

Over 44,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

As of 30 June, 44,351 Syrian refugees in the region were submitted for resettlement consideration - equal to 72 per cent of the target (61,442). Considering that the initial target for 2016 was already increased, operations in the region have scaled up to achieve the increase in a very short time period.

Community-based protection activities continued across the region, including in Turkey, where the identification, outreach and referral for further assistance and interventions continued for persons with specific needs, including children at risk, persons with disabilities, survivors of SGBV and those at risk, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people.

In Lebanon, over 350 community-based groups received training to increase their awareness of available assistance and their capacity to address risks for children. The trainings encompassed interpersonal communication skills and on how and where to access available services, such as those provided by Social Development Centres.

In Jordan, the return of Syrians documents resumed in June after finalisation of the joint work between UNHCR and the authorities to re-organize the document and their indexation at Raba Al Sarhan. In little over a year, 120,000 documents were returned and approximately 45,000 documents remained to be delivered.

UNHCR in Iraq convened a meeting with local authorities and partners on regularisation of registration for Syrians. Discussions aimed at advocating for broad admission/readmission for Syrians irrespective of mode of entry, and implementation of the regularization instruction. In June 2016, 2,261 Syrians arrived to the KR-I through Peshkhabour border.

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.

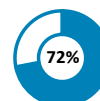


Gawilan Refugee camp, Duhok. UNHCR

Sector Response Summary:



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



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



MOBILE APPROACH TO SGBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IN LEBANON

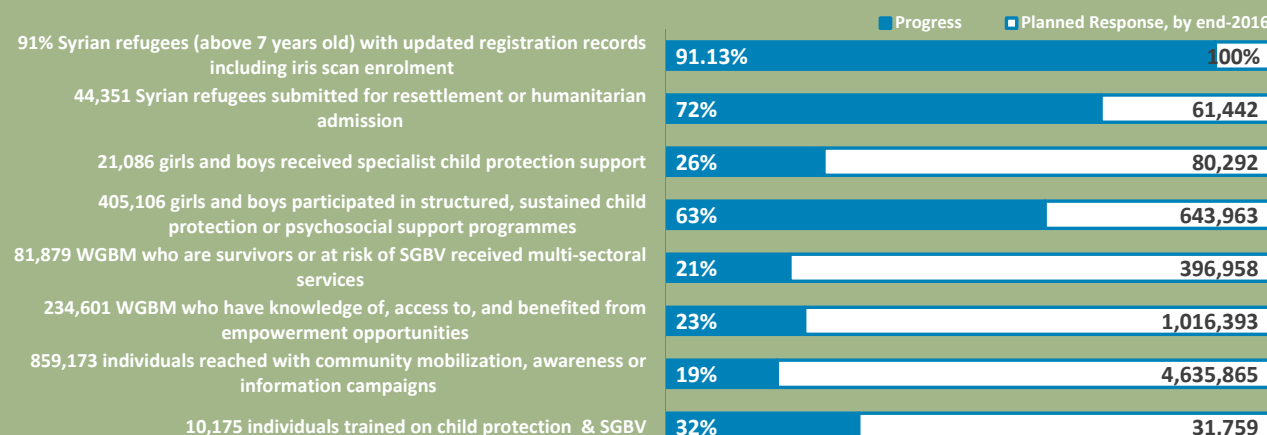
UNHCR in coordination with its partner, International Rescue Committee, is taking protection services closer to refugee women and girls at risk or survivors of SGBV in five districts of Tripoli with the Mobile Services. A team of professionals moves around the area to set up a safe and private space to offer case management, psychosocial support, parenting skills, emotional support sessions, recreational activities, community mobilisation, and life-skills for adolescent girls. The space is offered by local authorities or by the refugees who open their apartment or tents.

According to several assessments and focus group conducted early this year, as well as data from the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), the distance to service centres and movement restriction are an impeding factor to reaching service centres. In the absence of formal camps, refugees are scattered across over 1,700 localities in Lebanon and prolonged displacement tends to increase the risks of SGBV among Syrian refugees. Child mothers, unaccompanied children, women and girls with disabilities and female heads of household are most at risk. The most commonly reported types of violence are domestic violence, sexual violence, and forced marriage.

All activities implemented through mobile services were selected through consultations with women and girls as per their needs. The mobile services also ensure the safety and engagement of children who accompany their mothers. They offer educational activities while their mothers benefit from the mobile services.

The mobile services approach was developed as an immediate response, but it aims to become a sustainable solution. As it delivers its services, it also closely engages community members, local authorities and community based organizations to ensure the sustainability of this approach after six months intervention in the targeted community. The engagement with men has proved to be extremely important in identifying community-based solutions for risks women and girls face, including prevention of and response to SGBV.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 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 30 June 2016.

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