



Only 23 per cent of required funding for Protection Sector received - significantly impacting vulnerable refugees

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING:

Despite funding challenges, protection activities such as registration, multi-sectorial support to people with specific needs, legal assistance, counselling to access civil registration/documentation such as birth certificates and residency permits, addressing arbitrary detention, resettlement and community-based protection have continued in 2015.

However, now five months into the year, less than 18 per cent progress against the targets has been achieved in the areas of access to empowerment opportunities, training on child protection and SGBV and community mobilization and awareness campaigns.

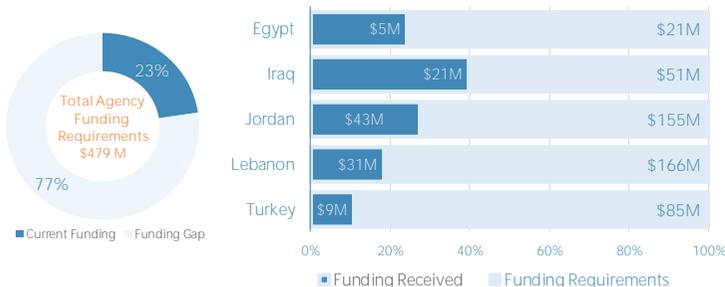
Due to under-funding, many refugees will no longer benefit from legal assistance and counselling. For example, some 1,960 refugees detained on charges of attempted illegal departure and/or entry in Egypt will remain in detention centres for prolonged periods with reduced provision of humanitarian and legal assistance.

More than 142,000 Syrian children were born in exile since the Syria crisis started. Unless additional funding is received, their births will not be promptly registered and documented, depriving these children of rights and entitlements, and increasing their risk of statelessness.

Critical efforts to support national child protection systems, families and communities will be hampered and leave refugee children exposed to further violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. For example, on a daily basis, 250 women and children in Lebanon will not be able to benefit from medical, emotional, or legal support and participate in activities to protect themselves and their children from early marriage, sexual harassment and negative coping mechanisms. In Turkey, work with underserved youth and adolescents in host communities to alleviate underlying social tensions and empower youth to become agents of positive change will not be possible.

Resettlement and humanitarian admission continues to play an important role in providing protection to some of the most vulnerable and at-risk refugees. Unless adequate funding is received for the quick identification of refugees with extreme vulnerabilities and heightened protection risks, the ability to pursue solutions will be negatively affected.

Protection Sector Funding Status:



UNHCR

Sector Response Summary:



4,687,450 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
4,398,258 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
3,980,623 currently registered or awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 1.062 billion received in 2015



PROTECTING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CRISIS:

Women and girls caught in crisis situations face increasing risk of rape, child marriage and domestic violence. The refugees with disabilities are at heightened risk of SGBV due to breakdown of traditional coping mechanisms and loss of family members and caregivers. Many Syrian women have become heads of household with the sole responsibility of caring for their children, yet face a daily struggle to find enough money to pay the rent, buy food and basic items and access healthcare.

Programmes and projects under the 3RP support women, girls, boys and men to cope with the crisis while advancing gender equality. In Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) sub-working groups developed standard operating procedures and referral pathways, trained key partners and service providers, and informed the communities about the available services to improve survivors' access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral services. During May, 3,049 women, girls, men and boys at risk of SGBV were supported to access services across the region.

However, community-based protection and outreach activities, including efforts to prevent SGBV are impacted with underfunding.

In Lebanon, community-based networks, life skills opportunities and capacity building of communities will no longer be available to 250,000 refugees and members of impacted communities. As a consequence, the identification of women, girls, boys and men with specific needs and refugees most at-risk will not take place in a timely manner and their protection needs will remain undetected and unaddressed. In Iraq, programmes on child protection and SGBV protection and response will not be fully sustained without further funding, while livelihoods and resilience activities for SGBV survivors will be delayed or cancelled. In Egypt, not all refugees, including women at risk and survivors of violence and torture, will receive necessary protection and assistance, while in Jordan safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral services may not be available to all those who require them due to lack of funding.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2015



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 May 2015.