



Over 48,790 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Directorate of General Security (GSO) in Lebanon replaced the pledge not to work by the pledge to abide by Lebanese laws as part of the residency renewal requirements. The USD 200 fee is, nevertheless, still necessary. UNHCR is also advocating for all GSO offices to accept the UNHCR registration certificates instead of proof of a Lebanese sponsor for the residency renewal, because of reports connecting the sponsorship to exploitation of refugees.

The Protection Sector and HelpAge International carried-out a training on the "Inclusion and Protection of Older People in Emergencies." The two-day training for frontline workers and programme managers aimed at strengthening the identification and mainstreaming of key protection needs of elderly during periods of crisis. The Syrian refugee crisis has affected traditional family structures leaving some elderly persons neglected and in a vulnerable situation without adequate care.

In Jordan, the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Task Force shared its 2015 Annual Report. Key positive changes include increases in the availability of health services to SGBV survivors, and increases in SGBV survivors referred to livelihoods services, such as cash-for-work programmes or skills training, particularly in Za'atari Camp. The continued persistence of domestic violence and early marriage remain the most common forms of SGBV reported.

In Iraq, during the month of July, 2,820 Syrians arrived in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) through the Peshkhabour border. Amongst them, 2,002 were readmissions of pre-authorized temporary returns, including medical reasons; 593 first time admissions under 15-day visa for medical reasons; and 225 first time admissions for family visit purposes. No asylum requests were registered.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

With the crisis in the region shows no signs of abatement, the depletion of family savings and the difficulty to find gainful employment is increasing the socio-economic vulnerability among refugees in the region.

With over 4.8 million Syrian refugees already hosted in the region, ensuring continued access to safety and non-refoulement continues to be a regional challenge. Borders remain managed, limiting the ability of many to seek the international protection they need. In 2016, continued armed conflict in Syria contributed to further displacement within the country, leaving some civilian populations trapped and unable to move freely or to access safety outside the country.

As community-based activities aimed at mitigating rights violations and empowering refugees is paramount for short term solutions, information sessions and legal aid becomes critical. Underfunding reduce humanitarian actors' ability to both provide counselling and support community-owned initiatives.

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



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

Sector Response Summary:



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



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



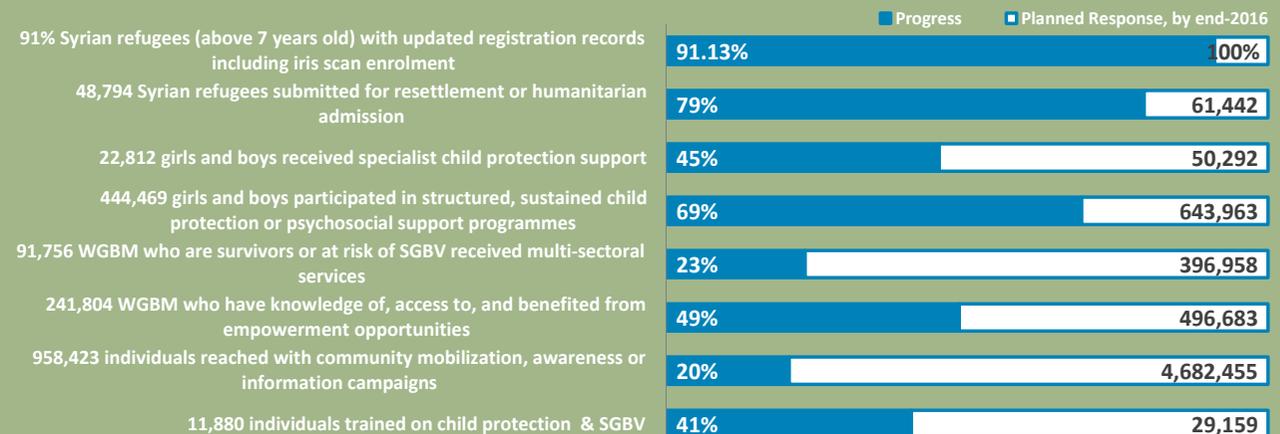
PROTECTING SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM CHILD LABOUR

UNHCR, ILO and UNICEF, together with No Lost Generation initiative partners completed in July a stock taking of current initiatives, promising good practices, and gaps in the response to child labour, particularly in its worst forms, within the 3RP. This stocktaking was the first step in a broader effort to more effectively prevent and respond to child labour, which has been one of the most prevalent and persistent forms of violence and exploitation Syrian refugee children are facing. This effort includes strengthening knowledge management and development of a common strategic approach to child labour in the Syrian crisis; building capacity and providing technical support on child labour to country operations; and strengthening capacity and partnerships on child sensitive cash and livelihoods programmes.

Common drivers of child labour identified across the various countries included economic and social factors. On the economic side, increasing poverty of refugees, limited access of refugees to the formal labour market, and limited access to quality education were the factors with stronger influence. On the social side, changes in family composition, increased proportion of women headed households, associated changing roles of children in displacement, and change in community attitudes towards gender roles regarding child labour were the most prominent drivers.

The stocktaking outlines a common understanding of the international and national legal frameworks regarding child labour, and describes complex causes and consequences of child labour in the Syria response. The recommendations of the exercise include strengthening implementation of national policies, legal frameworks, and services against child labour; improving refugees access to those services; working with communities to prevent the worst forms of child labour; building the capacity of agencies working in the fields of child protection, education and livelihoods/cash assistance to develop programmes addressing child labour; and mainstreaming quality data collection on child labour into ongoing data collection and analysis including home visits.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2016*



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 July 2016.

* Progress data not yet received for Egypt and Turkey in July 2016.