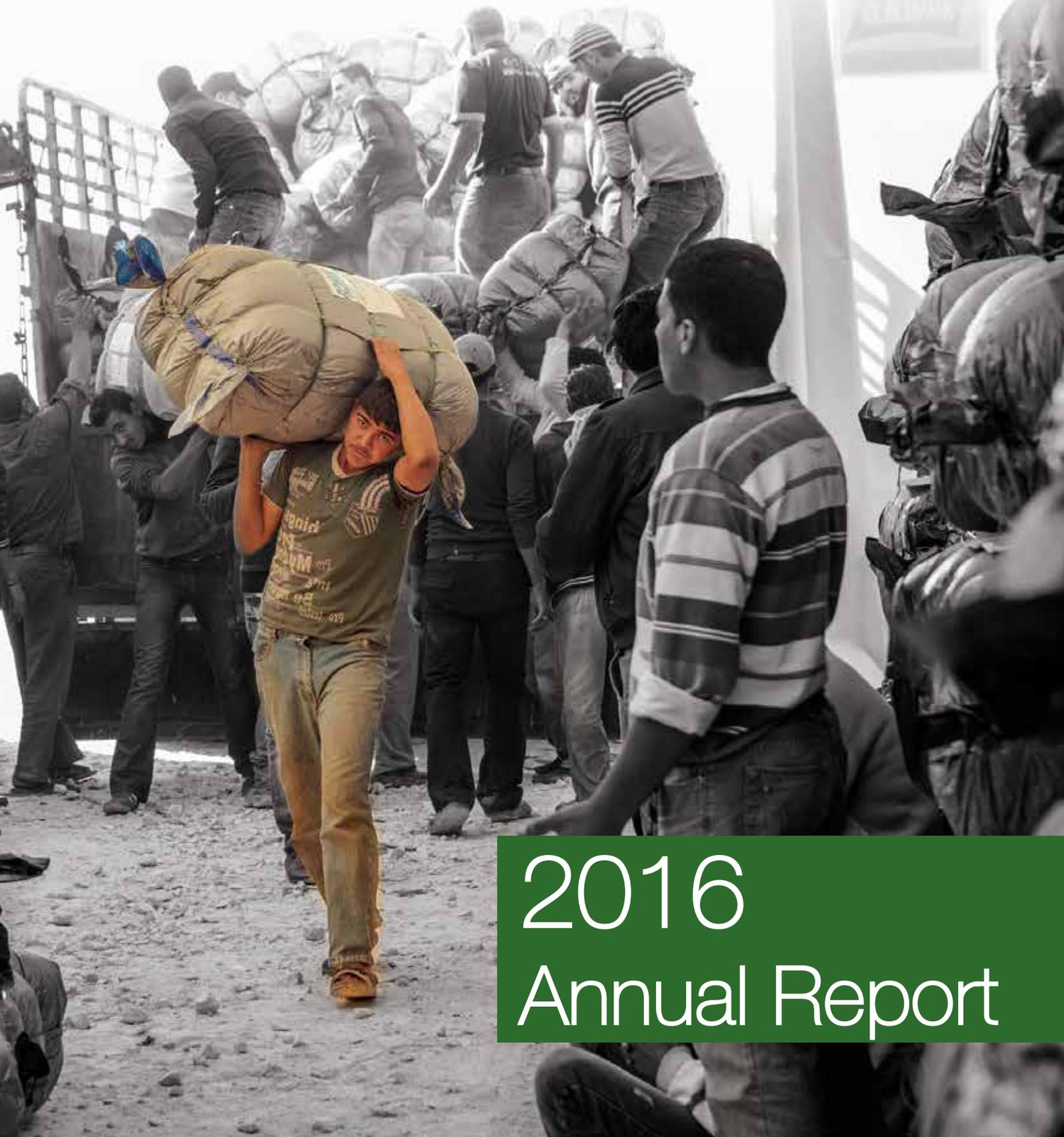


# 3RP

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2016 - 2017

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



# 2016

# Annual Report



UNHCR/Egypt/Pedro Costa Gomes

**Cover Photo Credit:**  
UNHCR/ Jared J. Kohler

**Design Credit:**  
UNHCR/Samar Fayed

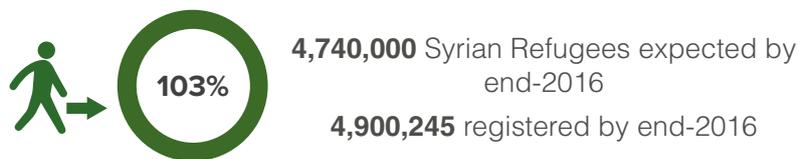
# CONTENTS

<b>Regional Overview</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Regional Sectors Overview</b> .....	<b>10</b>
 Protection .....	12
 Food Security .....	14
 Education .....	16
 Health and Nutrition .....	18
 Basic Needs .....	20
 Shelter .....	22
 WASH .....	24
 Livelihoods and Social Cohesion .....	26
<b>Country Overview</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Turkey .....	30
Lebanon .....	38
Jordan .....	48
Iraq .....	56
Egypt .....	64
<b>Donors</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>Registered Syrian Refugees</b> .....	<b>71</b>

# Regional Overview

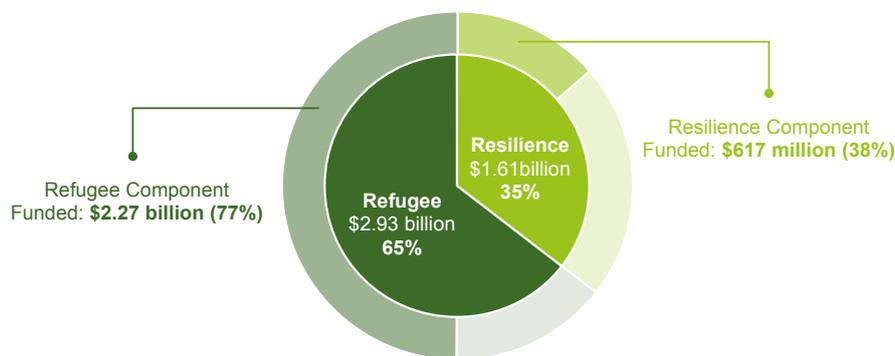
During 2016, refugees from Syria in the region and communities hosting them continued to require protection and assistance, with complex and evolving needs.

While the Syrian refugee population grew at a slower pace than in previous years during 2016, the over 4.9 million Syrian refugees hosted by Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt as at the end of 2016 still represents a massive humanitarian and development crisis for the region. These host governments have shown tremendous generosity, and are the first and most important responders to the crisis.

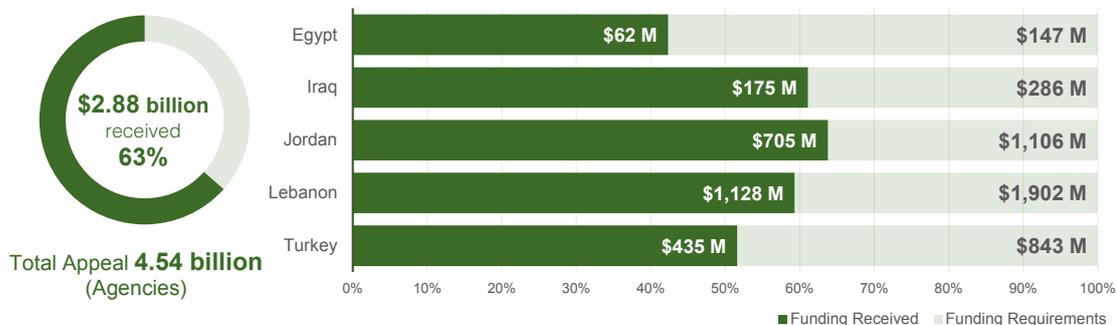


Donor governments have also provided an unprecedented level of financial support, with USD 2.88 billion contributed to the interagency appeal in 2016. This means that more than USD 10 billion in donor support has been provided through the 3RP and its predecessor appeals for the Syria refugee crisis since 2012.

## OVERALL FUNDING



Total Appeal: **\$4.54 billion**  
 Total funded: **\$2.88 billion (63%)**



\* All figures are in USD and all data was reported by Agencies to Country Operations as at 31 of December 2016.  
 \* Total Appeal includes USD 256 million to support regional operations.  
 \* Total funds received includes USD 377 million in funds not yet allocated to a country.  
 \* Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking with different criteria and definitions.  
 \* The total Inter-Agency Response of USD 4,539,342,336 reflects the amount being appealed for United Nations agencies and NGOs, and which will be tracked by the 3RP financial tracking system.  
 \* The Jordan figure refers to the United Nations and NGO Inter-Agency appeal in areas where they can leverage funding sources not available to the government, and where these agencies have a comparative advantage.  
 \* The Lebanon figure is an estimate of United Nations and NGO appeals targets in support of the LCRP.

## SECTOR FUNDING



**PROTECTION**  
\$517 appeal  
\$274 received



**FOOD SECURITY**  
\$870 appeal  
\$538 received



**EDUCATION**  
\$662 appeal  
\$506 received



**HEALTH & NUTRITION**  
\$300 appeal  
\$205 received



**BASIC NEEDS**  
\$826 appeal  
\$542 received



**SHELTER**  
\$243 appeal  
\$127 received



**WASH**  
\$382 appeal  
\$187 received



**LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION**  
\$461 appeal  
\$75 received

## SELECTED REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS (against target)

### PROTECTION



**784,230**

children participated in sustained Child Protection programmes



### FOOD SECURITY



**2.25 million**

individuals received food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)



### EDUCATION



**919,670**

children enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)



### HEALTH & NUTRITION



**2.55 million**

primary health care consultations provided to individuals



### BASIC NEEDS



**294,950**

households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



### SHELTER



**107,100**

households received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



### WASH



**1.47 million**

individuals accessed appropriate sanitation facilities and services



### LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION



**29,560**

individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities



Notwithstanding the generous contributions by host and donor governments, and the vital protection and assistance it allowed 3RP partners to provide, the appeal in 2016 remained only 63 per cent funded, and there were large discrepancies in the levels of support provided to various components, countries and sectors.

The Resilience Component (38 per cent) was once again funded at a lower level than the Refugee Component (77 per cent), despite the widely acknowledged need for further investments in

sustainable, resilience-based activities.

Reflecting this under-investment in the Resilience Component, the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion sector was once again the most underfunded sector regionally, with only 16 per cent of needs funded. 3RP partners continue to advocate for funding for both vital humanitarian interventions and longer-term programmes that build resilience in individuals, communities and systems.

Egypt was again the most underfunded country compared to its appeal, with

just 42 per cent of the financial needs covered, while Turkey received only 52 per cent funding despite hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees.

With the needs far outstripping available resources, 3RP participants worked in 2016 with donors, host governments and other partners to look for ways to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the response, focusing on a number of Key Strategic Directions.

These Strategic Directions are outlined on the following pages.

## Strong National Leadership

The 3RP is a regionally coordinated plan, composed of country chapters developed under the leadership of national authorities with support from the United Nations and NGOs in each country. It draws together the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Throughout 2016, Turkey's 3RP continued to show strong national ownership and leadership, with UN and NGO partners playing a supporting role to the Government of Turkey and the established national asylum framework. Turkey continued to make progress in the protection of, and assistance to Syrian refugees and has shown increased national Government engagement with UN and NGO partners in the management and coordination of the overall response. For example, three Government agencies (the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and Turkish Employment Agency) in 2016 joined the 3RP Livelihoods Sector Working Group.

In Lebanon, National ownership of the response has been strong throughout the LCRP 2015-2016. In 2016, Sector Steering Committees were established to further strengthen the government leadership of the response. These committees are led by the relevant line Ministry for each sector. Throughout 2016, there was a stronger focus on municipalities and unions as key providers of basic services and frontline responders in the crisis, with 3RP Partners providing support to these local government institutions.

In Jordan, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation continues to lead the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) at the national level. In February 2016, at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference in London, the Government of Jordan took another ambitious and forward-looking step in dealing with the impact of the Syria crisis by signing the Jordan Compact. The Compact aims to turn the challenge of the massive presence of refugees in the country into a development opportunity that would benefit both Jordanians and Syrians.

The Iraq 3RP plan continues to be designed and implemented in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). The Ministry of Migration and Displacement continues to be the key Government partner and the Ministry of Interior of the KRG is the main partner for the refugee response specific to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, while the Ministry of Planning is playing an increasingly important and dynamic role in the design and monitoring of the refugee response programme.

In Egypt, partnerships with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and other line ministries continued to be strengthened, along with partners' capacity building, training and advocacy joint efforts. The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP Country Plan for Egypt.

## Regional Protection Strategy

In the context of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP), protection refers to the ability of Syrian refugees to access their rights according to international standards in order to safeguard their well-being. In 2016, across the diverse 3RP operations, protection oriented approaches continued to be mainstreamed in all sectoral interventions.

The identification of individuals and their specific needs is the starting point for the design of evidence based programmes that prioritise the provision of services and expert capacity complementing existing national systems. Attention to vulnerability in the definition, implementation, and monitoring of the sector plans proved its relevance as the duration of the crisis continues to have a major impact on the capacity for self-reliance. Greater recognition of the value of education allowed partners to pursue possible opportunities beyond basic education, including options to meet the tertiary educational needs of adolescents and youth.

The coordinated multi-sectoral advocacy and programming to increase the number and percentage of Syrian refugee children registered at birth each year, while also strengthening national civil registration capacity, yielded significant results. Child protection and SGBV prevention and response strategies were inclusive of all survivors. Strengthened and systematic collection, management and safe sharing of data on child protection and SGBV provided for a more coherent and coordinated response. Child protection, SGBV and related case management, supported by referral systems tailored to the specific needs of the individual, together with a stronger emphasis on the positive role and contribution of individuals, families and communities, were all elements of an approach which improved programmatic interventions.

The call for broader responsibility sharing, in response to the complexity of the crisis, demands approaches to access to safety and legal and administrative frameworks that go beyond the traditional and draw in a wide range of partners. The 30 March 2016 High Level Meeting on Global Responsibility Sharing through Pathways for Admission of Syrian Refugees and the High Level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, on 19 September 2016 affirmed the urgency of collective efforts towards greater responsibility sharing.

The London Conference represented a timely opportunity to build on the achievements of earlier Syrian Conferences held in Kuwait and to focus the international community's attention to the extent of needs of the populations affected by the crisis while re-validating the 3RP approach of bringing the humanitarian and resilience aspects of the response into the same platform for meaningful achievements.



UNHCR/Lebanon/Haidar Darwish

## Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

In the context of the 3RP, resilience refers 'to the ability of individuals, households, communities, and societies to withstand shocks and stresses, recover from such stresses, and work with national and local government institutions to achieve transformational change for sustainability'. Resilience programming is expected to build and reinforce the referred capacities to generate sustainable solutions.

A resilience-based response to protracted crisis demands that stakeholders do things differently; for humanitarian and development agencies to change their ways and work together within an integrated response, for donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to breakdown the traditional silos between humanitarian and development financing and procedures and to establish concessional loans. A substantial amount of resilience-based initiatives have been implemented in the 3RP since the launching of the Resilience-based Development Approach in 2013 by the Regional United Nations Development Group. Throughout 2016, 3RP actors have learnt valuable lessons about what resilience-based programming means in practice, and creative approaches with wide-ranging impact are identified for scale-up. These results are well documented in the State of Resilience Programming Report, with recommendations for a deepened understanding, improved monitoring and evaluation, and widened scope of resilience programming.

These lessons were included in 3RP planning for 2017-2018. During 2016, the resilience lens was refined to provide better guidance for resilience programming. There are now four areas within the resilience lens; 1) contribute to sustainable benefits, 2) partner with local respondents, 3) reinforce/use local systems, and 4) contribute to social cohesion. This further enhancement in localization aims for partners to reinforce local systems and capacities.

This emphasis on localization has become more common as more sectors are working closely with the central and/or local government and Ministries in planning and delivering services to Sectors such as Food Security, Education, Health, and Water reported that they have strengthened their partnership with host governments. In Turkey, the Ministry of National Education, working closely with UNICEF and UNHCR, leads the education response to strengthen national systems to deliver education services to Syrian refugee children. Specifically, the professional capacity of teachers in state schools was strengthened to respond to more diverse and multilingual classrooms. Data management through the Student Education Management Information System for foreign students (YOBIS) was strengthened and handed over to the government in 2016. Given that Syrian teachers are permitted to provide education to Syrian children, the Syrian teacher training reached almost 20,000 volunteer teachers.

In addition, greater consideration to sustainability and resilience within service provision was seen in WASH sectors in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In these countries, a shift toward sustainable water supply systems were made ranging from water distribution networks to water desalination units, latrines/toilet, water treatment, storage as well as water treatment.

Initiatives to strengthen humanitarian relief and development are implemented in Iraq and Lebanon; a flagship initiative to support the Humanitarian-Development Nexus has been implemented in Iraq to enhance the self-reliance of Syrian refugees and host communities in the three camps. In Lebanon, LCRP has been complemented by the development of a common strategic framework for UN operations 2017-2020, which intends to bridge the humanitarian -development nexus.

During the Resilience Building Week held in Jordan in 2016, participants shared and exchanged their knowledge/experience on the resilience agenda in the sub-region. They re-affirmed continued commitments in the following areas: expanding partnerships, localizing support, financial predictability, policy transformation, leveraging development resources, and gender and the resilience agenda.

## Enhancing Economic Opportunities

The London Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region held in February 2016 set an ambitious goal: create 1.1 million jobs for Syrian refugees and their host communities by 2018. Neighbouring Governments hosting Syrian refugees – Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey – made bold commitments to open their labour markets and improve the domestic regulatory environment. The international community committed to support employment creation programs and access to both concessional financing and external markets, and representatives from the private sector actors committed to providing new investment. Donors backed up their commitments with various agreements including the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, Jordan Compact, and the Lebanon Statement of Intent. With these agreements, multiple funding mechanisms for multi-year funding have been reestablished to support the Syria response in the region, while host governments (Jordan and Turkey) has also issued significant numbers of work permits for refugees.

International Labour Organization (ILO) began implementing a skills training programme for Syrian refugees and Jordanians working in the construction sector. The training courses were implemented in collaboration with the National Employment and Training Company (NET) and upon completion of the course; participants were certified with construction skills. ILO helped train and accreditate the first 120 workers and assist more than 2,600 construction workers throughout Jordan.

Providing sufficient economic opportunities has been one of the greatest challenges facing the region even before the refugee crisis, with new labour market entrants facing persistent challenges in accessing economic opportunities. A central consequence of which has been surging unemployment rates among youth, which have grown to twice the global average and are projected to continue to grow. And while conditions have been somewhat better in Turkey, unemployment among Turkish youth has hovered around double the national average for decades. The major challenge is the creation of economic opportunities in general and access of these economic opportunities by refugees, IDPs (in Iraq) and host communities.

Though progress toward creating the promised 1.1 million jobs is still modest, the stakes set out in the London Conference are extremely high. In a region threatened by instability, job creation can reduce fragility, support legitimate and inclusive politics, and underpin justice and security. Achieving this ambitious goal will require reinvigorated development actor coordination, private sector engagement, integration of development and humanitarian assistance efforts, and bold commitments from both host nations and international actors.

## No Lost Generation

2016 saw the start of Phase II of 'No Lost Generation' (NLG), a multi-partner initiative to secure the education, protection and wellbeing of children and youth affected by the Syria and Iraq crises. The phase saw the addition of a third pillar, Adolescents and Youth, in addition to the two existing pillars of Education and Child Protection.

Results for children and youth on the ground were coupled with efforts at regional level to streamline and strengthen the quality of the response across sectors. The Education and Child Protection sectors harmonized their results frameworks across the affected countries to ensure regionally coherent strategic response and to facilitate measurement of progress and improve accountability; and an inter-agency, cross-sector strategic framework was developed to address the growing trend of child labour, based on stocktaking of efforts to date.

A mapping was carried out to establish the extent to which different sectors in the 3RP response were reaching and engaging with youth and adolescents. Based on the findings, the youth component of the 3RP for 2017/2018 was strengthened through the development of guidance on programming for adolescents and youth and a new data category in the 3RP planning matrices to identify and track programming reaching this cohort. A mapping of systematic engagement platforms for youth in the region was initiated and will inform programme design in 2017.



UNICEF/Sebastian Rich

During the year, NLG social media reached 1.3 million people. High profile spokespeople mentioning NLG included Malala, Liam Neeson, and Lyse Doucet. Doucet also moderated an NLG side event at the World Humanitarian Summit held in May 2016, which saw a panel of adolescents and youth from Syria and 3RP countries present recommendations to high level policy makers for their response. The event received very positive reviews and young people were quoted in subsequent sessions throughout the summit.

## Continued Outreach and Partnerships

Over 200 local, national and international actors directly and indirectly contributed to the effort of planning, implementing and reporting of 2016 refugee and resilience interventions in the region to address the needs of refugees, impacted communities and host countries. For the 2017 3RP plan, which was drafted during 2016, there will be over 240 partners, indicating a continued growth in the number of partners engaged in the response.

The breadth of partnerships has also continued to increase, with new partners from the private sector becoming engaged, and new partnerships between agencies emerging. For example, in Turkey a pilot partnership between UNDP, KOTON (a Turkish garment company) and CATOMS (multi-purpose social centres) has seen more than 300 Syrian refugee women benefit from income generating opportunities working on a specially designed collection for KOTON. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), together with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), has implemented the first phase of Jordan Affordable Housing Program (JAH), a private sector funded solution to provide affordable housing for lower-middle income Jordanians as owners and vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian families as renters. In Lebanon, bilateral partners supported projects which engage constructively with the private sector on aspects of housing and labour. These included a two-year project to rehabilitate and improve refugee housing in ways that benefit refugees and landlords. In Egypt, Vodafone is providing SIM cards to help Syrian refugees stay connected.

These are just some examples of partnerships which are bringing in new players to help make the response more innovative, efficient and effective.

## Enhanced Accountability Mechanisms

A light governance structure composed of a 3RP Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and 3RP Regional Technical Committee (RTC) guided and supported 3RP process at regional level. The RSC, provided strategic direction and a leadership role on the planning of 3RP including monitoring the progress. The RTC provided technical leadership on implementation. Almost 40 working groups across the five response countries continued to meet regularly to coordinate the plan in an effective and efficient manner.

3RP countries continued to implement inter-agency online planning and response monitoring tools throughout the year. Egypt and Turkey successfully implemented the online ActivityInfo tool for reporting the progress including analysis of sectoral indicators making the response reporting and monitoring more efficient. The partners in each country continue to improve their monitoring frameworks by which timely reporting is ensured. Regional and country level monthly and quarterly sectoral dashboard were produced to demonstrate achievements on implementation of plans. Financial tracking by sector and component was continued at country and regional level to monitor levels of funding support to the 3RP.

During 2016, there were examples across the region of the adoption of strong monitoring and two way communication approaches. In Jordan this included the upgrade in 2016 of the "Services Advisor", a new web-based mapping system that allows users to find nearby services and for sector working groups to identify gaps in service coverage. In Lebanon, a new WhatsApp communications tree has been launched, covering 45,000 refugees; directed through 40 focal points. The goal is to increase reach to 65,000-70,000 refugees by end 2017. In Iraq, the Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) was rolled out, allowing better identification and referral of people with specific needs as well as analysis of protection trends and gaps. In Egypt, a reliable and robust information dissemination and complaints mechanism was established, serving a total of 63,117 individuals during the year through the information line.



UNHCR/Jordan/ Jared J. Kohler



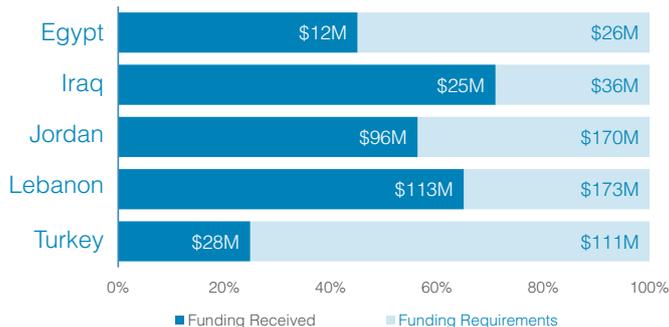
# REGIONAL SECTOR OVERVIEW



# PROTECTION



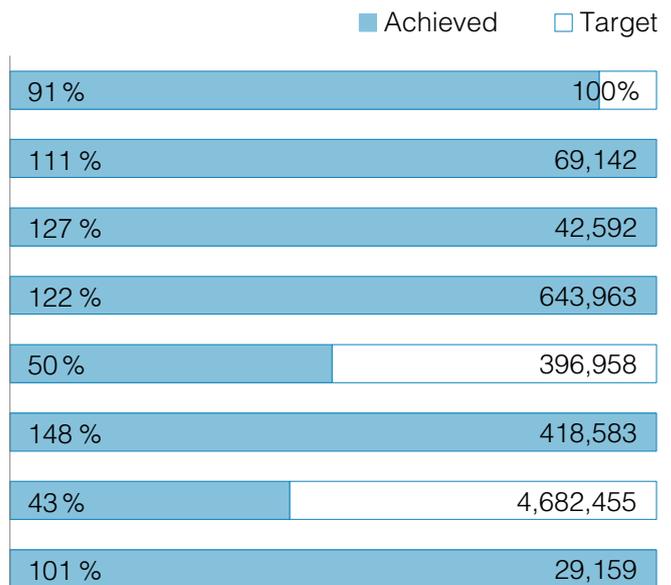
## Funding



Requirements  
**\$517 million**

## Achievements

- 91% of Syrian refugees (above 7 years old) with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
- 76,556 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission
- 53,980 girls and boys received specialist child protection support
- 784,231 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes
- 197,835 women, girls, boys and men who were survivors or at risk of SGBV received multi-sectoral services
- 621,162 women, girls, boys and men who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities
- 2,027,004 individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns
- 29,402 individuals trained on child protection & sexual and gender based violence



## Analysis

At the close of 2016, over 4.9 million Syrian refugees in the region continued to enjoy the physical, legal and material benefits of being hosted in 3RP countries. Working closely with line ministries, public entities and civil society, 3RP partners put a wide range of programmes at the service of refugees and communities hosting them. The collaborative efforts of the Protection Sector, in close cooperation with host countries, sought to promote access to safety, prevent refoulement, strengthen national protection systems and provide specialized responses to specific vulnerabilities and needs.

However, the sheer number of refugees and continued duration of their exile continues to challenge the capacity and willingness of host countries to maintain inclusive admission policies. Strictly managed borders and spikes in removal trends were in evidence throughout the course of the year and the plight of Syrians unable to access safety became more acute.

The expanded use of biometrics in registration activities served to validate the integrity of the data. Partners continued to emphasize knowledge management and credible data to ensure

a response that has a solid foundation in evidence.

Community outreach efforts were critical to maintaining and expanding the scope of high quality protection services. Across the region a network of 250 community centers and 900 community workers worked in

**4,958,700**  
 People assisted by this Sector  
 in 2016

tandem with support committees, mobile teams and home visits in pursuit of sustained protection responses capable of addressing child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) concerns.

Community-based protection approaches were integrated across all programmes to improve the effective delivery of protection and assistance and to maximize the involvement of community members in mitigating the risks that they face. The contribution of individual refugees and their communities was a crucial feature complementing the capacity of national protection systems and the specialized responses provided by 3RP partners for those with specific needs including children, adolescents, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, in particular for the identification and referral of heightened-risk cases. These efforts enhanced accountability and facilitated two-way communication with refugee communities, as well as fostered constructive initiatives and activities to strengthen social cohesion within refugee families and communities and with the communities that host them. Awareness and readiness to address challenges of civil documentation by means of improved certification of marriages and births, significantly reduced the risk of statelessness among Syrian children across the region. The percentage of children born without documents reduced from approximately 35 per cent in 2012 to 3



UNHCR/Jordan/David Azia

per cent in 2016 giving refugee children stronger protection against risks such as family separation, trafficking and illegal adoption.

The London Conference provided an impetus for increased collaboration between sectors in the pursuit of an integrated response to core protection objectives. Efforts by 3RP partners enabled enrollment in formal education and non-formal education opportunities. This was accompanied by efforts to strengthen national education systems, promote a conducive policy environment, scale up access and improve learning and safety in schools. Increased attention was placed on supporting the positive role that youth and adolescents play within their communities for the future of their families and society. Partners aimed at increasing tertiary education prospects. Increased access to higher, vocational and distance education was possible as result of an increased number of scholarship opportunities for Syrians, strengthened operational partnerships and coordination between providers, and rise of innovative e-learning solutions that aim to mitigate obstacles faced by refugees, including lack of resources, geographic isolation and restricted mobility.

Partners expanded their efforts to prevent and reduce sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) by supporting a broad range of initiatives and multi-sectoral services, with particular attention to urgent issues such as domestic violence, child marriage and sexual violence and exploitation. Technical support was provided in developing and strengthening country specific strategies on SGBV prevention and response, using the SGBV Diagnostic Tool to map current capacity and designing measures to remedy the main gaps identified. Several 3RP operations updated their SGBV Standard Operating Procedures and improved referral pathways for SGBV prevention and response. Within these frameworks, 3RP partners continued to integrate interventions addressing socio-economic vulnerability, including livelihoods programming, within holistic programming for persons who are at risk of or have survived SGBV. Partners coordinated closely on the issues of SGBV and Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA).

Ensuring the protection of refugee children remained a cornerstone of the 3RP response in 2016. Regionally, 3RP operations exceeded the target established for the number of girls and boys reached through structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial services, especially in relation to children who are unaccompanied or separated from their parents, with several operations also establishing improved frameworks to identify family-based alternative care arrangements. Concerted advocacy on child protection, legal identity and documentation, education and engagement with adolescents and youth was sustained also through the “No Lost Generation” initiative which proved its effectiveness as a joint platform for advocating for the rights and needs of children, adolescents and youth affected by the Syria crisis. Strategic linkages between education, child protection and youth proved important to effectively engage with the complex protection needs seen in the region, such as child labour and child marriage in particular.

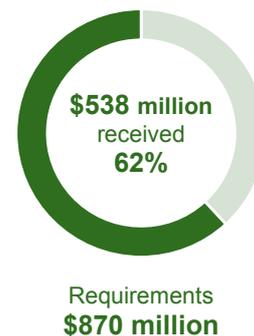
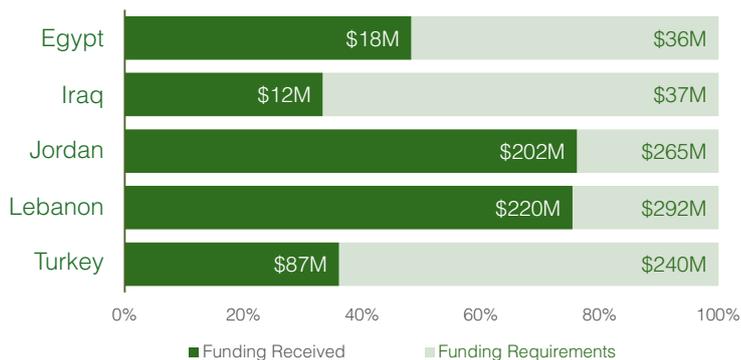
3RP Partners witnessed a dramatic increase in resettlement submissions in response to expanded quotas offered by some countries. In order to maintain the integrity of the system while responding to the increased pace of processing case processing methodology was improved. Identification, selection and assessment prioritized those with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities. Resettlement remained the main durable solution available in 2016 and submissions exceeded the target for the year. In parallel to the efforts to expand resettlement opportunities for Syrian refugees, complementary pathways such as third country scholarships and labour mobility schemes were pursued in partnership with established and new partners.

To discharge their responsibility to their full potential, partners and communities received support in the form of regional meetings, information exchange, improved methodologies and tools and operation-tailored training. The resulting protection response favoured predictability, sustainability and adaptability to the evolving concerns and put the capacities and aspirations of refugee and host communities at the center of the response.

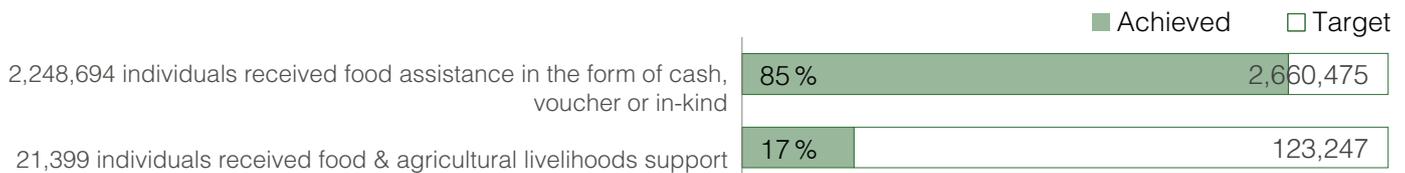
# FOOD SECURITY



## Funding



## Achievements



## Analysis

Following generous contributions towards basic food assistance, as of March 2016, the Food Security Sector was able to provide the full value of the monthly cash-based transfer across the region. Syrian refugees, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and vulnerable members of host communities were able to use the transfer value to purchase food of their choice at over 800 contracted shops in the region.

While assistance has helped to stabilize food security, gains are fragile. Vulnerability assessments throughout the year indicate that while deterioration of food security has slowed, it has not been restored to levels recorded at the end of 2014. Lack of economic access to food and the prolonged duration of displacement of refugees remain the main drivers of food and nutrition insecurity. Refugees continue to adopt negative coping mechanisms, including incurring debt, spending savings, selling household assets, and removing children from school to become income

generators for the family in informal and exploitative environments. Food assistance remains a vital lifeline for refugee families across the region, particularly for acutely vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, and the disabled. Further, food assistance continues to underpin the success of other sectors, serving as a foundation and enabler for achieving key outcomes in education, livelihoods and resilience.

In 2016, the Sector targeted over 2.66 million people, mainly through cash-based transfer (CBT), with some receiving in-kind food assistance, agricultural inputs and livelihoods support in the agricultural sector. Throughout the year, an average of 2.25 million beneficiaries received food assistance each month, representing roughly 85 per cent of the plan. 8,199 farming host community households received agriculture inputs and livelihood support.

Use of cash-based assistance continues

to expand, helping increase cost-efficiency and flexibility for refugee and vulnerable affected families. Innovative methods were deployed to enhance CBT delivery mechanisms inside camps in Jordan. Through partnership with IrisGuard, Jordan Ahli Bank and Middle East Payment Systems (MEPS), Sector actors rolled out an iris-scan payment system. This bio-metric system scans refugees' eyes to conduct payments for groceries inside supermarkets. The iris-scan system eliminated the need for cards and passwords, allowing for better data protection, enhanced cost-efficiency, and more effective checkout procedures.

The new common card approach in Lebanon helped harmonize the CBT delivery mechanism, while enhancing inter-sector coordination. Launched by six NGOs and three United Nations partners, the common card allows agencies to provide different types of CBT assistance through one card. The common card will be enhanced through

an innovative CBT management system that allows partners to share information on recipient profiling, targeting and selection of assistance modality.

Regular assessment and monitoring exercises<sup>1</sup> were undertaken in the region, along with the addition of several new initiatives. The Sector introduced Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) in the region, expanding on the data collected by the previous post-distribution monitoring (PDM) system to include food security outcomes of Syrian refugees deemed ineligible for assistance – a key metric used for targeting. Further, the FSOM better measures not only people reached by assistance, but its potential impacts, helping provide useful information for targeting and decision making.

The Sector worked in partnership with host governments across the region to strengthen the implementation of their services and provide assistance to vulnerable nationals and refugees in support of national ownership. In Turkey, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) was launched in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL). Through building assistance into existing government systems, the ESSN better supports cost-efficiency, sustainability, and national ownership. The multi-purpose unrestricted cash scheme provides refugees in Turkey with 100 Turkish Lira (USD 36), helping them cover basic needs including rent and food and increases their purchasing power. In December, the first payments were made. Vulnerable families collected their cards and withdrew money, with some stating that they would be able to pay rent, buy food for their families or resume medical treatment. In Lebanon, the Sector worked with the Ministry of

Social Affairs on improving the delivery of social welfare services for vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). This is a key example of capacity strengthening of government social safety nets under the 3RP's holistic approach that includes host communities as well as refugees. The aim is that this can become sustainable and scalable to a larger population (it reached over 50,000 in 2016) be it host communities or refugees, while contributing to social cohesion. This approach turns cash-based assistance into a strong social safety net, increasing cost-efficiency, sustainability, and social cohesion, while supporting national ownership.

Furthermore, the Sector worked with the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture to improve their information management capacities to support the statistics department in data collection and analysis; to enhance capacities in plant disease surveillance, and to support the enrolment of youth in agricultural technical schools.

In Jordan, the Sector worked closely with the Ministry of Education to implement the national school feeding programme, and with the Ministry of Agriculture to establish an effective epidemiological surveillance control and contain the spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases.

The Sector continued to prioritize Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). Key feedback and complaint mechanisms continue to receive close to 500 calls per day from all five countries, and helped better address the direct concerns of beneficiaries and vulnerable families and improve

assistance delivery. This enabled the Sector to understand the needs of beneficiaries and communicate details of the programme. Efforts were made to ensure hotlines were staffed with an adequate number of women, to provide a safe space for gender-sensitive issues. Sector partners increased operational focus on programmes contributing to refugees' long term resilience and economic opportunities. While refugees in Iraq are able to access the formal labour market, the amount of work permits issued in the other countries remain inadequate. The Sector helped to engage refugees in resilience-based technical and vocational opportunities in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to reinforce economic, social, and institutional stability. Jobs were created in the agricultural sector both as casual and seasonal labour, with efforts made to encourage the participation of women and youth. There was a special emphasis in Lebanon to ensure interventions were geared towards the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and children. This included micro-gardening, food preservation and transformation activities for women, support to enrol youth in vocational agriculture schools, and support for the National Action Plan of the Ministry of Labour in combating child labour, specifically in agriculture. In Turkey, emphasis is put on enhancing small scale and family farming production, improving agricultural production through climate smart programmes and promoting micro gardening and greenhouse vegetable production.



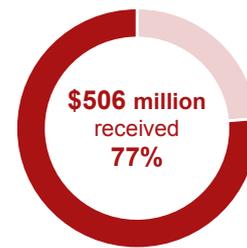
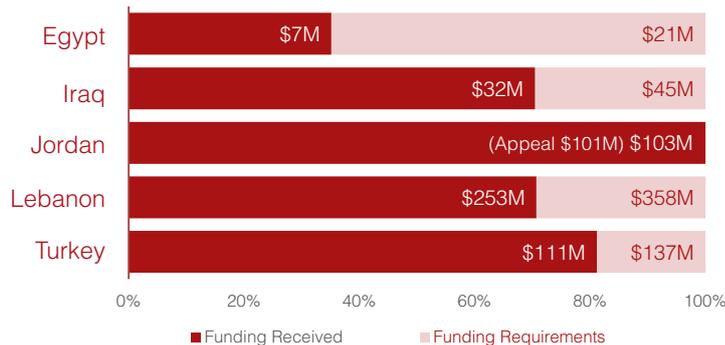
UNHCR/Jordan/Faten Al Hindi

**2,248,700**  
People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016

<sup>1</sup> Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise Jordan; Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees Lebanon.

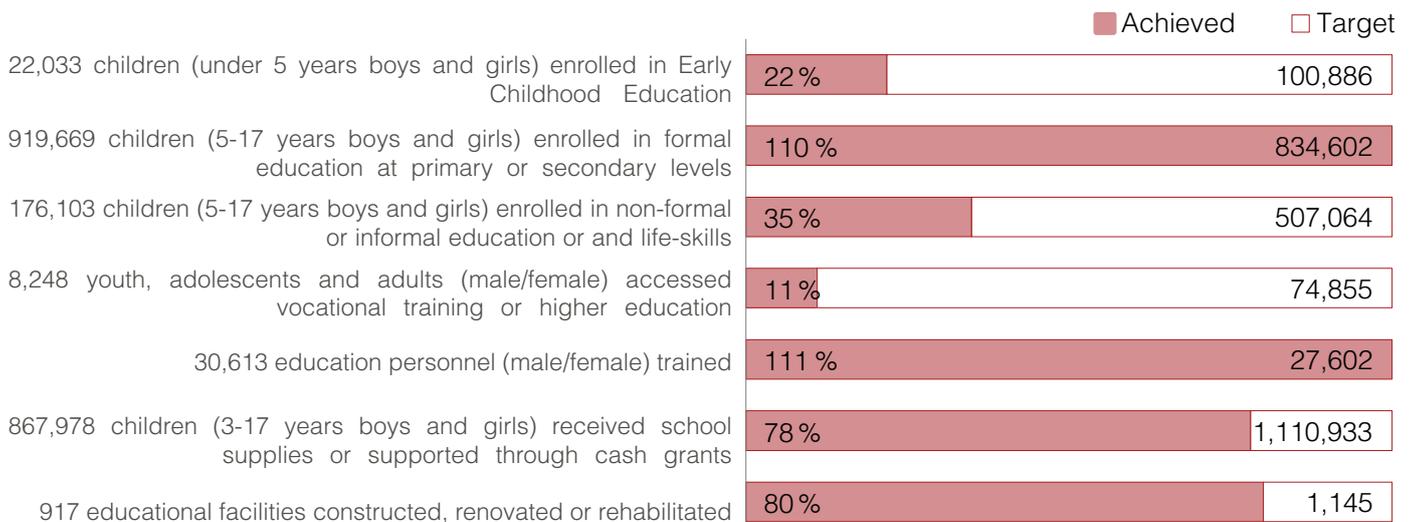
# EDUCATION

## Funding



Requirements  
**\$662 million**

## Achievements



## Analysis

In line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative and the strategic shifts agreed upon in the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London in February 2016, 3RP partners in the education sector have intensified efforts around three key pillars of system strengthening, increasing access to equitable education opportunities and improving quality of formal and non-formal education (NFE) within a protective environment.

In 2016, 3RP partners have supported system strengthening and national

leadership of the education response in several ways. In Turkey, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) further strengthened the Education in Emergencies and Migration Unit within the Directorate for Lifelong Learning to develop a roadmap for the education of Syrian refugee children and 3RP partners continue discussions on a framework for informal and non-formal education for out-of-school refugees. MoNE has taken over the Student Education Management Information System for foreign students (YOBIS) to track enrollment and learning achievements of Syrian students and

to promote evidence-based, prioritized programming. In Lebanon, a second ambitious iteration of the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) Strategy was launched in the second half of the year with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) committing to a significant increase in the number of children enrolling in formal education, the improvement of aspects relating to quality of education and in regulating NFE opportunities as a pathway to formal education. In Jordan, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and 3RP partners worked within the Jordan Response Plan

(JRP) which ensures sustained access to quality and inclusive education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. In Iraq, the education sector, with leadership by the MoE in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), has worked towards the development of an emergency preparedness and response plan. In Egypt and Iraq, efforts have been exerted to support decentralization and improvement of school governance through the strengthening of school-based management.

3RP Partners have supported significant expansion of access to education with the enrolment in formal education. The out-of-school rate has declined from 45 per cent in December 2015 to 34 per cent in December 2016. By the end of 2016, there are 1.6 million school-age Syrian refugee children (aged 5-17 years) in the five host countries, of whom 1.1 million have had access to either formal education (919,669) or non-formal education (176,103), including over 5,200 Palestine refugee children from Syria who were supported with basic education in Lebanon, and around 1,400 in Jordan. As a means of outreach, Back-to-Learning (BTL) campaigns have been extensively conducted in all the 3RP countries with the aim to engage with families and children on the importance of education and inform them on all of the varied options available, using innovative ways (including mobile school units in KR-I) to reach beneficiaries through mass media, such as radio, and social media. In Lebanon the BTL campaign has also included case management at the household level and increased readiness of public school administrators. In the KR-I, where the vast majority of Syrian refugees reside, essential teaching/learning materials were distributed to both teachers and students.

The unavailability of learning spaces continued to be a challenge, especially in areas of high refugee density. 3RP partners have supported the expansion of learning spaces through more than 300 double-shifted schools in Lebanon and nearly 198 double-shifted schools in Jordan. 917 education facilities were constructed, renovated or rehabilitated across the sub-region to cater for the increased needs of students, including

the establishment of 50 Early Childhood Education classes in Egypt and 574 classroom containers in Turkey.

Regarding NFE, 3RP partners have supported the development of regulatory frameworks for non-formal and informal education as pathways to formal education: in Turkey and KR-I this is currently under development, while an NFE framework was developed and endorsed in Lebanon in 2016. In Jordan, a new NFE (catch-up) programme was developed within the Jordan Compact for Syrian out-of-school children aged 9-12 years. 3RP partners have supported the implementation of NFE to widen education opportunities for out-of-school children and adolescents and help them reintegrate into formal education, whenever possible. 3RP partners have also exerted efforts to widen tertiary education opportunities for youth through increased numbers of scholarships, strengthened partnerships and establishing/reinvigorating coordination among relevant stakeholders in countries. In 2016, 1,632 DAFI scholarships were made available to Syrian youth.

Protection was consistently mainstreamed in education activities through several interventions: in Lebanon, RACE has a strong focus on reaching out to children with special needs, enhancing protective environments and developing a child protection policy in schools. In Jordan and Egypt, 3RP partners have been advocating for the removal of all barriers to education, including those relating to official documentation, and have supported families in obtaining registration certificates. In Egypt, 3RP partners have a strong focus on enhancing inclusive education in public schools and supporting children with learning difficulties. In Iraq, refugee teachers were trained on child protection, including establishing referral mechanisms within the school and camps and school codes of conduct. Protection components including psychosocial support, child protection and positive discipline were mainstreamed in teacher training programmes in the sub-region, while 3RP partners also worked closely with the authorities on case management with social workers and/or student counselling. To overcome

socio-economic barriers to education and to build the resilience of families, 3RP partners have worked to establish social protection mechanisms. In Turkey, a conditional cash transfer for education (CCT-E), building on the existing national system is under development and will be implemented in 2017 to ensure attendance of children from vulnerable refugee families. In Iraq more than 1,300 households (as at October 2016) have received cash for education and in Egypt vulnerable children (with a special focus on children with disabilities) are supported through the provision of education grants. Transportation support services are also provided in Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq.

A lack of qualified teachers and non-payment of teachers has affected programme implementation, especially in the KR-I where 3RP partners have advocated for the regular payment of teachers and have provided incentives to 211 teachers and education personnel (as at October 2016), while in Turkey almost 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers receive regular incentives (as at December 2016). In terms of improving quality of formal and non-formal education, 3RP partners have supported teacher development for more than 30,000 teachers and education personnel in the sub-region. This includes the development of a teacher training programme for Syrian volunteer teachers in Turkey<sup>2</sup> and KR-I, who will be able to acquire officially recognized qualifications once they complete the training programme. In Jordan, 3RP partners have supported the MoE to initiate in-service teacher training, while in Egypt 3RP partners have supported 'literacy boost' interventions to continue the professional development of teachers. Learning support services, through remedial education, homework support and extra-curricular activities were also supported by partners in all the 3RP countries.

**1,155,310**

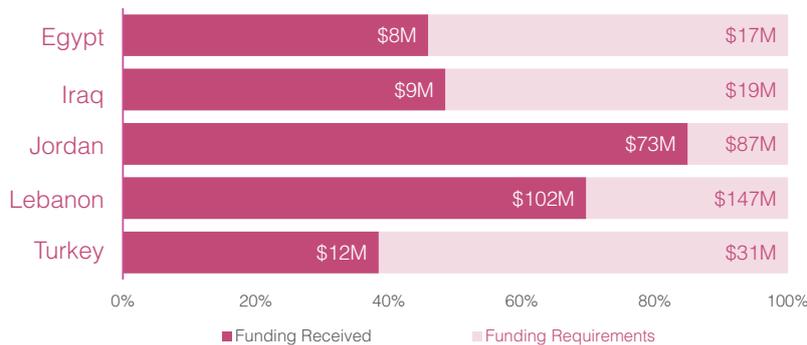
People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016

<sup>2</sup> Training has a final exam component and teachers receive a certificate.

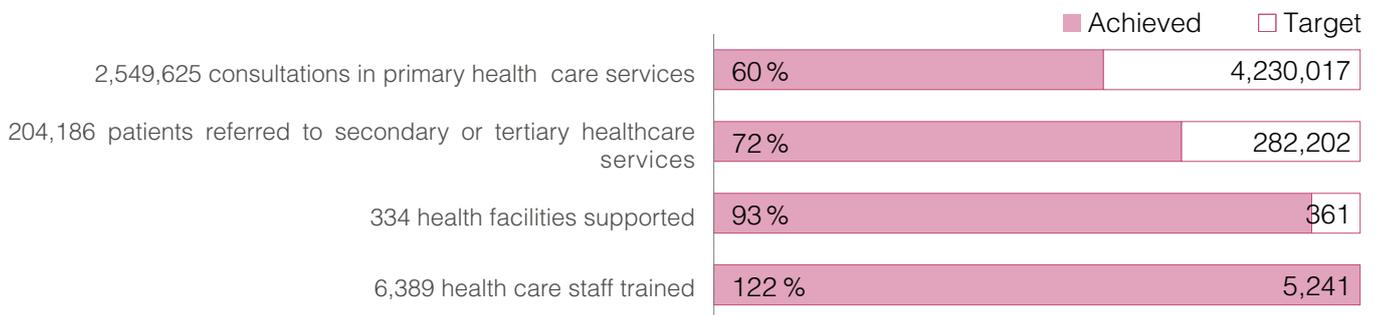
# HEALTH AND NUTRITION



## Funding



## Achievements



## Analysis

Demand for health services across the region by refugees and vulnerable host community members in 2016 continued to strain public health infrastructure. Reproductive, maternal and child health services (including immunization), communicable disease surveillance, mental health care, management of non-communicable diseases (NCD), nutritional services, environmental health care and trauma and burn care continue to be priority needs in countries affected by the Syrian refugee crisis. In order to meet such enormous humanitarian needs in a way that simultaneously strengthens the resilience of refugees, host communities and public health infrastructure, a strong emphasis continued to be placed on strengthening national health systems to meet increased demand on service provision.

Across 3RP countries Health Sector partners worked to support national leadership by strengthening the capacity of Ministries of Health at the national, provincial and local level to cope with the high caseload of Syrian refugees. Activities ranging from disease surveillance and vaccination campaigns to primary health care provision and health information systems, all led by national health systems, became more adept at ensuring health care for Syrian refugees in 2016. Humanitarian and development agencies have put national systems at the centre of their response while also providing direct services to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees. Primary health care services were also provided to Palestinian refugees from Syria and financial support for secondary and tertiary care was also provided, through 3RP funding.

In Lebanon, a national steering committee for the refugee health response has been established since 2015 and is led by the Director General of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The UN in Lebanon has also seconded staff to the MoPH to ensure timely and adequate response to the needs of Syrian refugees. In Turkey, health sector partners worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in 2016 to draft new legislation which authorizes Syrian health professionals to provide medical treatment for Syrian refugees in Turkey, under the supervision of the MoH.

In Iraq, Health Sector partners took a pre-defined phase-out approach to handing over primary health care centres in refugee camps to respective Directorates of Health. This followed capacity building of the national health workforce in health service delivery,



supply chain management and quality of care. WHO and UNICEF are also supporting national health authorities to adopt and monitor national health guidelines in camp settings across the country as agencies shift away from direct service delivery to roles supportive of public health infrastructure. In Egypt, health partners trained over 1,800 national health care providers in the six governorates that have the highest density of Syrian refugees. Trainings focused on emergency medicine, crisis management and risk reduction, disease surveillance and laboratory analysis and the integration of mental health and chronic disease into primary health care.

Across the region health facilities are made available to both host community and refugee users. In Turkey, there are 500 Migrant Health Units (MHUs), staffed by Syrian health care providers but supervised by Provincial Public Health Directorates. Capacity strengthening initiatives focus on increasing the capacity of national health care providers and integrating when feasible refugee health care providers into service provision.

Specific health care packages, including reproductive health, clinical management of rape, maternal and child health care including basic vaccinations and supplementary nutrition activities, and mental health and psychosocial support, were applied across 3RP countries to ensure the needs of different population groups were met, including children and youth. In Lebanon, a mental health strategy for prisons and a national inter-sectoral strategy for substance abuse were developed in

2016, following on from the development of a national mental health strategy in 2015 which includes components on refugees and survivors of torture. In Egypt, given the high number of urban refugees, agencies appointed focal points from different Syrian refugee communities to act as liaison between the national health authorities and refugees, ensuring host communities and Syrian refugees were aware of health services available to them. In Iraq, there are mobile medical services for those who have difficulty accessing health facilities, as well as pick-up and/or ambulance services at the camps for injured people, the chronically ill, pregnant women and other vulnerable populations including elderly, women of reproductive age and children. In Turkey, care is now provided by Syrian health care providers to Syrian refugees or through the use of medical translators, ensuring patients can more actively participate in decisions made around their care.

Across the region Health Sector partners also work to ensure vulnerable populations have access to key services by strengthening referral systems, conducting outreach to urban refugees around the availability of key health services, and making services accessible for the elderly and persons living with disabilities. Users of the health care system are also involved in

feedback and patient satisfaction mechanisms to ensure there are channels for complaints and/or needs to be raised and then addressed by health authorities. In Lebanon, humanitarian partners conduct monthly meetings at the provincial level and have established a communications network with refugees through SMS and through community officers recruited to liaise with refugees.

In Iraq, refugees are represented on leadership bodies of camp councils and committees and feedback and comments from them are heard directly by respective Directorates of Health. In addition, by ensuring all health facilities are accessible to both Syrian refugees and host communities with sufficient supplies tensions between the two populations are reduced.

Health Sector partners include National Governments, humanitarian and development agencies, community based organizations, associations of health care workers and the private sector. Health Sector Working Groups, led by UNHCR and WHO, are active in all five affected countries.



UNHCR/Egypt/Scott Nelson

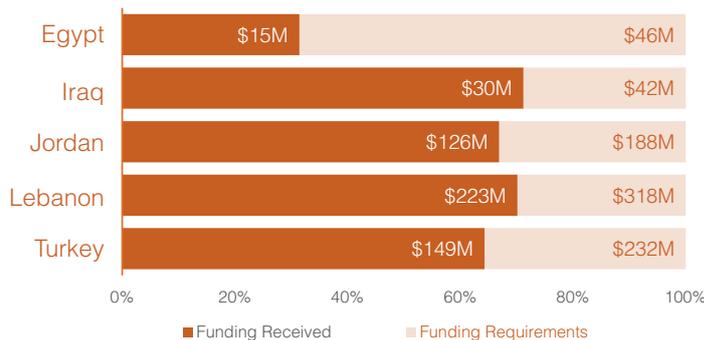
**2,556,000**

People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016

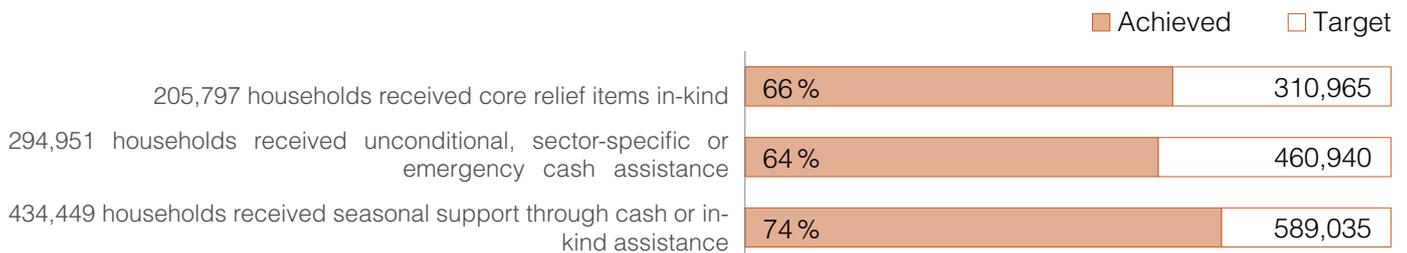
# BASIC NEEDS



## Funding



## Achievements



## Analysis

In 2016, the Basic Needs Sector further refined ways to assess and respond to the basic needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable members of host communities. This was done through the respective country-level multi-sectoral needs assessments, whereby emphasis in terms of poverty analysis continued to be placed on money-metric poverty approaches and models.

In Lebanon, the annual VASyR Study between UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP showed that Syrian refugees remain highly vulnerable after many years in the country. The injection of much-needed assistance was able to halt the sharp decline into poverty that was observed between 2014 and 2015. The share of households living below the poverty line remains, however, at an alarming 71 per cent. More than half of refugee households have a total per capita expenditure that falls below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), a

measure of items deemed essential for a household's survival.

Urban profiling studies were carried out in Iraq with the support of the Joint IDP Profiling Services, Government authorities and UN agencies. The studies aimed to provide an area-based assessment of the impact of displacement on the three communities (refugees, IDPs and host communities) from five angles: urban spaces and social cohesion, employment, households' financial situation, education and challenges to return home. Recommendations covered a wide range of activities (from easing administrative procedures for displaced populations, to creating bridging programmes for displaced students willing to attend school after a period out of formal education) with a view to informing advocacy and longer-term planning, taking into account the needs of all communities.

The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR), which upon its completion had 23,297 households assessed, identified that at least 95 per cent of Syrian refugees as severely or highly vulnerable. The results were published in April 2016 compiling data collected from approximately 80 per cent of the total Syrian refugee population. To assess the vulnerability of Syrian refugees an analysis framework now measures welfare through an econometric model predicting each household's monthly expenditure. The assessments will now continue to be conducted by the Sector on a periodic basis to ensure that the information and associated eligibility determination remains current and relevant.

Across the region, the Sector continued to design the various responses at the country-level to enable refugee households to meet their needs through facilitating the delivery of an immediate



minimum safety net. In 2016, the Sector continued to prioritize multi-purpose cash grants. Continuous monitoring has allowed the Sector to create an ever growing body of evidence that cash grants can be more cost effective and timely, delivered at scale, whilst ensuring protection through registration and safeguards for affected populations.

Over 750,000 Syrian refugees living in urban and peri-urban settings in Turkey were reached through a range of cash assistance programmes implemented throughout 2016. This included an extensive cash-based winterization programme implemented from November 2016 onwards to help vulnerable families cope with increased costs incurred throughout the winter.

In December 2016 the first 589 families eligible for multi-purpose cash assistance under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme received their cash cards and first payment.

The Sector continued working towards common transfer mechanisms, within each country, to enable respective 3RP Partners to deliver cash assistance on a direct and equal basis, responding directly to the commitment under the Grand Bargain. For example, in Lebanon the Common Card approach was designed and adopted in close collaboration between the Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC), UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP by the end of 2016. This approach is a milestone in the move towards better integration and complementarity in cash assistance delivery and a fitting achievement in the year of the Grand Bargain.

In Jordan, the

**2,172,250**

People assisted by this Sector in 2016

Basic Needs Sector continued to move further away from traditional approaches to humanitarian assistance towards a more contemporary, systematic and market-based approach to self-reliance wherever possible. A key example of this has been cash-based programming, which has supported self-sufficiency, while also promoting synergies between the agencies. More than 406,762 individuals were reached with multi-purpose cash assistance. The use of new technology has been seen in money transfers through the use of Common Cash Facility along with other cash distribution modalities. Partners were able to provide enhanced winterization assistance, which included cash, in-kind donations and shelter maintenance.

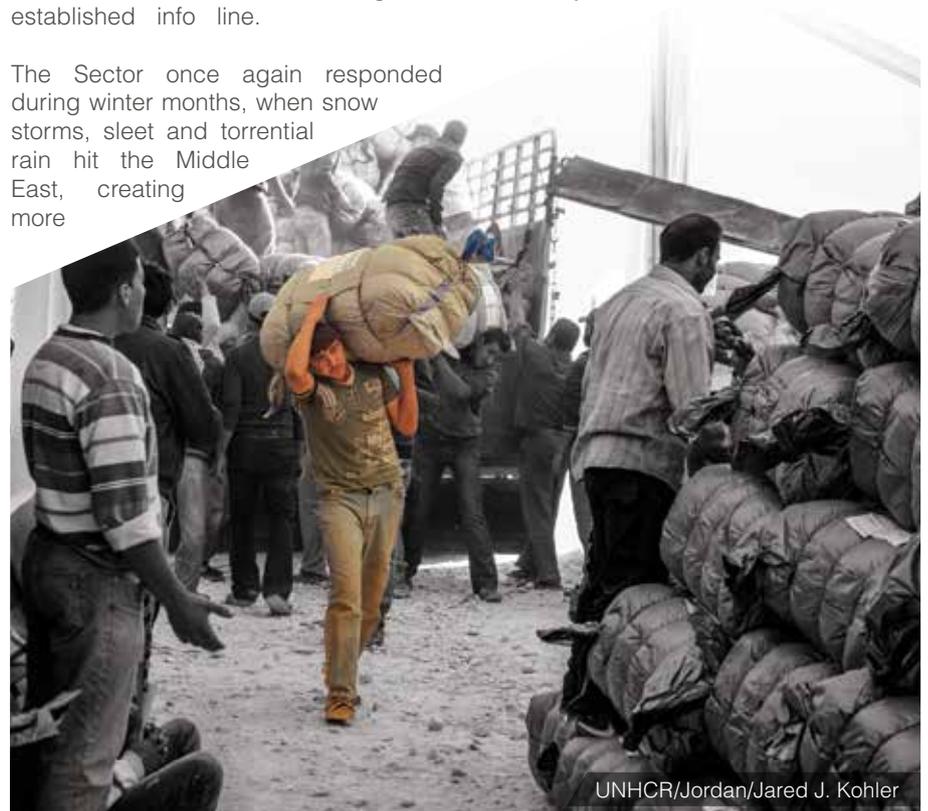
In parallel, the Sector increased efforts across the region towards safeguards for the affected populations through increased access to call centres and outreach to better disseminate information, receive complaints, and enable broader two-way communications. For example, in Egypt the safeguards in place are reliable information dissemination and a robust complaints mechanism serving a total of 63,117 individuals in 2016 through the established info line.

The Sector once again responded during winter months, when snow storms, sleet and torrential rain hit the Middle East, creating more

difficulties for millions of refugees. In Turkey and Iraq, heavy snowfall and below-freezing temperatures enveloped many parts of the country. In Lebanon, snow storms blanketed the high-altitude towns in the Bekaa Valley and northern Lebanon. Support during the winter months was distributed across the five countries ranging from cash to in-kind assistance.

Support to the municipalities in delivering basic services has also been an evolving priority in the Sector. For example, in Turkey waste management was improved through the provision of waste transfer stations which facilitated the collection, transportation and recycling of waste. As a result, over 112,560 refugees and host community members have benefited from improved access to basic services and the volume of waste ending up in landfills was reduced by over 7,200 tons per year as a result of the recycling of waste.

In addition, approximately 1,500 solid waste containers with a capacity of 770 litres each were provided to six camps located in the South East of Turkey.

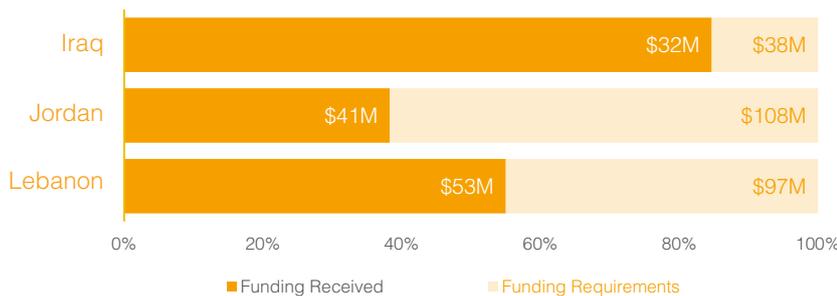


UNHCR/Jordan/Jared J. Kohler

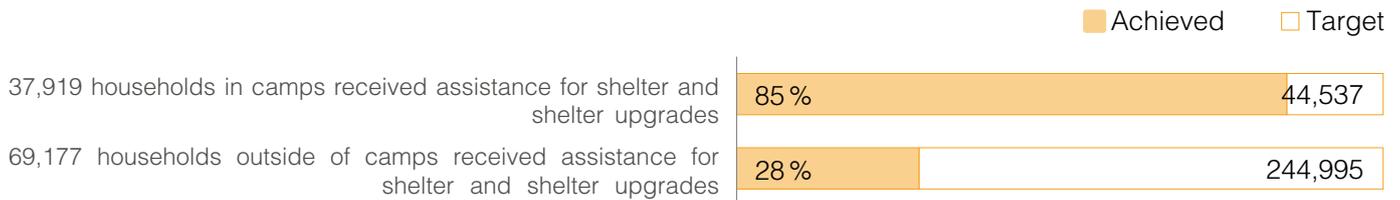
# SHELTER



## Funding



## Achievements



## Analysis

A combination of interventions in 2016 have been successfully achieved by the Sector, which has targeted the shelter needs of refugees living in camp and urban settings across the region. As outlined in the sector objectives, these projects included interventions such as (1) targeted cash for rent for extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees and host community members, (2) supporting the completion of unfinished housing units, (3) the upgrade of substandard housing units in urban and rural areas, (4) rehabilitation of camp infrastructure and shelter upgrading in camps.

In Jordan, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), together with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), has implemented the first phase of Jordan Affordable Housing Program (JAH), a private sector funded solution to provide affordable housing for lower-middle income Jordanians as owners and vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian families as renters. The

construction of 14 Demonstration units in four different locations through the Jordan Construction Contractors Association is completed. Following the successful initiation of the first Pilot Project in Ramtha, around 900 citizens indicated their interest to participate in the program.

The Sector also continued to focus on rehabilitation efforts to improve camp infrastructure and upgrade shelters, contributing to sustainable living. Installing energy efficient systems continued to take priority in 2016 to mitigate the impact of high energy prices and energy shortages. Since its establishment in 2012, over 400,000 refugees have passed through Zaatari camp. Currently, the camp is accommodating around 80,000 refugees (13,500 households), residing in 12 districts. In order to improve the camp infrastructure and upgrade refugee shelters, the Sector continued in 2016 to maintain the grid system to clarify the skeleton and land use, facilitating

communication within the community to further uphold key communal values. The restructuring plan for all settlements within the camp was implemented in 2016, prior to the ongoing infrastructure projects such as waste water, water supply, road and electricity networks. The result of the project includes the implementation of an address system for every household, and mapping of their boundaries.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in Jordan became a Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) partner in early 2016 in order to use the VAF to complement NRC's own vulnerability scoring system and to support multi-sectoral data collection based on a standardised methodology. This complementarity provided NRC with a better understanding of Syrian refugees in urban areas vulnerabilities and enabled streamlined selection of beneficiaries and targeting Cash for Rent (CfR) interventions. The final shortlist included families who have reported the

highest debt per capita and did not have any type of tenancy agreement. While families living in severely substandard or informal housing were not targeted with CfR (given do no harm considerations) but rather with other types of interventions capable of ensuring security of tenure and safety of the refugees in the form of rehabilitation and/or renovation.

Constructive involvement of the private sector has taken varying forms. In Lebanon, bilateral partners supported projects which engage constructively with the private sector on aspects of housing and labour. These included a two-year project to rehabilitate and improve refugee housing in ways that benefit refugees and landlords.

In Lebanon, the Shelter Sector further increased its focus on comprehensive rehabilitation and upgrading - mainly of occupied accommodations, but also of unoccupied structures, such as unfinished houses, garages, worksites and other structures to enhance the availability of adequate and affordable housing. This was carried out with a view to improving living conditions and fostering security of tenure for displaced Syrians at risk of eviction or breaking of lease agreements. The value of the rehabilitations were exchanged for accommodations free of charge or for a reduced rent during a fixed period, guaranteed by agreements in compliance with Lebanese rental law.

The increasing number of displaced Syrians living in overcrowded shelters in Lebanon were further assisted through:

- a) Shelter

Rehabilitation and Upgrading, whereby measures to improve privacy (including possible division of shelter units) tackled these issues and enhanced shelters to reach minimum standards, and b) Conditional Cash for Rent, whereby the most vulnerable families living in overcrowded apartments and/or under eviction threats were assisted in financing an apartment that is adequate in size and standard. A portion of the rent was directly paid to the homeowner for a short and limited period of time, enabling the assisted occupant to bridge the financial gap until an affordable standard shelter is found.

Activities in Lebanon were balanced between humanitarian assistance and stabilization efforts across the region in urban settings, between activities focused on the shelter itself and ones that improve the areas around the shelters, as well as balanced between different types of settlements (informal settlements, gatherings and densely populated neighbourhoods). Humanitarian assistance covered shelter needs in all locations in a way appropriate to the shelter, while stabilization efforts aimed to improve the conditions of the area of the shelters. In a holistic multisectoral approach, the mapping and collaboration of all stakeholders improved the deteriorating physical living conditions, mainly

regarding shelter and infrastructure. The upgrading had a further impact on social stability as both host communities and displaced persons benefited.

In Lebanon the Shelter Sector launched these neighbourhood upgrades in coordination with other sectors: health, education, child protection, and in particular, social stability and energy and water. The Shelter Sector also strove to foster the interaction between Lebanese institutions and international partners in shelter assistance as Lebanese institutions will play an increasingly important role in the response in the coming years (2017-20 plan).

In Iraq, improved shelter units were constructed in 2016 (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and occupied. 66 per cent of the refugee population in camps will have access to upgraded shelter after completion of ongoing and planned construction. Upgraded shelter refers to construction of one to two room shelter on constructed shelter slabs with concrete brick wall and a sandwich panelled roof.



UNHCR/Iraq/ O.Zhdanov

**535,500**  
People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016

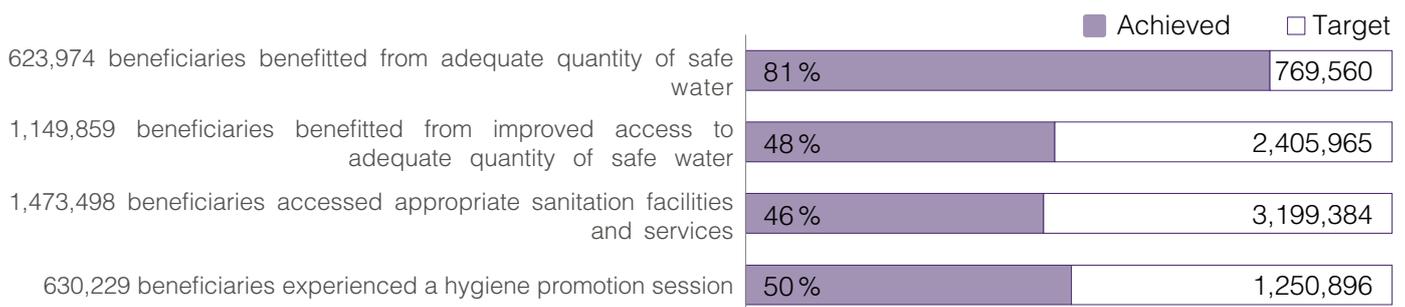
# WASH



## Funding



## Achievements



## Analysis

The WASH Sector seeks to provide access to drinking water and sanitation, in addition to improving hygiene practices for Syrian refugees and host communities across countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region. With a funding level marginally below 50 per cent in 2016, the WASH Sector was able to deliver an estimated fifty per cent against targets (covering 100 per cent of the target in camps). This represents an overachievement in view of funding levels.

In line with the 3RP plan for 2016, the WASH sectors in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon pursued a two-pillar approach. The first pillar of the response was sustaining and scaling-up WASH services in camps and informal settlements, while the second focused on strengthening the resilience of host communities and national institutions with particular focus paid to the first pillar. Overall, beneficiaries of WASH services in camps, shelters and informal

settlements represented 41 per cent of the total caseload reached versus 59 per cent for beneficiaries in host communities.

Within camps, shelters and informal settlements, the sector embarked on resilience strengthening activities across the three countries. In Iraq, sustainable water supply systems were completed in four camps ranging from water distribution networks to water desalination units, latrines/toilet and bathing facilities at household level across nearly all camps. In Iraq, Domiz camp in Dohuk, water network improvements including increased storage capacity, combined with community mobilization against illegal water connections, resulted in a reduction in need for costly supplementary water trucking for households affected by irregular water supply. In Jordan, sector partners have initiated major resilience strengthening initiatives, which included water treatment, storage and distribution

networks, sewerage systems and wastewater treatment facilities. In Lebanon, a strategy was completed in 2017 facilitating the installation of multi-stage wastewater treatment systems in Informal Settlements. The bulk of the funding received was directed towards sustainable improvements of water, wastewater and solid waste service delivery targeting hosting communities with the highest number of poor Lebanese and refugees for mitigating social tensions.

A major paradigm shift in 2016 was towards strengthening partnership with government institutions. In Iraq, while the large-scale internal displacement and ongoing financial crisis limit government capacity to assume full financial responsibility for service provision, a key focus was to support government capacity to develop, operate and maintain WASH services. Fiscal issues have affected handover of solid waste management and desludging of black



water in camps in Iraq. In Domiz 1, the largest Syrian refugee camp in Iraq, garbage collection and disposal support requires between 30 to 40 per cent of spending on WASH services per month. Nevertheless, WASH service delivery in all nine refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) was predominantly undertaken through government partnerships. In Lebanon, government leadership was supported through 11 expert staff at the Ministry and Water Authorities. Several strategic studies were completed to support national decision making, including a national household water quality survey in Lebanon. In Jordan, collaboration with Government was further strengthened, although full transfer of responsibility for operating the four camps continues to be challenging.

Protection continued to be at the heart of the humanitarian assistance operation across the three countries. In Iraq, work ensured protective and gender-responsive latrines and toilets with facilities separated by gender with adequate separation, provided with adequate external lighting, and improvements to better assure access to sanitation facilities for People Living with Disabilities. Sanitation facilities per family have been provided where possible, moving away from general shared facilities, in order to further enhance the protective environment. In Jordan, protection was ensured through allocation of family designated toilet facilities or facilities shared among relatives together with provision of adequate external lighting. In Lebanon, there has been an increased focus on specific vulnerabilities of different groups reflected in adapted WASH facility design and tailored hygiene promotion by partners. WASH service delivery support targeted communities with a high risk of social instability to encourage protection space for refugees and other vulnerable groups.

There has been a significant shift to local procurement of goods and services and engaging the services of national private sector. In 2016 the WASH sector contributed to creation of numerous temporary local employment opportunities during construction of WASH facilities, water trucking and similar

activities and many semi-permanent employment opportunities for operations and maintenance of WASH facilities and services across the three countries. For example, in Lebanon, economic opportunities were offered through the completed or ongoing construction of almost 120 water, wastewater and solid waste stabilisation projects targeting 105 most vulnerable municipalities. These projects combined with humanitarian support to temporary sites have indirectly generated the equivalent of 2,500 full time jobs enhancing economic stability of families.

WASH Sector partners continued paying undivided attention to supporting the rights of children and youth. In Iraq and Jordan, WASH service provision was reinforced and hygiene, sanitation and health education was undertaken for children and youth in schools and Child Friendly Spaces in camps and in schools in refugee hosting areas. In host communities in Iraq, partners rehabilitated sanitation facilities in 131 schools in camp and host community areas in, targeting the three districts with the highest portion of Syrian refugees. Hygiene education training was completed for teachers in the camp schools. In Lebanon WASH facilities in schools have been rehabilitated to ensure they meet minimum standards and can cope with the increased number of children in dual shifts. Hygiene promotion and environmental health education targeted children in schools and Child Friendly Spaces.

In Iraq, WASH committees continued to be established and empowered to better manage and maintain facilities and promote water conservation efforts, as a key strategy to foster local ownership and longer-term sustainability of services. In Erbil camps, a campaign to promote efficient use and conservation of water sources was successfully conducted with the involvement of the refugee communities, NGO partners, WASH committees and Government counterparts. In Jordan, several innovations were introduced including the use of digital technology for better managing and monitoring water service provision and state-of-the-art technologies were employed for controlling abstraction

of groundwater for better preserving the groundwater aquifers. In Lebanon, digital technology was utilized for better managing water trucking and desludging operations as well as for the monitoring and encouragement of household sorting of municipal solid waste. Partnerships with academic institutions have been established, for instance to conduct training on hygiene promotion, community mobilization and communication with children. A 'healthy camp monitoring tool' is being used by partners which is a participatory approach to monitoring the impact of WASH interventions providing important feedback to modify programming.

Accountability to affected people continued to be at the heart of the WASH Sector response in 2016. In Iraq, this entailed convening discussions with refugee populations in camps and shelters for decision-making processes. It also entailed involving refugee populations in WASH committees, representing beneficiary communities, management of resources or giving them the means (i.e. training in operations and maintenance) to engage in service provision, and assume responsibility for management and delivery of community level services. Some feedback mechanisms (focus group discussion, dialogue between partners and WASH Committees) were also adopted. In Lebanon affected people were consulted on assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation through WASH committees, Collective Site Management Committees, community shawish, focus group discussions and municipality representatives. Cross-sectoral referral mechanisms have been established to ensure critical WASH related issues affecting families are rapidly addressed. Partners also maintain hotline services for beneficiaries in their areas of responsibility. These efforts have resulted in the direct involvement of beneficiaries in facility construction and corresponding cost savings.

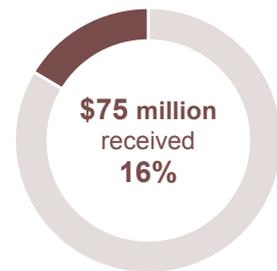
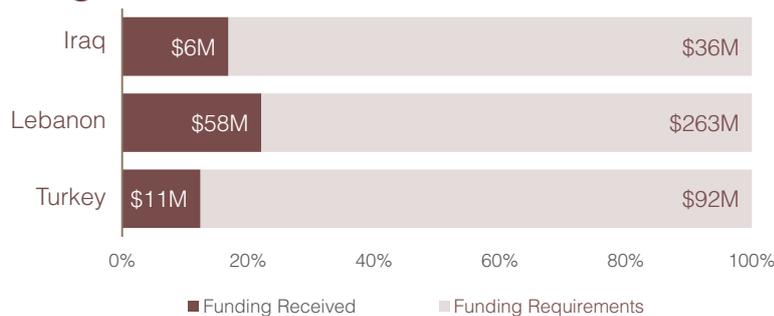
**1,473,500**

People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016

# LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION



## Funding



Requirements  
**\$461 million**

## Achievements



## Analysis

The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector aims to create the necessary conditions and environment for job creation while enhancing existing systems and promoting social cohesion and community integration initiatives at the community and municipal levels. To this end, the sector partners have focused their efforts on 1) improving employability through job training/language training as well as job placement services, 2) creating job opportunities through improving the business environment for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) supply chain upgrade, 3) enhancing central/local capacities to improve service provision for both refugee and host community members, 4) implementing projects that aim at building social cohesion/stability. During 2016, over 70,700 people (including youth and women) received job training and 1,376 community based projects were implemented. While the sector partners have achieved limited but encouraging results in 2016, the sector's overall achievements have failed to meet needs due to chronic underfunding. During 2016, only 16 per cent of the

sector funding was met which hindered scaling up of successful projects as well as to implement wider-scale livelihoods support.

Major achievements were made at the policy level to provide work permits to the Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey where 37,000 and 10,000 work permits were issued respectively. In addition, Syrian medical professionals and teachers have been permitted to provide services to other Syrians in Turkey. With the gradual opening of the domestic job market to the refugees, livelihoods partners are committed to enhance employability of the refugees and vulnerable host members and to create more jobs to accommodate/employ additional labour force who are expected to enter into domestic job market.

Increasing employability for both refugees and host community members

First and foremost, the sector partners

provided job and language training as well as job placement services for both populations to increase access to livelihood opportunities.

The livelihoods partners in Turkey with the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), AFAD, and the Ministry of Labour are collectively delivering Turkish language training, basic life-skills and vocational trainings through community centres.

In Egypt, UNDP and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) launched in October 2016 a public works (cash-for-works) programme to create emergency jobs in the field of social services (particularly health and waste management) in three host communities impacted by Syrian refugees in Alexandria. By the end of 2016, the project created 1,083 workdays for 30 individuals (out

**100,300**  
People assisted by this Sector  
in 2016



of which 19 are women). Through this programme, young men and women were employed to conduct home visits for health awareness and environmental awareness for garbage collection. This programme resulted not only in gaining training, job experience and income for the impacted communities, but also improvement in community services.

In Jordan, a total of 16,500 Jordanians and the Syrian refugees (including youth and women) were provided with livelihoods and job creation services. Specifically, a total of 750 Jordanians and Syrians in Irbid and Mafrq were jointly supported by pilot skill exchange projects. Syrians who have an occupational background in five sectors; construction, agriculture, carpentry, beauty and hair and sewing and embroidery went through Training of Trainers. Then the Syrian trainers were attached to Jordanian participants to provide soft skills training and hands-on skills training. This project is designed to support the Jordan Compact through stabilization and sustainable livelihoods creation for both Jordanians and the refugees while enhancing social cohesion. It also helped Jordanians see first-hand how Syrians contribute to their community. Through a three-phased approach (3x6) emergency employment programme, 400 Jordanian young men and women in Zarqa were supported. In Iraq, UNDP has been implementing various livelihood support programmes, benefiting 3,600 refugees (800 households) along with 2,800 host community families. On average, 80 per cent of beneficiaries experienced an increase of their income. In addition, in a flagship initiative to demonstrate the humanitarian-development nexus, UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR has been implementing a greenhouse agro business project in three refugee camps.

### Creating job opportunities through improving the business environment for MSMEs/supply chain upgrade

Economic structure in the host countries are characterized by slow economic growth owing to a reduction in trade, tourism revenues, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and remittance inflows. In addition, there are limited jobs available to absorb additional workers who are seeking employment. To achieve sustainable livelihoods for refugees and vulnerable host community members, it is also important to create jobs for the longer term.

In Lebanon, sector partners provided assistance to 648 small businesses and cooperatives receiving USD 1.6 million grants or technological transfers to increase their productivity. In addition, over 1,260 micro-entrepreneurs benefited from financial services. This resulted in creating 430 jobs in MSMEs that were supported by the sector.

In Jordan, a total of 650 Jordanians have been supported with the establishment of microbusinesses in 13 municipalities in Mafrq and Zarqa. In addition, UNDP Jordan has shared its innovative approaches to entrepreneurship in emerging sectors such as the green economy, ICT, which will lead to policy and institutional support for inclusive business and entrepreneurship. At the project level, the Livelihoods Sector continued its partnership with various organizations such as Jordan River Foundation, Jordan Education for Employment, and Al Quds College. In addition, through the Public Private Partnership initiative, between UNDP Turkey, Koton (a Turkish garment company), CATOM (Multi-purpose Social Center) and the Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA) also provided income generating activities to more than 800 women. In addition, more than 300 Syrian women refugees have benefitted from income generating opportunities through Koton under a successful pilot project.

### Enhancing central/local capacities to improve service provision for both refugee and host community members

Due to high influx of refugees from Syria, municipalities bordering with Syria in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are over-stretched with their financial, human and infrastructure and are unable to provide basic services to meet the increased demand. Livelihoods partners are working closely with the central and local government to strengthen their capacities to meet basic service requirements.

In Turkey, working with the municipalities, over 112,560 refugees and host community members have benefited from improved access to basic services, including municipal solid waste management which facilitates the collection, transportation and recycling

of waste. As a result, the volume of waste ending up in landfills was significantly reduced.

In Lebanon, participatory mapping of needs has been completed in all 244 municipalities that were identified as the most vulnerable. This needs mapping is now used as a basis for various partners interventions at municipal level. In 2016, the investment in municipalities totalled 255 projects across 97 municipalities, which exceeds the number of interventions in 2014 and 2015 combined.

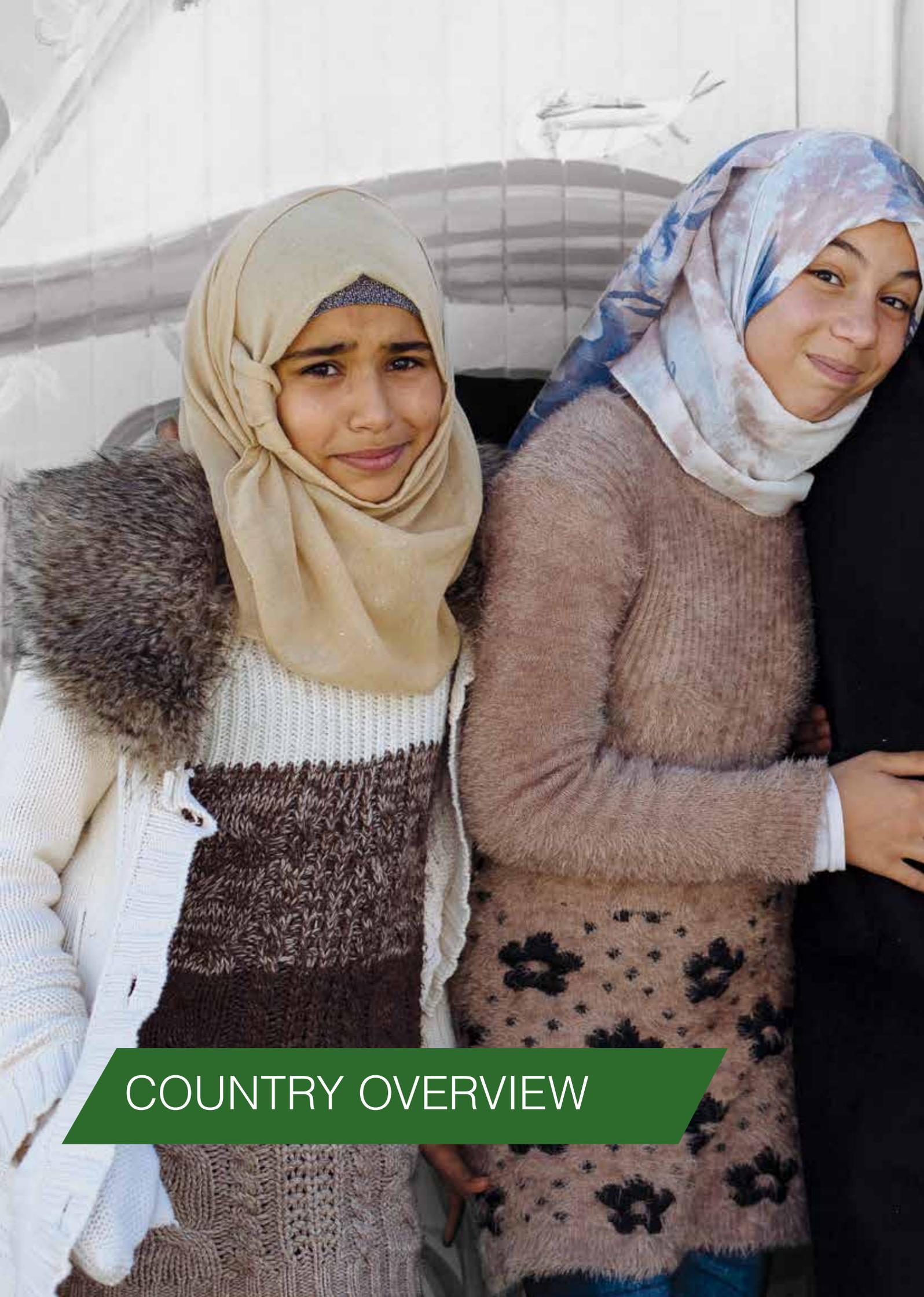
In Jordan, a total of 2.7 million (400,000 Syrian) residents in Mafrq, Irbid, Ajloun, and Jerash were benefited with municipal infrastructure and basic service provision.

### Implementing projects that aim at building social cohesion/stability

To ease the tensions between the refugees and host community members, it is also critical to support local initiatives to promote dialogue and to bring communities together.

In Lebanon, this approach has continued to be applied robustly in 2016, with dialogue committees established in an additional 34 municipalities to cover 100 municipalities, and over 5,600 youth and children participated in 150 peace building and empowerment initiatives. In Iraq, over 500 refugees and host community members have participated in social cohesion activities, fostering mutual acceptance and trust as well as community solidarity in areas hosting large numbers of refugees.

The Community Cohesion Grant Mechanism (CCGM), aims to strengthen social cohesion and community stability in the targeted governorates through engaging CBOs/NGOs in implementation of projects and initiatives that reduce tensions in host communities and to build the local capacities have commenced in Mafrq, Irbid and Zarqa, Jordan. In October 2016, 184 staff members from 34 CBOs/NGOs from these governorates participated in training program to enhance leadership in conflict management and constructive dialogue as well as project management. At the beginning of December, the grant agreements with 34 CBOs, totalling 1.32 million were signed.



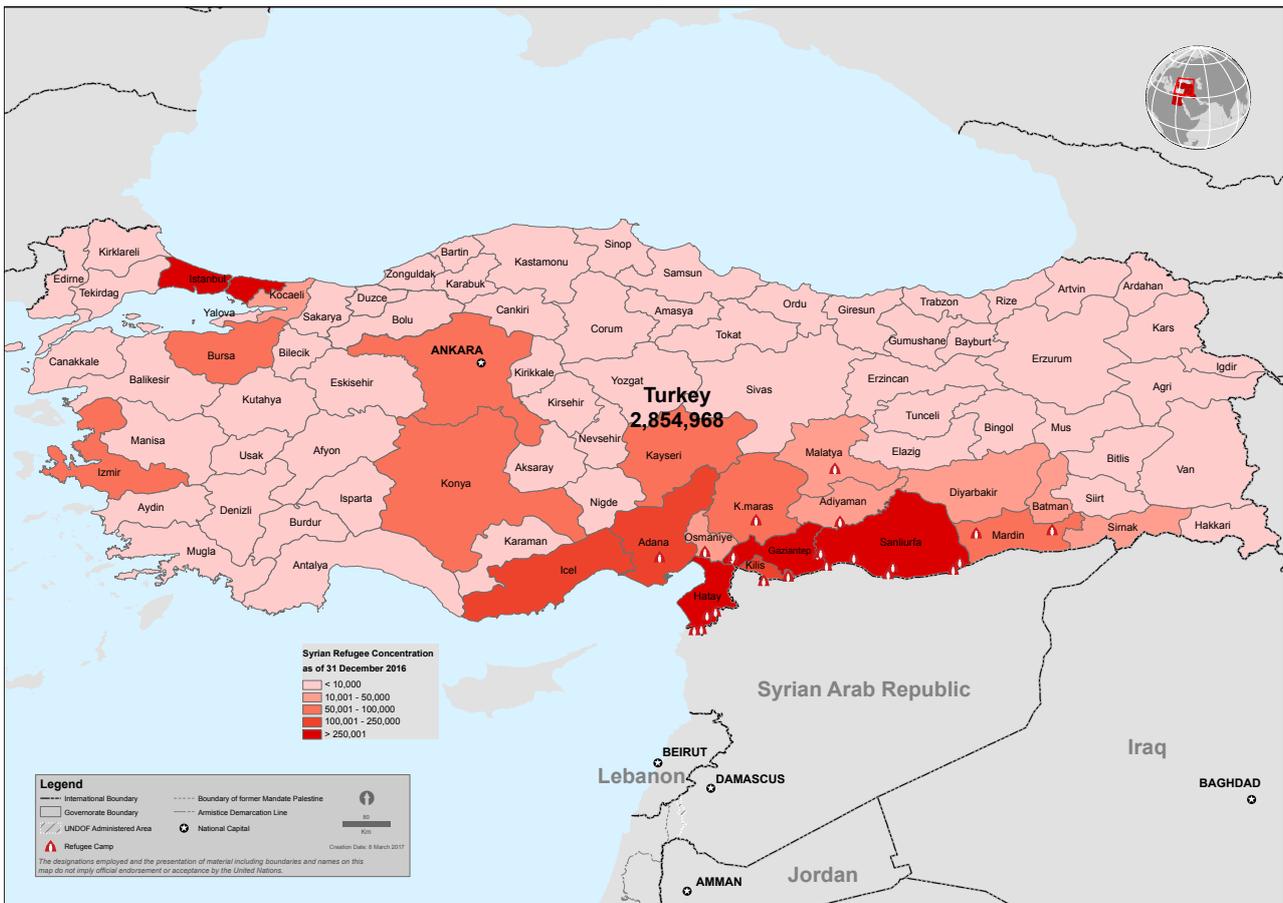
## COUNTRY OVERVIEW



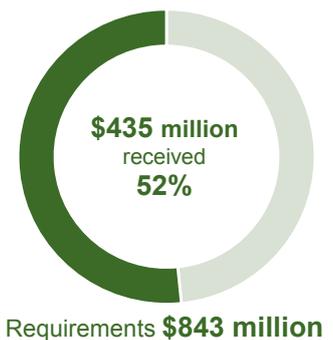
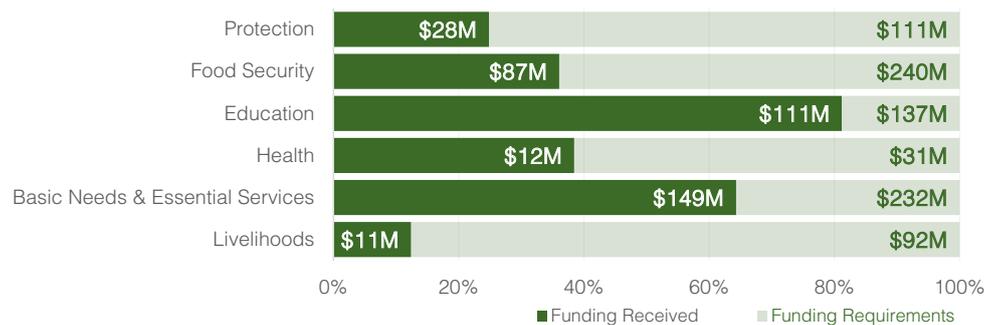
# TURKEY

## Country Overviews

### Refugee Population Distribution



## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



\*All data was reported by Agencies to Country Operation as at 31 of December 2016.  
 \*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

Turkey continues to demonstrate a strong national ownership and leadership of the response to the Syria Crisis. The Temporary Protection Regulation provides a solid rights-based legal framework offering access to education, health care, employment and social security to Syrians. Similarly Turkey has proven the resilience of its national systems by allowing Syrian doctors and nurses (426 doctors and 325 nurses) as well as almost 13,000 Syrian teachers to work and provide services within their communities.

As of 16 February 2017, 2,910,281 Syrians were registered in Turkey, out of whom 259,238 (9 per cent) are hosted in refugee camps, and 2,651,043 (91 per cent) are residing in host communities, according to the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) figures. Hosting such a large refugee population continues to put pressure on Turkey's infrastructures and services. In response, Turkey has spent approximately USD 25 billion of its own fiscal resources in support of Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis in Syria.

Turkey's protection of Syrians was strengthened in January 2016 with the granting of all beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (including Syrians) access to formal employment. This is expected to enable the refugee communities to be more self-reliant and help reduce some of the pressures on the local population. To date 10,000 work permits have been granted to Syrians.<sup>3</sup>

An Assessment of Absorption Capacity and Capacity of the Local Labour Market was carried out by the Livelihood sector in March 2016<sup>4</sup>, which identified sectors with high potential for job creation in areas of high population concentration. In addition, four value chain and job creation support measures such as Production and Demonstration of Quality Cotton Harvest Bags, Greenhouse Farming, Common Training Center for Shoemakers and Preparatory Works for Model Factory were implemented. It

is expected to create job opportunities for the refugees and host community members. In total, 8,200 Syrians and Turkish host community members in the South eastern provinces and Istanbul were reached with Turkish language training, basic life-skills, vocational and education trainings through community centres. In addition, the 3RP Livelihood Sector partners provided support on employment (job matching and technical capacity building) to national public service providers such as ISKUR.

Throughout 2016 the international community stepped up its support to Turkey. 3RP partners in Turkey received USD 435 million from donors, which corresponds to 52 per cent of a total appeal of USD 843 million. This is an increase of approximately 52 per cent since 2015 when 3RP partners received USD 286 million, which corresponded to 46 per cent of the requested funding. This clearly indicates strengthened support and responsibility sharing from the international community.

Refugees face difficulties in accessing information on their rights, obligations and ways to access protection. Over 414,000 refugees were reached with such information through the establishment of new outreach centres,

strengthened refugee outreach volunteer networks and support to community self-management, representation and leadership. Continued collaboration with the Government of Turkey has facilitated these developments and as a result, 477,000 refugees accessed services at community centres and 164,900 children participated in structured child protection activities and psycho-social support. Children with serious protection risks were identified and referred to the appropriate services for specialized care. In support of the public services provided by the government, protection partners trained 3,465 government officials and public service providers on child protection and 1,085 government officials and service providers on SGBV mechanisms.

Syrian refugees living in urban and peri-urban settings in Turkey continue to have great difficulty meeting their basic needs, given their minimal financial means and the high and increasing cost of accommodation, water, electricity, gas and heating fuel costs. In response, over 750,000 individuals were reached through a range of cash assistance programmes implemented throughout 2016. This included an extensive cash-based winter programme implemented from November 2016 onwards.



UNICEF/Turkey/Sebastian Rich

<sup>3</sup> Around 15,000 Syrians have been provided with work permit by MOLSS since 2011. After the enactment of the «Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees under Temporary Protection» on 15 January 2016, around 10,000 Syrians have been provided with work permit. Those include men and women holding valid residence permit as well as refugees under Temporary Protection.

<sup>4</sup> The assessment indicates that at an unemployment rate of eight per cent, there is a need to create around 260,000 jobs between 2016 and 2018 (inclusive). This would be in addition to the jobs that structural economic growth would already create. The assessment also underlines that the skills profiles of Syrian refugees are highly similar to those of members of host communities in the border areas.

In December 2016 the first 589 families eligible for multi-purpose cash assistance under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme received their cash cards and first payment. Assistance of 100 Turkish Lira per family member is provided on ATM cards to allow refugees to cover their basic needs with dignity every month. Registration for the programme continues throughout the country with the aim to assist one million refugees in the first half of 2017.

Refugees residing in camps, 9 per cent of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey, continue to receive a range of services and assistance delivered through the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD). A total of 280,000 refugees living in camps in South East Turkey were provided with food assistance. Complementary to this, kitchens were provided to 6,000 families.

The large population increase has put serious strains on municipalities to manage services such as waste management. In South East Anatolia, the additional volume of waste generated had amounted to more than 550,000 tonnes per year. Waste transfer stations were provided to Hatay, Anliurfa, Kilis

and Gaziantep municipalities which facilitated the collection, transportation and recycling of waste. As a result, over 112,560 refugees and host community members have benefited from improved access to basic services. As a result of recycling, the volume of waste was reduced by over 7,200 tons per year. Approximately 1,500 solid waste containers were provided to six camps located in the South East. Municipal infrastructure needs assessments have shown that investments made have significantly reduced the costs of municipalities and increased their income through profits made from recycling of waste.

The increasing mental and psycho-social difficulties faced by Syrian refugees is stretching the capacity of Turkey's health system. Emerging areas of priority include the expansion of mental health services to address growing needs. Similarly, as the number of women of reproductive age has increased significantly, it is imperative to reduce life-threatening reproductive health risks as a matter of priority. Primary health care provision has been prioritized and is largely delivered through the public system, with 3RP partners contributing

staffing and materials as needed. In some locations, additional primary health care facilities have been created based on need. Approximately 145,000 primary health care consultations were reported throughout the year. The capacity of 16 national primary health care facilities, 19 public and private health facilities and 17 Ministry of Health approved health care providers was strengthened by Health partners. These interventions help advance equitable access to health care services through the public health system. Lastly, the government, in consultation with health sector partners, drafted a legislation to authorize Syrian health professionals to provide medical treatment to Syrian refugees in Turkey. Their training is ongoing.

The national legislative framework supports the right of refugee children and youth to have free access to schooling, and the Government of Turkey continues to facilitate access. By the end of 2016 a total of 491,896 children had enrolled in grades 1-12 – an over 50 per cent increase compared to the end of the previous school year in June 2016, and marking the first time since the beginning of the refugee crisis in Turkey that more children are enrolled in school than out. The number of Syrian volunteer teachers receiving monthly financial incentives expanded to keep pace with rising enrolment – from 9,550 in January to 12,963 by end December, a 36 per cent increase. The growing number of Syrian children in Turkish schools has had significant implications for humanitarian programming – for example with regard to teacher training, where MoNE requested additional capacity-building to support Turkish teachers instructing Syrian children in public schools. By the end of 2016, almost 20,000 Syrian and Turkish teachers were trained on the pedagogic skills and knowledge they required to meet the specific needs of Syrian children.

In addition, approximately 5,338 children participated in non-formal and informal education opportunities. Similarly, refugees' access to skills training and higher education is increasing with 415 persons participated in vocational training programmes, over 1,000 students completing university preparation programmes and 814



UNICEF/Turkey/Sebastian Rich

persons awarded scholarships for higher education. The education sector continues to support the public education system by rehabilitating existing schools and constructing new ones, providing essential school supplies and Turkish language textbooks, and much needed psychosocial support to students.

In 2016, 98,387 adolescents and young people (60,342 girls, 38,045 boys) in 20 provinces benefitted from social cohesion programming through partnerships with the Southeast Anatolia Administration, Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) and

CSOs. The programme, which aims to build the resilience of young Turkish and Syrian people to reduce risks of isolation, acculturation stress, cultural segregation and conflict, and to foster opportunities for positive interaction and social cohesion, will be scaled up further in 2017. The learning from 2016, including the constant feedback from the participants, will ensure the approach and content will respond adequately to the needs of the beneficiaries.

While significant achievements have been reached in delivering assistance and services to refugees in Turkey, significant challenges remain.

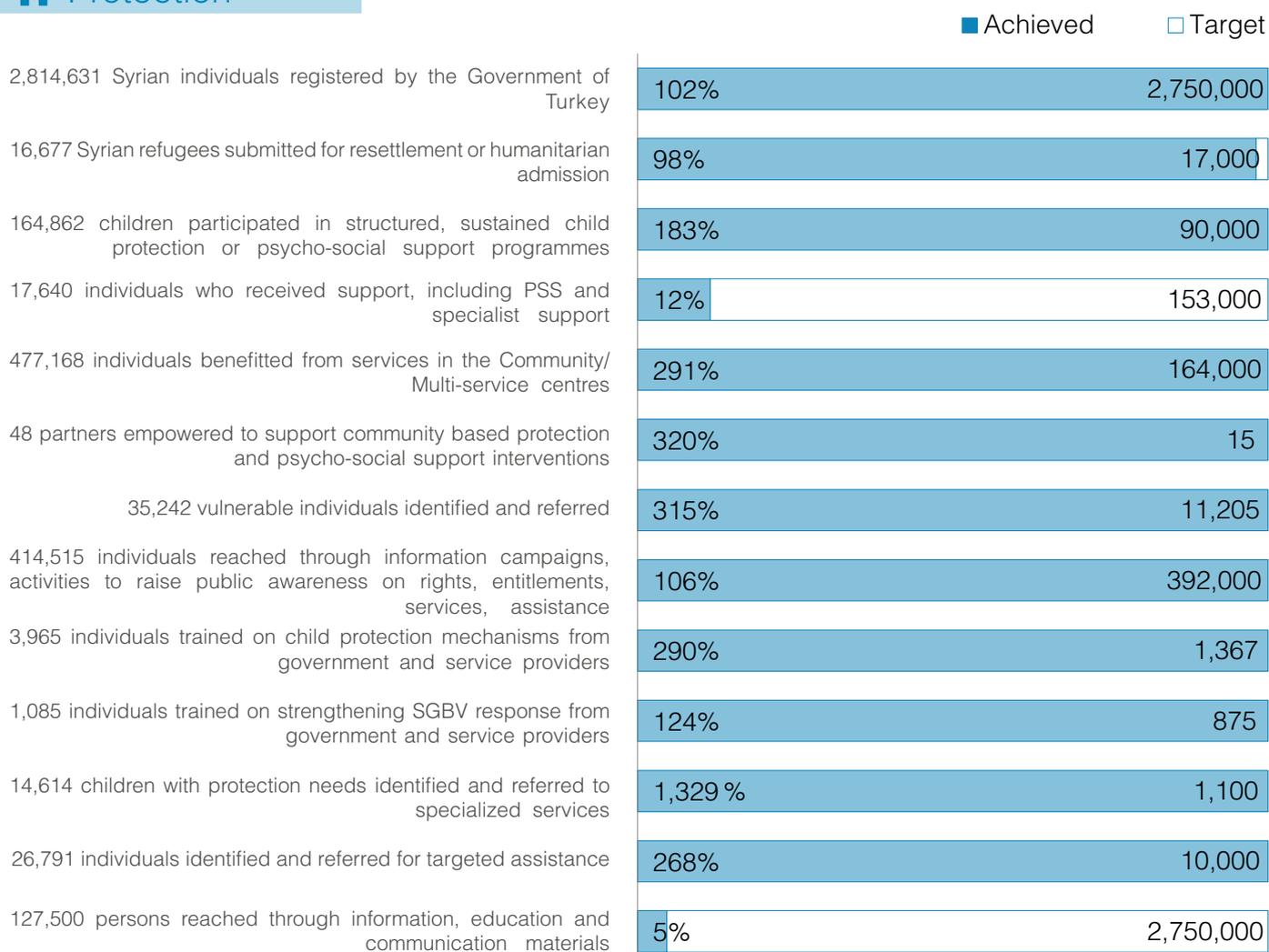
Responding to a large urban population and delivering services through the public system has put immense strains on national and local institutions as well as municipalities where the capacity to meet increased needs for services in education, health care, employment, waste management and social security, as awarded by the Temporary Protection regulation, remains insufficient. Equally, responding to a refugee population scattered throughout large urban and peri-urban areas presents coordination and implementation challenges for 3RP partners who need to build the capacities of a large number of national actors to respond effectively.



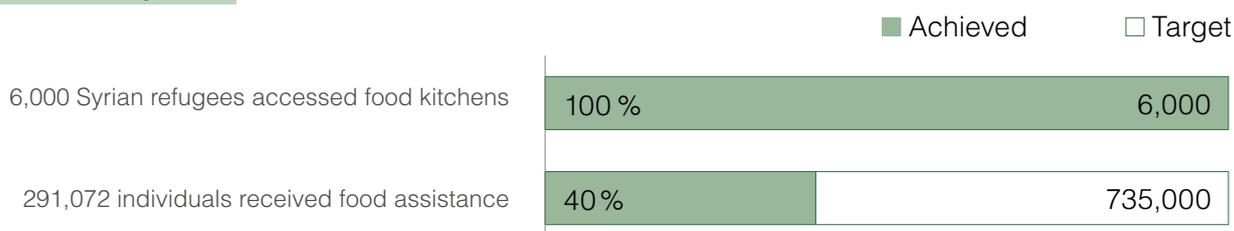
UNICEF/Turkey/Sebastian Rich

## ACHIEVEMENTS

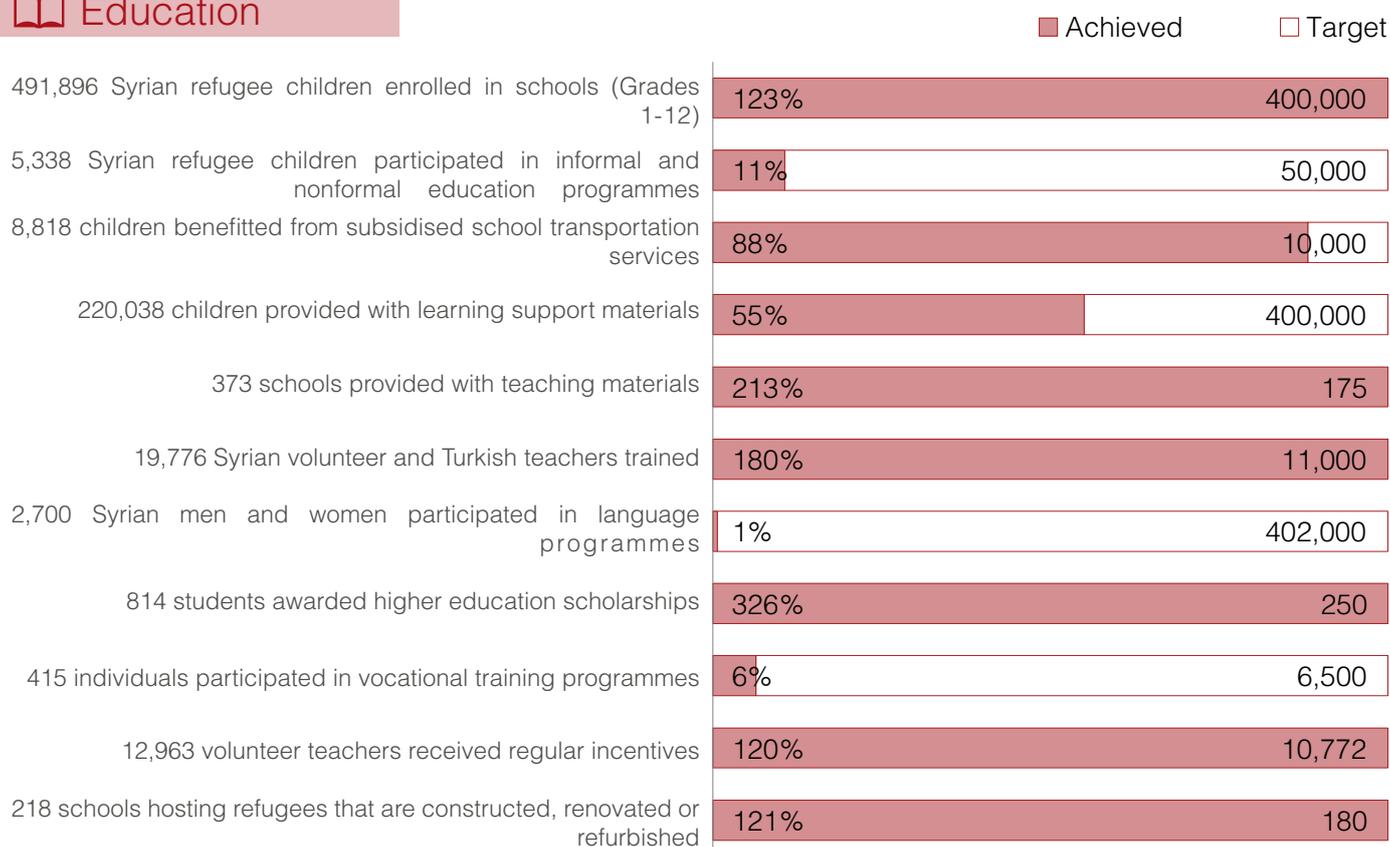
### Protection



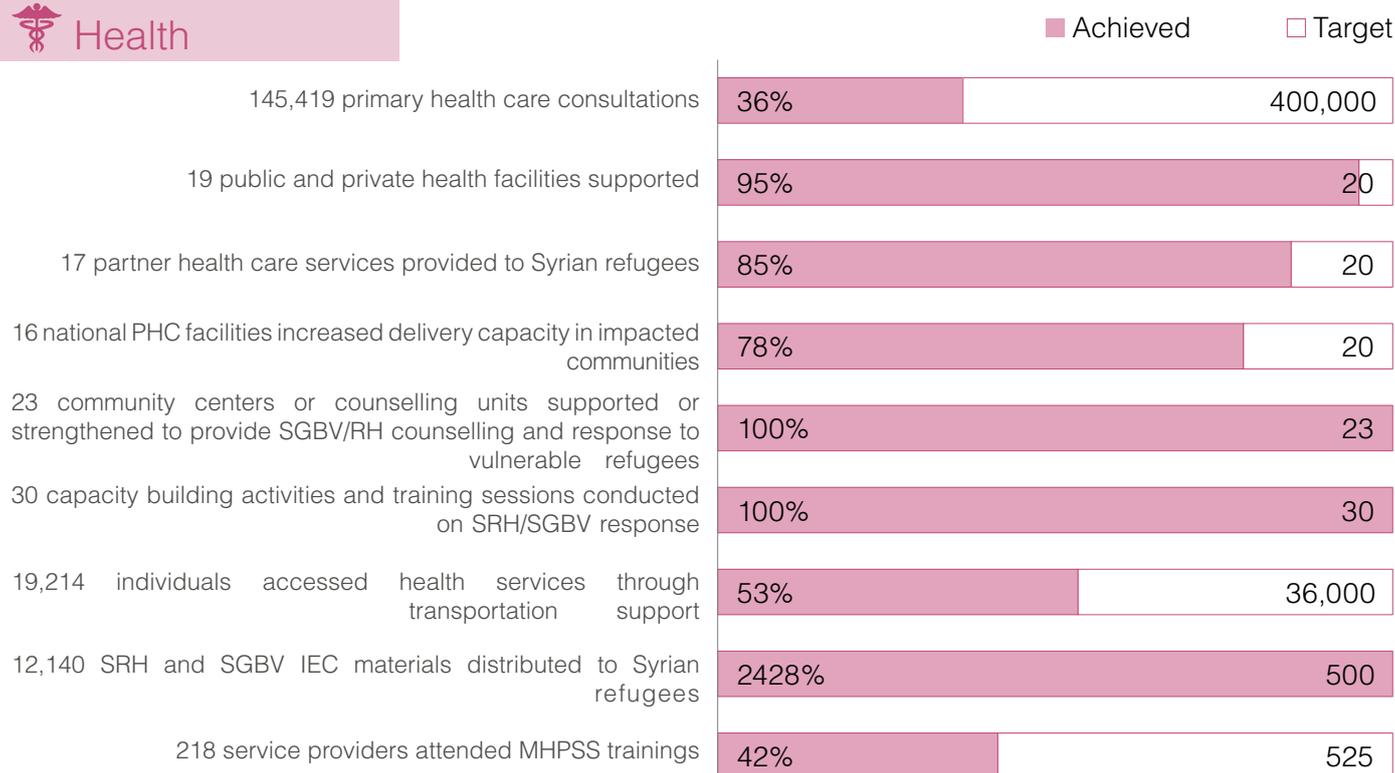
### Food Security



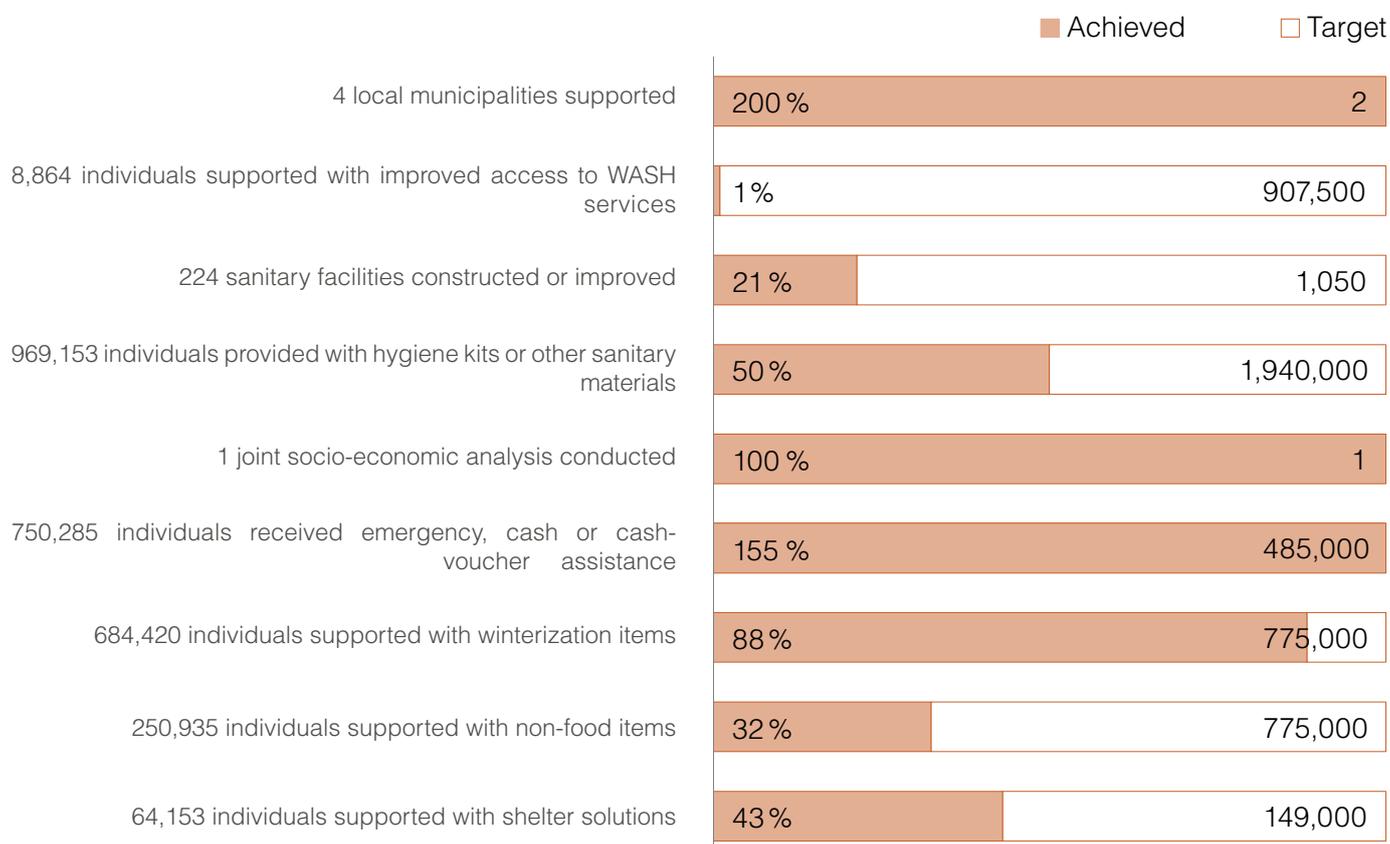
## Education



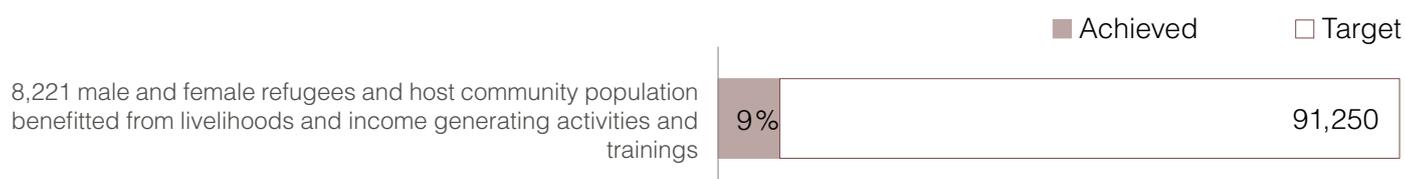
## Health



## Basic Needs and Essential Services



## Livelihoods



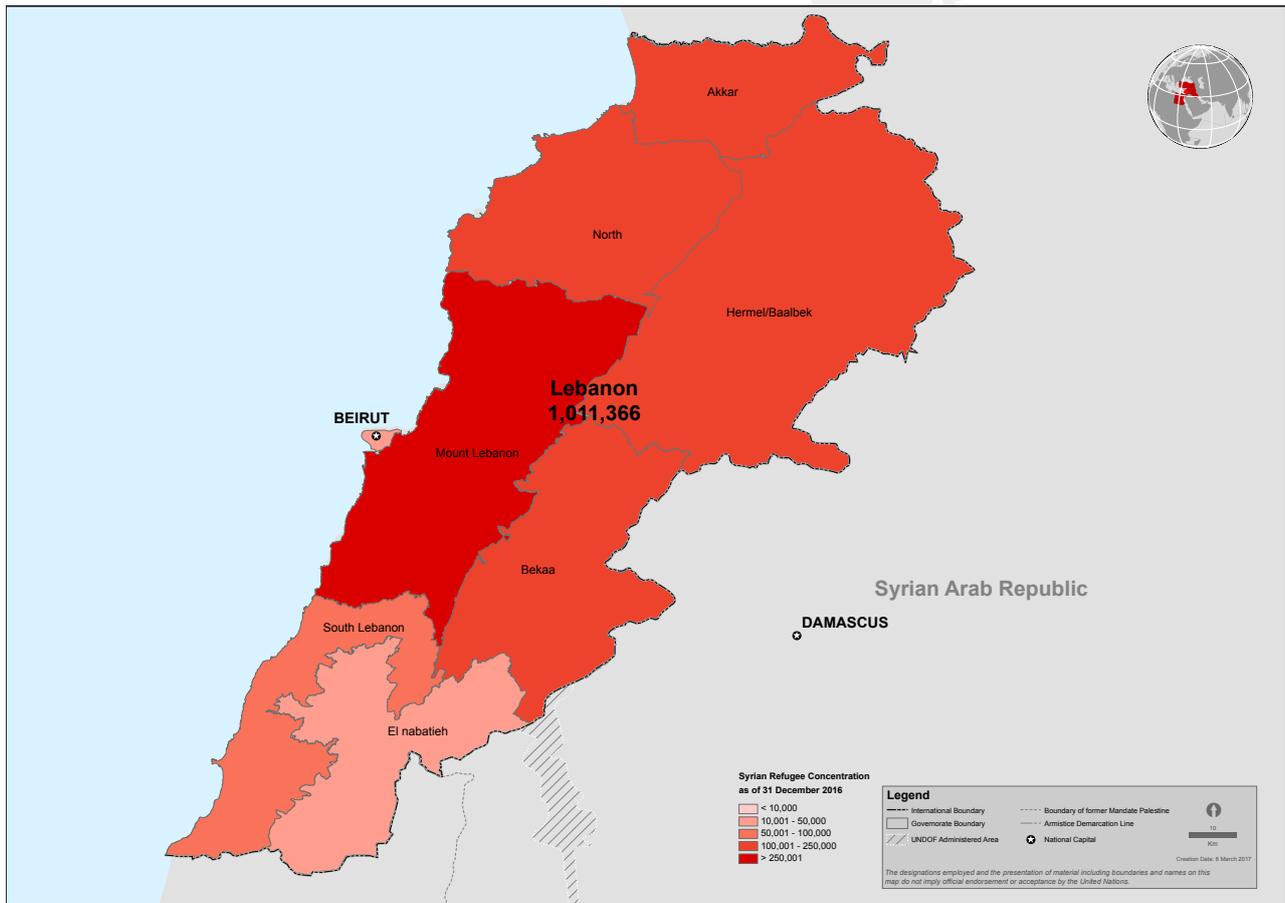
## PARTNERS

Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO)	International Labour Office (ILO)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)		

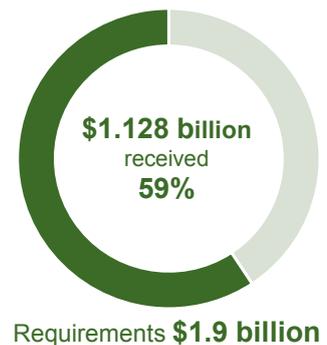
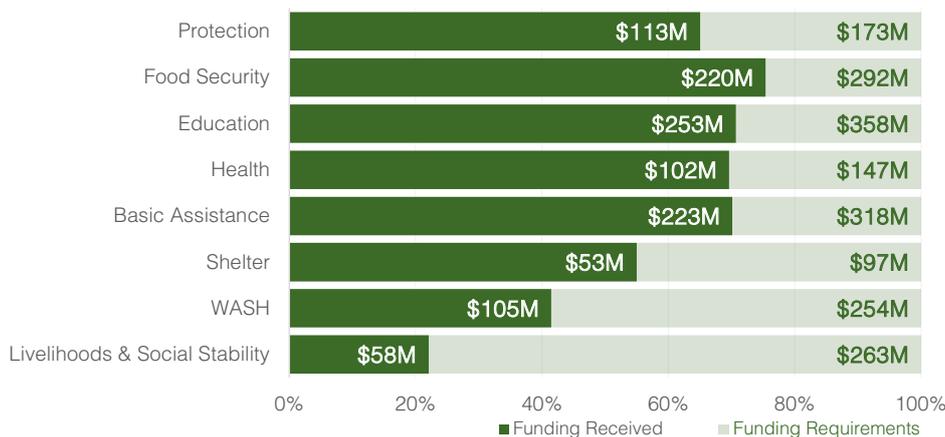
# LEBANON

## Country Overviews

### Refugee Population Distribution



## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



\*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2016, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) received USD 1.128 billion towards its efforts to secure protection and direct assistance to the most vulnerable, deliver basic services through national systems and support the country's economic, social and environmental stability. In a context of halted economic growth and fragile stability, 132 partners have worked to prevent a further deterioration in the situation and keep the most vulnerable communities afloat, whilst laying the foundations for investments in longer-term recovery and development.

In 2016, provision of regular and seasonally driven humanitarian assistance managed to halt the deterioration of socio-economic vulnerabilities, with poverty levels remaining stable since 2015. 95 per cent of people in need of food, including Syrian displaced, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine refugees, received regular assistance throughout 2016. Through the efforts of outreach volunteers and partners, 16,530 protection referrals were made in respect of persons with critical protection needs, while legal services and counselling and adequate shelter was ensured for those most in need. In total, around 76,000 women, girls and boys, including SGBV survivors and persons at risk, received psycho-social, medical, and legal services in all parts of the country.

As the LCRP presents an integrated humanitarian and stabilization response plan, significant investments were made to enhance national and local delivery systems. Among these, the absorption capacity of local schools was significantly upgraded through second shifts, which in turn increased the number of non-Lebanese children enrolled to 150,947 in total: (basic 149,219, secondary 1,728) for the 2015-2016 school year and 202,259 (basic 199,198, secondary 3,061) for the 2016-2017 school year. Furthermore, over 92 per cent of the people in need now have regular access to safe water supplies and more than 1.1 million people benefit from improved municipal solid waste management.

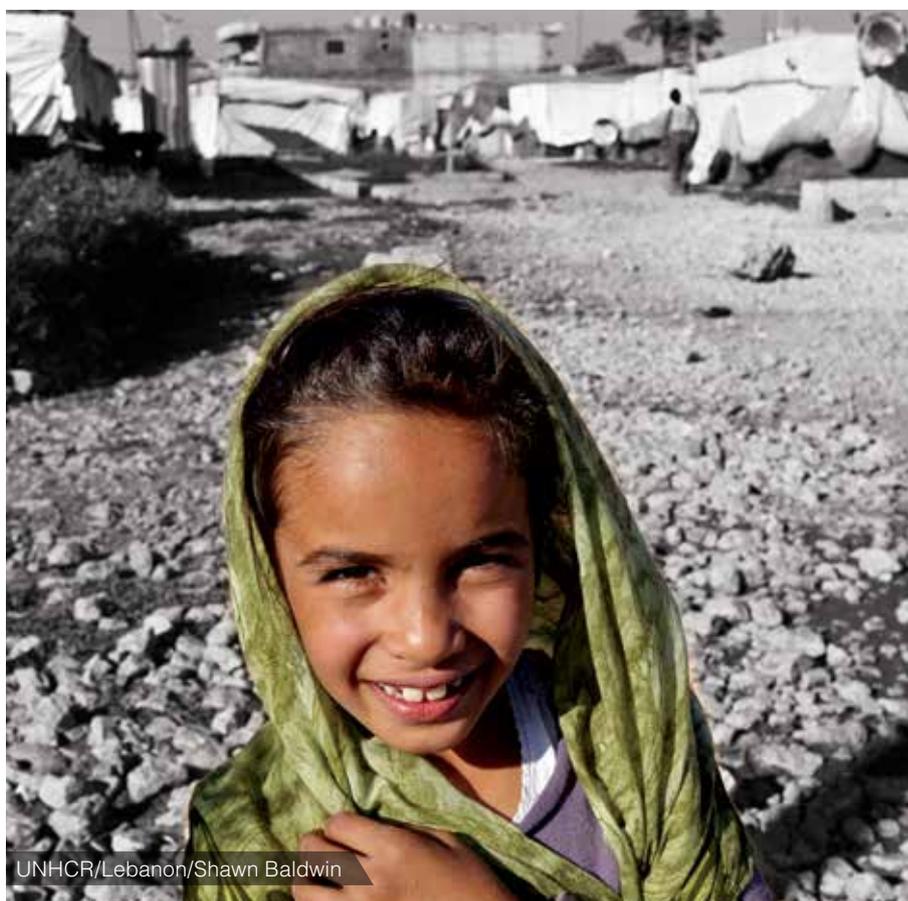
With significant investments made in the public health sector, access to affordable healthcare was ensured

through subsidizing more than 1.6 million primary healthcare consultations. Financial, infrastructural and human resources support was also provided to strengthen national systems to provide legal, psychological and medical services for survivors of SGBV. Over 7,500 non-specialized and specialized staff have been trained on SGBV guiding principles. In addition, almost 500 governmental staff were trained on dealing with children at risk.

In efforts to support Lebanon's economic recovery and stability, partners injected USD 440 million into the local economy through the provision of cash and e-vouchers for food. Significant investments were made in supporting Lebanese businesses and local cooperatives. Compared to 2015, a stronger focus was placed on small and medium size entrepreneurs through grants and technology transfers to increase their productivity. Financial services were also extended to micro-entrepreneurs and partners scaled

up their support to value chains. One such example is the support to local cooperatives in Akkar which received support to access new markets in Europe for their locally-grown potatoes.

In order to successfully address the challenges associated with protracted displacement, national and international partners have continued to provide strong support to Lebanese public institutions. Throughout 2016, there was a stronger focus on municipalities and unions as key providers of basic services and frontline responders in the crisis. Partners have supported these local government institutions with 269 additional staff, and the identification of critical needs in the 251 most vulnerable cadasters in Lebanon was completed with municipal action plans in place for all. As a result of this, 256 municipal support projects were implemented in 100 municipalities ranging from construction of public spaces, sports and recreational infrastructures, to facilitating solid waste collection. These



UNHCR/Lebanon/Shawn Baldwin

investments represent a doubling of the combined 2014 and 2015 municipal project assistance. A particular focus was also put on enhancing local basic service delivery and on strengthening the country's infrastructure, notably in the water and energy sector, totaling over USD 11.6 million of investments.

National ownership of the response has been strong throughout the LCRP 2015-2016. The Government of Lebanon's Crisis Cell has been the highest national authority for international partners supporting the crisis response, providing overall policy guidance and ensuring the response is in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations. The Ministry of Social Affairs has been mandated by the Crisis Cell to oversee the Government's operational response to the crisis and leads the inter-agency and inter-sector forums with support from UNHCR and UNDP as the UN coordinating agencies, on behalf of the LCRP Steering Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. In 2016, Sector Steering Committees were established to further strengthen the government leadership of the response. These committees are led by the relevant line Ministry for each sector.

Overall at national level, more than USD 157.5 million were channeled to public institutions to provide assistance to vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine refugees. 772 additional staff members were provided to support service delivery, institutional capacities and policy development. In parallel, LCRP partners spurred efforts to mitigate the pressure placed on local communities, systems and infrastructure in order to reinforce Lebanon's stability and resilience.

All in all, Lebanon has seen an increased localization of the crisis response, both at national and field levels, with government counterparts taking the lead developing the multi-year response strategy for 2017-2020 and policy frameworks, as well as stepping up service delivery through public systems and maintaining stability in the local communities.

Bridging the humanitarian-development divide and in line with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit

towards a new way of working, the LCRP has been complemented by the development of a common strategic framework for UN operations 2017-2020. The UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) provides an overall vision for UN-wide engagement and support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the following priorities: (i) all people in Lebanon have peace and security; (ii) Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance; (iii) Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender sensitive manner. The strategic objectives of the UNSF are therefore aligned to those of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan's strategic objectives across its three pillars, with most of the LCRP operations falling under pillar iii.

Within the LCRP, partnerships have been strengthened significantly in the area of cash programming. By late 2015, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and the Lebanon Cash Consortium recognized the need to more effectively target the population in need, and to streamline cash assistance in a coordinated manner to ensure the fair distribution of cash assistance to eligible families and its proper tracking and monitoring. An understanding was reached in March 2016 to work together in developing a mechanism to channel all cash-based assistance from the participating organizations through a common card. Cost efficiency could be achieved by the organizations joining together and eliminating redundant costs in each operation. This common vision has now culminated in the "Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for e-Cards" (LOUISE) and distributions started in October 2016 to approximately 185,000 Syrian refugee households in Lebanon. The e-cards can be used in any of the 480 WFP-contracted shops across the country and any ATM across the country, depending on the type of assistance loaded. LCRP partners are thereby striving to provide all forms of cash assistance on this single, common card and maximize efficiency gains in the delivery of assistance to vulnerable households.

By the end of 2016, LCRP partners had received USD 1.128 billion against the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.

This represents 45.4 per cent of the overall 2016 appeal of USD 2.48 billion. Lebanon thereby remained the largest recipient of donor funding outside of Syria, within the regional crisis response. At sector level Education (65 per cent funded), Protection (63 per cent funded) and Basic Assistance (63 per cent funded) received the most funding against their appeals, representing also an absolute increase in funding received from 2015 of \$374 million. Nevertheless, there is significant variance across the sectors, with the least funded sectors of Social Stability (21 per cent funded), Livelihoods (23 per cent funded) and Energy and Water (27 per cent funded) receiving only USD 163 million in total. Follow-through on commitments made at the London Conference in February 2016 has therefore been substantial in the field of education and to a certain extent protection, yet remained limited for livelihoods and economic opportunities to date.

Funding constraints remain a major issue, with many sectors highlighting this as a challenge. The funding shortage in Social Stability in particular has prevented the proper scale-up of activities in the most vulnerable cadasters – including key support to municipalities as well as local dialogue and peacebuilding activities. The Livelihood sector also faces chronic underfunding, and thus limited its ability to implement projects to boost job opportunities among vulnerable communities, reaching only 7,588 of the 65,000 vulnerable persons to be enrolled in public works projects in 2016. Funding shortfalls have also affected partners in Health where support for hospital coverage of persons suffering from chronic diseases has been insufficient. Lastly, with the limited funds available in Energy and Water, resources were mostly consumed by trucking of water and wastewater sludge to and from sites at the expense of work on water quality and more sustainable solutions for waste and wastewater management.

Even with high level of assistance which has avoided a sharp deterioration, the humanitarian situation remains precarious and self-reliance among the displaced is not achieved. According to the VASyR 2016, the overall economic vulnerability has increased by 1.4 per cent since 2015, with almost 1.2 million

people living below the USD 2.4 a day poverty line, almost double the number of people compared to 2014. 52 per cent of displaced Syrians and 10 per cent of Lebanese are extremely poor (< USD 2.4/day) along with 9 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria (< USD 2.5/day). An estimated 70.5 per cent of the refugee population lives below the poverty line of USD 3.8/day and 91 per cent of displaced Syrians are in debt (average cumulative debt USD 857). This is the result of a number of factors, notably prolonged displacement, the depletion of savings and the increased difficulty to access reliable income. Moreover, 60 per cent of displaced Syrians over 15 years old are without legal residency which has a direct impact on their sense of safety, resulting in curtailing of freedom of movement and thereby access to livelihoods and essential life sustaining services.

To date, the response barely manages to keep the most vulnerable afloat and they

will not be able to face another shock should assistance be reduced and leave them vulnerable to cope with a new restrictive situation. In order to prevent a further recourse to negative coping mechanisms, it will be crucial to sustain high levels of temporary direct assistance. Moreover, the pressure remains high on the resources and capacities of the host community to address the increased demand on public and social services in an increasingly difficult economic climate. Longstanding inequalities are deepening and tensions at local level have been noted, mostly over perceived competition for jobs and access to resources and services. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people and others who are entering the workforce: Lebanon's youth unemployment rates are 3 to 4 times higher than the overall unemployment rate. All these trends are not contributing to social stability and risks for communal tensions remain high as host communities continue to

perceive a competition over services and limited resources.

Going forward it will be crucial to realize the commitments made by the international community at the London Conference as well as the World Humanitarian Summit to provide predictable, flexible and multi-year funding for humanitarian, resilience and development activities beyond 2016. Addressing these commitments, the Government of Lebanon and its partners have developed a four-year response framework based on the lessons learned from the LCRP 2015-2016. Recognizing the protracted nature of the crisis and the need to bridge the humanitarian – development nexus, the LCRP 2017-2020 therefore presents a common platform and new way of working for national and international partners in support of Lebanon's capacities to address the crisis and support longer-term stability and prosperity for all.



UNHCR/Lebanon/Shawn Baldwin

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### Protection

230,040 individuals who benefitted from counselling and assistance to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation

368,545 displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities

24,787 individuals benefitted from individual assistance and services

45,382 individuals enrolled for the first time in life skills activities in community centers

16,126 individuals received legal counselling on obtaining legal stay documentation

29,731 individuals received individual legal counselling on birth registration

16,530 interventions implemented to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services

366,230 individuals reached through awareness sessions

82,815 individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites

16,014 individuals benefitting from individual counselling and case management

### Child Protection

12,793 boys and girls referred from community-based programmes to case management and focused PSS programme

374,096 girls and boys sensitized on CP and PSS

201,666 girls and boys benefitted from structured community based child protection, PSS and life-skills programmes

290,068 caregivers/community members sensitized on CP/PSS

71,394 caregivers benefitted from caregivers programmes and parenting support groups

23,046 girls and boys at high risk who received focused on PSS and life-skills programming

9,865 girls and boys assisted through case management

5,345 girls and boys provided with specialized services

### SGBV

75,952 individuals accessed psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces

324,838 community members engaged in GBV awareness activities

7,631 actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV

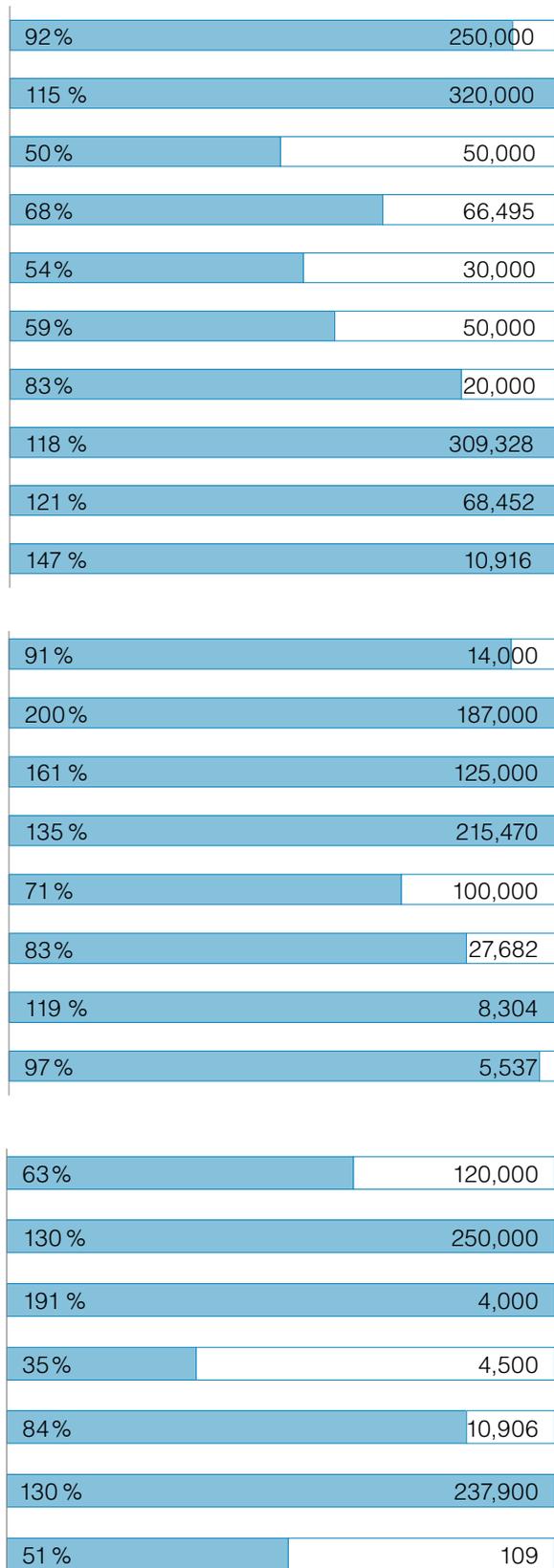
1,556 community leaders and gatekeepers trained/engaged on GBV activities

9,148 community members involved in risk identification and mitigation

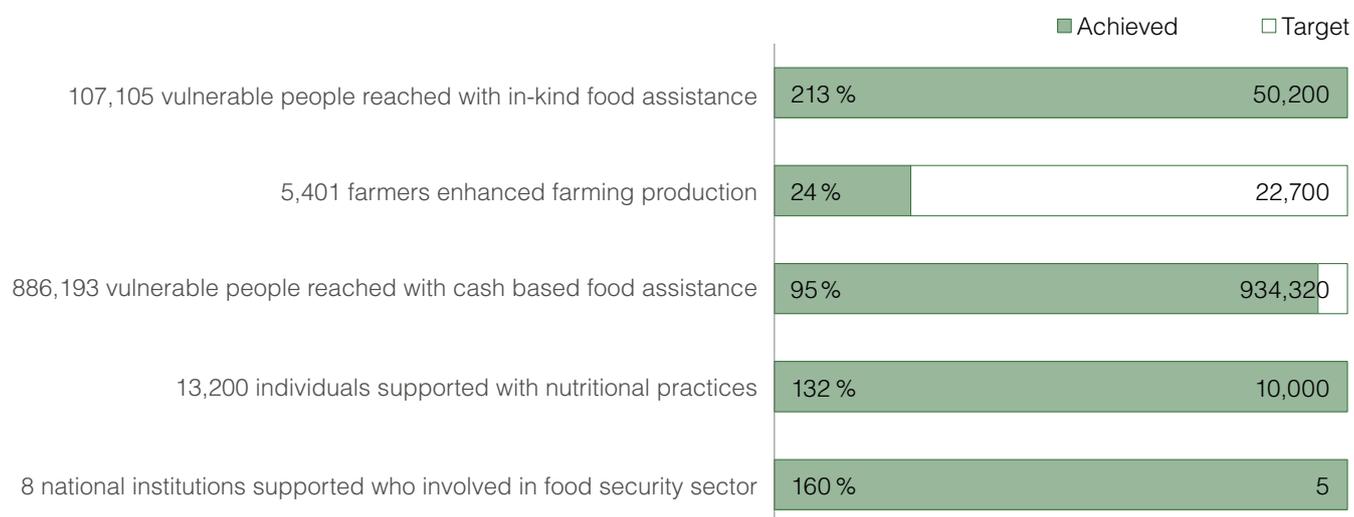
309,319 individuals sensitized on GBV

56 organizations supported

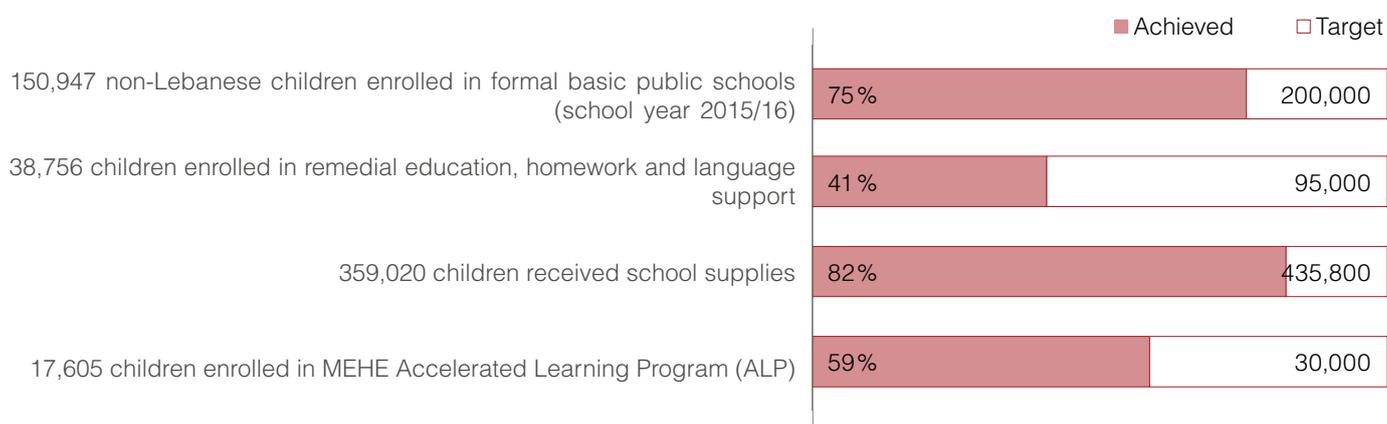
■ Achieved □ Target



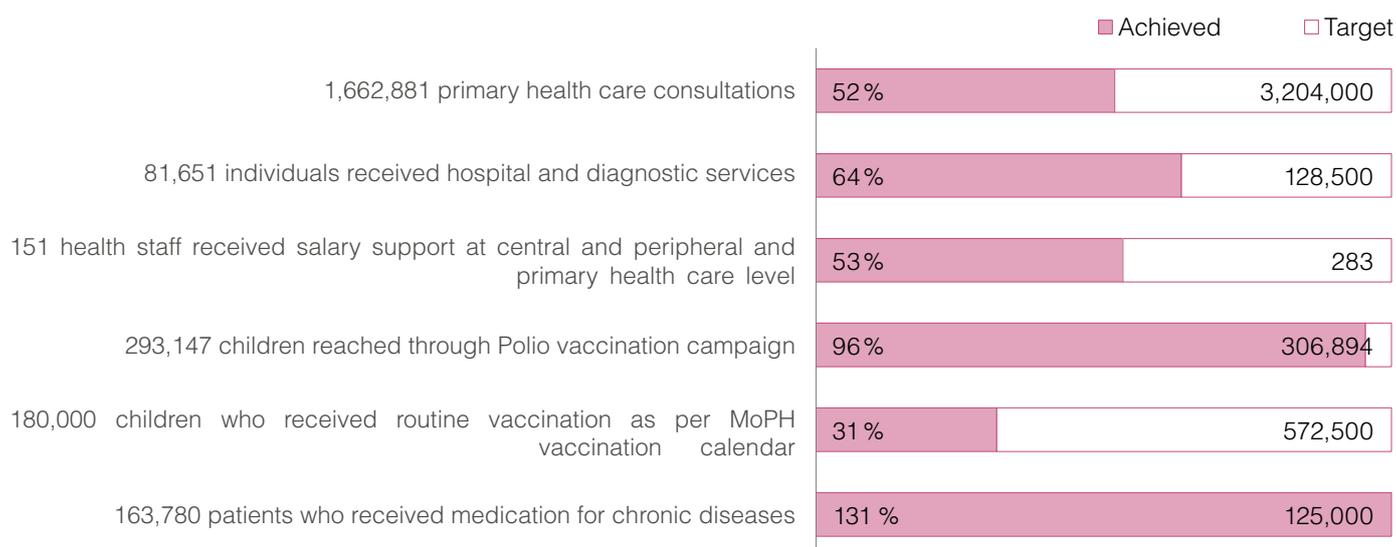
## Food Security



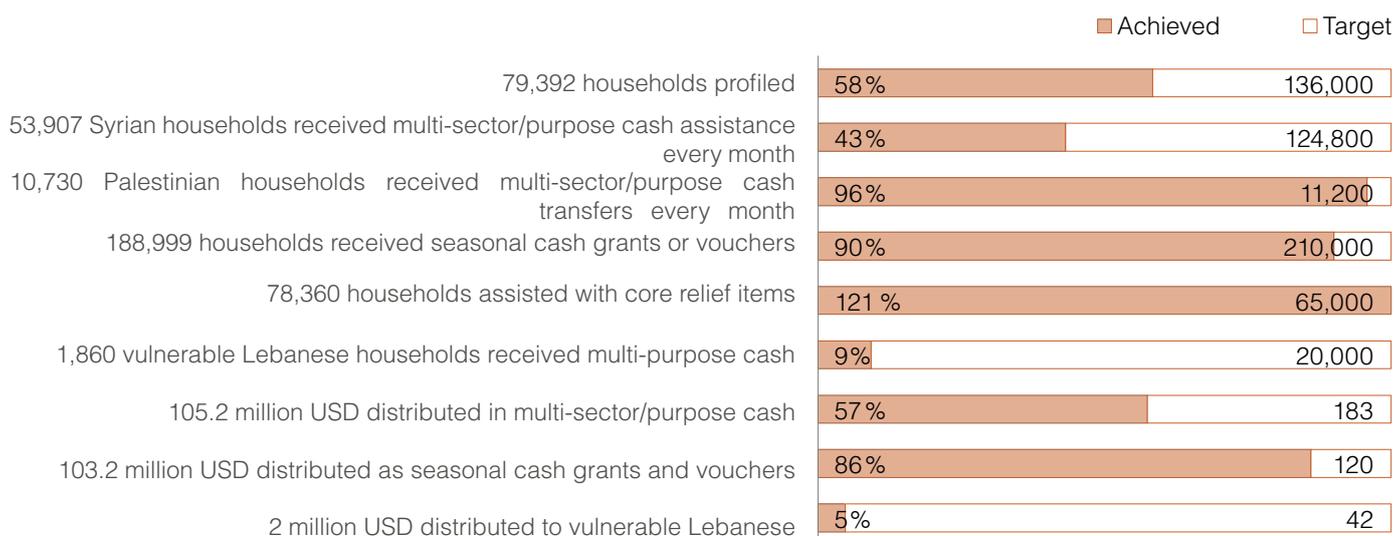
## Education

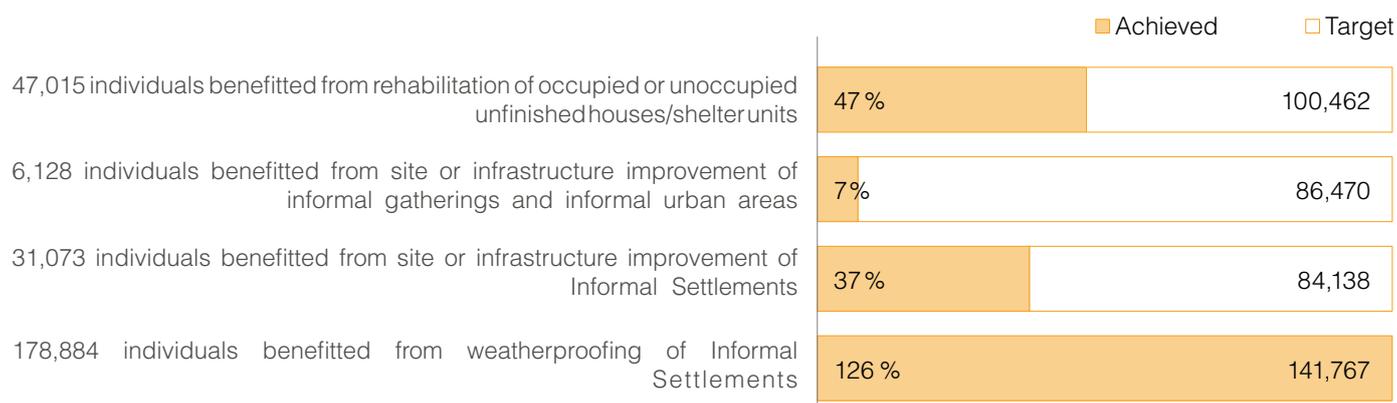
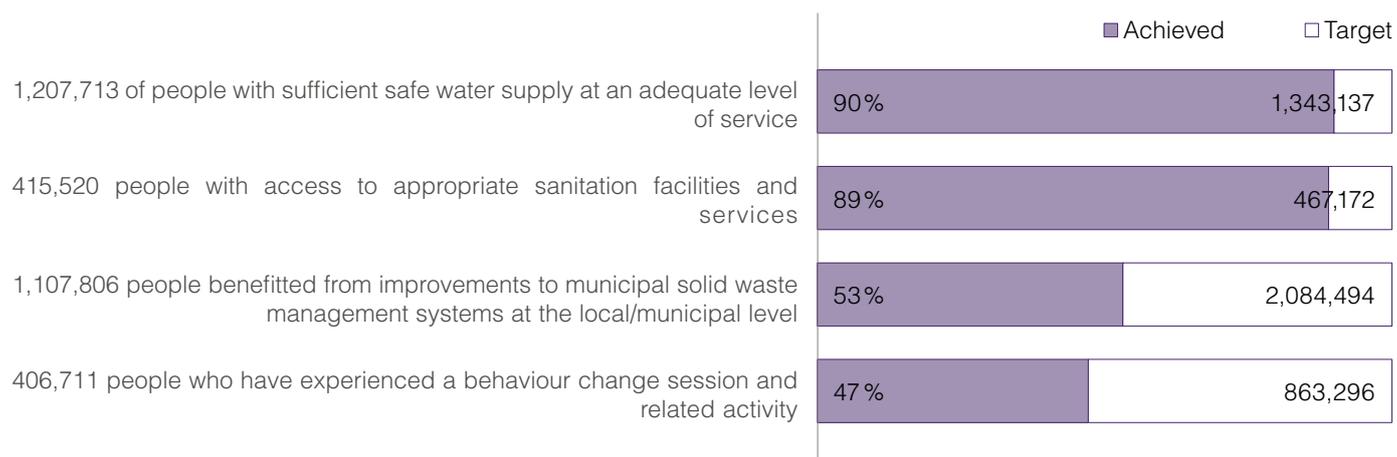


## Health and Nutrition

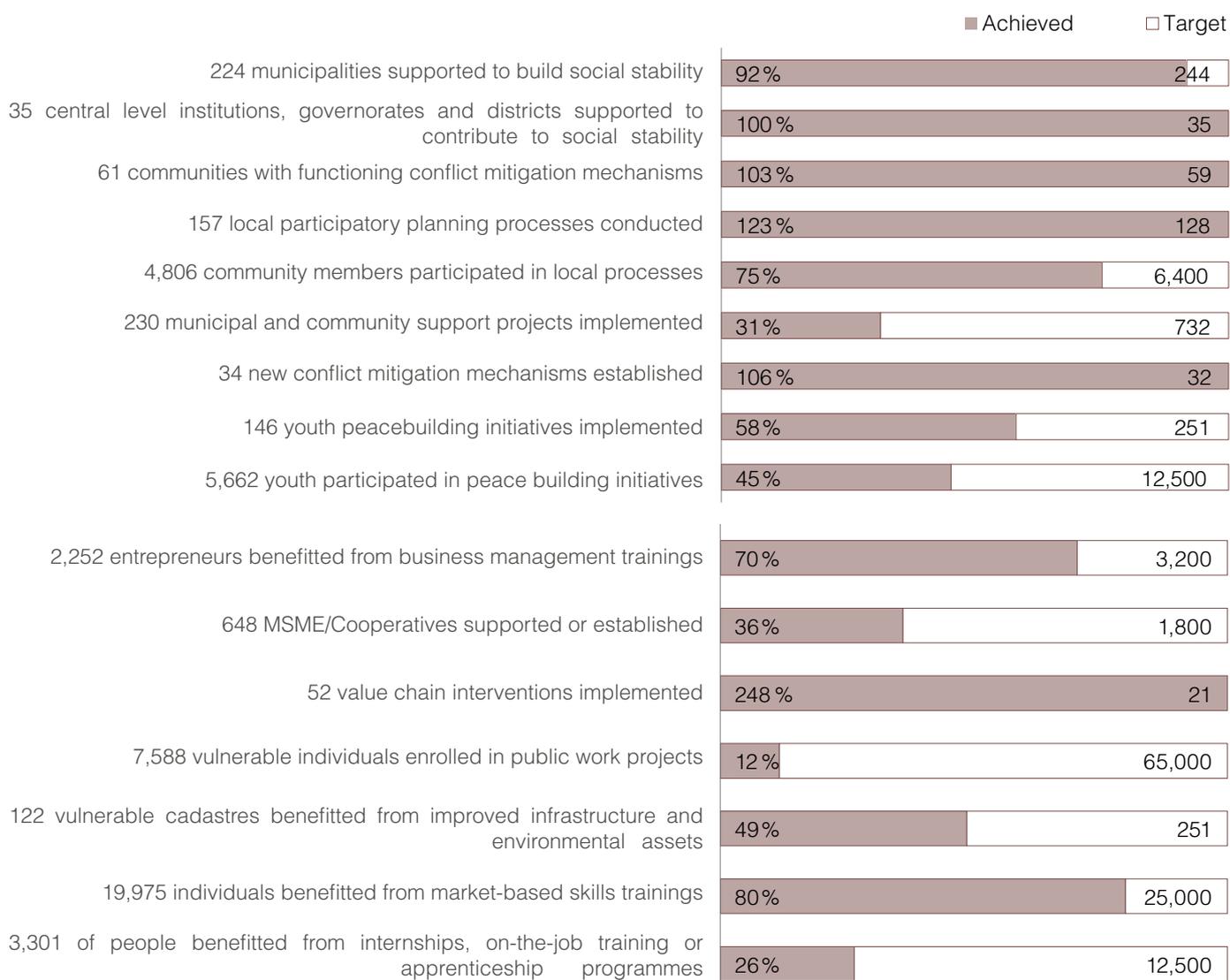


## Basic Assistance



 Shelter

 WASH


## Livelihoods and Social Stability



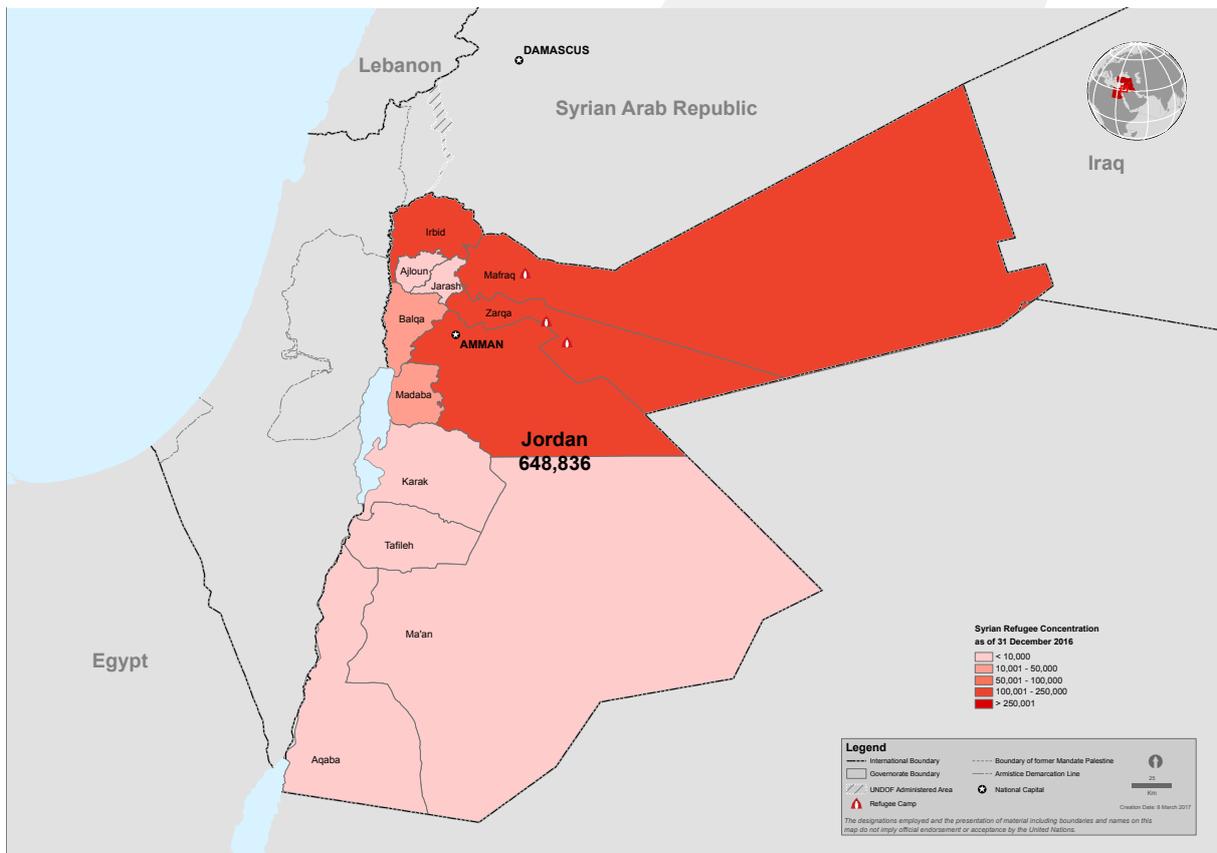
## PARTNERS

ABAAD	ACA	ACF	ACTED	ActionAid
ADRA	Al Mithaq	ALEF	Al-Fayhaa	AlMajmoua
Alpha	AMEL	Ana-Aqra	AND	ANERA
Arche Nova	ARCS	AVSI	Basmeh & Zeitooneh	Balamand Uni
Beyond	BIAT	Bluemission	CARE	CHF
CISP	CLDH	CLMC	CONCERN	COOPI
Danish Red Cross	Dar El Fatwa	DAWB/NABAA	Dorcac	DOT
DPNA	DRC	FAO	FH	FOH
FPSC - Lebanon	GVC	HabitatForHumanity	Heartland	HI
Himaya	HOOPS	House of Peace	Howard Karagueuzian	Humedica
ILO	IMC	INARA	Injaz	International Alert
Intersos	IOCC	IOM	IR Lebanon	IRC
IRD	IRW	JICA	KAFA	LAECD
Leb Relief	Lebanese Red Cross	Lebanese Reforestation Initiative	LOST	LSOG
MAG	Makassed	Makhzoumi	MAP-UK	MARCH
MCC	MDM	MEDAIR	Medical Teams International	Mercy Corps
MoE	MoSA	mosaic-mena	MOSA-UNDP	MS Lebanon
MSL Lebanon	Near East Foundation	NRC	OXFAM	PCPM
PU-AMI	QRC	René Moawad Foundation	RESTART Lebanon	RET Liban
RI	RtP	SAFADI	SaJ	SalamLADC
SAMS	SAWA	SB Overseas	SCI	SFCG
SGA	SHEILD	SIDC	SIF	Solidar Suisse
Solidarités	Tajamoh al shabab al saed	TdH - It	TdH - L	The Nawaya Network
Triumphant Mercy	UNDP	UNFPA	UN-Habitat	UNHCR
UNICEF	UNIDO	UNRWA	UN-Women	URDA
USJ	Utopia	WAHA	WCH	WHO
WRF	WVI			

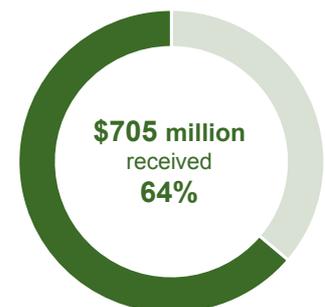
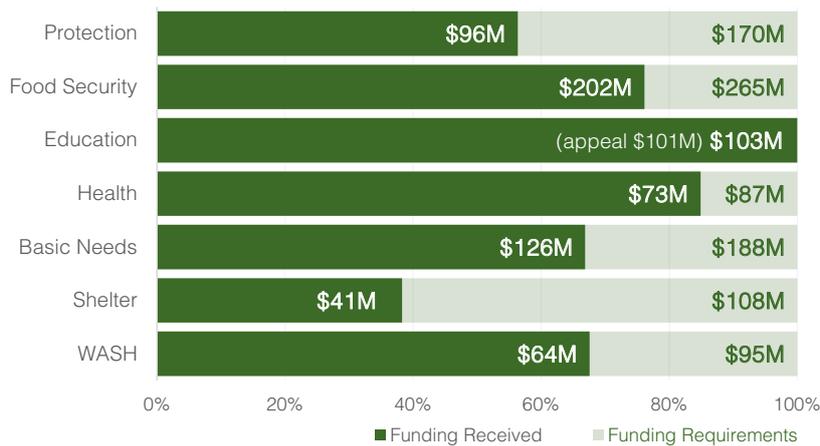
# JORDAN

## Country Overviews

### Refugee Population Distribution



## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



Requirements **\$1.1 billion**

## YEAR IN REVIEW

While Jordan continued providing asylum to Syrian refugees, the number of Syrian new arrivals in 2016 was lower than expected, due to a managed border policy. 648,836 Syrian refugees, of which 21 per cent are living in camps and 79 per cent living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) is a three year plan and is the primary strategy document at the national level. Led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), the JRP has two pillars: refugees and resilience. The total funding requirement for JRP 2016 was USD 2.6 billion, including the inter-agency appeal of USD 1.1 billion (USD 751 million for the refugee component and USD 355 million for the resilience component) which is reported on in this 3RP Annual Report.

Sector Working Groups continued to coordinate the entire refugee response, following an agreement with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The response has been structured on eight technical sectors including a newly established Livelihoods Sector. Refugee sector groups worked closely, facilitated by the Inter-Sector Working Group and the information management systems that ensure data on the response is available in a transparent manner. The new web-based mapping system "Services Advisor" was upgraded in 2016. The Services Advisor allows users to view available services for refugees on a map and in a service directory, which is useful for refugee sector working groups to map service provisions for refugees and to identify gaps in services. 94 per cent (USD 705 million) of the total requested funds (USD 751 million) has been received under the refugee component of the inter-agency appeal by the end of 2016.

The data from the Vulnerability Assessment Framework shows that economic vulnerabilities continued to rise for Syrian refugees in 2016. In Jordan, 89 per cent of Syrian refugees out of camps are living below the Jordanian poverty line. Thus, they are resorting to a range of negative coping strategies that increase their vulnerability.

In February 2016, at the Supporting Syria

and the Region conference in London, the Government of Jordan took another ambitious and forward-looking step in dealing with the impact of the Syria crisis by signing the Jordan Compact. The Compact aims to turn the challenge of the massive presence of refugees in the country into a development opportunity that would benefit both Jordanians and Syrians. On one side concrete actions on livelihoods and jobs, as well as improved access to education are included, in order to give refugees the skills they need to rebuild Syria, hopefully in the near future. On the other side, improved access to the European market, grants and concessional loans are made available to Jordan to mitigate the impact of the crisis.

This commitment triggered a support mechanism by UN agencies and brought about a positive collaboration with line ministries, especially the Ministry of Labour regarding the work permit initiative. The Compact also spurred further collaboration between humanitarian and development actors in the inter-sector mechanism through the newly created Livelihoods Sector Working Group, under the Inter-Agency Task Force chaired by UNHCR. The interest in the sector after the London conference grew rapidly and exponentially with the proliferation of NGOs and other actors planning to work in livelihoods, and consequently the need for coordination. The Livelihoods Sector Working Group's initial efforts therefore were aimed at information sharing but also at ensuring that the sector had an adequate strategic structure and clearer,

aligned objectives.

To respond adequately to the commitment to the Jordan Compact, the Government of Jordan adjusted a number of policies, particularly those pertaining to the involvement of foreign workers in the labour market. Starting March 2016, the Government of Jordan announced repeated grace periods which eliminated the cost of work permits for Syrian workers. Free work permits and additional solutions in the agricultural sector brought about important increases in the number of work permits issued to Syrians by the Ministry of Labour. Additional barriers for Syrians being able to obtain work permits were lifted; the Ministry of Interior service card was used as an identity document in lieu of passport and producing an ad hoc health certificate was no longer requested. Syrians were allowed to work in occupations open to foreigners. This remains a major challenge in regularizing the work many refugees do in the informal sector. However, sensitivities related to high unemployment rates in Jordan and related political concerns do not allow for the labour market to be opened completely to Syrian refugees. Syrian boys and girls continued to have access to formal education in schools in camp and host community settings. In the host community, 198 double-shifted schools are operational, while in the camps 44 schools in 16 school complexes provided educational services to Syrian children. While the Ministry of Education has not released official enrolment figures for 2016, it is expected that they have increased



UNHCR/Jordan/Jared J. Kohler

following multiple actions as part of the formal education expansion supported by the London Conference.

In 2016, the Education Sector and the Ministry of Education established kindergarten access for younger Syrian children. 456 children (100 per cent girls) were enrolled in kindergartens in Zaatari morning shift schools by end of 2016. In the second semester (February 2017), boys will be enrolled in Zaatari, and children in Azraq camp will have access to new kindergarten classrooms. Throughout 2016, 1,620 children (58 per cent boys, 42 per cent girls) were newly enrolled in Non-Formal Education programs (dropout programmes: 1,225; Basic and Literacy programmes: 395). Meanwhile, another 943 (46 per cent girls) children are enrolled in 47 Non-Formal Education Catch Up centres. Sector partners reached 66,038 children (50 per cent boys, 50 per cent girls) in both camps and host communities through informal education<sup>5</sup>.

The Education Sector had doubled efforts to meet the expectations set during the London Conference of February 2016. The targets of the ambitious formal education expansion are to place 195,000 Syrian children in public schools and to offer 25,000 Syrian children a seat in the new Catch Up program (targeting children aged 9-12). In order to meet these targets, the Education Sector conducted massive education outreach between August and October 2016, supported the Ministry of Education to operationalize 200 double-shifted schools in the host community, and expanded classrooms in Ministry of Education schools in the three camps. The main challenges faced are the low enrolment numbers in both formal education and the Catch Up program. By the end of 2016, the 198 double shifted schools were operational after a two month delay. Despite early preparations for the Catch Up program (since March 2016), the launch was delayed and enrolment was much lower than expected. To overcome these challenges, an assessment is being conducted to investigate the reasons for low enrolment and how to overcome them. At the same time, the sector is deeply engaged in a larger and more aggressive education outreach campaign to boost enrolment numbers. The focus is to identify out of

school children and to provide referral and registration support. Together these actions will help the boost enrolment numbers toward the targets of the London Conference.

In 2016, the Basic Needs Sector continued to move further away from traditional approaches to humanitarian assistance towards a more contemporary, systematic and market-based approach to self-reliance wherever possible. A key example of this has been cash-based programming, which has supported self-sufficiency, while also promoting synergies between the agencies. In Jordan, more than 406,762 individuals were reached with multi-purpose cash assistance.

In 2016, the use of new technology has been seen in money transfers through the use of Common Cash Facility along with other cash distribution modalities. These processes provide a more dignified approach to assisting affected populations, empowering refugees to determine their own needs and the best way of meeting them. A child cash grant is also implemented to reduce the negative coping mechanism of families who might remove their children out of school. These cash assistance programmes also promote peaceful co-existence with host communities, as the interventions directly benefit local economies.

Had further funding been secured for the Basic Needs Sector in 2016, the number of families reached with assistance to meet their basic needs could have been far greater. In 2016, Basic Needs Sector in Jordan received around 71 per cent of the required operational funding for the refugee component. The Basic Needs programmes when fully funded have the ability to improve co-existence between refugees and members of impacted communities, demonstrating that refugees can contribute to the improvement of the social and economic status of the societies hosting them.

In late 2016, partners were able to provide enhanced winterization assistance to more than 350,000 individuals. The assistance included winterization cash assistance, in-kind donations and shelter maintenance. Despite all these efforts, it is crucial to consider the recurring

needs in this sector underlining the importance of continued efforts towards resilience to ensure the survival of the most vulnerable families and stabilize population movements.

More sustainable agricultural practices and technologies were promoted to optimize agricultural production and consumption of nutritious food at household level. In addition to the provision of agricultural inputs, the Food Security Sector focused on nutrition education to improve household dietary diversity and micronutrient consumption.

The Food Assistance for Assets and Food for Training activities were implemented in host communities, seeking to engage youth in labour and training opportunities. The national school feeding programme, implemented by WFP and the Ministry of Education, sought to increase and regularize attendance in camps and host communities.

In 2016, the Food Security Sector in Jordan received around 107 per cent of the required operational funding for the refugee component. As such, agencies were able to provide regular and consistent food assistance to those in need, primarily through cash-based transfers. This contributed to a reduction in the negative coping mechanisms associated with food insecurity, such as removing children from school and selling of household assets.

Shelter actors implemented a range of projects responding to needs in host communities and camps. Over 135,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians were reached through a variety of interventions including emergency cash-for-rent, distribution of sealing-off kits, construction, upgrade and maintenance of transitional shelters in camps (focused mainly in Azraq camp), upgrading substandard shelters and the construction of new housing units in unfinished buildings in urban areas. The needs remain huge with more than 37 per cent of Syrian refugee living in urban areas being extremely shelter-vulnerable. Shelter projects aimed to mainstream security of tenure and complemented the interventions with information and counselling on housing rights and documentation.

<sup>5</sup> In the context of Jordan, informal education refers to the non-formal education programmes that are not accredited by the MoE

In 2016, UN agencies and NGOs continued to provide primary health services, essential secondary and tertiary health services for refugees. Special interventions have been provided to specific vulnerable groups to ensure their access to critical services including nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), mental health services, sexual reproductive health services including clinical management of rape and community health service package.

However, the health sector continues to face increasing needs and vulnerabilities with continued demand for services from refugees, a changing population demographic, changing epidemiology of disease and increasing rates of determinants of poor health. Rising healthcare costs, of both services and supplies, also raise issues of sustainable financing mechanisms for this increased demand. The health sector response aims to support durable solutions and to maintain humanitarian programming and continues to meet the immediate and short term health needs of individual refugees whilst also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience.

The protection sector (including Child Protection, Sexual and Gender-based Violence and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Sub-Working Groups) provided critical services for vulnerable populations. The inter-agency refugee response rolled out new IASC sector-specific training and guidelines for mainstreaming SGBV in Protection, Health, Education, Livelihoods, WASH and Basic Needs sectors, ensuring incorporation in activity planning. The use of innovative tools for resettlement case identification and processing, including the AIMS system, contributed to UNHCR Jordan submitting more than 28,250 Syrian refugees during the year, again the largest Syrian submission operation.

In 2016, the UNHCR-chaired Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network established the Inter-Agency SEA Community-Based Complaint Referral Mechanism (CBCRM) to better prevent, identify, investigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees in Jordan. Signed by over 30 United Nations and non-governmental organizations, this innovative approach

aims to use a collaborative effort to protect against sexual exploitation or abuse by humanitarian workers.

Jordan's Sharia Courts are established in Azraq and Zaatari camps. This represents a breakthrough in access to justice for refugees living in the camp, particularly when solving issues related to Jordanian Personal Status Law (which includes marriage procedures, divorce, birth certificate, fixing kinship and custody issues), or obtaining legal representation and redress in cases of SGBV and Child Protection. The integration of the work of humanitarian agencies and Jordan's national institutions continued to progress, with standard operating procedures (SOPs) formalizing responsibilities of government and humanitarian agencies in determining the best interests of refugee children. These Best Interest Determination (BID) SOPs complement government-humanitarian Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-based Violence procedures, and agreements on Alternative Care Arrangements for unaccompanied refugee children. Protection Information Management Systems were strengthened with rollout of the CPIMS+/Primer tool for child protection case management, providing a secure online capacity for case management and referrals.

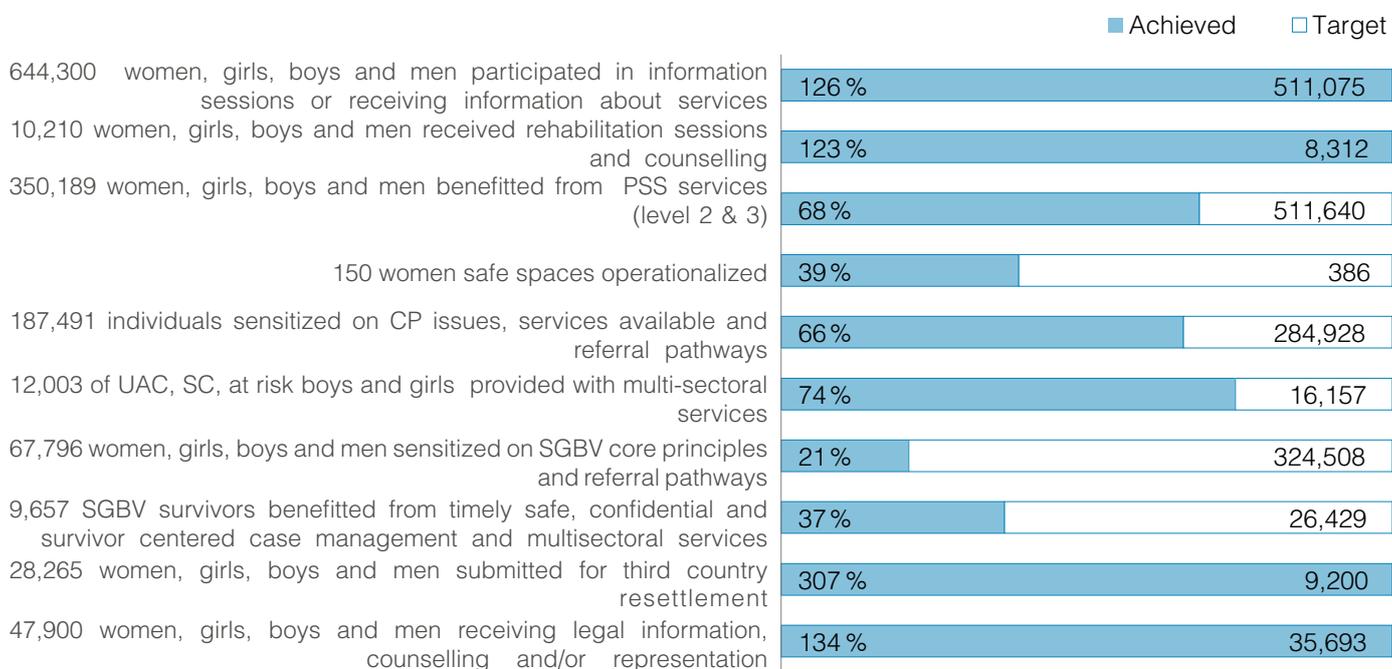
The provision of essential WASH services benefitted approximately 136,639 people in 2016, including an estimated 79,250 children living in camps. In four governorates (Mafrqa, Madaba, Balqa and Irbid), 237,360 people had improved access to water services in 2016 through activities including water trucking and rehabilitation of water infrastructure. Rehabilitation or construction of new WASH facilities in 56 schools supported the health and attendance of 43,270 students. Nationwide WASH in schools standards were finalized in 2016 and will be implemented in 2017. In 2016 large-scale infrastructure projects increased the sustainability of WASH services in camps. The first phase of the Zaatari Water and Wastewater Networks was completed, increasing efficiency and improving the hygienic environment. The 18-month Phase II, starting in January 2017, will complete the networks. In Azraq camp, a new borehole was drilled, the transmission line was started, and the contractor for network improvements was selected.

In host communities, some infrastructure interventions have been funded, including drilling and rehabilitation of ground water wells, pumping systems, water conveyers and distribution networks. Improvements have been made in wastewater collection networks and area-specific rehabilitation of sewer lines, together with the improvement and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and other public places, and water quality monitoring. Some of the other interventions included energy improvements of existing water and sanitation systems, creating awareness on key household hygiene practices amongst communities and refugees, building capacity of implementers at all levels and host communities in particular, concerning the management and use of facilities and services provided. There are about 25 major WASH partners in all 12 governorates, with a focus on those with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees and residents. The WASH interventions have followed the national standards and protocols applied to water, sanitation and hygiene service provision. In refugee camps, minimum standards have been developed and are being implemented to ensure a basic level of service by partners.

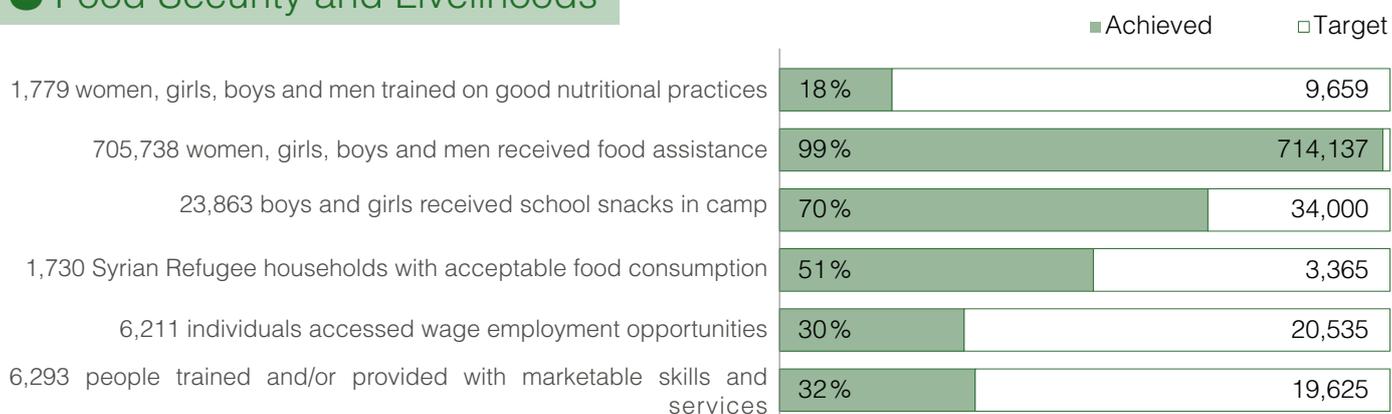
Livelihoods sector partners continue its effort on increasing employability and creating jobs throughout 2016. The sector partners have assisted over 6,200 Jordanians and Syrian refugees in livelihoods and job creation, 6,300 Jordanians and refugees were trained and/or provided with marketable skills, and an additional, 2.7 million residents (include 400,000 Syrian refugees) benefitted municipal infrastructure and basic services. UNDP Jordan has implemented a pilot project on skill exchange in which Syrian refugees with the expertise in construction, agriculture, carpentry, beauty and hairdressing, sewing and embroidery, and food processing have become trainers and coach Jordanians. This project not only offered skills training to Jordanians and employment to Syrians but also enhanced social cohesion with in communities impacted by the crisis. In addition, market-driven vocational and skills training and placement services as well as entrepreneurship assistance were provided to vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

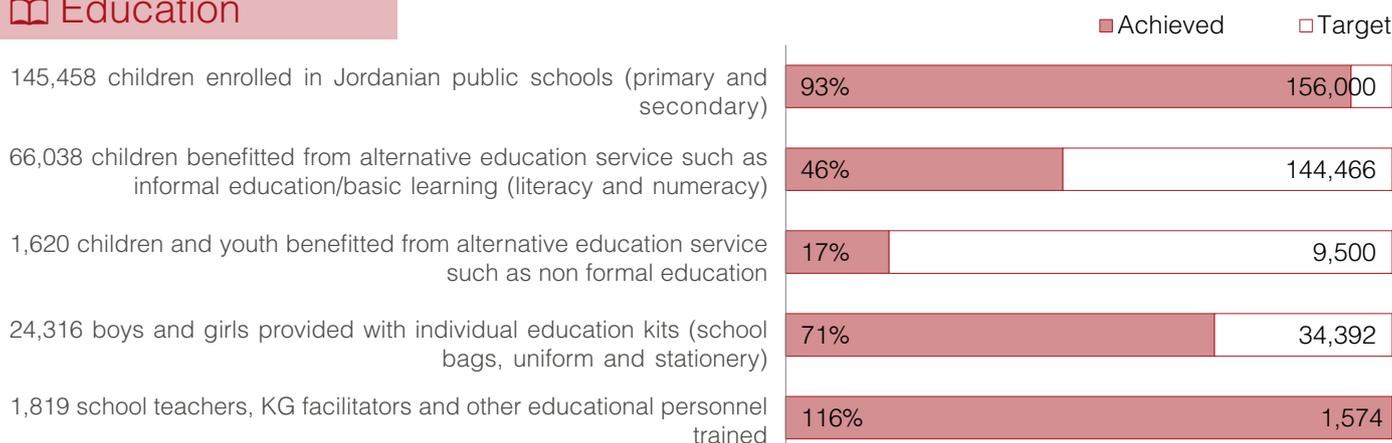
### Protection



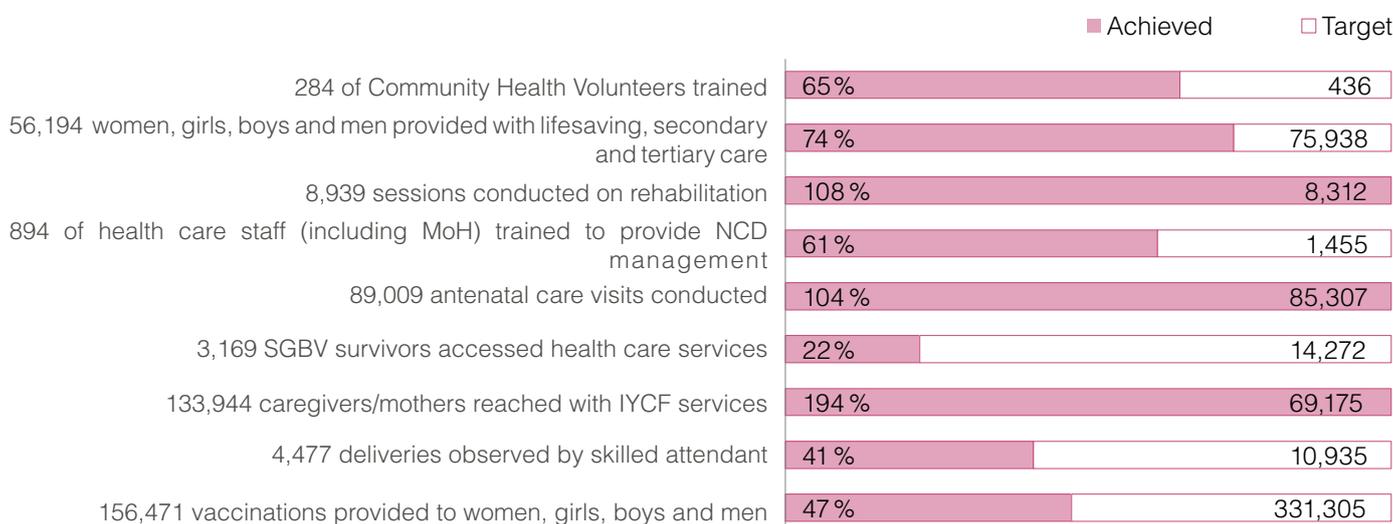
### Food Security and Livelihoods



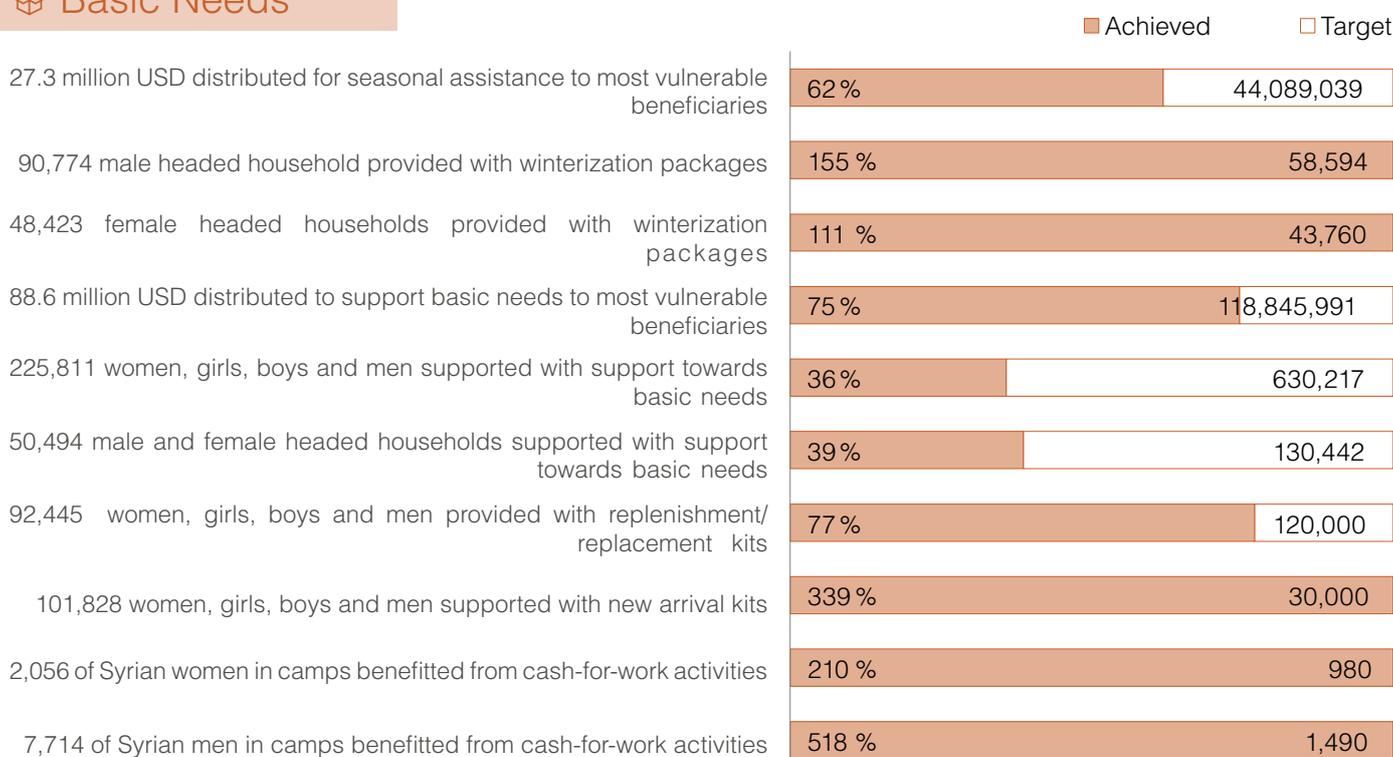
### Education



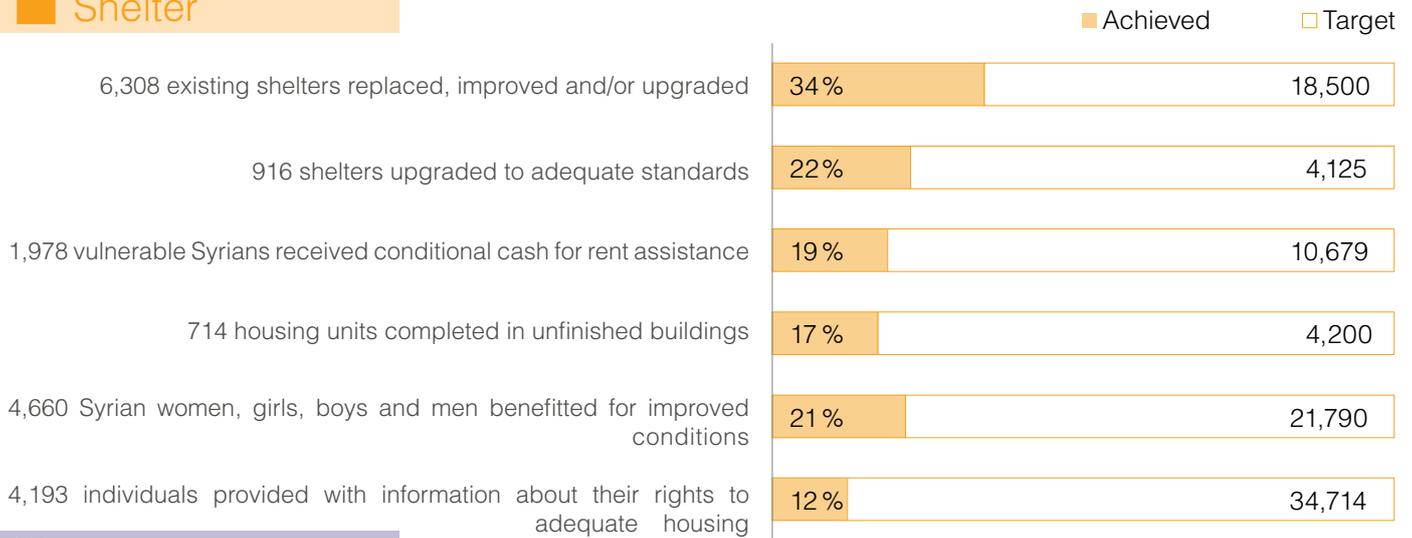
 Health



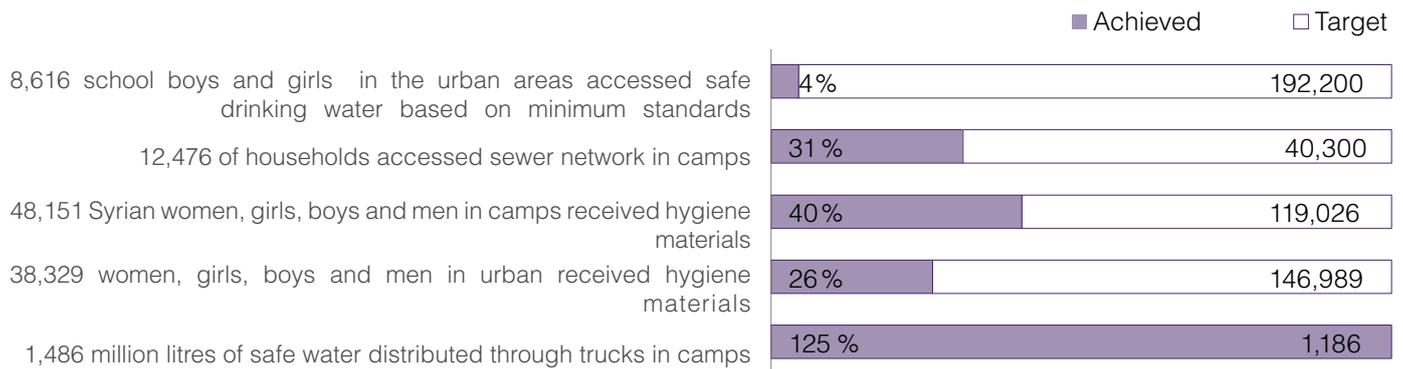
 Basic Needs



## Shelter



## WASH



UNHCR/Jordan/Jared J. Kohler

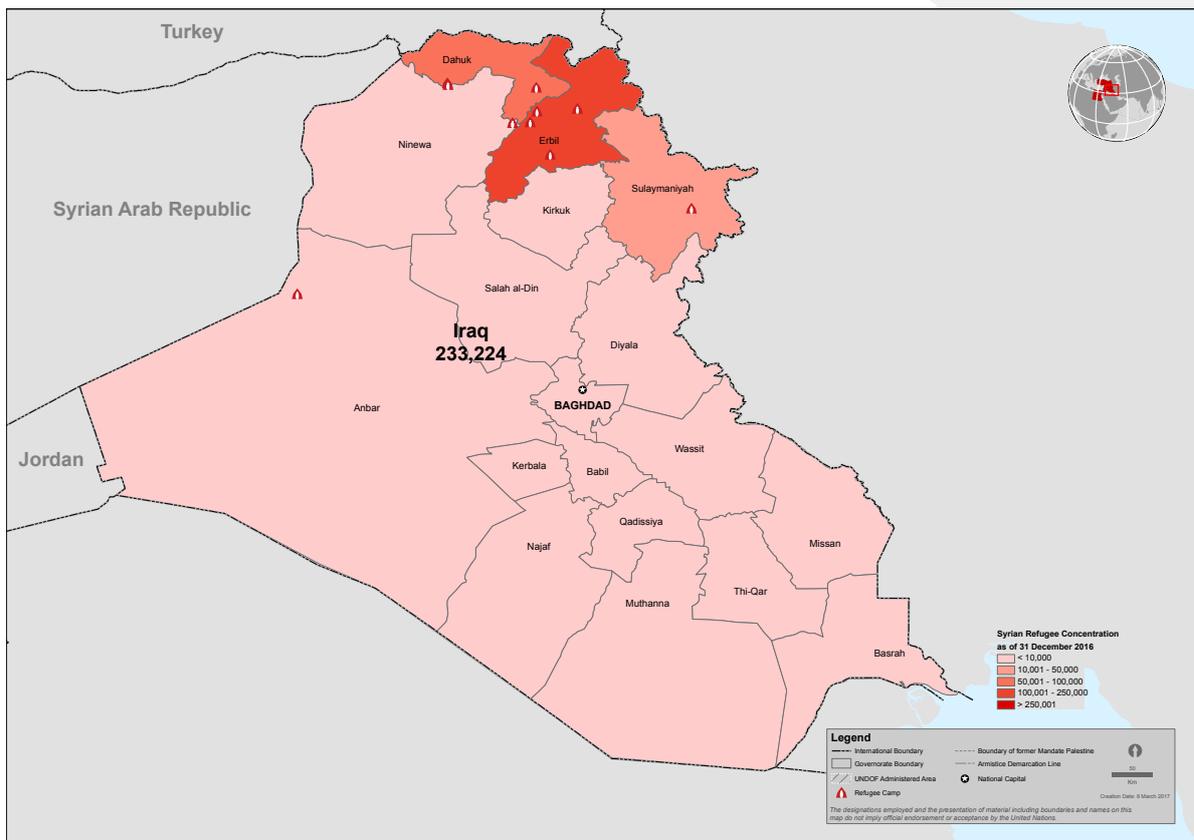
## PARTNERS

ACF	ACTED	APS
ARDD	AVSI	CARE
Caritas	CVT	DRC
FAO	FCA	FPSC
HI	ICMC	ILO
IMC	Intersos	IOCC
IOM	IR	IRC
IRD	JHAS	KnK
LWF	MDM	MECI
MEDAIR	Mercy Corps	MPDL
NEF	NHF-IFH	NICCOD
NRC	OXFAM	PU-AMI
QRC	Questscope	RI
SC Jordan	SCI	SIF
TDH	TDHI	UNDP
UNESCO	UNFPA	UNICEF
UN HABITAT	UNHCR	UNOPS
Un Women	UPP	WarChild UK
WFP	WHO	World Relief Germany
WVI		

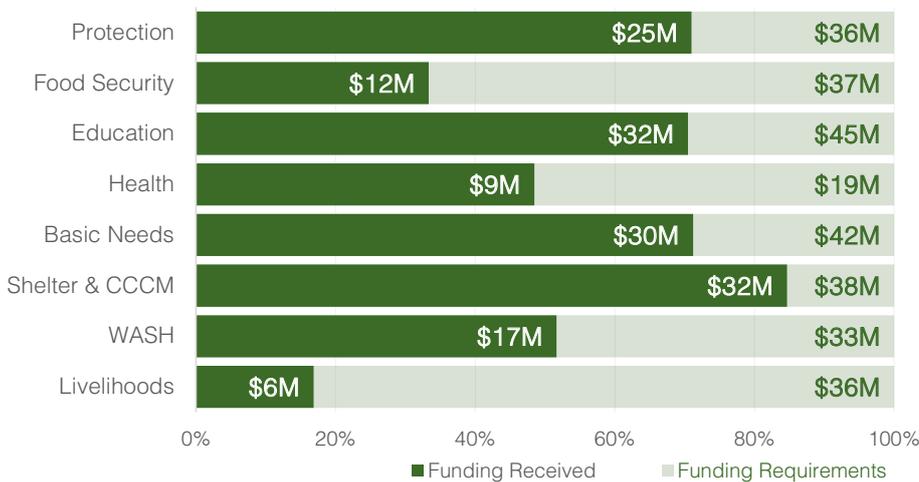
# IRAQ

## Country Overviews

### Refugee Population Distribution



## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



\*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

At the end of December 2016, UNHCR Iraq had registered 230,836 Syrian refugees (75,410 households), of whom 97 per cent (222,855 persons) are hosted in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). The region also hosts about 1 million IDPs; together, refugees and IDPs represent up to 25 per cent of the KR-I population. The majority of refugees (61 per cent) and IDPs (80 per cent) are living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas among host community populations, while the remainder live in camp settings.

The persistence of the economic crisis throughout 2016 has continued to impact the ability of authorities to maintain infrastructure and provide basic services to citizens, including internally displaced persons, and by extension to the refugee population. In the KR-I, where 97 per cent of the Syrian refugee population is hosted, government officials maintain their support of policies inclusive of the refugee population, but government resources are increasingly stretched. The non-payment of public-sector salaries has negatively impacted working hours and threatened continuity of resources for the entire population.

At the same time, many refugee families have depleted their resources, having now been displaced for an extended period of time. With the onset of the economic crisis, moreover, livelihoods opportunities have become scarcer. As a result, 2016 saw increasing demand from refugees for relocation from urban, peri-urban, and rural settings to camps.

By the end of 2016, the sectors had received 61 per cent, or USD 175 million, of the total 2016 appeal (USD 285.6 million). As a result of underfunding, some planned activities could not be completed by 3RP partners, adding to the strain on resources to respond to refugee and host community needs.

In mid-2016, profiling studies were carried-out in the three governorates of Dahok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah with the support of the Joint IDP Profiling Services, Government authorities and UN agencies. The studies aimed to provide an area-based assessment of the impact of displacement on the three communities (refugees, IDPs and host communities) from five angles:

urban spaces and social cohesion, employment, households' financial situation, education, and challenges to return home. The study concluded that, in light of the protracted nature of displacement, more emphasis should be placed on providing assistance outside of camps. Steps have been undertaken to engage other agencies to proactively use the findings of the reports as basis for programming.

UNHCR and partners rolled out the Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) aimed at identifying and referring persons with specific needs and analysing protection trends and gaps for refugees across the KR-I. In total, 96,788 Syrian refugees were assessed and appropriate referrals made based on their needs. Legal partners provided direct legal assistance and protection counselling to 9,940 refugees, for reasons related to civil documentation, residency permits, housing issues, labour law, special legal assistance and representation for survivors of SGBV, child protection and detention.

The protection sector also supported strengthening and expansion of community mobilization. The overall aim was to empower communities to conduct asset mapping, foster community-based activities for different age and gender groups, support awareness campaigns and community feedback mechanisms and safely identify and refer persons at risk. A total of 36,695 (17,984 women and 18,711 men) Syrian refugees were engaged in community-based activities including recreational and life-skills activities in camps and urban community centres. Additionally, 48,388 refugees (22,774 men and 25,614 women) benefited from community awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns.

Psychosocial support and structured activities were provided in mobile and static Child Friendly Spaces to 10,402 children. Child protection specialised services, including case management, were delivered to 862 children, while 252 children and 315 adults participated in community-based Child Protection networks.

In total, 28,571 refugees, including GBV survivors, received specialized services and case management in women's safe

spaces. Protection actors strengthened efforts to support and work together with case managers through case conferences.

Notwithstanding the progress made, including the development of the National Child Protection Policy with the Child Welfare Commission, negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and child marriage persist. There is also a need to strengthen community-based structures in out-of-camp refugee communities, where peaceful coexistence and social cohesion programming have to be more inclusive of refugees.

Food security for Syrian refugees remained generally stable in 2016, following return to higher value vouchers in May after WFP's receipt of additional funding. During 2016, extremely food insecure families received USD 28 per month, while moderately food insecure families received USD 19. Preliminary results from the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) exercise conducted in December 2016 indicate that approximately 13 per cent of households have inadequate food consumption, consistent with findings from 2015.

There have been increasing indications of heightened vulnerability in urban, peri-urban and rural environments, warranting a more comprehensive assessment and response.

Primary and secondary education goals for enrolment of refugee children were largely achieved, with 51,681 school-aged refugee children enrolled in primary and secondary schools in camp and non-camp settings (121 per cent of target). At the same time, 362 educational facilities were constructed, renovated, or rehabilitated to expand available space to accommodate enrolment of refugee children (149 per cent of target). UNHCR and partners launched the DAFI/HOPES scholarship programme for Syrian Refugees in which 120 students were selected and admitted in seven public universities in the KR-I in the 2017 academic year.

Notwithstanding the increased enrolment rates for refugee children, the number of teachers has not been increased, leaving many schools unable

to establish the multiple shifts necessary to accommodate higher numbers of students. Other barriers include the financial situation of Syrian refugee families, the language of instruction and insufficient textbooks.

Provision of health services has been generally consistent at the primary health care level. The handover process of camp-based PHC centres from INGOs to the Department of Health was completed in eight of nine camps. Syrian refugee children in Iraq were included in the multiple Nationwide Polio Immunization Days (NPID) in 2016, with a total of 25,704 Syrian refugee children (13,109 girls) under 5 receiving critical polio vaccination. In the same year, routine vaccination services, including cold chain, were strengthened through delivery of supplies and medicines to Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC). A total of 5,489 Syrian refugee children under 1 (2,799 girls) were vaccinated against measles, according to the national schedule. More than 36,600 refugee children (18,684 girls) under 5 years accessed nutrition services (screening, referral and treatment services).

Continuing challenges include irregular payment of salaries of medical professionals, which has impacted availability of services, particularly at secondary and tertiary levels. There are also shortages of medicines, particularly those prescribed for chronic diseases.

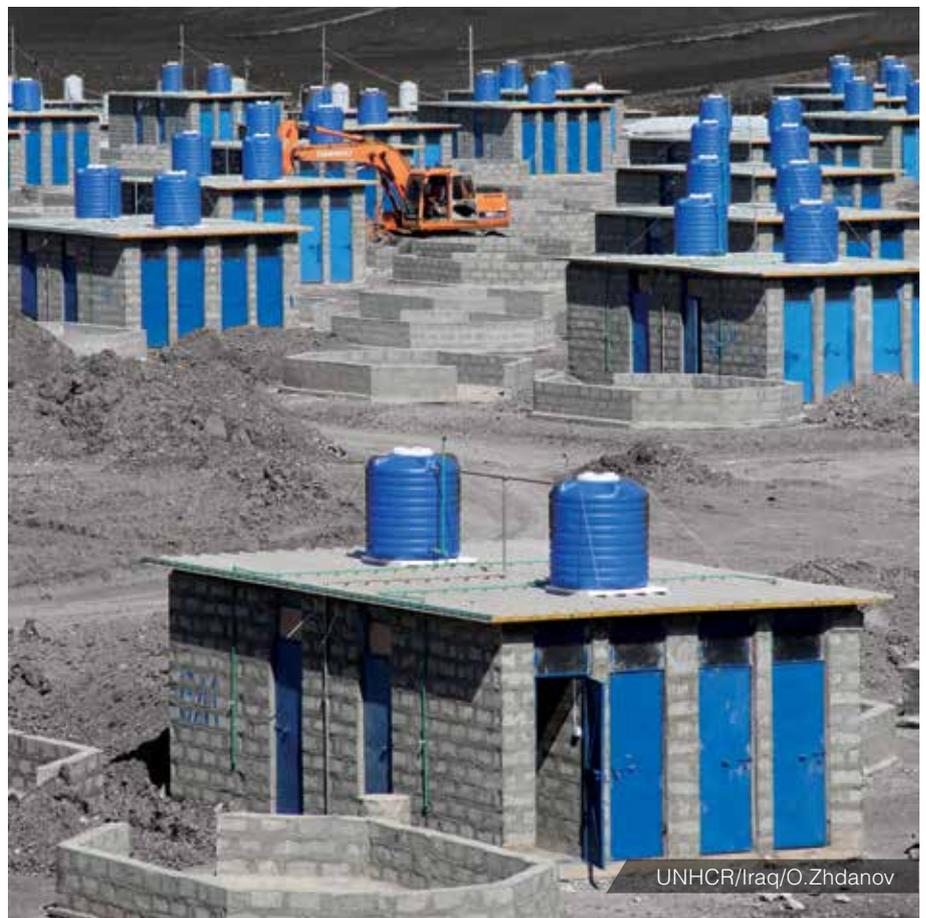
Construction of 2,512 improved shelter units (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) brought the number of improved camp shelters to 17,224 shelter units in the nine refugee camps. The needs of the out-of-camp refugee population were largely unmet, however, including upgrade of dwellings, rental support, and support to community infrastructure. Challenges in this area include effective identification, assessment and prioritization among the very large number of refugees living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, as well as the wide range of shelter needs - including for refugees living in sub-standard structures, refugees renting or those sharing accommodation.

In-kind assistance to refugees living in camps continued throughout 2016, while

assistance in urban areas, considering refugees' dispersion and easier access to markets, was generally provided in the form of cash. Each family identified by partner agencies was verified by UNHCR and provided with an average of USD 350 per family. The provision of cash assistance (unconditional, multi-purpose cash assistance, from one to three monthly transfers) has constituted an effective stop-gap, enabling the most vulnerable refugees to cover critical needs.

98,291 Syrian refugees living in the camps have benefitted from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while 18,536 Syrian refugee children in camp schools and Child Friendly Spaces have continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. The total number of out-of-camp refugees assisted in 2016 was 32,998. Safe final treatment of waste water remains a key need, however, as the high cost of upgrading services and desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive.

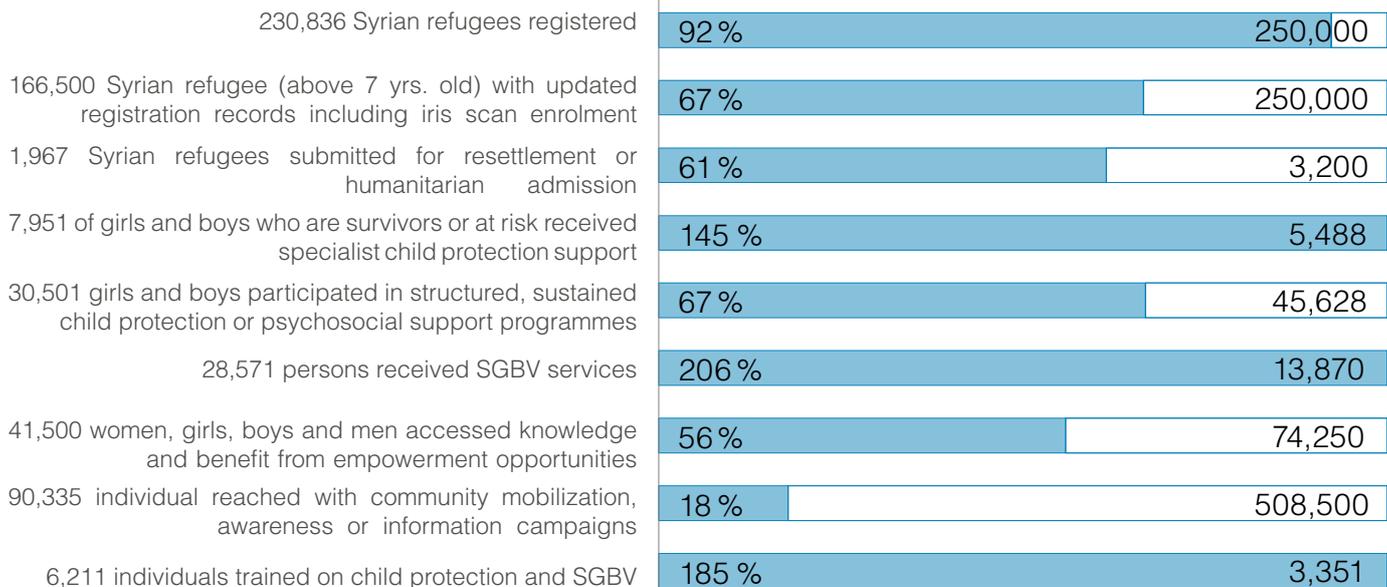
Taking advantage of favourable policy to permit Syrian refugees to work in the KR-I, livelihoods support has been a driver for resilience-building of refugees in Iraq. Despite the severely limited amount of funding, sector partners managed to support over 8,600 refugees and host community members with the temporary employment and job placement services. In addition, over 4,700 people participated in vocational and business development training with 100% of target achievement and 5,740 people were assisted with establishing small scale businesses. UNDP has been implementing various livelihoods support benefitting a total of 800 refugee families along with 2,800 host community families throughout the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Through this support, over 80% of beneficiaries reported on increase in their income. In addition, a flagship initiative between UNDP and UNHCR on a greenhouse agro-business project aiming to enhance self-reliance of Syrian refugees was successfully implemented in the three refugee camps in Arbat, Gawilan and Darashakran.



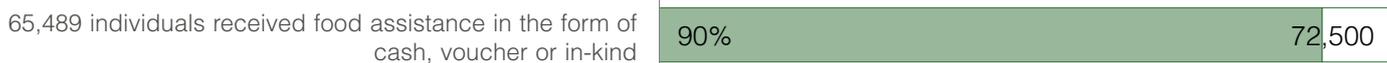
UNHCR/Iraq/O.Zhdanov

## ACHIEVEMENTS

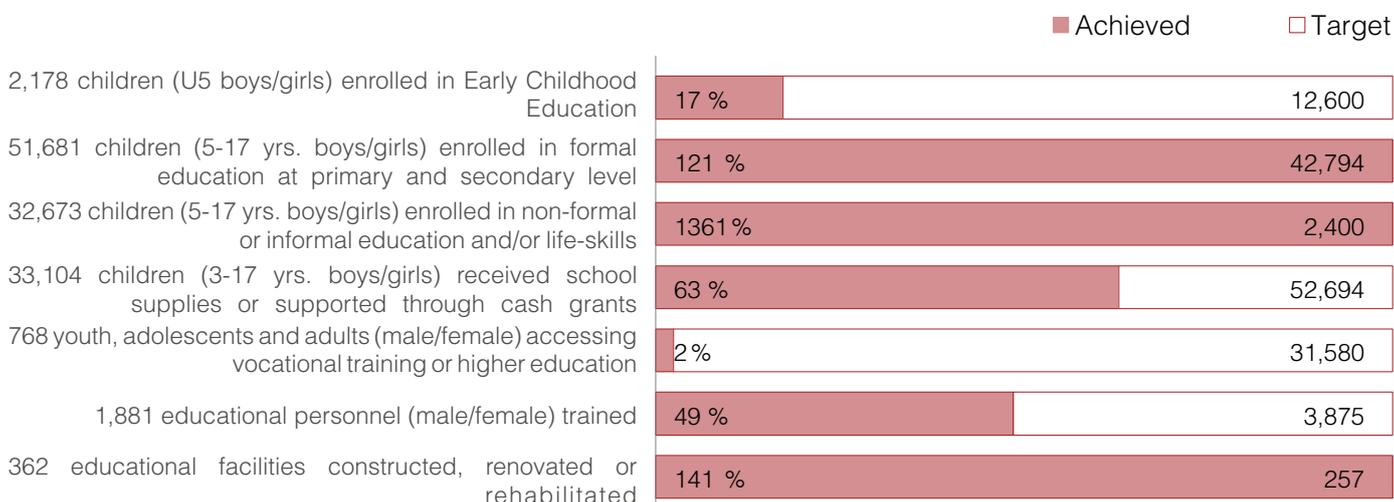
### Protection



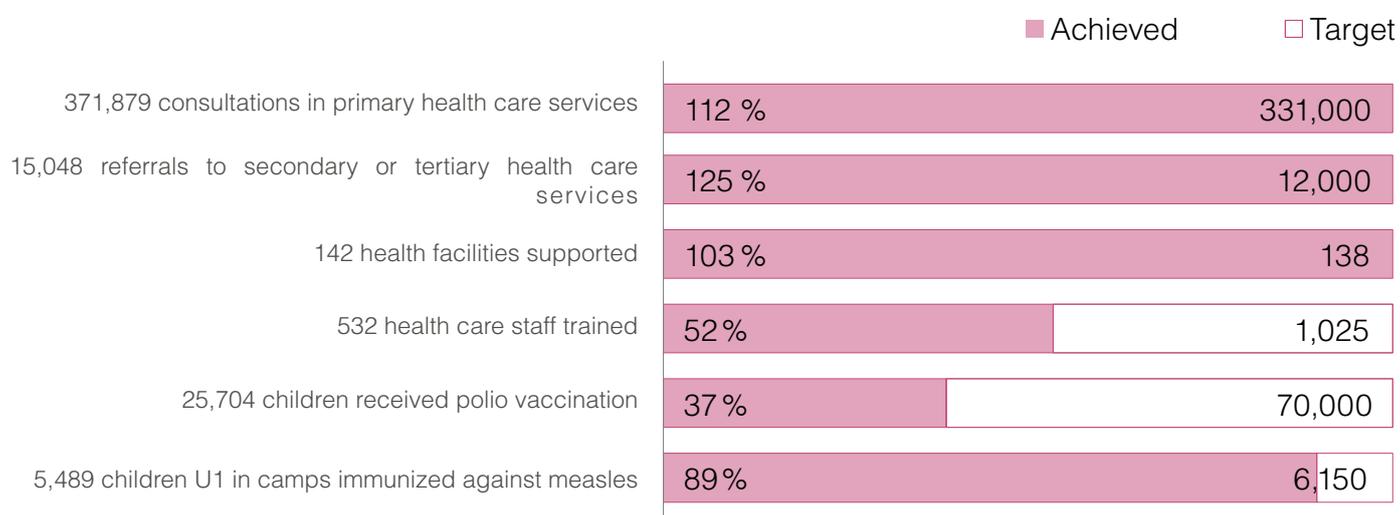
### Food Security



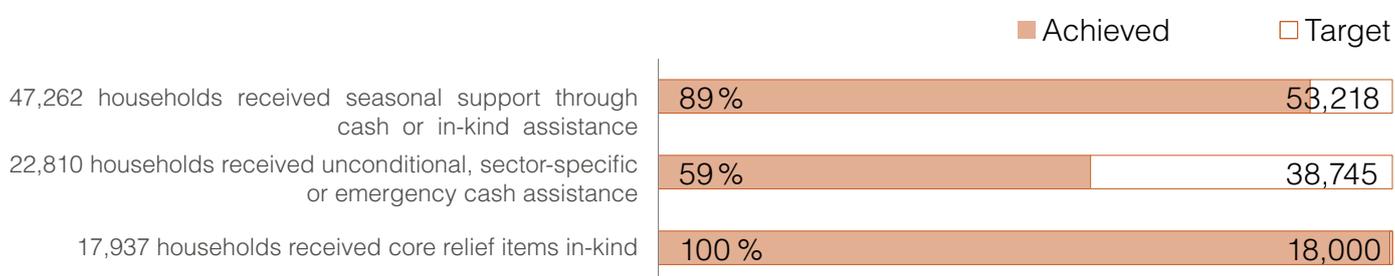
### Education



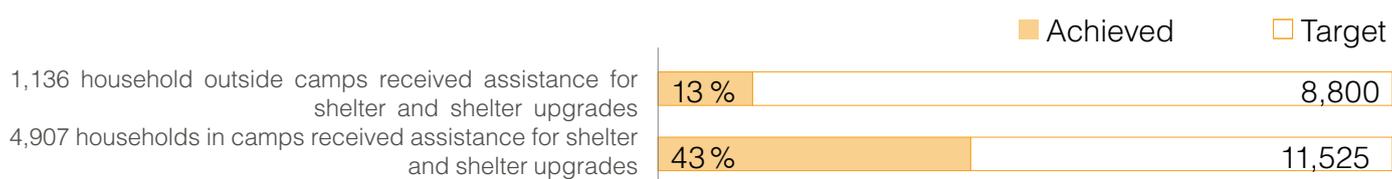
## Health



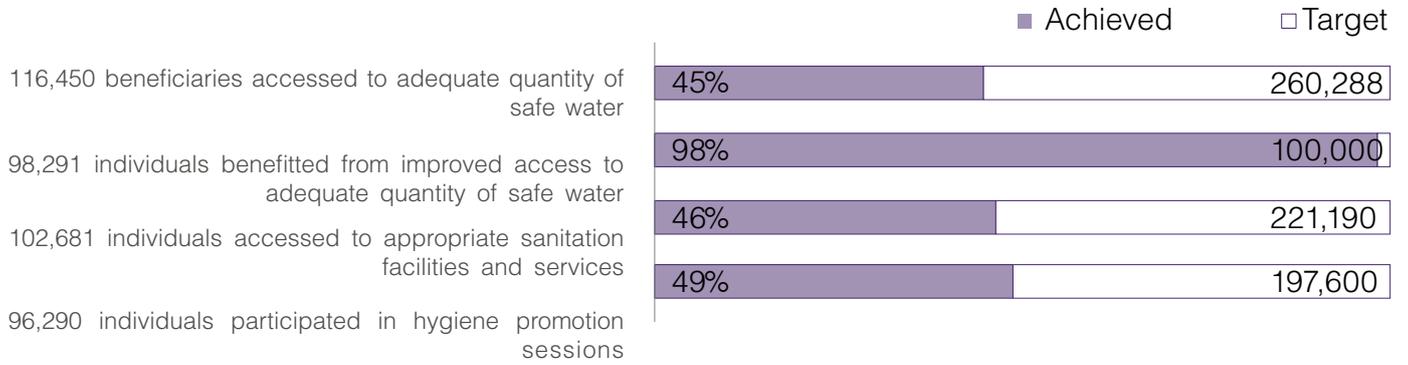
## Basic Needs



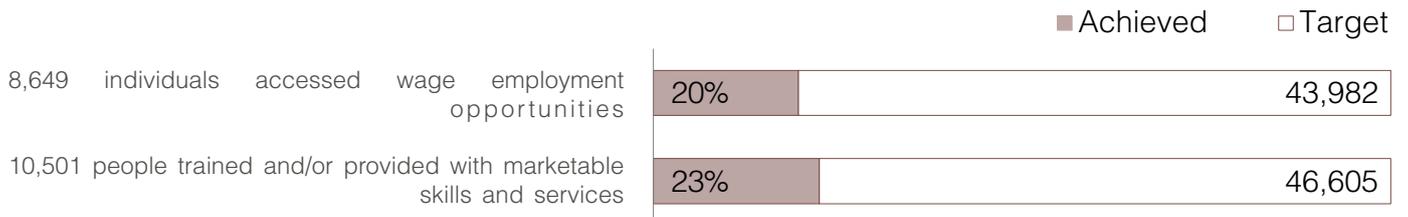
## Shelter



 WASH



 Livelihoods



## PARTNERS

ACF Action contre la faim Al-AHIBA	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (ACTED) Alpha Organisation for Expanding Capacity	AFKAR Alehya'a Scientific Association (ASA)
Al-Masala Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF)	Assistance for Refugee Children Organization (ARCO) Bojeen Organization for Human Development	Asuda Board of Relief and humanitarian Affairs (BRHA)
Civil Development Organization (CDO)	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Dar Baru
EMEREGNCY	The Engineering Association for Development & Environment (E.A.D.E)	Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV)
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	French Red Cross (FRC)	Freunde Der Erziehungskunst Rudolf Steiners
GIZ	Hana Group	Handicap International  Harikar NGO
Heartland Alliance (HA) International Medical Corps (IMC)	Humedica International Aid International Organization for Migration (IOM)	International Media Support (IMS) International Rescue Committee (IRC)
INTERSOS Japan Iraq Medical Network (JIM-NET)	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization (ISHO) Jiyan Foundation for Human Rights (Jiyan)	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) Koraw
Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities (KCSAMA) Kurdistan Student Development Organization (KSDO)	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS) Médecins Sans Frontières (France) (MSF)	Kurdistan Save the Children (KSC) Médecins Sans Frontières (Switzerland)
Medica International Aid Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Mercy Corps Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education	Mines Advisory Group (MAG) Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)
People in Need QANDIL	Public Aid Organization (PAO) Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)	Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims
Rise Foundation Save the Children International (SCI)	Rwanga Foundation Seeking to Equip People (STEP)	Rehabilitation Education and Community Health (REACH) Start
Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)	TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia	Triangle GH
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN-Habitat The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Un Ponte Per Organization (UPP)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Arab Emirates Red Crescent (UAE Red Crescent)
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	UN Women	War Child UK
Women Empowerment Organization (WEO)	Womens Rehabilitation Organisation (WRO)	World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)	World Vision International (WVI)	YOUTH Activity Organization (YAO)

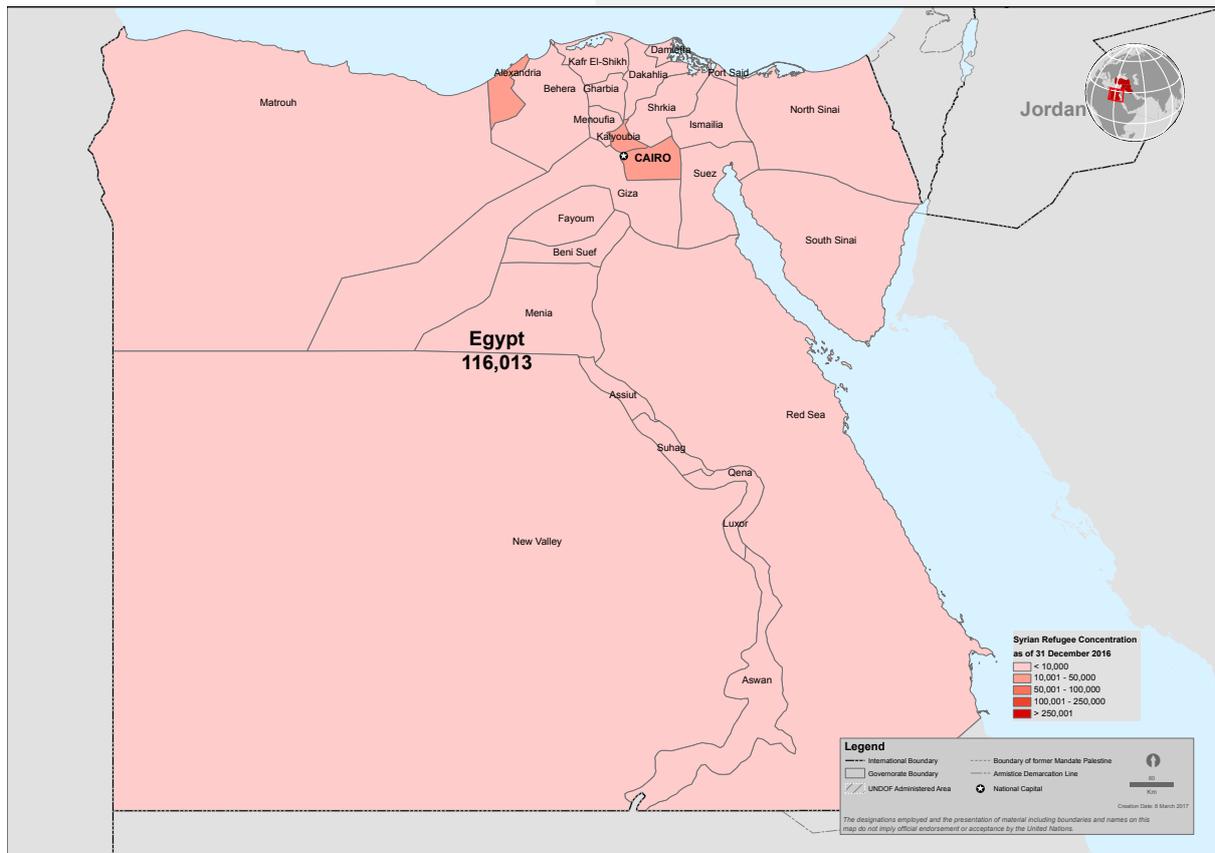


UNHCR/Iraq/O.Zhdanov

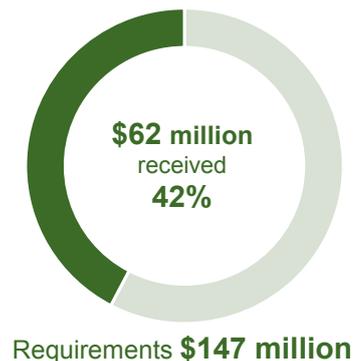
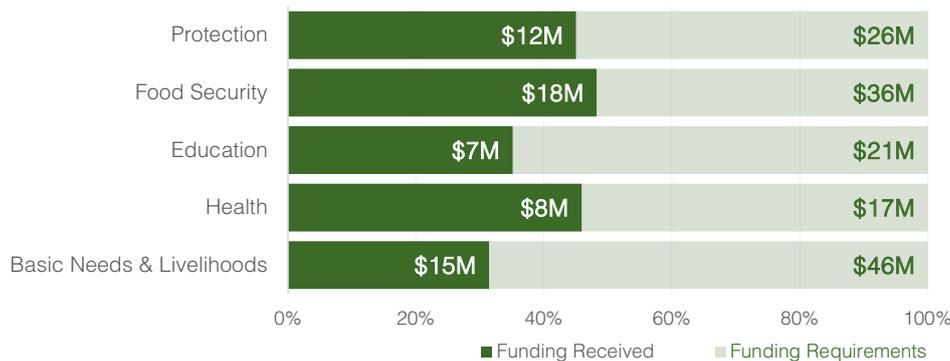
# EGYPT

## Country Overviews

### Refugee Population Distribution



## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING OVERVIEW



\*Total funding includes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

Egypt continued to host refugees mainly from Syria, Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq during 2016. As of the end of the year, a total of 193,375 asylum-seekers and refugees were registered with UNHCR in Egypt, including 116,013 Syrians and 77,362 Sub-Saharan African, and Iraqis. In total, 17,395 Syrians registered during 2016, out of whom 12,621 represented new arrivals, indicating an increasing trend as compared to 2015 when 7,459 Syrians were registered. The number of Syrians registered in 2016 was the highest since 2013. Biometrics remained a significant component of registration procedures, and by the end of 2016, iris data of more than 96 per cent of the registered Syrian population have been recorded.

Egypt's increasing poverty rates and food insecurity remain a concern. The cost of living increased significantly after the liberalization of the Egyptian pound in early November 2016. The annual inflation in the consumer price index (CPI) reached a historic peak of 24.3 per cent, while inflation in overall food index increased by 29 per cent in December 2016. Moreover, prices in non-food groups such as health, transportation, electricity, gas and water also increased. Overall, the annual inflation rate in food prices during December 2016 was 87 per cent higher than in December 2015.

Although the protection environment remained stable, some protection challenges continued including residency issues, limited access to livelihood, detention in the context of irregular entry or departure, physical safety concerns particularly for women and children, access to quality education, and costly secondary and tertiary health care.

Visa and security clearance requirements for Syrians remained in place. While the Government announced granting of entry visas to first-degree relatives of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR, many faced obstacles and delays. An increase in irregular entries was observed overland through Sudan for the purpose of family reunification, bringing the total number of Syrians who entered Egypt in an irregular manner and registered with UNHCR in 2016 to

8,656, representing more than 68 per cent of the total number of Syrians who arrived to Egypt in 2016.

Dialogue continued with the Egyptian Government to facilitate the extension of residence permits and the decentralization of the residency process for refugees. Moreover, 3RP partners in collaboration with national institutions and partners working with and assisting Syrian refugees at both central and local level conducted various capacity building, training and advocacy activities.

3RP partners continued to support Syrian refugees residing in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta as well as those dispersed throughout the country through a range of protection and other lifesaving activities as well as resilience programmes.

Late birth registration remained an issue for children born to Syrian parents, especially when the parents' marriage was not authenticated by Syrian or Egyptian authorities. 319 refugees were provided with legal counselling and assistance, out of whom 118 Syrian refugees received legal assistance related to civil documentation issues, including birth registration. UNHCR's capacity to identify such cases improved, resulting in increased counselling on birth and civil status registration and reduced number of cases requiring late birth registration. The info line attended to a total of 63,117 calls.

3RP Partners continued to focus on prevention and response to SGBV incidents. 247 Syrians reported SGBV incidents and 208 survivors received multi-sectoral response services, including quality individual case management, access to emergency medical care, psychosocial counselling and legal assistance. Community-led activities such as group health awareness, interactive psychosocial and legal sessions on SGBV benefited more than 9,600 refugees. SGBV, however, remained underreported by the Syrian populations due to socio-cultural norms and perceptions particularly around domestic violence and early marriage. 3RP partners strengthened quality inter-

sector response and case management through the development of an inter-agency referral pathway for SGBV.

Child protection community-based services, including specialized psychosocial services such as life skills, parenting education and family strengthening programmes were implemented. Over 5,900 children benefited from such services. An increasing number of cases of children exposed to child labour or early and forced marriage were reported since the beginning of 2016. Best interest procedures remained a key tool to identify and appropriately address protection risks of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including care arrangements. Children with disabilities continued to have limited access to inclusive education and specialized services.

Community projects continued to promote coexistence between refugees living in the Egyptian neighbourhoods and impacted communities and to strengthen national capacities.

Resettlement remained a protection tool and one of the solutions available for Syrian refugees in Egypt, with 4,370 refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries since the beginning of 2016, of whom 2,574 individuals departed.

Cash grants were provided to an average of 9,650 families (37,600 individuals) per month. 1,720 vulnerable refugees received emergency cash assistance in comparison to 434 individuals throughout 2015. After the liberalization of the Egyptian pound and the associated increase in the cost of living, UNHCR increased its cash assistance for refugees of all nationalities in December 2016. Cash assistance for Syrians now varies between EGP 600 and EGP 3,200, with an average rate of assistance of EGP 1,230 per household. The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR), which assessed 23,297 households, identified that at least 95 per cent of Syrian refugees are severely or highly vulnerable - i.e. that their expenditures did not cover the agreed upon minimum expenditure

basket (MEB) of EGP 592.40 per month per refugee. EVAR analysis will show vulnerability trends over time and will inform UNHCR, WFP and other partners' assistance packages as appropriate.

WFP's provision of food assistance through Cash Based Transfers of USD 24.2 reached more than 75,729 beneficiaries, allowing refugees to achieve a sense of normalcy in their lives and strengthen their protection. In 2016, WFP initiated the Food Security Outcome Monitoring Report through interviews with beneficiaries as well as with non-beneficiaries. This new report serves as an advocacy tool in illustrating the work done by WFP and its impact on beneficiaries. Recent monitoring assessments found that over 80 per cent of people assisted have a good food consumption score and a diversified diet composed of different nutrients.

3RP partners provided livelihood activities through the training of 1,418 individuals both from the refugee and

host communities, 443 beneficiaries gained wage employment, and more than 700 received cash grants for starting up their own business. 3RP Partners in collaboration with the Social Fund for Development initiated a cash-for-work programme to create emergency jobs in the field of social services (particularly health, waste management) in three impacted host communities of Syrian refugees in Alexandria. 19 women and 11 men benefitted from this programme, which resulted in over 1,000 workdays.

The health sector ensured access and coverage to comprehensive health care services for Syrian refugees, while keeping a balance between responding to the acute needs of the refugees, contributing to the strengthening of the national health systems and the delivery of quality health care. In 2016, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health (MoH) signed two memoranda of understanding (MoU) reiterating and endorsing the objective to offer all types of health services on equal footing with nationals with

emphasis on access to maternal and neonatal care and further strengthening of MoH efforts to improve the quality of health care in Egypt. Moreover, a family health approach was implemented in selected areas. Over 98,000 primary healthcare consultations have been provided, 29,500 referrals made to specialized health care, 1,438 antenatal consultations undertaken and 650 deliveries have been attended. The health sector continued its support to the MoH through training over 2,260 national health care professionals in addition to providing specialized medical equipment to 30 hospitals and specialized healthcare facilities. The Early Warning and Reporting Network was expanded to include communicable diseases in 72 health facilities including 62 PHCs and 10 hospitals. Furthermore, a pilot project for rehabilitation and early intervention programme for refugee children living with disabilities has been successfully implemented.

In the education sector, more than 35,800



UNHCR/Egypt/Tarik Argaz

Syrian boys and girls enrolled in all grades of education, for both private and public schools supervised by Ministry of Education (MoE). In addition, 7,200 refugee students were enrolled in non-formal certified education opportunities and over 4,000 children enrolled in Early Childhood Education facilities. Over 19,700 boys and girls enrolled in public schools received education grants for the academic year 2016/2017. Youths' enrolment in Egyptian higher education institutes and universities is currently over 4,500 young men and women, and tertiary education scholarships were also provided to 250 Syrian students for the 2016/17 academic year.

3RP Partners established 50 Early Childhood Education classes, equipped 30 schools with computer labs and implemented rehabilitation activities to enhance the infrastructures and learning environment to approximately 210 public schools, widening access to education for both Syrian refugees and host community children and improving community inter-relations. 3RP Partners trained over 2,126 teachers and education staff in active learning and positive discipline improving the quality of education and maximizing the protection space provided in public schools. Support to MoE for this period also included printing of approximately 1.8 million textbooks for students enrolled in first to third primary grades to improve literacy and numeracy skills at early grades.

WFP continued its school-feeding programme through the provision of high-energy biscuits to help both the refugee and Egyptian students in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The programme aims to facilitate access of Syrian refugee children to public schools and improve their enrolment, attendance, retention and performance, reaching some 218,000 children (6,500 Syrian refugee children and 221,500 Egyptian children) in 259 schools in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Qalyoubeya.

Coordination with partners through the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) continued to aim at ensuring a comprehensive humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Egypt through inter-sectorial coordination, case

management and targeted advocacy. Partnerships with the MFA, MoH and MoE and other line ministries continued to be strengthened and so are partners' capacity building, training and advocacy joint efforts.

The 3RP was 42 per cent funded in Egypt in 2016, meaning a number of key intervention areas lacked the resources to respond adequately.

Underfunding of the protection sector will result in serious negative consequences on refugees, as it will hinder their access to information, legal assistance and protection, the realization of their rights and their benefiting from available legal remedies. The lack of durable solutions and suitable livelihood options for a majority of refugees continued to expose

them to risks, especially women and girls.

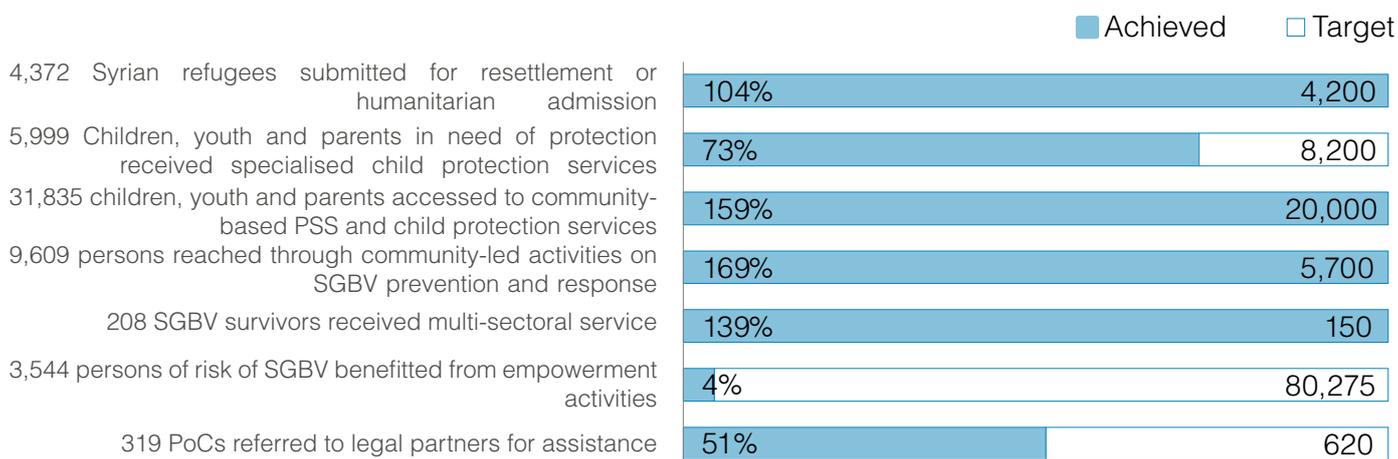
Refugee children and their families continued to face difficulties integrating into the public education system. If the education sector continues to receive a reduced level of funding, long-term support to the MoE will be affected, which will affect the quality of education and protection space for Syrian refugee children, which may lead poor families to resort to negative coping mechanisms and to increased dropouts from school. Underfunding of the health sector will also affect the response to secondary and tertiary healthcare in a timely manner, in addition, this might affect the support to the MoH which could lead to constrained access of Syrian refugees to primary health care facilities.



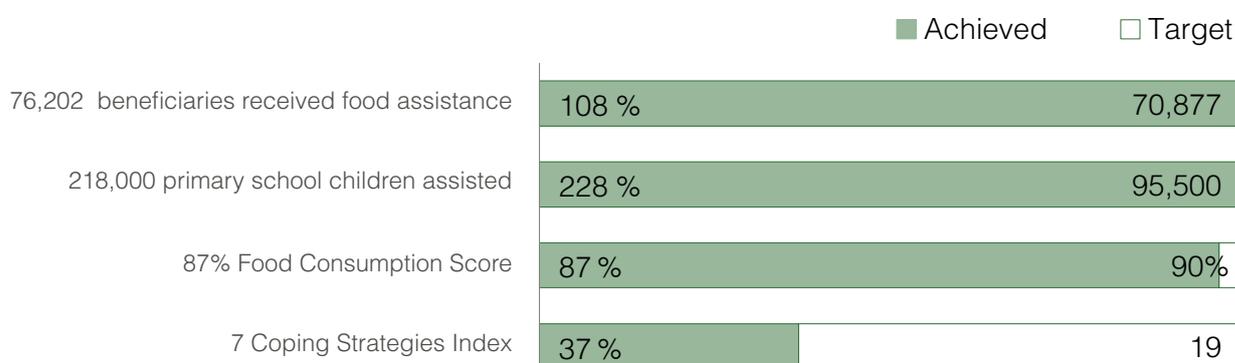
UNHCR/Egypt/Tarik Argaz

## ACHIEVEMENTS

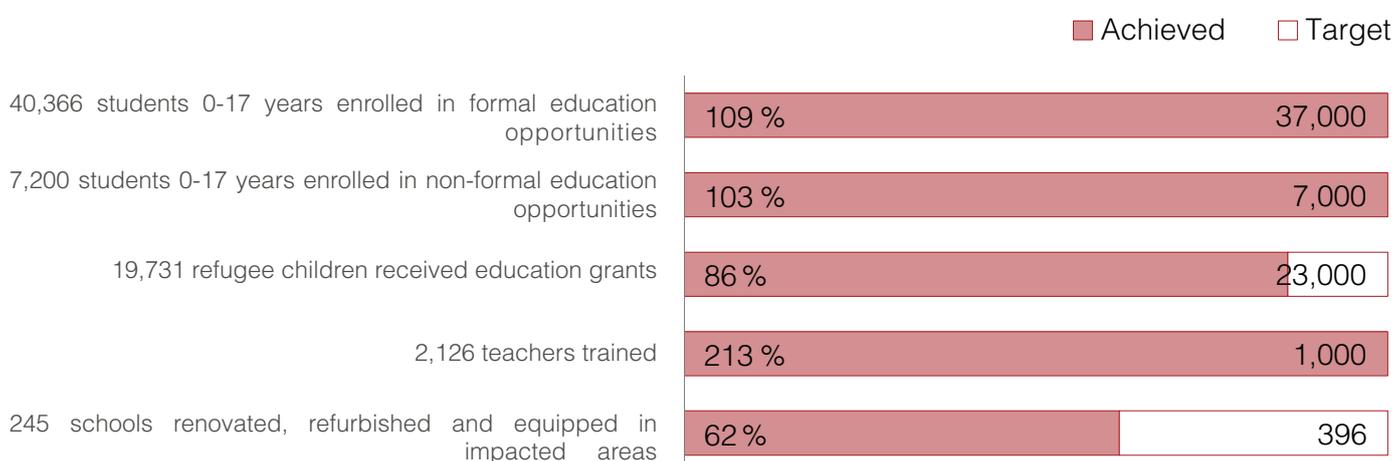
### Protection



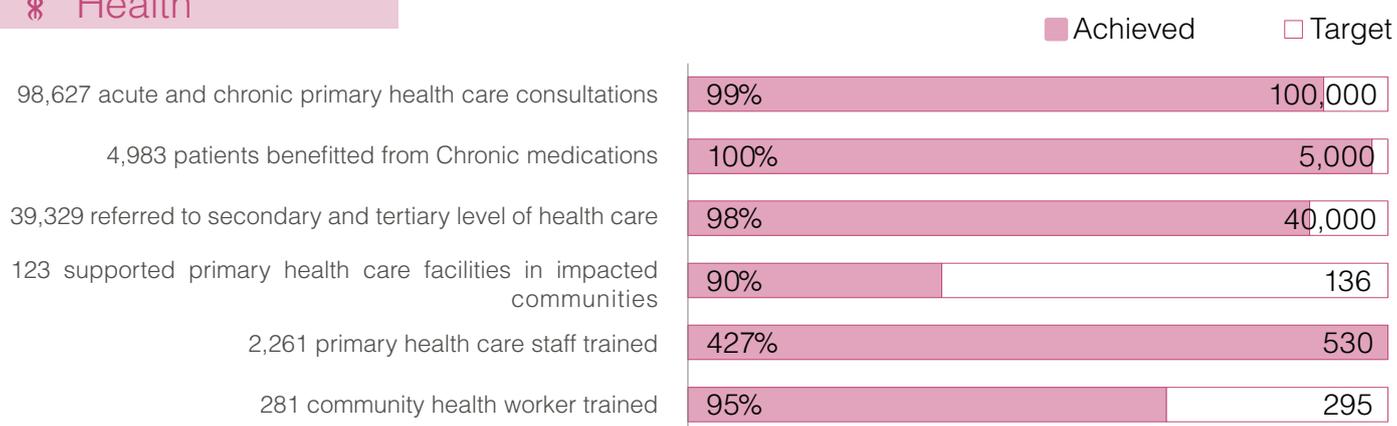
### Food Security



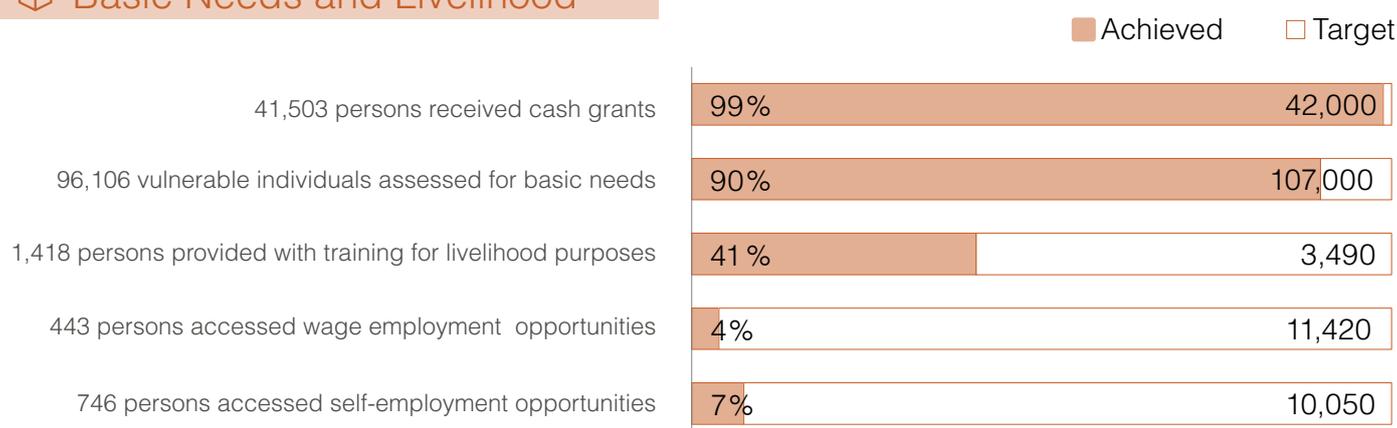
### Education



## Health



## Basic Needs and Livelihood



## PARTNERS

Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trials and Human Rights (ACSFT)	Arab Medical Union (AMU)	CARE
Caritas Alexandria	Caritas Cairo	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR)	FARD Foundation	International Labour Office (ILO)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Mahmoud Society	Plan International
Psycho-Social services and training institute in Cairo (PSTIC)	Save the Children International (SCI)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA)	United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	UNWOMEN	World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)		

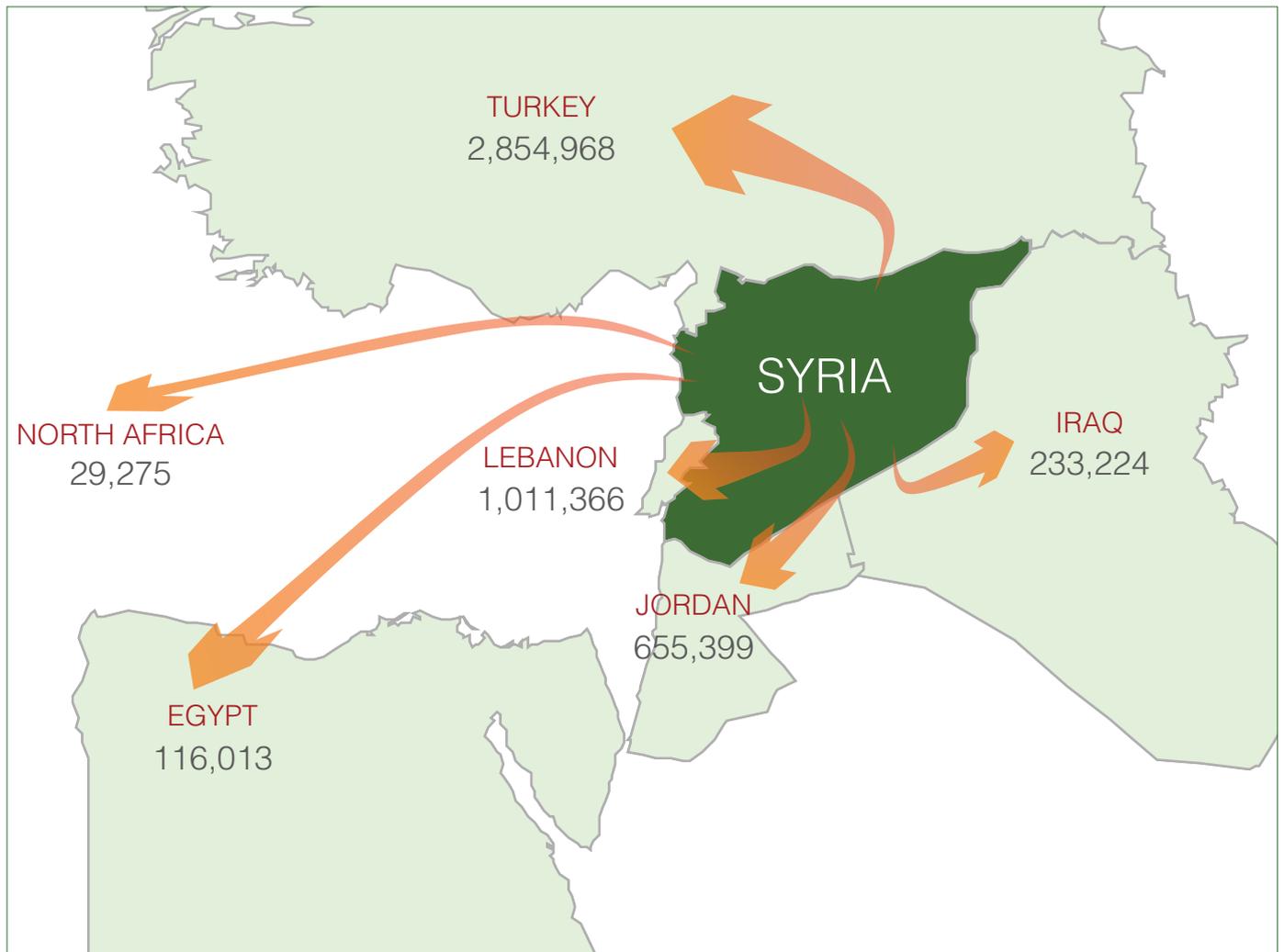
# Donors

The following contributors during 2016 are gratefully acknowledged.



# Registered Syrian Refugees

4,900,245 registered Syrian refugees (as of 31 December 2016)



# 2016 Annual Report

