



SYRIAN REFUGEES

INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL UPDATE

October 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Stephen O'Brien, in his statement to the Security Council on Syria on 27 October stressed that the Syrian crisis urgently requires a political solution which addresses the root causes of the conflict and meets the aspirations of the Syrian people who have suffered for far too long.** In the absence of such a solution, Mr. O'Brien hoped that the Council and relevant Member States will continue to use their influence with the parties to the conflict to remind them to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, to distinguish between civilians and combatants, and to take all feasible precautions to avoid further civilian injury and loss of life. Full statement is available at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/USG%20Stephen%20O'Brien_Statement%20to%20SC%20on%20Syria_27Oct2015.pdf
- **There has been no significant increase in the registration of new arrivals from Syria in the host countries in the region with the exception of Turkey, where the number of registration of Syrians who had previously arrived to Turkey has increased significantly over the year.** The net number of arrivals since 1 January 2015 is 380,040 persons, nearly all of whom were registered in Turkey. The slowing or flattening of arrival rates is due to, among others, increasingly managed borders and restrictions to registration. Moreover, further to ongoing verification exercises, the numbers of registered Syrian refugees has decreased in Lebanon and Egypt and only slightly increased in the rest of the region. Since January, a total of 213,085 Syrians were 'inactivated' or had their cases 'closed' as they were deemed to no longer be present in the host country. UNHCR conducts regular verification exercises to review their needs and update its information about registered Syrian refugees.
- **The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and the Presidents of the World Bank (WB) Group and the Islamic Development Bank Group have announced a joint initiative to scale-up financing in the Middle East and North Africa to help countries hosting significant refugee populations, countries impacted by conflict, as well as countries that have significant investment needs to achieve economic recovery.** The proposed financing initiative consists of two distinct mechanisms - under the first mechanism, guarantees from donor countries would be leveraged in order to issue special bonds to finance economic recovery and reconstruction projects, and in the second mechanism, grants from donor countries would be used to provide concessional finance to middle income countries of the region hosting the bulk of refugees. The financing initiative was presented at an international ministerial roundtable on the sidelines of the annual meetings of the WB and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

KEY FIGURES

4 million

Syrian refugees have fled to neighboring countries and North Africa

1.73 million

Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment

522,150

Children (5-17 years old) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary) in 2015

86,588

Households received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance in 2015

60,295

Households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades in 2015

3RP 2015 FUNDING

USD 4.5 billion (agency total requirements requested for 2015, not including government funding)



3RP OVERVIEW



USD 5.5 billion total funding requirements



4.3m refugees (Projected December 2015)



5.9 million direct beneficiaries (Projected December 2015)

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The number of Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries currently stands at 4,287,293 people.

Recent months have seen a marked increase in the number of Syrians seeking refuge further afield, notably in Europe. Of the 819,218 arrivals in Europe by sea in 2015, 52 per cent are Syrians.

The spike in Syrian refugees arriving in Europe, including from Syria directly, is mainly due to the loss of hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the war as well as to steadily deteriorating living conditions in exile, triggered by the humanitarian funding shortfall, felt by refugees in the region.

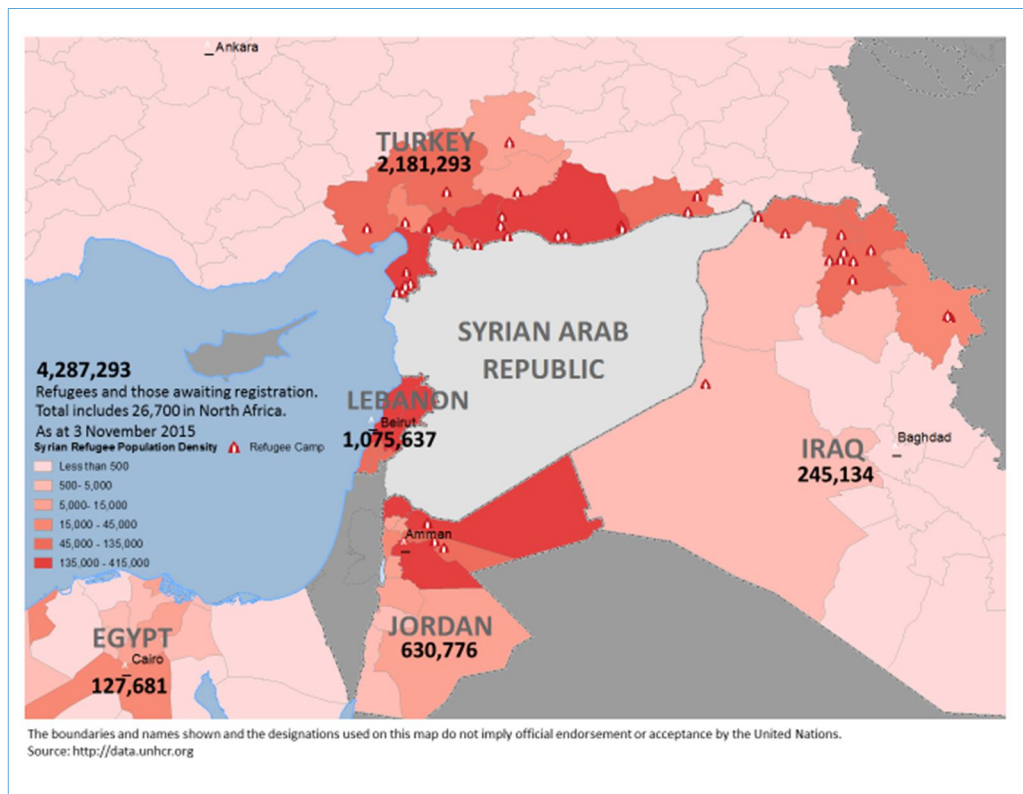
Based on ongoing monitoring and assessments, surveys, focus group discussions, and daily interaction with refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq, UNHCR has also identified limited livelihood and education opportunities, hurdles to renew legal residency, and refugees feeling increasingly unsafe as reasons for onward movement.

The Syria crisis has unprecedented social and economic impacts on host countries in the region, overstressing basic services, diminishing trade and investment, increasing pressure on scarce natural resources, and at times affecting their stability and development pathways.

Lebanon now hosts around nearly 1.1 million Syrian refugees, representing 25 per cent of the Lebanese population in the country. This is the world's highest number of refugees per inhabitant. The findings of a recent vulnerability study found 70 per cent of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon live below the national poverty line of USD 3.84 per person per day – up from 50 per cent in 2014. The same study found an increase in refugees who do not have enough food and are therefore adopting harmful behaviours to cope, including buying food on credit, withdrawing children from school and begging, which has increased 30 per cent since last year.

In Jordan, of the over 630,000 Syrian refugees, 86 per cent of people living outside refugee camps, in urban and rural areas across the country in increasing over-crowded or otherwise sub-standard accommodations, are now living below the national poverty line of USD 3.2 per person per day.

In Turkey, the registration of Syrian refugees continues under the supervision of the Director General for Migration Management (DGMM). More than 2 million Syrian refugees have been registered, meaning almost one out of two Syrian refugees in the region is now hosted in Turkey, the vast majority in urban settings. There are currently more than 245,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, with 97 per cent in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In Egypt, there are currently 127,681 Syrians living in urban neighborhoods and shared accommodation.



The August monthly sectoral dashboards have been published on the [Syria Regional Response Data Portal](#), detailing priorities, achievements and needs by country and regionally.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs whilst building the resilience of vulnerable people and impacted communities and strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems in the five most affected countries neighbouring Syria.

The 3RP integrates and is aligned with existing and emerging national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 to the Syria Crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Iraq SRP, and country responses in Turkey and Egypt.

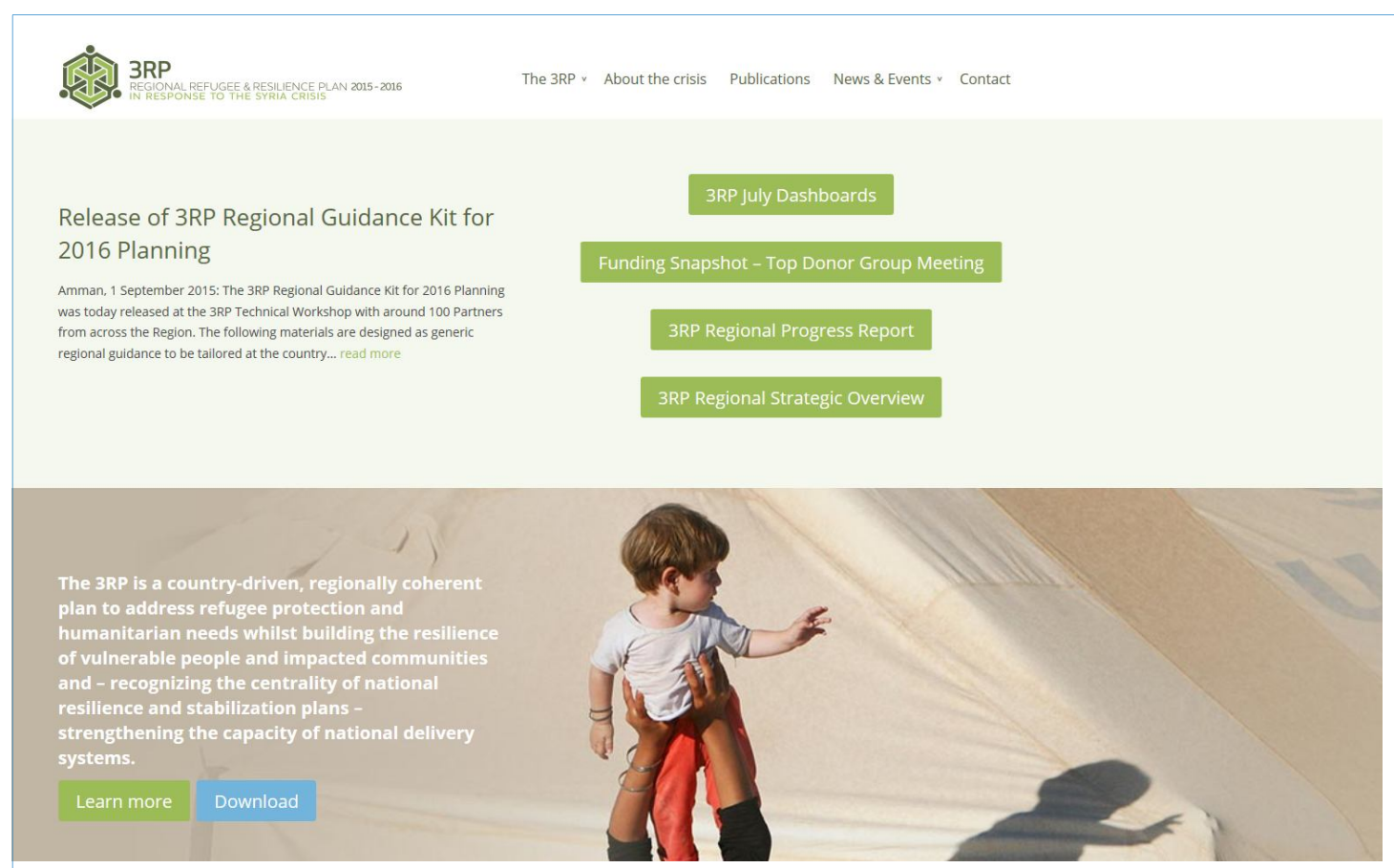
Requiring USD 5.5 billion in funding to directly support almost six million people, the 3RP is based on planning projections of up to 4.27 million refugees in countries neighbouring Syria by the end of 2015 and help to over a million vulnerable people in host communities. The appeal comprises USD 1 billion of host government requirements and USD 4.5 billion in agency requirements for United Nations (UN) agencies and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Beyond those receiving direct support, an additional 20.6 million people in impacted local communities will benefit from upgrades to local infrastructure and services in areas such as health, education, water and sewage, training and capacity building of service providers, and policy and administrative support to local and national authorities.

The 3RP Progress Report (released on 25 June) is available here: www.3RPSyriaCrisis.org

2016 Planning

The 3RP 2016 planning process is ongoing. A detailed Plan for 2016 will be finalized for the global launch of the Humanitarian Appeals on 7 December in Geneva.



3RP
REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN 2015-2016
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

The 3RP ▾ About the crisis Publications News & Events ▾ Contact

Release of 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning

Amman, 1 September 2015: The 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning was today released at the 3RP Technical Workshop with around 100 Partners from across the Region. The following materials are designed as generic regional guidance to be tailored at the country... [read more](#)

- 3RP July Dashboards
- Funding Snapshot – Top Donor Group Meeting
- 3RP Regional Progress Report
- 3RP Regional Strategic Overview

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs whilst building the resilience of vulnerable people and impacted communities and – recognizing the centrality of national resilience and stabilization plans – strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems.

[Learn more](#) [Download](#)

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS



Assessment reports from United Nations agencies, along with a range of NGOs, have repeatedly highlighted risks facing refugee women and girls. A report published by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2014) entitled, *Are We Listening? Acting on Our Commitments to Women and Girls Affected by the Syrian Conflict* highlighted a significant gap between policy and practice of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response in humanitarian operations responding to the Syrian crisis. As per a recommendation from this report, in 2015, UNFPA and UNHCR, in cooperation with UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee and the International Medical Corps conducted an evaluation of the humanitarian system's response to GBV within the context of the Syrian crisis. The report titled '*Evaluation of Implementation of 2005 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings in the Syria Crisis Response*' state that all humanitarian actors must act under the assumption that GBV is occurring and constitutes a life-threatening protection issue, regardless of the existence of evidence. The outcomes of the evaluation will be used to improve future GBV programming and to inform the regional roll out and implementation process of the 2015 revised IASC GBV Guidelines (Guidelines for Integrating Gender- Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and Aiding Recovery). The full report can be accessed at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Evaluation%20of%20implementation%20of%202005%20IaSC%20GuidelineS%20Gender-based%20violence.pdf>



EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2005 IASC GUIDELINES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE INTERVENTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS IN THE SYRIA CRISIS RESPONSE



TURKEY

- During the reporting period the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) opened its fourth community centre in Kilis, Turkey, where essential skills, vocational, social networking and support services will be centrally provided to Syrian refugees and the local host community. The centres are an essential social rehabilitation tools for displaced populations and host communities, both used as a unique entry point to communities and offering a protective environment where services are provided to people in need. DRC operates community centers in Altinozu, Antakya and Sanliurfa, welcoming over 4,000 beneficiaries each month.

LEBANON

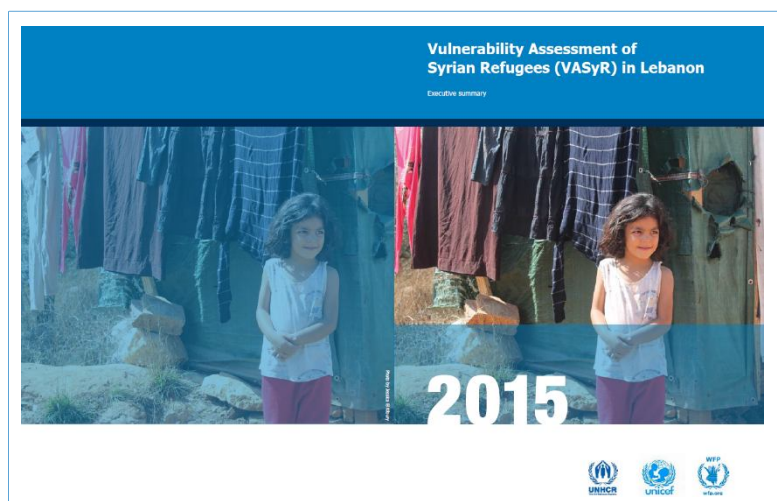
- For the third year the Vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) was conducted jointly by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. The assessment surveyed 4,105 Households (HHs) of Syrian refugees in Lebanon registered with UNHCR and the data collection took place between May and June 2015. The population was stratified by districts in order to get representative information at this geographical level. The household

questionnaire design was based on the 2014 VASyR questionnaire to ensure comparability, and the 2015 food and cash targeting questionnaire to obtain the information needed to apply the targeting criteria. The main findings of the survey include:

- 16 per cent of sampled HHs were deemed to be in substandard and/or dangerous housing conditions;
 - 39 per cent of the HHs did not benefit from 'improved' drinking water sources;
 - 52 per cent of 6-14 year olds attended school and for around half of that were out of school the main reasons were the cost of education or children had to work (48% of 6-14 year olds and 56% of 15-17 year olds);
 - 15 per cent of households reported having at least one HH member who required primary health care (PHC) assistance and could not get it with reasons being cost (46%), distance (13%) and rejected by facility (13%);
 - 89 per cent reported having experienced lack of food or money to buy food in the 30 days before the survey, which is 22 per cent more than in 2014. The number of food insecure Syrian refugees in Lebanon has burgeoned since 2014 with less than 130,000 refugees out of the 1.2 million registered refugees considered food secure. Further details on the findings are available at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/VASyR2015_ExecutiveSummary.pdf
- The UNFPA-Alianza report 'Gender Based Violence against Women and Girls Displaced by the Syrian Conflict in South Lebanon and North Jordan: Scope of Violence and Health Correlates', published in October, comprehensively examines the scope of violence experienced by Syrian women and girls, the health (including sexual and reproductive health) impact of this violence, as well as the survivor's help-seeking behaviour and experiences in seeking help from existing response channels. Among other findings, the report confirms the prevalence of GBV among the Syrian refugee community (including sexual and emotional violence in public and private spaces, as well as sexual and physical violence in their private residences). It provides a set of practical recommendations aimed at improving the provision of quality services for refugees (such as by offering one-stop shops), enhancing trust-building with beneficiaries (such as by leveraging the refugee support network) and improving coordination among actors (such as by implementing the new IASC guidelines for gender-based violence in emergencies involving inter-sectorial work), as well as production of targeted evidence (such as by engaging with men and boys, identifying the needs and services of the elderly, and investigating relevance of cash transfers in gender-based violence protection services).
 - In the month of October, UNFPA provided GBV related services to 307 women survivors of GBV at its listening and counseling centre (LCC) in Beirut. These services include legal consultations and court representations, psychological support and listening, forensic reports, and referral to safe housing. Forty-two per cent of the beneficiaries were aged between 30 and 45 years while 48 per cent were between 45 and 50 years old, with the majority (64 per cent) being from Mount Lebanon.

JORDAN

- The urban verification exercise, which was launched in February 2015 by the Government of Jordan to re-register and verify all Syrians living outside of camps continues. As of 1 November, a total of 233,247 Ministry of Interior (MoI) service documents were issued across the country, of which 215,934 were for refugees and 17,313 to other Syrian nationals not registered with UNHCR. Syrian nationals can approach 101 police stations countrywide to get a new MOI document. There has been two recent changes to procedures to obtaining the MOI documents: a) the



procedure allowing refugees to use a letter produced by UNHCR to proving their place of residence and b) the reduction of the cost of obtaining the Health Certificate from JOD 30 to JOD 5 per person. UNHCR has disseminated this information through a number of different sources, including SMS, newspapers, Facebook, Talking with Refugees portal and UNHCR's WhatsApp. UNHCR is monitoring the implementation of the procedural changes through the HelpLine and through field offices.

- As part of the urban verification exercise, Syrian refugees can also approach UNHCR to request the return of their original Syrian documents which had been confiscated by the authorities on arrival in Jordan. UNHCR traces these documents on behalf of the Government and compiles them into batches to be sent out to the different police stations in all governorates. On 25 August, the process of returning Syrian documents began and by 5 October, 108,322 documents had been returned to 74,308 individuals.
- In October, UNFPA sensitized over 1,000 women, girls, men, and boys on GBV issues, of which, 74 per cent sessions were delivered in hosting community and 26 per cent in camps. Over 4,000 beneficiaries participated in GBV prevention activities (self-reliance, vocational training, life-skills).



Photo and story credit: Save the Children/Hassan Hijazi

Fifteen-year-old Salem escaped Syria along with his family two years ago to find refuge in Jordan. He heard about the Child-Family Centre (CFC), established by Save the Children and UNICEF, through one of Save the Children's community mobilizers. CFCs provide quality education and protection services to assist the healing process of children who suffer from physical and psychosocial harm, directly promoting to their cognitive, social and emotional wellbeing as well as reaching out to parents and the camp community and forming child protection committees.

Before attending the CFC, Salem had some problems with the children in his neighbourhood. Through the psychosocial activities conducted at the CFC, Salem resolved the issues and they actually became friends.

Salem wants to be an engineer in the future. "Whenever I struggle with a math homework assignment, I go to the CFC and ask the teachers there to help me with it."

- As of October, some 146,538 children (52% girls) are registered with Makani spaces through which they have access to structured psychosocial support, informal education, and life skills. An additional 4,567 children are registered with child and adolescent friendly spaces (non-Makani) through which they have access to psychosocial support services. In the month of October alone, 8,324 (46% girls) were registered in UNICEF supported spaces in camps and host communities.

IRAQ

- As refugees continue to undertake dangerous journey to Europe, UNHCR and its partners have already stepped up their communication with refugees providing counseling and information in areas where they are staying. Leaflets with key messages on the risks involved have been distributed in refugee camps in Erbil Governorate as well as in urban areas. In Dohuk Governorate, due to the increasing departure trends among male individuals from both urban and camp settings who are opting to either return to Syria or move on to Europe, UNHCR has noted an increase in the number of female headed households in camps. UNHCR is currently working on an analysis of changes in household profiles (including family composition) in order to plan protection assessments to ensure an adequate response in case of vulnerabilities that may arise.

EGYPT

- UNFPA supported the establishment of new safe spaces for women and girls in Cairo governorate and Maasi-Cairo and continued to support two safe spaces in Cairo and Damietta. These spaces provide services including psychosocial support, training, recreational activities, awareness campaigns, and sport activities.



Education

LEBANON

- According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), as of 22 October, a total of 65,000 refugee students are enrolled in the first shift in Lebanese public schools across Lebanon, with an additional 85,000 enrolled in the second shift. This brings the total number of refugee children who have so far enrolled in Lebanese public schools between KG and Grade 9 to 150,000 – a 50 per cent increase from last year. A number of schools in the Bekaa, North and Mount Lebanon have reportedly reached their capacity and cannot admit any additional students. The Ministry is working on opening additional schools that would also help reduce distance and transportation cost – one of the chief obstacles mentioned so far by refugee parents. The target for enrollment in 2015 is 200,000 refugee children. This leaves a further 200,000 refugee children still out of school and efforts are underway to increase the target in 2016 while identifying and engaging with out of school children, particularly adolescent youth.
- As part of the Lebanese component to its QUESST (Quality Universal Education for Syrian Refugee Students and Teachers) programme, UNESCO, in collaboration with the MEHE, held consultations with over 20 Lebanese universities regarding higher education opportunities for Syrian refugee students. QUESST aims to support Syrian refugee students in accessing and completing their Higher Education studies in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. Selected Syrian refugee learners will have access to Higher Education studies thanks to comprehensive support packages offered by universities of the host-countries, based on UNESCO's support. During the consultation, participants were introduced to the QUESST programme, and explored ways of maximizing the effect and impact of QUESST in Lebanon, while looking at cost-effective ways to scale up Higher Education access and quality. The results of a survey carried out over the two last months by UNESCO and MEHE have been also shared as a basis for discussions. Among the main conclusions of the consultation was the importance of creating effective mechanisms to identify eligible and vulnerable Syrian refugee students, promoting higher education for women and ensuring that Syrian refugee learners had access to preparatory classes that could help solve language and

technical barriers that may impact academic performance. Furthermore, participants highlighted the urgency of securing funding for full academic cycles to ensure both quality and sustainability to the programme.



Food Security and Nutrition

TURKEY

- In October, WFP reached 167,707 beneficiaries including 150,000 Syrians in 11 camps in the south-east of Turkey. Some 20,000 individuals living in urban areas were supported with monthly e-card. The house-to-house vulnerability verification is ongoing and this exercise will enable WFP to expand its urban caseload to up to 45,000 beneficiaries by the end of the year.

LEBANON

- WFP reached 664,658 beneficiaries in October which included 616,950 Syrian refugees, 27,208 vulnerable Lebanese and 20,517 Palestinian refugees from Syria. E-cards for Syrian refugees were loaded with USD 21.6 covering 80 per cent of the full voucher value in two tranches - USD 13.5 on 5 October and additional USD 8.1 on 21 October following additional funds received. Since April 2015, over 320,000 Syrian refugees have been excluded from WFP assistance through validation, targeting exercise and capping.



Kahramanmaras camp, Turkey. Photo credit: WFP

JORDAN

- The Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) carried out by WFP and REACH in May 2015 showed a deterioration in food security for the Syrian refugee population compared to 2014. In Azraq camp, 22 per cent are food insecure with a further 63 per cent vulnerable to food insecurity. Responding to these findings,

partners in the camp will pilot a backyard vegetable production project, adopting an innovative hydroponic system, with the aim of increasing and diversifying food consumption through homestead food production. It is anticipated that this will be rolled out in Zaatari in 2016, providing income-generation opportunities and improving food security, whilst also improving the living environment in the camps.

- A recent rapid panel assessment (RPA) conducted by WFP on the impact of cuts in assistance on the 'vulnerable' group shows that 82 per cent of families decreased their food consumption since they stopped receiving assistance. The number of families with poor or borderline food consumption has more than tripled (from 18 percent to 61 per cent). Nearly 75 per cent of families are engaged in more frequent and severe coping strategies to meet their basic food needs since they stopped receiving assistance. Since the September cuts, 24 per cent of families withdrew their children from school and 29 per cent of families are now sending under-age children to work compared with only five per cent before. When vulnerable families were asked about their probable plans if they do not receive WFP food assistance in the future, only 36 per cent stated they would stay in communities and try to make ends meet. Almost half would consider leaving Jordan, either for Europe (20 percent) or back to Syria (26 per cent). While the families for this assessment were not randomly selected from the 'vulnerable' group, this exercise reflects the true impact of the WFP cuts on the 89 families, with a high probability that there would be similar trends across the population.
- In October, WFP was able to reinstate assistance to refugees in host communities with vulnerable refugees receiving JOD 10 (USD 14) and increase assistance to extremely vulnerable JOD 15 (USD 21). Sufficient pledges have been received to guarantee these levels of assistance through January 2016.
- On 12 October, WFP successfully tested its new biometric verification payment system, which allows beneficiaries to pay for their purchases using nothing other than their eyes, a global first.

EGYPT

- During the month of October, WFP reached 58,397 beneficiaries (including 55,531 Syrian refugees) with a reduced food voucher value of USD 17. The shift from geographic to vulnerability targeting of registered Syrian refugees which commenced in April 2015, is almost 90 per cent completed.



Despite continuing conflict, declining immunization rates in conflict-affected areas, and mass population displacement, no new polio cases have been reported in the Middle East for over 18 months, and experts believe the extensive multi-country outbreak response has been effective in stopping the outbreak. In what has become the largest ever immunization response in the history of the Middle East, more than 70 mass immunization campaigns were implemented in eight countries, aimed at reaching 27 million children with vaccine multiple times, and more than 200 million doses of vaccine were given. The swift and collaborative intervention and effective partnerships between the governments of countries dealing with the outbreak, WHO, UNICEF, other global Polio Eradication Initiative partners, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations has been given credit for the successes of the response and the lessons learned have been shared globally. In the occasion of the World Polio Day, representatives from governments and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative met in Beirut in October to review the outbreak response and discuss next steps to maintain the gains made. Experts strongly encouraged governments to continue working with partners to strengthen the basic delivery of routine immunization and focus on further strengthening surveillance so that the virus will be detected should it reappear. Despite the positive news for the region, the risks remain and complacency at this time could be disastrous, as up to 700,000 children under the age of five are not reached on a regular basis by polio vaccine.

LEBANON

- In October, UNFPA, in collaboration with the International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), organized awareness sessions and counseling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) targeting 2,445 women in Bekaa/Baalbek-Hermel, Akkar and Tripoli. UNFPA, in collaboration with the International Medical Corps (IMC), conducted 188 sessions on safe motherhood targeting 646 Syrian women in 25 informal tented settlements in West Bekaa and Zahle.



UNFPA partner in Lebanon Al-Mithaq distributing dignity kits to Syrian women during a training course on problem solving at the Al-Mithaq Centre in Baalbek. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of these partners on socio-economic development, thereby enabling them to deliver safe and gender-sensitive financial education to women and youth community members. Photo credit: UNFPA/Al-Mithaq

JORDAN

- UNFPA provided 12,153 reproductive health services in camps and host communities across Jordan in October. In Zaatari camp, 55 awareness and one-to-one counseling sessions were conducted for 3,055 beneficiaries; of these, 47 per cent were women aged between 18 and 24 years and 60 per cent were women over 24 years of age. These sessions conducted in partnership with the Institute for Family Health (IFH) and Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) featured topics such as family planning methods, personal hygiene, early detection of breast cancer, infections and sexually transmitted diseases, early marriage, early initiation of breast-feeding, and safe pregnancy. In Azraq camp, 963 individual refugees were reached through shelter visits and 1,115 families were reached by community health volunteers.

- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided medical supplies and equipment as well as technical support to the Royal Medical Services at four health posts offering health care to newly arriving Syrians in Hadalat, Rukban, Bustana and Tal Shihab. At the ICRC-run medical facility at Raba'a Al Sarhan Registration Centre in Mafraq, some 4,850 Syrians received medical screening, 1,440 benefited from clinical services and 240 were transferred by ambulance to other health facilities, in cooperation with the Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS). The ICRC held 33 basic first-aid training sessions for 1,120 Syrian refugees in Zaatari camp and one such session for 15 Civil Defence members in the southern district of Al Hasa.
- MEDAIR has launched cash for health programme for Syrian refugees living in camps and host communities with focus on access to antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care and minor health emergencies. Cases will be identified through community outreach programmes and referrals, ATM pre-loaded cards will be used to deliver assistance, and the community outreach programmes will monitor the implementation and impact.

IRAQ

- A total of 31,865 patient consultations were conducted in PHC facilities across Syrian refugee camps. Consultations showed a significant increase of 29 per cent from September, with an average patient consultation rate of 3.5 consultations per person per year still within the expected range of 1-4 consultations. Major causes for patient consultations remained upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea and skin infections. A total of 1,047 patients were referred to secondary/tertiary hospitals for further investigations or hospitalization, while 1,200 patients benefited from mental health services. A total of 2,716 women of reproductive age benefited from reproductive health services at UNFPA-supported health centres. Of these, 55 received postnatal care and 162 received family planning consultation.
- UNICEF distributed 7,500 pamphlets and posters on Cholera awareness to refugee schools both in camp and outside the camps in Suleimaniyah. In Erbil 3,000 Cholera pamphlets and brochures were distributed to all the camp and non-camp schools.
- UNICEF continued to support local and governmental health authorities for routine immunization services in all refugee camps. A total of 1,935 children under five years old (U5) were immunized against polio, 288 infants under one year of age were vaccinated against measles, and 323 children under the age of five received vitamin A supplements to reduce child mortality. In all camps in the KR-I, 2,545 U5 children accessed UNICEF-supported growth monitoring and baby hut services. Information-sharing and counselling on maternal and child health continued, reaching an estimated 1,390 pregnant and lactating women on infant and child feeding and nutrition.

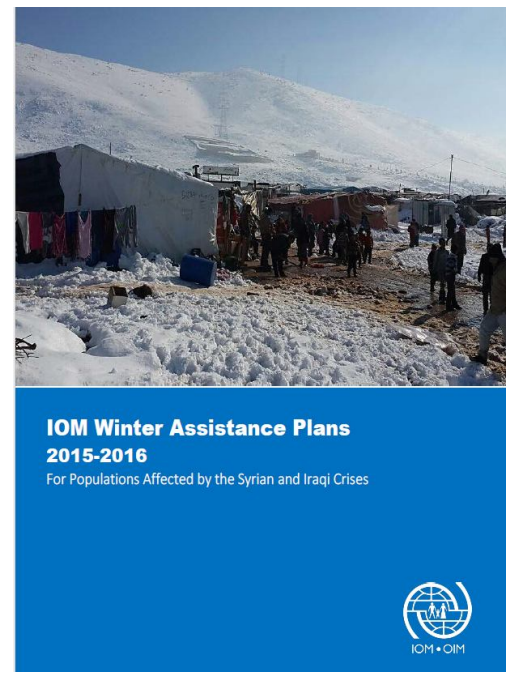


In Egypt, primary and specialized health care services are provided through primary care clinics and specialized referral hospitals. Photo credit: UNHCR/ S. Nelson



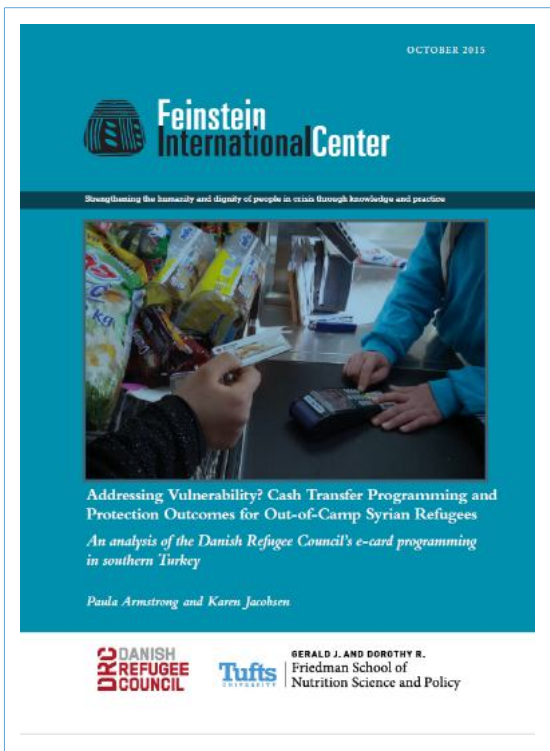
Shelter and NFIs

- IOM launched its regional winter assistance plans for the Syria and Iraq situations for 2015/2016. The response covers operations inside Syria through the three hubs in Damascus, Turkey, and Jordan, as well as activities in Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt. Targeting over 1.5 million beneficiaries (including Iraqi IDPs), activities include distribution of winter NFIs, sealing-off and insulation kits, winter cash grants/vouchers, winter clothing, coal and stove distribution, and replacement of damaged tents.
- IOM requires funding of around USD 83.5 million, of which USD 17.8 million have been received so far. Further details on the plan is available at <https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/IOM-Winter-Assistance-Plans-for-Syrian-Iraqi-2015-2016.pdf>
- Under UNHCR's regional winter progress plan for the Syria and Iraq situations, eight per cent of the winter in-kind assistance has been distributed by 1 November, including shelter insulation kits. A further 52 per cent of winter core relief items (CRI) are in stock, including high thermal blankets, plastic tarpaulin, stoves, kerosene jerry cans and winter clothing. The majority of the shelter insulation assistance has now been distributed. The distribution of CRIs will commence in early November, as planned, to avoid the misuse of items before the need becomes apparent. The report is available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>



TURKEY

- An analysis of the DRC's e-card programming in southern Turkey titled '*Addressing Vulnerability? Cash Transfer Programming and Protection Outcomes for Out-of-Camp Syrian Refugees*' was published in October. The report explores key issues concerning vulnerability, targeting, and protection in cash transfer programming (CTP) and is based on an ongoing "action research" collaboration between DRC and the Feinstein International Center (FIC) at Tufts University, in which an academic research team is embedded with a humanitarian agency and works closely with the agency staff to develop their methods and analysis. The goal of this collaboration is to better understand factors that impede the use of CTP in emergency contexts and/or hamper CTP's effectiveness in addressing protection concerns. Specifically, the Tufts research team was tasked with analyzing the assessment DRC conducted prior to starting its CTP (including the data itself as well as the assessment methodology/questionnaire) and the vulnerability scoring index used to target households for assistance. The team also carried out field research with Syrian refugees to explore the protection- and gender-related impacts of the CTP on beneficiaries. The report briefly reviews how vulnerability is defined and operationalized, particularly in the Syrian refugee context, and then analyses the methodology and approach used by DRC for the CTP program, and provides recommendations for improved practice. The full report can be accessed here: <http://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/addressing-vulnerability-cash-transfer-programming-and-protection-outcomes-out-camp>



JORDAN

- REACH, NRC and UNHCR conducted a joint winterization assessment in Zaatari camp in October to gather information on the winter needs of the camp residents, focusing on functionality of heaters, and needs for NFIs, children's clothing and shelter. Heaters, gas cylinders and blankets were the top three priority needs cited by the refugees. Nearly, 76.3 per cent of the respondents consider their children's clothing inadequate or very inadequate for the winter.



IRAQ

- Construction of new shelters and improvement work on the existing shelters continued in camps across Iraq. In Qushtapa camp, DRC and UNHCR have started construction of 185 new shelters, including site preparation, construction of kitchen units, tent slabs and WASH facilities. Families will only be relocated to these plots early next year. Construction of 308 new shelters has also started in Darashakran camp with the earth works 80 per cent completed and most of the construction materials delivered on site.
- UNHCR, in partnership with Qandil, completed the renovation of 50 houses for refugees living out of camp in Barzian District, Suleimaniyah Governorate. The renovated houses are properly insulated and supplied with proper latrines and showers.



Water and Sanitation

JORDAN

- In October, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 106,429 people living in camps, including an estimated 58,805 children. These services included the daily provision of an average of 4.2 million litres of treated water and maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.7 million litres of wastewater and 800 cubic metres of solid waste, as well as the dissemination of key WASH messages.
- In Zaatari camp, mobilization on key WASH message continued with the seasonal focus on food safety, mass handwashing, water conservation and Hepatitis A, in addition to the ongoing communication relating to the progress and impact of the water and wastewater networks.
- In Azraq camp, the road improvements for the wastewater treatment plant and borehole roads have been completed. As of 27 October, the total number of reported Hepatitis A cases in Azraq is 191. UNICEF response includes continued mobilization on hygiene promotion messages key to preventing Hepatitis A, namely the importance of handwashing with soap at key times and of safe water storage. These messages are conveyed in clinics, at household level, and in groups.

IRAQ

- UNICEF completed the construction of sanitation facilities for people with disabilities and renovated other WASH facilities in six schools in Domiz 1, Gawilan and Akre camps in Dohuk Governorate. In Darashakran camp, construction of sanitation units (household latrine and shower) for 285 new shelter plots by KURDS/UNHCR has been 65 per cent completed; the remaining works are expected to be completed by end of November 2015. Phase four of the construction of sanitation units for 308 new shelter plots is also being undertaken by KURDS/UNHCR and is expected to be completed by end of December 2015.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

LEBANON

- On 7 October, two projects aimed to support the Cooperative Association for Agriculture and Food Processing in Fnaydek and the Joumeh United Cooperative in Akkar district were inaugurated. The projects intend to increase the capacities of washing and packing fruits and improve market access, as well as space to store harvest. A comprehensive plan and marketing strategy have been prepared, and members from the associations were trained on new production methods. Some 800 to 900 farmers are benefitting from the projects which will help to develop social economic conditions for farmers in Akkar district and the surrounding areas.

IRAQ

- According to UNDP's most recent Conflict Risk Analysis which collated 17,502 incidents of socio-ethnic violence and analyzed the demographic, socioeconomic, and ethnic determinants of conflict in Iraq, poor livelihoods prospects are distinctly tied to radicalization and violence. The analysis found that the concentration of unemployed or disenfranchised youth was consistently and strongly correlated with violent incidents in the period of 2004 – 2015. In addition, the perpetrators of ethnic violence are overwhelmingly within the 15-25 age range and are from lower-middle class socio-economic backgrounds (within the fourth quartile of individual income). This leads to radicalization of a certain social groups of people, particularly the youth, susceptible to the propaganda from various extremist groups and to undertaking violent acts, which displace more local residents. Therefore, the immediate support to the rebuilding of infrastructure and job creation opportunities for the large displaced or returned populations is essential. To this end, UNDP Iraq is undertaking immediate interventions to support enhanced resilience capacity of the populations, both Iraqi and Syrian who remain displaced, and host communities to prevent them from falling back into devastating conditions.



WFP and UN Women have joined forces to launch Oasis, a centre that aims to empower Syrian refugee women in Zaatari camp, Jordan, by giving them the opportunity to provide for their families' growing needs. Visitors to the centre can treat themselves to a variety of special artefacts and jewelry handmade by the women using recycled products such as plastic shopping bags. Photo credit: WFP

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

ABAAD | [ACF Action contre la faim](#) | ACTED | [ActionAid](#) | ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency | [AMEL Association-Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action](#) | ANERA American Near East Refugee Aid | [ARMADILLA](#) | AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service | [British Council](#) | CARE International | [Caritas](#) | CCPA Lebanon | [CDO Civil Development Organization](#) | CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli | [CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center](#) | CONCERN | [COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale](#) | CRS Catholic Relief Services | [CVT Center for Victims of Torture](#) | DCA Dan Church Aid | [DOT Digital Opportunity Trust](#) | DRC Danish Refugee Council | [EMERGENCY](#) | FAO Food and Agricultural Organization | [FCA Finn Church Aid](#) | FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura | [GVC Gruppo di Volontariato](#) | HI Handicap International | [Humedica](#) | HWA Hilfswerk Austria International | [ILO International Labour Office](#) | IMC International Medical Corps | [International Alert](#) | INTERSOS | [IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities](#) | IOM International Organization for Migration | [International Relief & Development](#) | IRC International Rescue Committee | [IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide](#) | JEN | [JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society](#) | JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency | [KCSAMA Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities](#) | KURDS | [Leb Relief](#) | LWF Lutheran World Federation | [MAG Mines Advisory Group](#) | Makassed | [Makhzoumi Foundation](#) | MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians | [MEDIAR](#) | Mercy Corps | [Mercy USA](#) | MPDL Movement for Peace | [NEF Near East Foundation](#) | NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | [Oxfam](#) | PAO Public Aid Organization | [Partners – Jordan](#) | Partners – Turkey | [PCPM Polish Center for International Aid](#) | PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale | [PWJ Peace Wind Japan](#) | QANDIL | [QRC Qatar Red Crescent](#) | Questscope | REACH | [RET Refugee Education Trust](#) | RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society | [RI Relief International](#) | Safadi Foundation | [SCI Save the Children International](#) | SCJ Save the Children Jordan | [SeraphimGLOBAL](#) | SFCG Search for Common Ground | [SI Solidaritiés International](#) | SIF Secours Islamique France | [Solidar Suisse](#) | SOS Children's Village | [TDH Terre des Hommes](#) | TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia | [Toastmasters International](#) | UN Women | [UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#) | UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | [UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#) | UN-Habitat | [UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) | UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund | [UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | [UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services](#) | UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency | UPP Un Ponte Per | [URDA Union of Relief and Development Association](#) | War Child Holland | [War Child UK](#) | WFP World Food Programme | [WHO World Health Organization](#) | WRF World Rehabilitation Fund | [WVI World Vision International](#) |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2015)

2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation.

3RP Total Funding Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 5,506,704,435

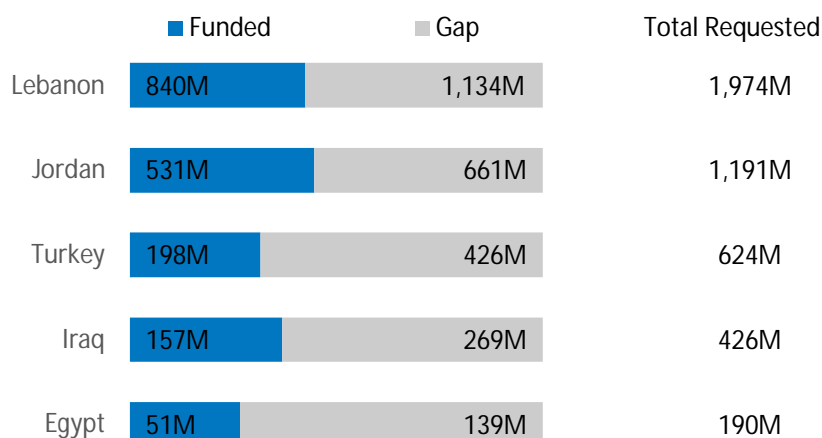
3RP Agency Total Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 4,533,248,258

Donors who have contributed

- Australia
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- CERF
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- ERF
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Holy See
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Private donors
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Funding received (in million USD) for the Agency Requirements for 2015

A total of **USD 2 billion*** has been funded
(as of 20 October 2015)



** This is excluding the funding requested and received by Governments.*

** The total USD 2 billion Includes USD 243.6 million of regionally earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.*

Contacts:

Rebecca Blackledge, UNHCR Reporting Officer, blackled@unhcr.org Tel: +962 (0)79 763 3558

Nini Gurung, UNHCR Associate Reporting Officer, gurungn@unhcr.org Tel: +962 (0)79 694 8786

Links: [Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal](#); [UNHCR Syria Emergency Response](#)