



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

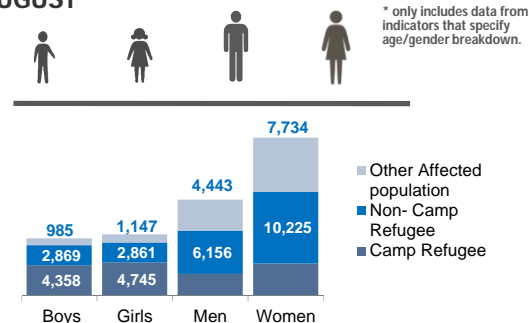
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

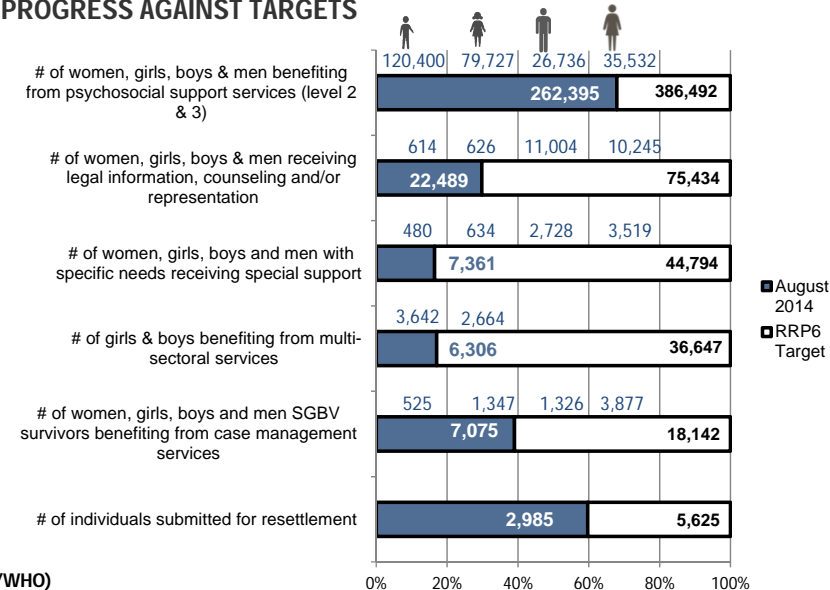
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.

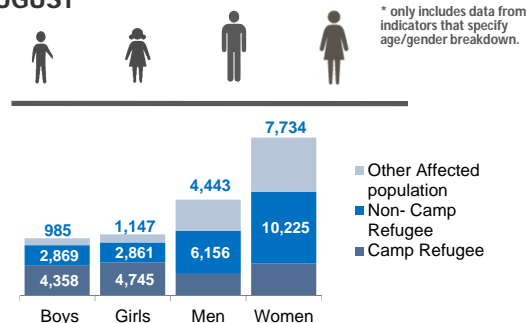
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

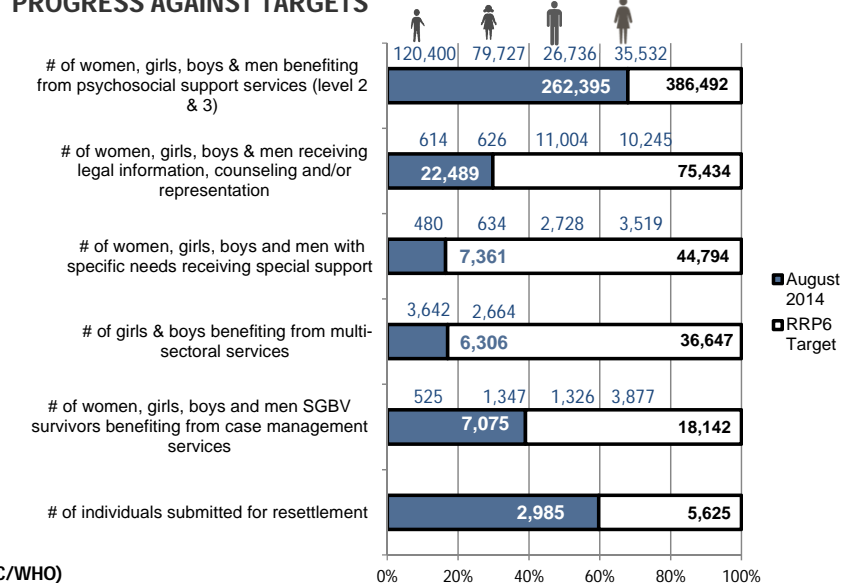
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

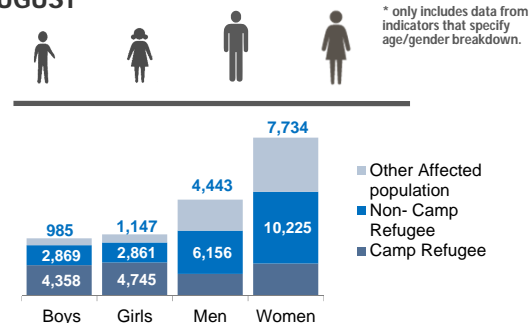
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

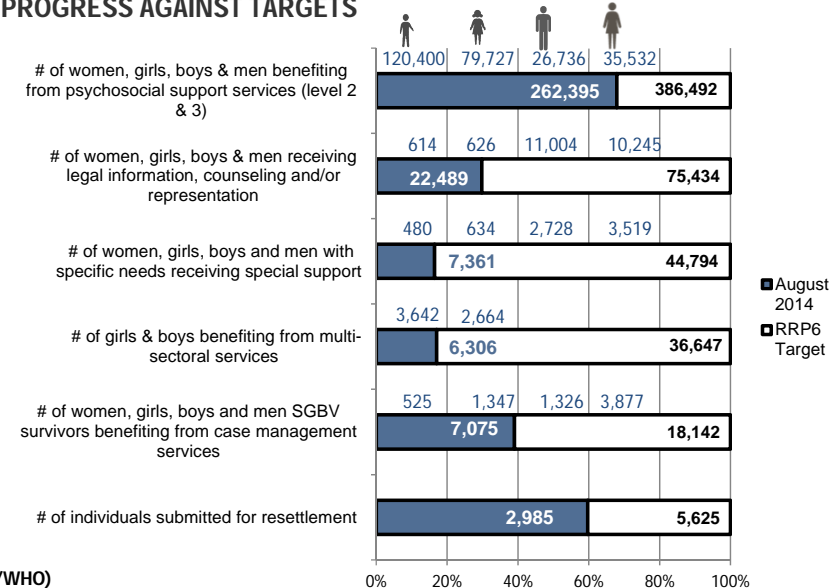
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

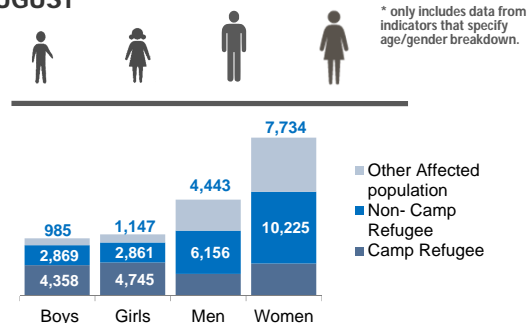
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

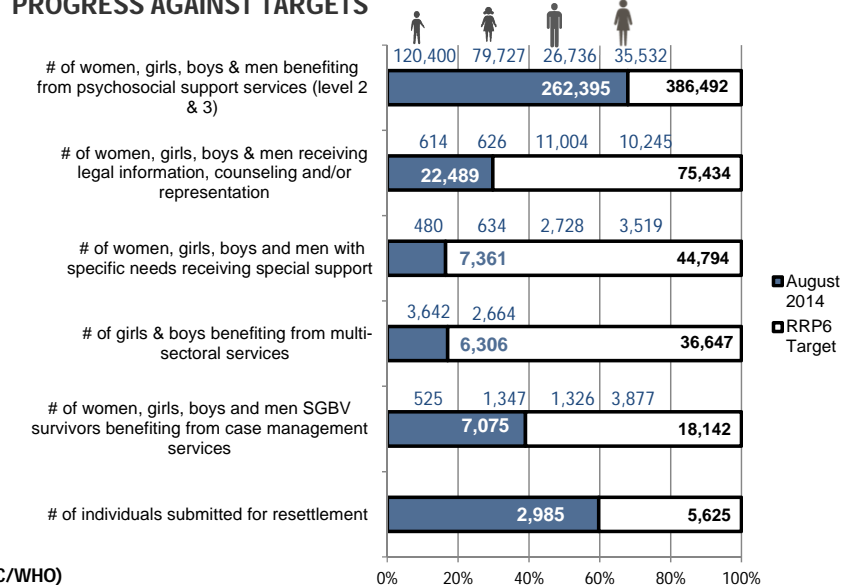
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

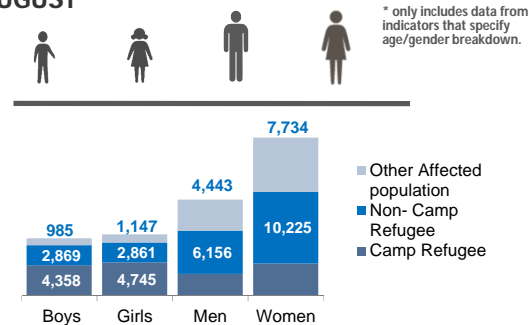
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

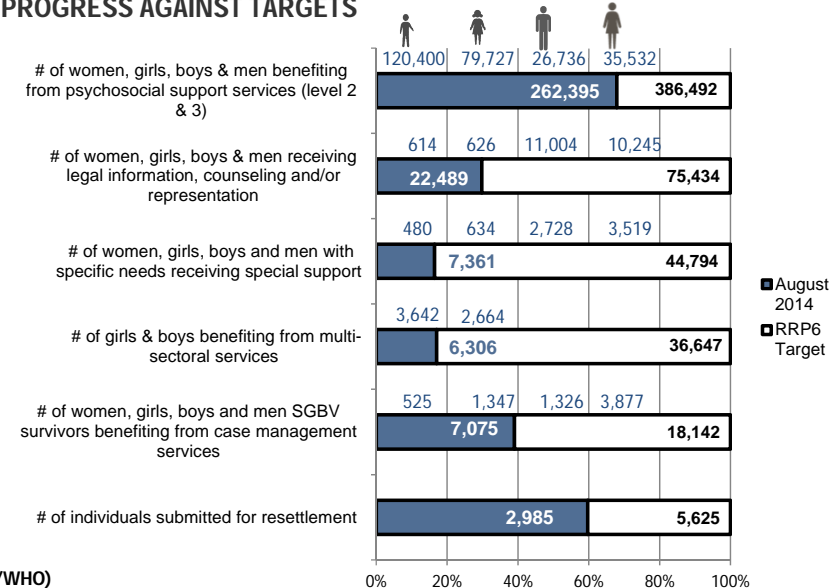
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

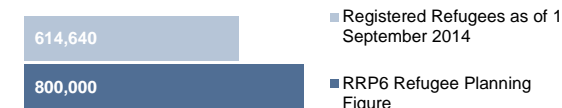
* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

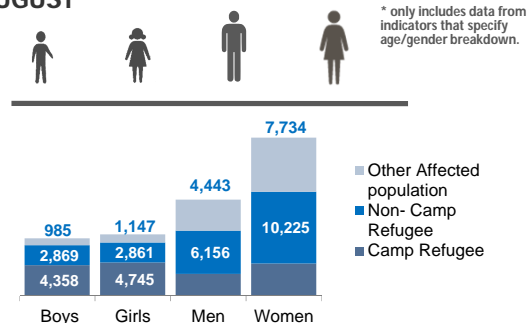
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

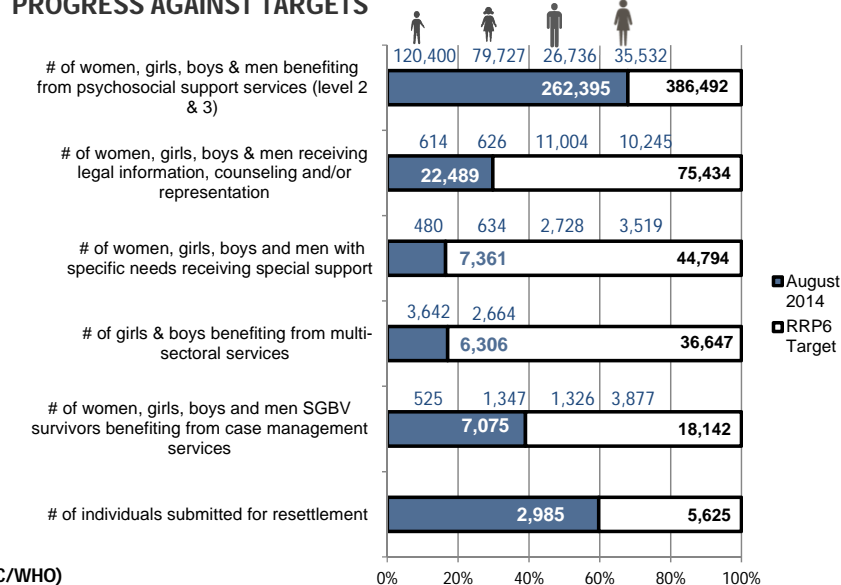
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

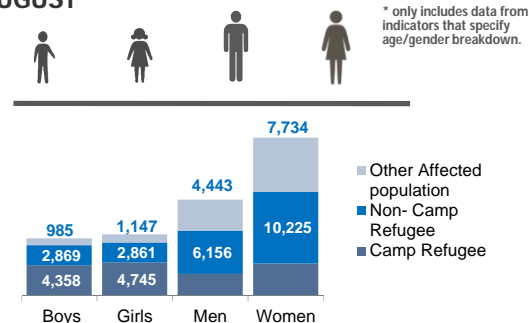
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

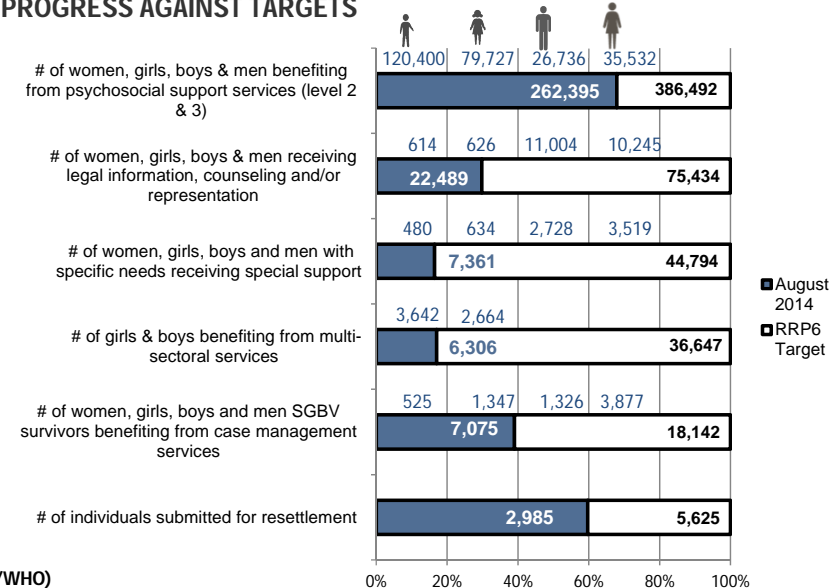
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

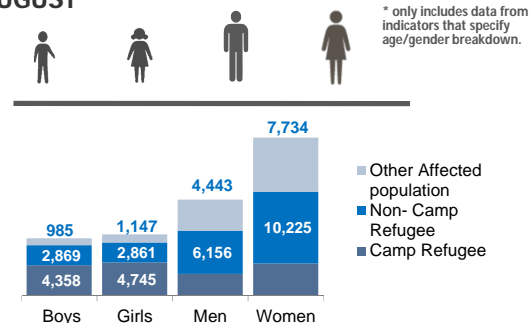
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

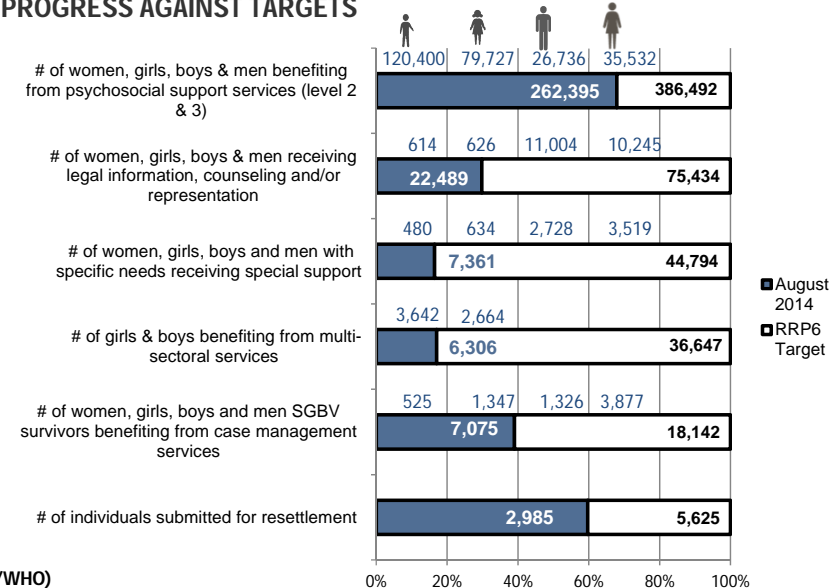
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

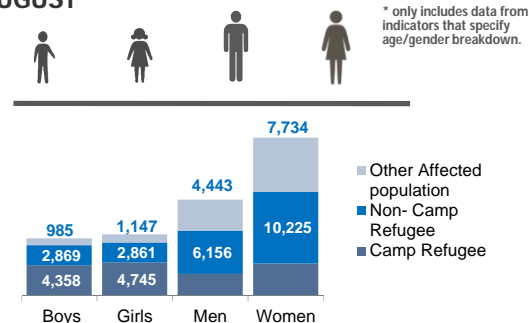
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

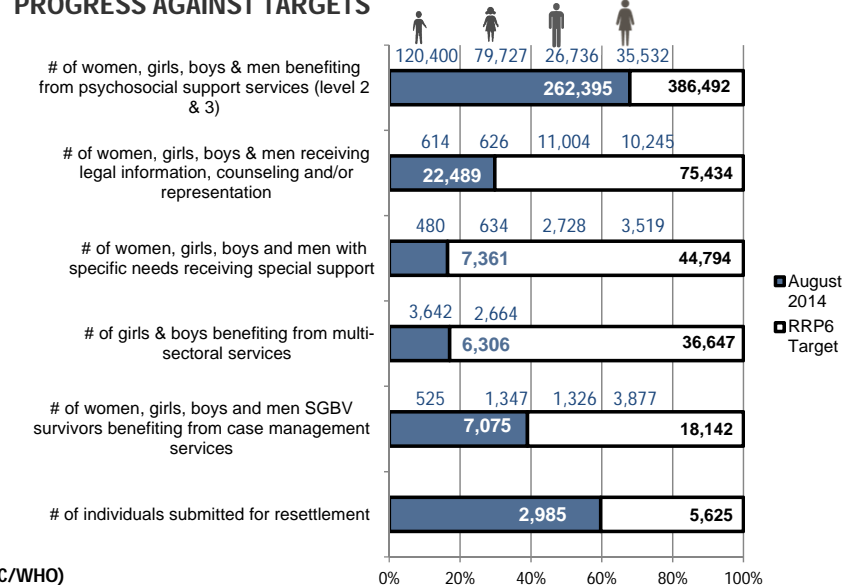
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

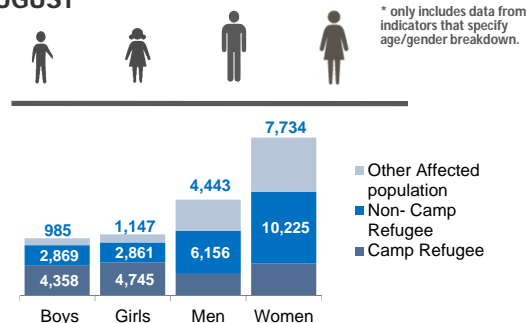
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

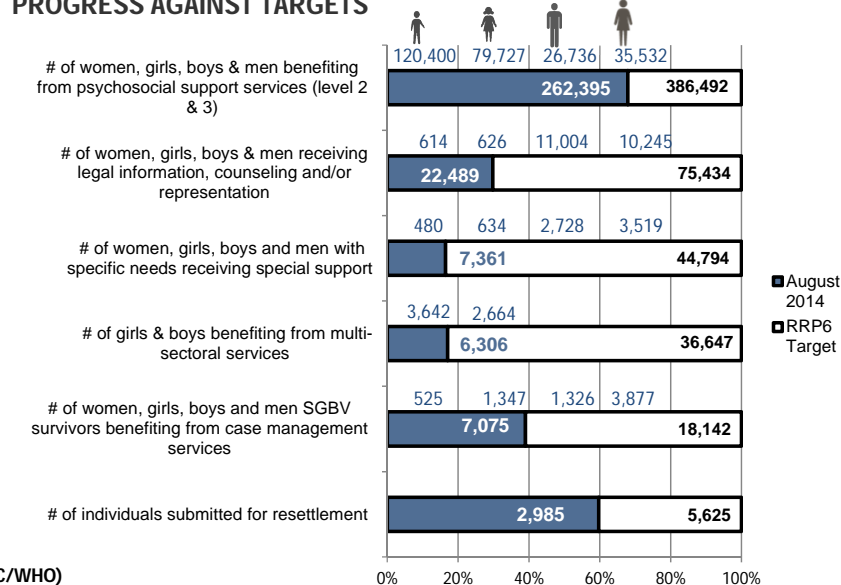
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

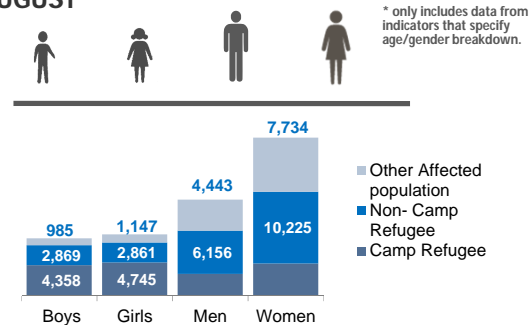
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

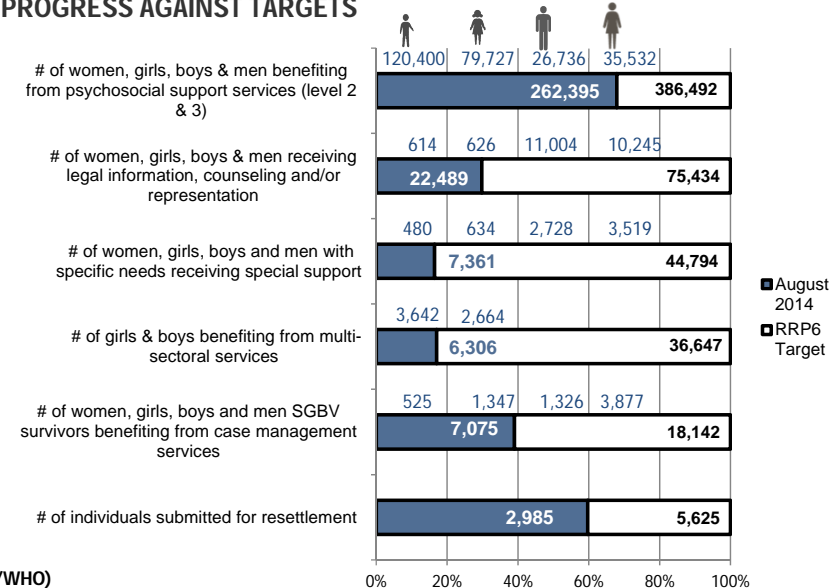
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

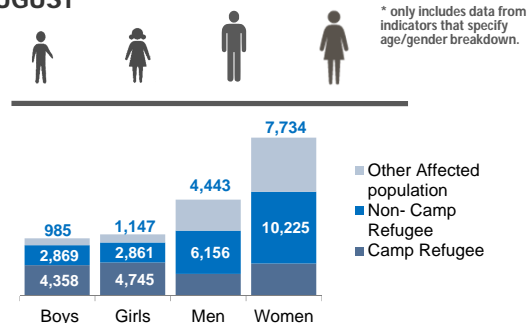
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

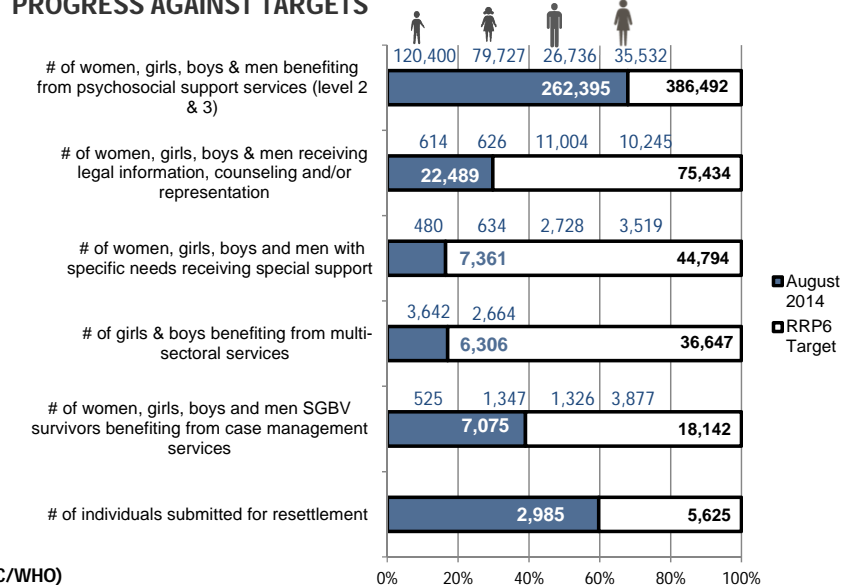
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

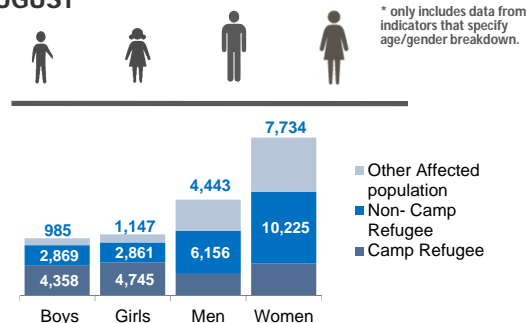
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

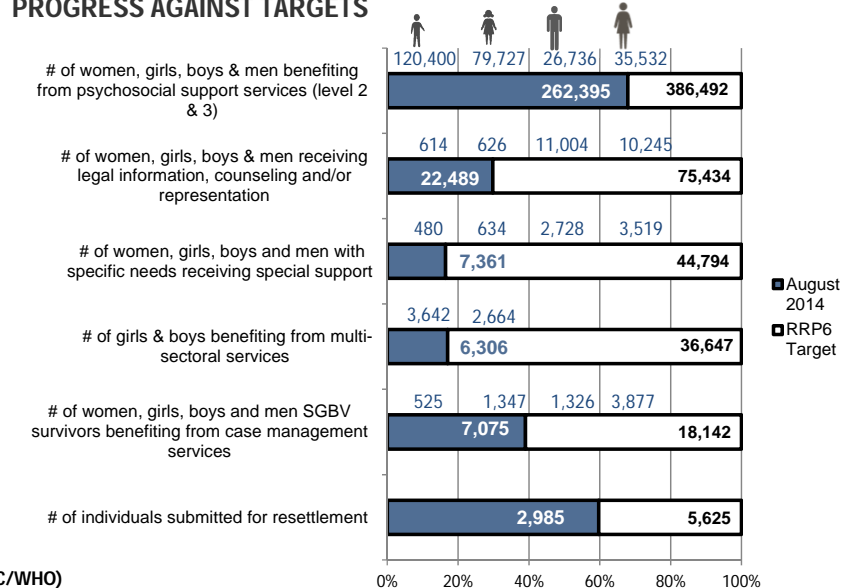
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

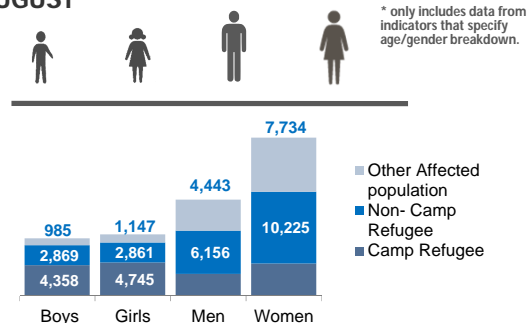
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

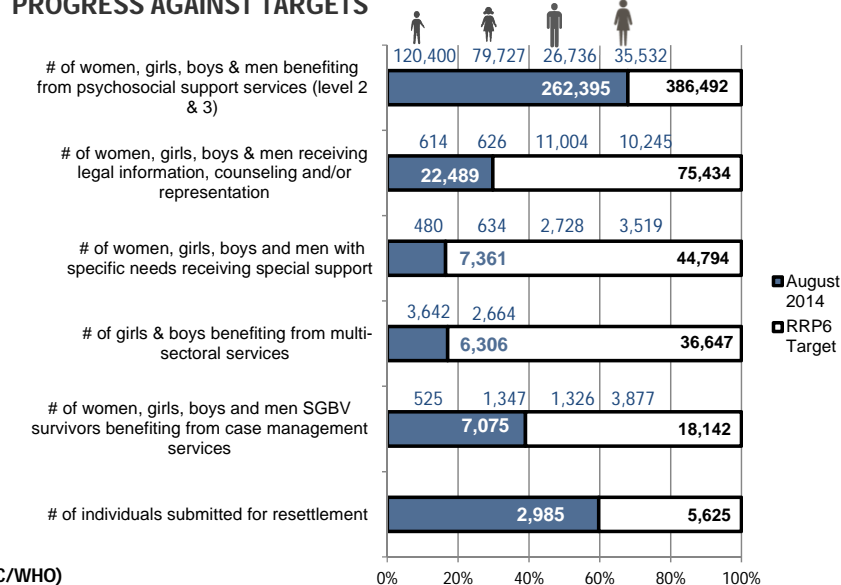
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

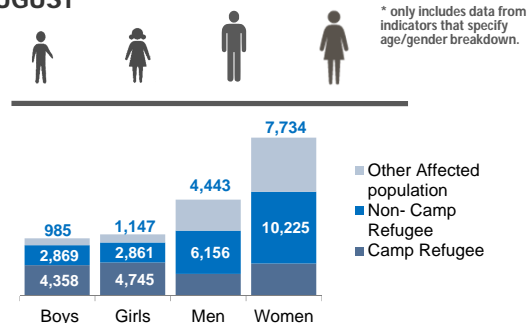
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

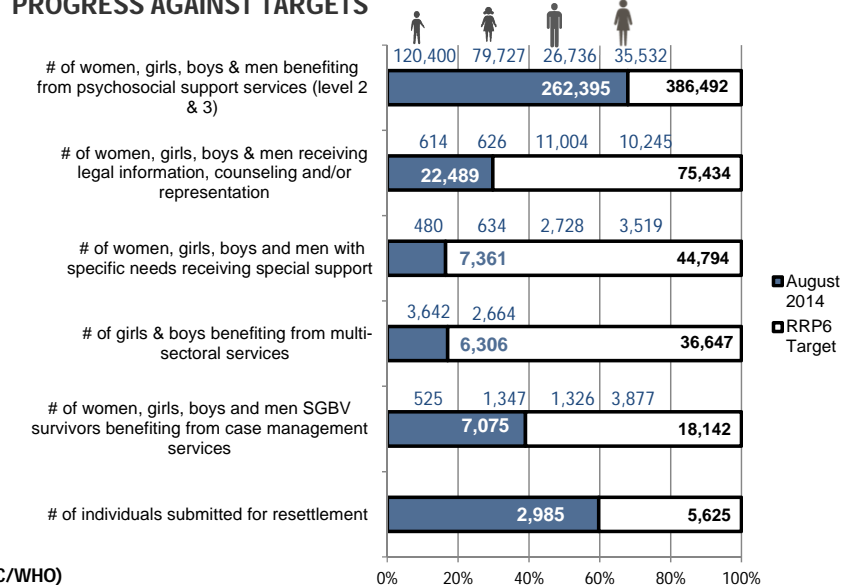
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

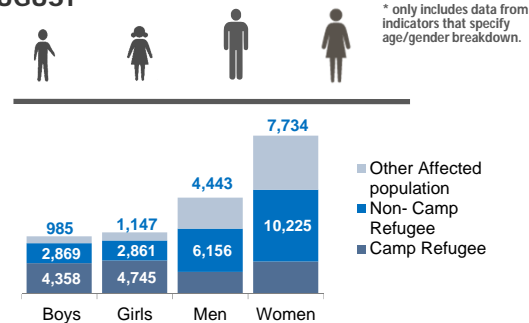
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

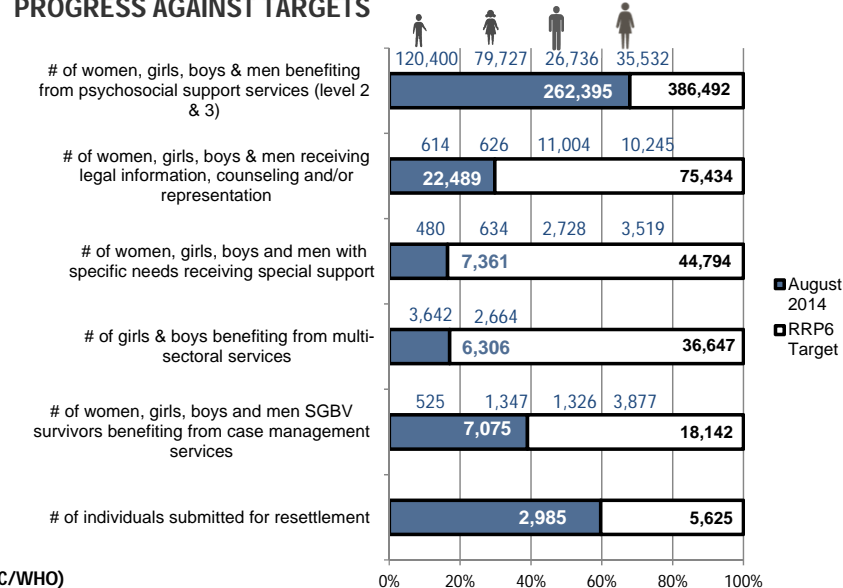
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.

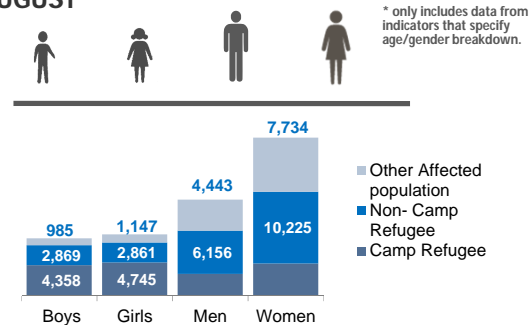
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

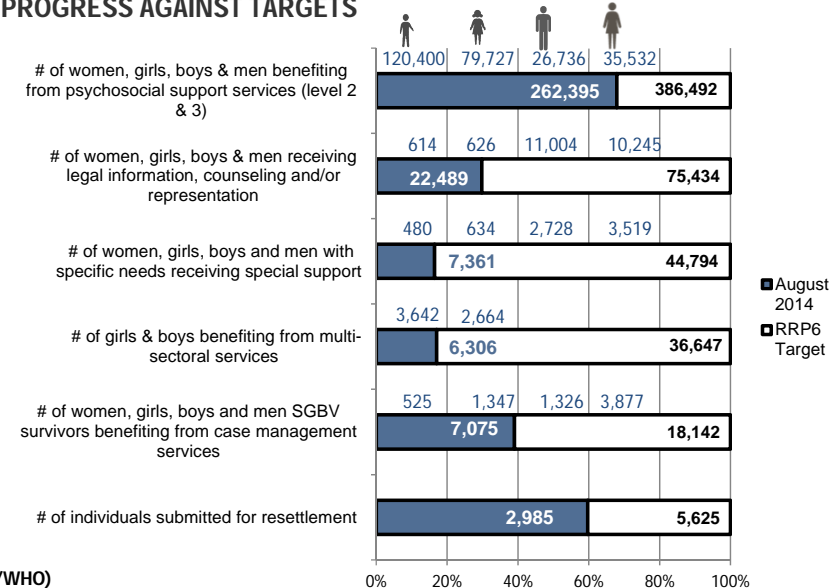
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



■ August 2014
■ RRP6 Target



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

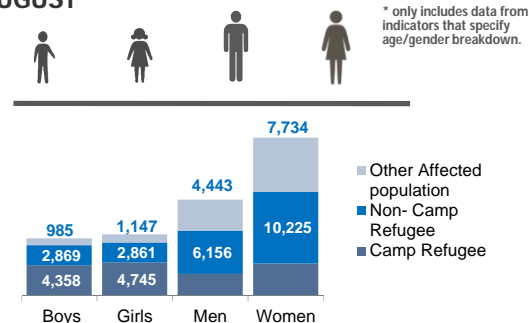
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

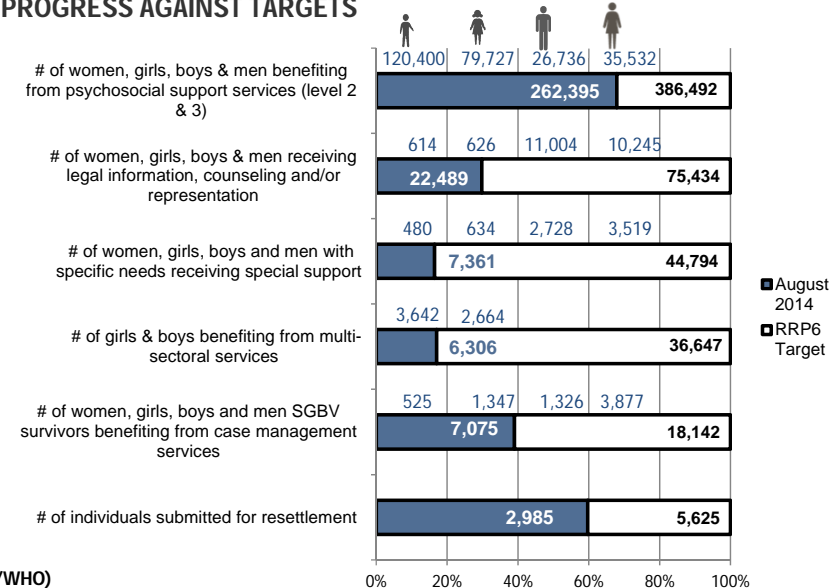
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

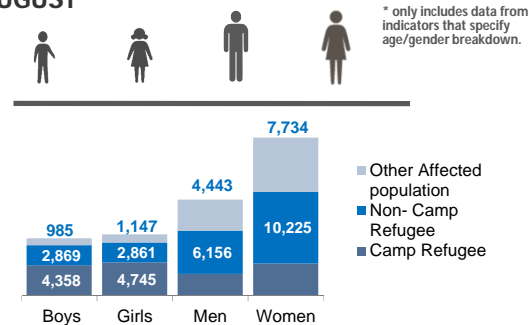
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

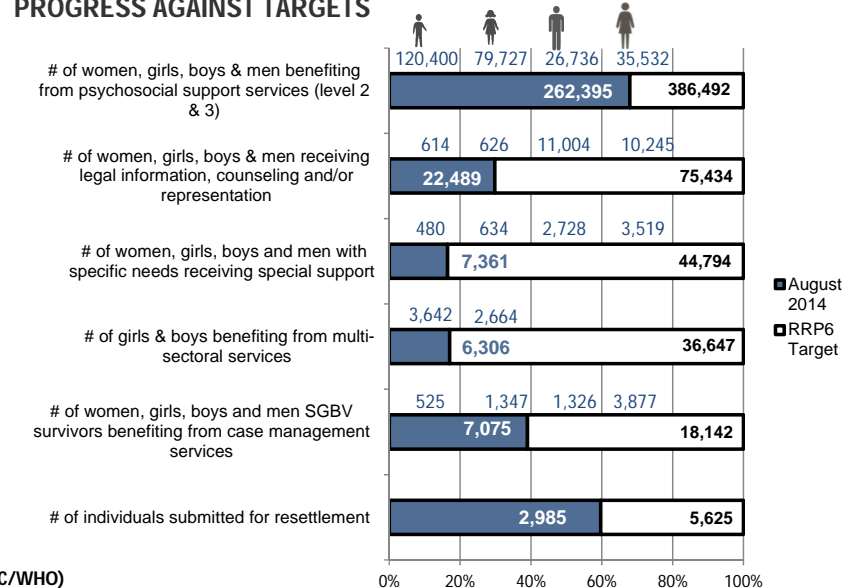
* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS





REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safe Spaces: Both the CP and SGBV SWGs completed work on safe spaces in August 2014, with (i) the CP SWG completing the mapping of all CFS in Jordan and (ii) the SGBV SWG completing a policy paper on Safe Spaces for Women and Girls. Both documents are available on the Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children Trend Analysis - UNICEF presented an analysis of UASC cases managed by certain partners showing that there had been an increase in UASC entering Jordan in the first six months of 2014 as compared to 2013. The analysis also showed a strong increase in reunification rates, from 63% in 2013 to 89% in 2014.

MHPSS - The MHPSS SWG endorsed and disseminated the Guidelines on MHPSS Projects, which aims to provide a common understanding of MHPSS projects and activities in line with global guidance, and to support the standardization of common terminology, outline interventions and principles of good programming, and serve as a reference for reviewing projects submitted for technical evaluation and/or funding appeals.

SGBV - The SGBV SWG hosted a mission from the GBV Area of Responsibility in order to field test the revised *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. The Guidelines are an important tool in assisting humanitarian actors to meet their responsibilities for prevention and mitigation of GBV. In August, 2014, information compilation and data sharing through the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) resulted in the first inter-agency reports compiled for the period covering May-July 2014.

PROTECTION SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.
- Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.
- The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.
- Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.
- Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees. from Syria.

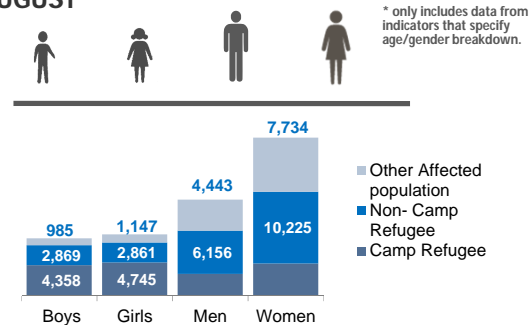
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Karen Whiting, whiting@unhcr.org, IRD - co-lead - Uma Kandalayeva, uma.kandalayeva@ird-jo.org

The Protection Sector includes the following sub-sectors: Child Protection (UNHCR/UNICEF), SGBV (UNHCR/UNFPA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (IMC/WHO)

Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY PROTECTION SECTOR IN AUGUST



Amani Campaign Poster on Family Unity

NEEDS ANALYSIS

* While significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, Protection actors will continue to work on increasing outreach efforts & improving refugee access to information about available services, including through mass information campaigns and through other mechanisms such as community networks, Information hotlines and Help Desks.

* Protection actors will continue to work with the Government to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24) and women.

* Issues related to access to services in urban areas for Syrian refugees without Ministry of Interior Service Cards as well as issues related to possible evictions from informal tented settlements continue to be major protection concerns.

* SGBV & child protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas, but continued financial support is needed to ensure that the level and quality of services can be maintained, particularly to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors.

* Significant efforts have been made to increase MHPSS services in camps and urban areas, but there continues to be needs for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

