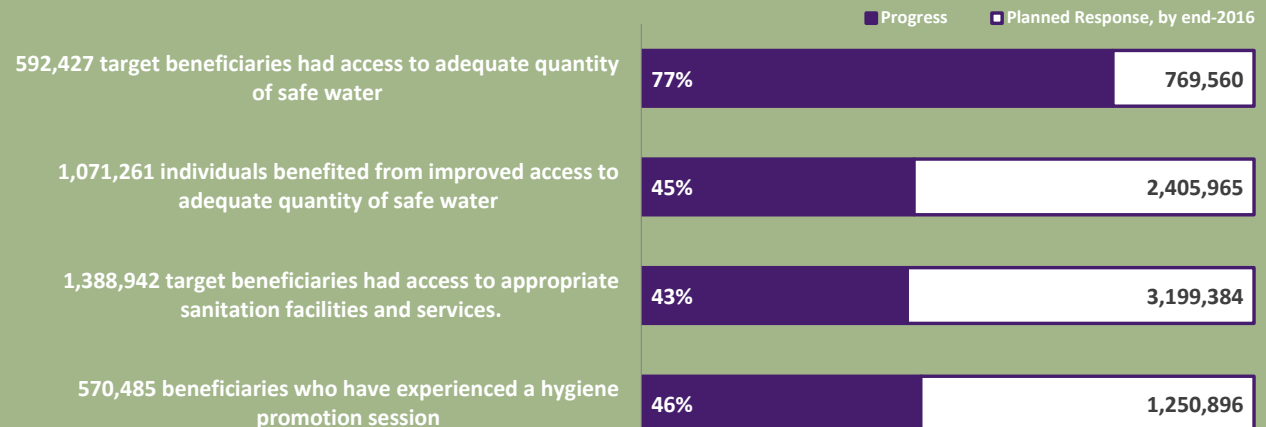
JORDAN WASH SECTOR DECISION TREE REVISION FOR VULNERABILITY SCORE

For the purpose of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), vulnerability is defined as, "the risk of exposure of Syrian refugee households to harm, primarily in relation to protection threats, inability to meet basic needs, limited access to basic services, and food insecurity, and the ability of the population to cope with the consequences of this harm".

The original wash sector tree identified the following characteristics of vulnerability: a) WASH related health; b) Accessibility to facilities; c) Accessibility to safe water; d) Reliability of waste water; e) Reliability of solid waste management; f) WASH hygiene; g) WASH expenditure.

After a year in practice, the WASH working group determined that the sector tree could be more closely aligned to lessons learnt in the Jordanian context. In this sense, a review of the existing tree identified a series of issues that negatively affected vulnerability scoring. For example, the vulnerability determination tool previously considered a maximum value for all indicators inflating vulnerability scoring. It was proposed instead that indicators should be weighed to enable a more diverse scoring capability. Another decision taken by the sector members was to assign increased vulnerability to cases not connected to municipal water distribution systems. Based on current WASH knowledge base, household WASH expenditure component was also revised to a more realistic five per cent or more of income expenditure. Finally, solid waste management and shared latrines had their scoring weights increased.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016



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Only 36 per cent of working-age adults in Lebanon worked in the month before the survey (VASYR)



UNDP/Jordan

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, by the end of November, the number of work permits issued to Syrians as recorded by the Ministry of Labour reached 34,000, 1,611 more than the previous month.

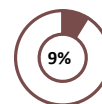
The Livelihoods sector continued to discuss and work on ways of improving the rate at which Syrians join the formal labor market, and especially the manufacturing sector. Discussions were held in Zataari camp to establish mechanisms for greater mobility of camp residents (including form Azraq) through work permits

In Lebanon, the number of people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services reached 23,595, representing an increase of 18 per cent once compared with the previous month. 1,468 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and Cooperatives were supported. This represents 82 per cent of the target.

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
67,910 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



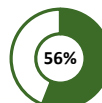
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



LEBANON VASYR 2016: LIVELIHOODS FINDINGS

The survey assessed income opportunities among refugees, collecting information at the individual and household levels. The study asked individuals to report if they have worked at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey, the type of work conducted, the number of days worked and the salary received.

On average, only 36 per cent of working-age adults worked in the month before the survey. 3 per cent of children 5-14 are involved in income-generating activities, while 18 per cent of adolescents aged 15-17 reported working, and only 2 per cent of individuals over age 65 were working nationally.

Among working-age individuals (18-65 years old), on average 70 per cent of men worked in the month prior the survey and 7 per cent of women.

On average, individuals worked 14 days in the previous month, which suggests very high rates of underemployment. Almost 45 per cent of individuals of working age worked less than 10 days, and only 19 per cent worked more than 20 days. In Beirut, where more income opportunities are available, individuals worked an average of 20 days, and 50 per cent of workers reported working for more than 20 days per month.

Working-age adults are mainly involved in construction (33 per cent), agricultural activities (22 per cent), services (26 per cent), retail/shops (6 per cent) and cleaning (6 per cent). Agriculture, construction and the environment are the three sectors where Syrian refugees are legally permitted to work, reflecting the fact that Syrians were traditionally engaged in similar work, in particular agriculture and construction, before the crisis.

During the month prior to the survey, working men earned an average of USD 215, while working women earned only USD 115, despite being employed for nearly the same number of days (average 14 days for men and 13 for women).

Among Syrian refugee households, 27 per cent reported not having a working age adult who had worked at least one day in the month prior to the interview. The majority of Syrian refugee households generate income predominantly from temporary sources (65 per cent), while only 27 per cent of households have income coming from permanent jobs, and a small percentage (8 per cent) from seasonal activities.

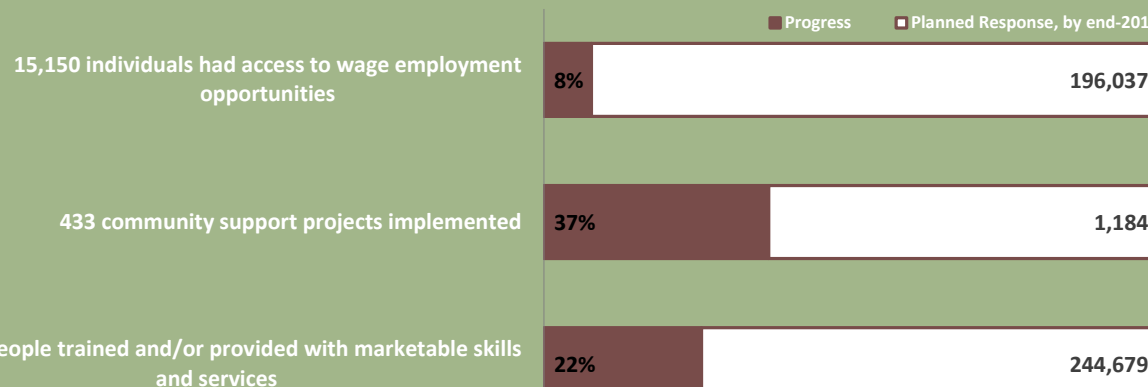
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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 - NOVEMBER 2016 *



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