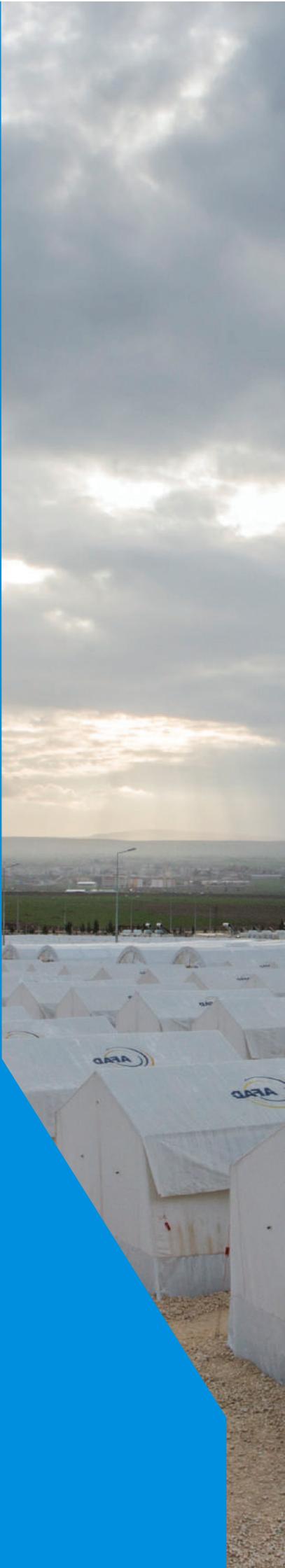


2014 Syria Regional  
Response Plan (RRP6)  
**Annual Report**





Cover Image: Iraq, *UNHCR / Natalia Prokopchuk*

# Contents

## REGIONAL

<i>2014 IN REVIEW</i>	2
<i>REGIONAL SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	5
<i>REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS DASHBOARD</i>	10
<i>REGIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW</i>	12

## EGYPT

<i>COUNTRY OVERVIEW</i>	14
<i>YEAR IN REVIEW</i>	16
<i>SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	18

## IRAQ

<i>COUNTRY OVERVIEW</i>	22
<i>YEAR IN REVIEW</i>	24
<i>SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	26

## JORDAN

<i>COUNTRY OVERVIEW</i>	32
<i>YEAR IN REVIEW</i>	34
<i>SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	36

## LEBANON

<i>COUNTRY OVERVIEW</i>	44
<i>YEAR IN REVIEW</i>	46
<i>SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	48

## TURKEY

<i>COUNTRY OVERVIEW</i>	56
<i>YEAR IN REVIEW</i>	58
<i>SECTOR OVERVIEWS</i>	60

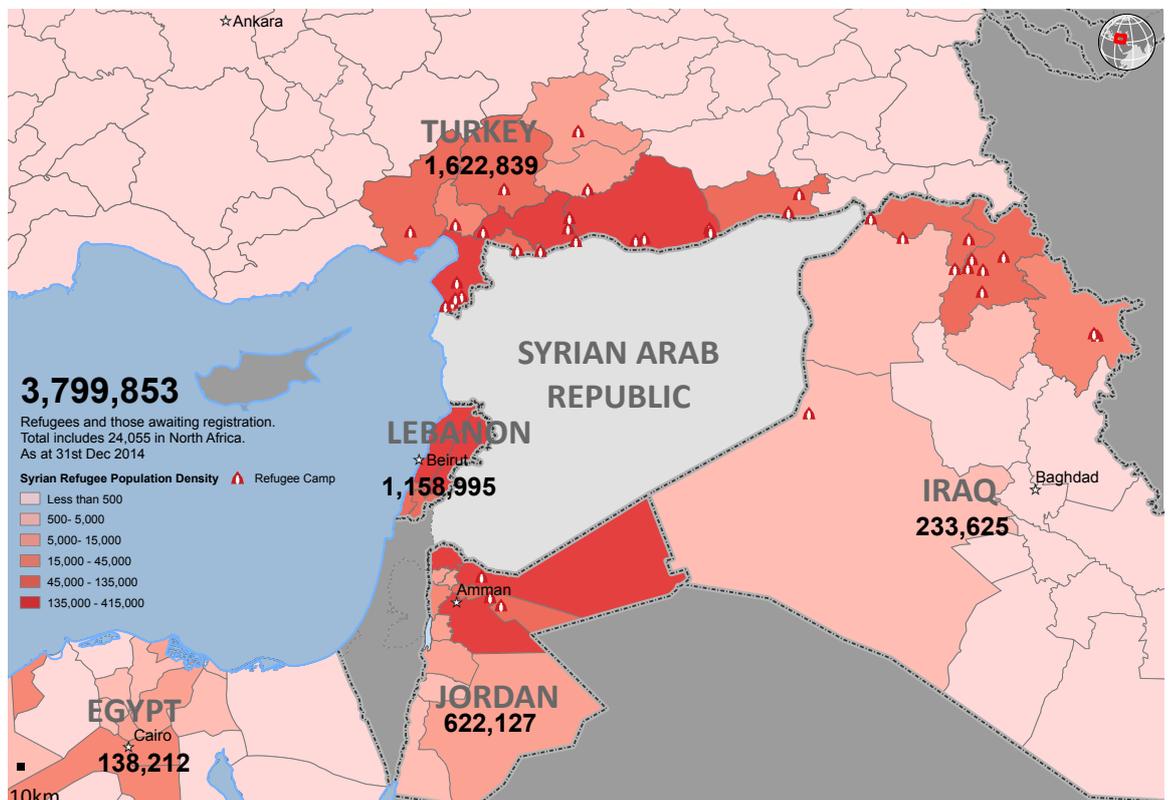
## 2014 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report sets out the collective achievements of over 155 actors - including host governments, UN agencies, NGOs, IOM, foundations and donors - to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugees from Syria and impacted local communities under the Regional Response Plan (RRP6) in 2014.

By the end of 2014, Syrians had become the largest single refugee population under UNHCR's mandate, with almost 3.8 million Syrian refugees registered in the Republic of Turkey (Turkey), Lebanese Republic (Lebanon), the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan), the Republic of Iraq (Iraq), and the Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt). While over 1.5 million refugees were registered during 2014, borders became increasingly managed making access to safety constrained. These difficulties have resulted in a decline in

the number of newly arriving registered refugees and in their ability to access critical international protection.

Over the second half of 2014, the growth in population of registered Syrian refugees in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon slowed markedly, while Iraq and Turkey both saw significant inflows of refugees from fighting in northern Syria. The number of registered refugees in Turkey also increased significantly during November and December as Turkish authorities reinforced their



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: <http://data.unhcr.org/>



Ashraf was born on the same day that the Syrian crisis began.  
*Bekaa Valey, Lebanon. UNHCR / Andrew McConnell*

registration efforts, reflecting extensive activities and resources committed to encourage and promote registration of the Syrian refugees.

The influx of refugees into Turkey saw the establishment of a number of new camps, while a new camp was also opened in Jordan during 2014. Almost 230,000 refugees live in camps in Turkey, around 100,000 live in camps in Jordan, and almost 92,000 live in camps in Iraq. Nonetheless, at the end of 2014 around 89 per cent of all refugees from Syria (some 3.4 million people) across the region lived in local communities, rather than in camp settings. There are no camps in Egypt or Lebanon, though approximately 16 per cent of the refugees in Lebanon live in informal/formal tented settlements.

The crisis has had enormous social and economic impacts on those countries in the region which are so generously hosting refugees from Syria. It is affecting their stability, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities, overstressing basic social services, aggravating unemployment, diminishing trade and investment, and creating competition for limited and declining resources.

Many newly arrived refugees from Syria have been displaced internally multiple times prior to arriving in countries of asylum, and they are increasingly arriving having exhausted their assets and resources. Notwithstanding efforts to increase self-reliance, many refugees still rely on humanitarian assistance to survive.

At the same time as needs are growing, it is also becoming increasingly difficult for the international community to meet those needs. Donors have generously provided almost USD 2.27 billion in funding for the RRP6 in 2014, ensuring that the most critical needs could be met.

However, this is only 61 per cent of the funding for the appeal, and a range of activities could not be undertaken. Examples of the consequences of underfunding include reductions in the number of families receiving cash grants and the deferral of investments in large-scale infrastructure such as water networks that would improve the cost-effectiveness of the response over time.

Faced with these funding difficulties, RRP6 partners have been innovative in their responses to improve quality and efficiency. The shift to the provision of cash and vouchers instead of in-kind for food and relief items increases efficiency, gives dignity of choice to refugees, and also strengthens local economies. Iris scanning technology, which has now been used in the registration of 69 per cent of Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, enhances registration and strengthens programme integrity and refugee protection. A series of surveys using mobile and tablet technologies around the region is improving the knowledge base on socio-economic status and vulnerabilities, which will assist in targeting programmes to ensure scarce resources reach those most in need.



## Protection

With the conflict in Syria continuing to cause loss of life, injury, and destruction, as well as displacement on a large scale, RRP6 partners continued to advocate for admission to safety of those fleeing violence in Syria and to identify and assist the most vulnerable refugees, including female headed households, children, the elderly, persons identified as having specific needs and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Registration, including through iris scanning, continued to play a pivotal role in identifying and addressing specific needs and vulnerabilities, however challenges remained in relation to the need for mobile registration teams and special registration modalities for persons with specific needs.

Host governments adopted laws and policies to strengthen protection for refugees. In Turkey, the entry into force of the new law on foreigners and international protection and the adoption of a temporary protection regulation for Syrians were important developments that granted access to health care, education, the labour market and social assistance for the 1.6 million refugees there. In Jordan, the validity periods of refugee certificates were extended from six to 12 months to facilitate access to protection and assistance. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) issued residency cards valid for 12 months to all Syrian refugees in Erbil and Duhok governorates.

Efforts were also made to promote the prompt registration of all Syrian refugee births, which now number more than 136,000 (approximately 51 per cent boys and 49 per cent girls). While all refugee children face a range of challenges, children born in exile are particularly vulnerable due to the challenges parent often face registering their births and the resulting difficulties accessing services and risk of statelessness for children without birth certificates. Refugee birth registration campaigns were conducted in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon —with over 300,000 brochures distributed to clarify birth registration procedures—along with legal aid programmes to assist refugee families in obtaining official birth certificates. Host governments also took vital steps. The Government of Lebanon simplified birth registration requirements for Syrian refugees

by regularizing their stay without penalty. The Government of Jordan launched mobile birth registration services for all camps in 2014, resulting in an eight-fold increase in the issuance of birth certificates to children born in camps from 2013 to 2014.

For refugees from Syria residing in urban, peri-urban and rural areas key challenges include ensuring systematic protection monitoring in remote areas with scattered refugee populations, maintaining an adequate protection and humanitarian presence, and addressing the needs of vulnerable host communities directly affected by the influx. The response in the refugee hosting countries included the implementation of community-based protection strategies, the decentralization of protection activities through establishing presence close to refugee communities, outreach through community centres and volunteers as well as two-way communication through a variety of tools and media, including help desks, hotlines, SMS and public service announcements. In 2014, partners invested in community-based protection strategies that enlist refugees and local communities in identifying and addressing protection risks, and designing interventions that are more attuned to their needs.

Child protection and SGBV prevention and response remained core elements of the response. Children, who represent over half of the total refugee population, remained at risk of serious rights violations including violence, exploitation and abuse in their homes, schools, and communities. In particular, concerns exist regarding the prevalence of child labour, recruitment into armed groups, early and forced marriage, child survivors of SGBV, birth registration and the situation of unaccompanied and separated children. To address these concerns, the response under the No Lost Generation Initiative has focused on strengthening national and community-based child protection systems, with special attention given to the needs of girls, boys, and families at high risk. Significant efforts were made to better identify children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children, and to strengthen

referral networks to ensure they have access to appropriate services, and provide psychosocial support for children affected by their experience of the crisis.

The risk of SGBV for women and girls is progressively increasing as a result of protracted displacement, continued family separation, progressive depletion of resources, negative coping mechanisms, overcrowding, and lack of privacy. SGBV therefore remained a priority issue in the response, with partners promoting gender equality, supporting national protection systems, encouraging community-based interventions, improving data collection and analysis, and strengthening advocacy and partnership. In the countries affected by

the Syria crisis, almost 90,000 people who were survivors of, or at risk of, SGBV received specialized support in 2014.

With return remaining untenable for the majority of refugees from Syria and limited prospects for local integration, the use of resettlement for urgent protection cases remained the cornerstone of the approach to securing appropriate durable solutions. In 2014, almost 21,000 refugees were submitted for resettlement from the region. Measures have been taken to ensure the integrity of case data, including multi-functional anti-fraud assessment missions carried out in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.



## Food Security

Pre-assistance baseline monitoring reports indicate that refugees from Syria arrive in neighbouring countries with very low levels of food consumption. They are heavily reliant on food assistance to meet their basic food needs, given their limited income and livelihoods opportunities. During 2014, more than 1.9 million refugees and other individuals were provided with food assistance either through cash, voucher or in-kind modalities. In 2014, the food assistance distributed via cash and vouchers had injected some USD 621 million into the economies of the

five host countries.

Interventions in the agriculture and food livelihoods area continued to focus on support to individual vulnerable families as well as food security policy formulation and implementation with national authorities. While projects in some countries were unable to progress due to funding shortfalls and policy restrictions on livelihoods for refugees, positive initiatives included the vaccination of some 760,000 animals and access to improved nutrition and food safety for almost 15,000 affected farming families in Lebanon.



## Education

Increasing access to formal and non-formal/informal education, and working to make schools a protective and safe environment, continued to form an essential component of the education

response under the No Lost Generation Initiative. These efforts made significant strides in Iraq, where 75 per cent of children in camps were enrolled in primary education with an attendance

rate of around 95 per cent. This progress was achieved in part through infrastructure improvements, including the construction of eight new schools with 13 classrooms each. In Egypt, over 8,000 refugee children benefitted from child friendly spaces, and 36,270 children benefitted from education grants for the 2014-2015 school year, which included dedicated support to children with disabilities to attend specialized schools. In Jordan, support to the government has allowed for the introduction of double-shift schooling in 98 public schools, with improved facilities that will benefit 70,000 Jordanian and refugee schoolchildren. This also facilitated the enrolment of some 129,000 Syrian children. In Lebanon, 147 schools enrolled refugees from Syria in second shifts, while additional measures such as keeping schools open on Saturday and

reducing the number of holidays ensured that children received 750 hours of schooling in the academic semester. In Turkey, enrolment rates have risen to 88 per cent in camps, and access has also increased in urban areas. Higher education access has also increased through a number of state and UN-supported programmes.

Despite these achievements, more than half of refugee children did not benefit from education. Funding challenges negatively impacted on the provision of education opportunities to Syrian children in urban areas in Iraq as well as on the rolling out of some of the informal education programmes for Syrian children and adolescents in Jordan.



## Health & Nutrition

RRP6 partners across the region supported an estimated 75 per cent of the cost of primary health care services for refugees from Syria. Partners also provided access, and covered costs, for secondary and tertiary health care for the most vulnerable refugees in most countries in the region through targeted, and means-tested, processes. Efforts to mainstream refugee health care into national systems are underway, so that the establishment of costly parallel systems can be minimized. Direct support to national health structures, including building, refurbishing and equipping facilities, along with investments in training of staff, has been an important part of this approach.

Support to mental health services, obstetric and antenatal consultations, and nutrition interventions are also among the investments made by the Health Sector in the RRP6. Support has also been provided to promote and provide immunization services to refugees and members of impacted local communities. This included support to national polio campaigns which

covered some 23 million children in the RRP6 response countries as a response to the polio outbreak in Syria.

As a result of funding constraints, refugees in Lebanon and elsewhere were provided with rationed health care, concentrating assistance on the most vulnerable. In Iraq, some humanitarian actors have been forced to pull out of camps because of a lack of funding, while the needed scale-up of services such as community health outreach in urban areas will likely not go ahead in 2015. Throughout the region, access to secondary health care including the treatment of chronic conditions such as hypertension and diabetes, as well as support for pharmaceuticals, was largely unavailable. These conditions, if left untreated, can become critical, meaning individuals and households were often forced to make difficult decisions to spend or liquidate assets to cover health care costs. More expensive treatments, including for cancer or other operations, were largely not covered by the humanitarian community.



## Basic Needs

RRP6 partners estimate that 90 per cent of newly-arriving refugees have no or very few personal belongings, while many refugees from Syria who have been displaced for several years are exhausting their resources and savings. During 2014, the basic needs of refugees for in-kind household items was met through the provision of items such as blankets, clothes and kitchen/cooking equipment.

While more than one million individuals have benefited from such distributions, the RRP6 response has been shifting from the provision of in-kind items to cash assistance for refugees to purchase items to meet their basic needs. This approach gives refugees greater dignity of choice, strengthens local economies, and increases the efficiency and impact of the response. In the winter months, both in-kind and cash assistance were supplemented so that vulnerable families had extra household items to stay warm and dry.

At least 1.4 million people received cash or voucher assistance for basic needs over the course of the year, including seasonal, emergency and unconditional cash assistance modalities. At least USD 150 million was injected into local economies of refugee hosting countries through the provision of cash assistance for basic needs.

Partners worked diligently to improve targeting to ensure that the most vulnerable - those in extreme poverty - were identified and targeted for assistance. However, as the number of the most vulnerable increases, partners were unable to meet all of the need for cash assistance to vulnerable households in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey due to funding constraints. RRP6 partners were also forced to reduce immediate core relief items for newly-arriving refugees, and some assistance for babies and families were also discontinued in Lebanon.



## Shelter

With almost 90 per cent of refugees from Syria living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, and the overwhelming majority renting accommodation, access to affordable and adequate housing has been a major focus of RRP6 partners during 2014. By the end of the year around 600,000 people living outside camps had benefited from interventions ranging from weatherproofing, sealing-off, and the provision of home adaptation kits to improve dwellings, cash assistance to help pay rent, site upgrades in informal settlements in Lebanon, and the provision of legal and advocacy information on tenant rights.

For those refugees living in camps, there was a greater emphasis during 2014 on enhancing the quality of shelter through interventions such as the provision of caravans and transitional shelter (t-shelters) instead of tents and the laying of concrete foundations for tents to keep them dryer and warmer. With new influxes around the region in 2014, new camps were opened in Jordan and Turkey during the year.

Due to underfunding, some critical shelter interventions were not carried out in 2014. These included 35,000 families missing out on weatherproofing during winter in Lebanon, and a reduction in resources in Iraq for basic maintenance and repair of camp infrastructure.



## WASH

RRP6 partners continued to maintain efforts to ensure that all refugees living in camps had access to safe water, toilet and sanitation services, as well as waste disposal services. During 2014, the response increasingly focused on the provision of sustainable services such as connecting camps to piped networks rather than reliance on expensive water trucking arrangements.

This approach was also evident for those services being provided outside of camps, where partners are working with local authorities to strengthen municipal services for the benefit of refugees and members of impacted local communities. Small- and large-scale

interventions have been rolled out to ensure the most effective use of resources in this water-scarce region. These included repair and maintenance of pipes to minimize water loss through leakage, and establishing water treatment plants and borehole pumping stations. RRP6 partners have also been working with municipal authorities to reinforce services such as municipal waste services.

However, funding shortfalls have limited the Sector's capacity to expand more sustainable services in camps, such as piped water systems. With insufficient funding the Sector had to continue higher cost interventions such as water trucking and desludging in many instances.



## Social Cohesion & Livelihoods

There are 1.66 million registered Syrian refugees of working age (18-59 years) in the five main hosting countries across the region, however the current legislative and policy frameworks in the region provide limited employment opportunities for the refugees. The conflict in Syria is reducing trade and investment in neighbouring countries, aggravating unemployment, and diminishing local economies - thereby reducing opportunities for Syrians and members of impacted local communities alike.

In addition, funding shortfalls meant that RRP6 targets proved difficult to meet. Nonetheless, RRP6 partners in Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon assisted more than 66,000 people in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sectors. These interventions included employment assistance, income generation and business development, as well as technical and vocational training, literacy initiatives and life-skills training.

## Palestine Refugees

The 5.1 million Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA remain the largest refugee population in the world. In Syria, the 560,000 Palestine refugees registered have all been heavily affected by the crisis. Of those remaining in Syria, 96 per cent are now dependent on continuous emergency aid, and more than 60 per cent have been displaced, including to neighbouring countries. More than 4,000 UNRWA staff in Syria work to ensure the resilience of Palestine refugees, even in areas impossible to reach for international staff. The Agency's well-established services in the region are open for Palestinians who fled to Lebanon, Jordan, the West Bank, and Gaza. With almost no option for flight for Palestinians from Syria, they are increasingly vulnerable. For more information see: [www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis](http://www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis).

□ Target    ■ Achieved



## PROTECTION

3,775,798 Syrian refugees currently registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR or Government authorities	105%	3,590,000
20,911 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission to third countries	104%	20,000
89,543 people who are survivors or at risk of SGBV receiving specialist support	78%	115,000
784,333 children receiving psychosocial support	105%	748,000
34,511 children who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support	83%	42,000



## FOOD SECURITY

1,923,770 individuals receiving in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs	74%	2,605,000
34,418 children reached with micronutrient supplements/supplementation, including school feeding programmes	106%	33,000
74,285 individuals benefiting from agricultural livelihoods support	93%	80,000



## EDUCATION

393,611 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education (primary and secondary)	62%	636,000
169,970 children & youth participating in non-formal, informal education and life skills	67%	255,000
387,438 students assisted with school supplies (primary & secondary)	50%	782,000



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

3,667,826 consultations for Syrian refugees in primary health care services	99%	3,717,000
469,305 referrals of Syrian refugees to secondary or tertiary health care services	65%	717,000
108,390 antenatal consultations for Syrian refugee women	26%	423,000
4,343 health workers trained	39%	11,000

 **BASIC NEEDS**

1,067,220 individuals provided with core relief items to meet basic needs	60%	1,770,000
1,468,223 individuals assisted with seasonal relief items or cash for the winter	61%	2,394,000

 **SHELTER**

421,299 refugees in camps provided with shelter	78%	540,000
217,990 individuals in camps and formal tented settlements assisted with new or upgraded shelters	48%	455,000
596,577 individuals in the community provided with shelter assistance, including shelter kits, weatherproofing, cash for rent, rehabilitation, and legal support	54%	1,115,000

 **WASH**

2,424,527 individuals provided with access to safe water*	128%	1,900,000
614,661 individuals provided with access to toilet and sanitation services*	66%	933,000
1,065,703 individuals provided with hygiene promotion messaging	62%	1,730,000
63,447 children provided with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment or child friendly space	60%	106,000

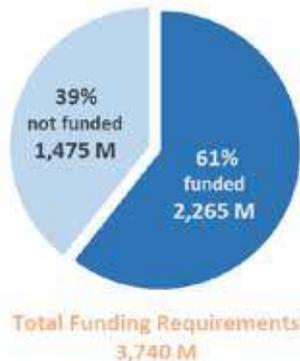
 **SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS**

10,802 individuals have participated in employment assistance, income generation activities or business development projects	10%	111,000
55,947 individuals have participated in technical and vocational training, literacy initiatives and life-skills training	32%	177,000

Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 3.59 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. By the end of 2014 there were 3.8 million refugees in the region, and the overall RRP6 appeal was 61 per cent funded.

\*Overall figures include full camp-based population of refugees in Turkey benefiting from WASH services.

Total

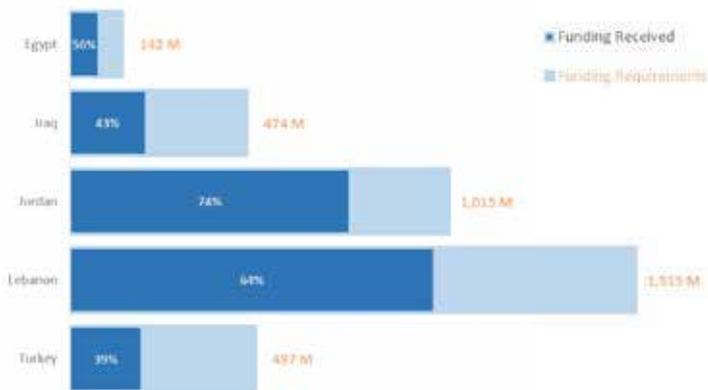


**Total Funding Requirements  
3,740 M**

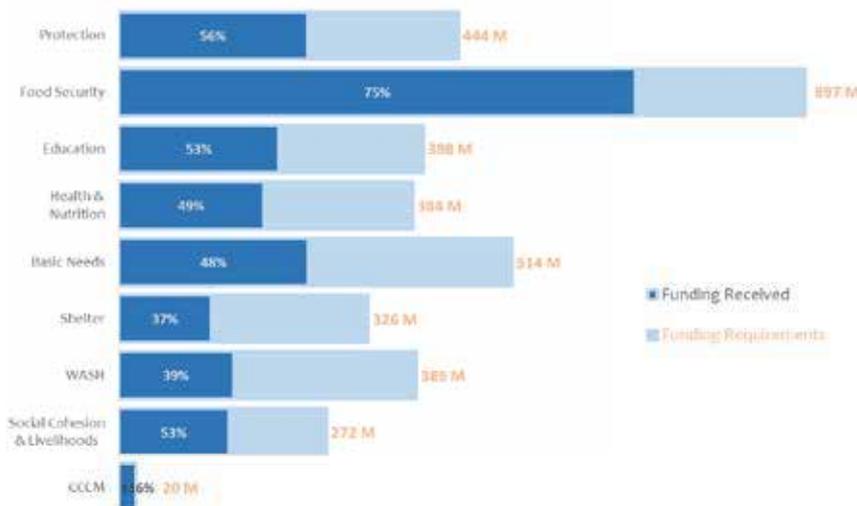
\* Total funding required and received includes regional requirements.

\*\* All funding figures reported are in USD.

By Country



By Sector



\* funding charts by Country and Sector are as reported by Country operations as at February 2015. They do not include regional funds, and are indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.

Thanks to the generosity of governments, private donors, international funds and other institutions and organizations, USD 2.27 billion was mobilized in 2014 for the RRP6.

While this is a significant response that has allowed partners to provide protection and assistance to millions of refugees and members of impacted local communities, with only 61 per cent of the total RRP6 funding requirements met for 2014, gaps remain and needs are growing.

Over the coming period 2015-16, continued levels of humanitarian funding are essential from humanitarian donors, while development actors are urged to bring more resources and strategic, multi-year, approaches - including direct support to governments - to bear in the response.

An expanded pool of funding that includes both humanitarian and development actors would allow greater investment in the resilience of individuals, communities and States to cope and recover from the crisis, thus helping on the transition to a longer-term, more sustainable response.

Thank you to the following Governments that have contributed to raising the USD 2.27 billion to assist refugees and members of host communities under the RRP6 in 2014.

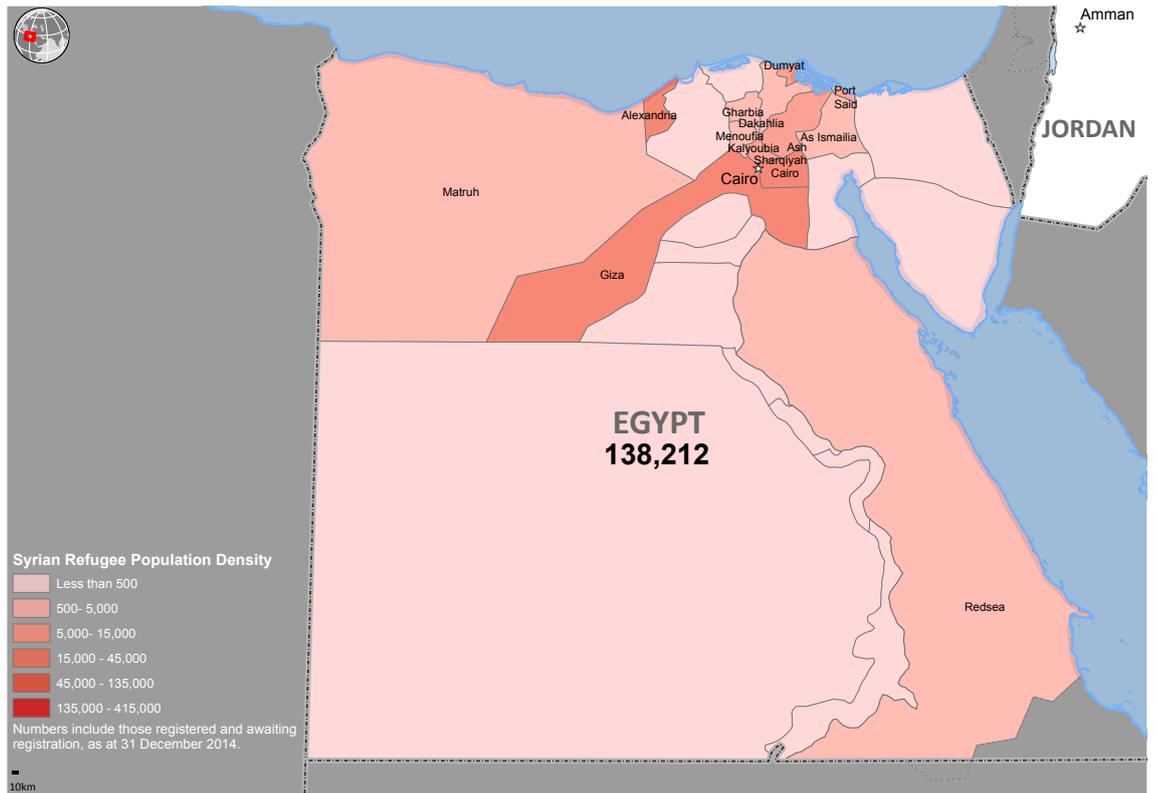


Funding to the RRP6 has also been received from private donors and other institutions, while contributions made outside of the RRP6 framework by governments, charities and other organizations are gratefully acknowledged. Agencies are also grateful for unearmarked funds provided by donors to their global operations.

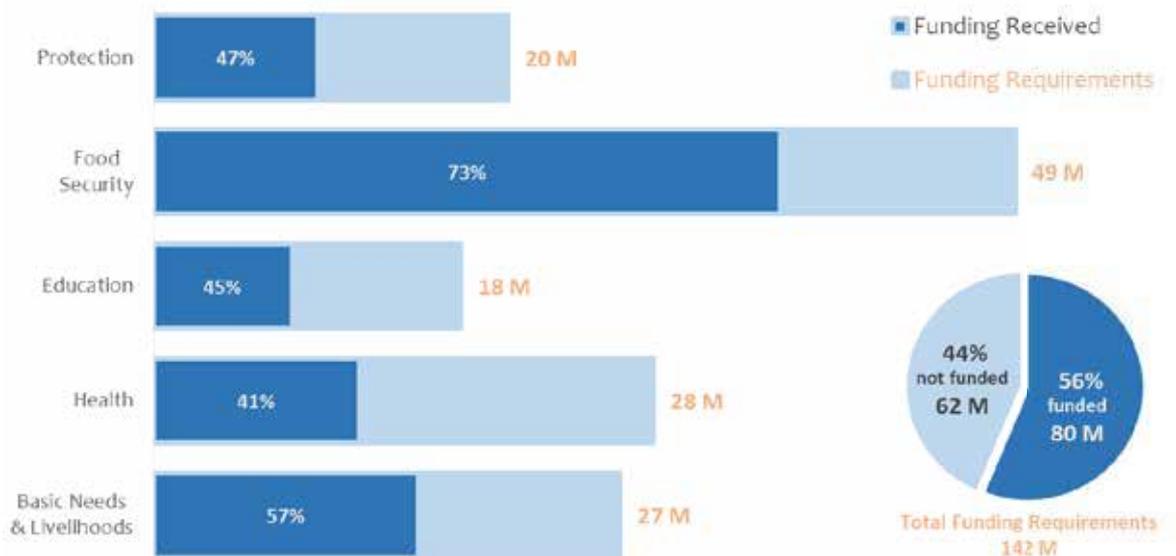
EGYPT

# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

## Refugee Population Distribution



## Funding Overview



## Partners

American University in Cairo (AUC)	Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC)
Arab Medical Union (AMU)	Refuge Egypt
Arab Organisation of Human Rights (AOHR)	Resala Charity Organisation
British Council	Save the Children International
CARE International	St Andrews Education Services
Caritas	Souriyat Association
Caritas Alexandria	Tadamon
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Terre des Hommes (TDH)
Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League (CAKL)	UNFPA
Coptic Evangelical Organisation for Social Services (CEOSS)	UN-HABITAT
Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights (EFRR)	UNHCR
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UNICEF
Mahmoud Mosque Society	UNRWA
Organization for the Development of Women and Children (ODWC)	WFP
Plan International	WHO



Verification exercise occurring in Cairo. UNHCR / Scott Nelson

By the end of 2014, the registered Syrian population was 138,301, of whom 71 per cent were verified by UNHCR.

Despite a drop from 57,106 beneficiaries in January to 25,567 in December, unconditional cash assistance was provided to an average of 38,932 individuals each month, assisting the most vulnerable and preventing negative coping mechanisms. Winterization assistance of USD 29 per person was provided to 21,099 individuals in January and 47,718 in December.

In September, a socio-economic assessment was conducted to inform the shift from geographic-oriented targeting to vulnerability targeting using socio-economic criteria. A total of 9,891 households (45,593 individuals) were assessed, and results which will lead to improved targeting for food and unconditional assistance will be available during the first quarter of 2015.

WFP delivered food assistance to an average of 100,000 refugees per month. The acceptable food consumption score of assisted refugees reached 96 per cent by the end of 2014. WFP also introduced e-vouchers and is in the process of shifting from geographic to vulnerability targeting.

Access was improved to public and NGO-based health services. Special attention was dedicated to reproductive health services, with 4,425 antenatal care visits and 1,151 babies delivered. The Ministry of Health (MOH), UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF launched an enhancement of Primary Health Centres (PHC) mainstreaming in 30 health facilities in Alexandria and Damietta, along with the provision of equipment, training and renovation for 70 PHC clinics. Eleven MOH hospitals now offer specialized and emergency care for Syrian refugees.

RRP6 partners provided material assistance - food packages, non-food items, blankets and medical kits - to 3,065 refugees, including over 600 children, who were arrested for attempting irregular departure by sea. The majority of individuals were released from detention within ten days after national legal processes were followed. Legal aid partners assisted 609 cases

on issues including detention, civil documentation and residency.

Increased outreach and SGBV awareness-raising activities took place, including throughout the '16 Days Campaign'. Particular focus was placed on engaging men and boys, as well as women's empowerment activities, which reached 5,400 refugees across all age groups.

UNICEF's Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) were increased to 11, where 7,162 refugee children/parents benefitted from activities and non-specialized psychosocial interventions. CFS social workers responded to 1,066 children in need of further specialized assistance. UNHCR conducted 423 Best Interest Assessments to ensure that actions taken in regard to individual children gives a primary consideration to the child's best interests. Seven community centres operating in Cairo increased outreach and strengthened existing community structures.

The number of children benefitting from education grants for the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 academic years was 31,263 and 36,270, respectively. Additional assistance was provided to 2,300 families with the most vulnerable children, while 90 children with disabilities were supported in specialized schools. Forty Syrian university students received Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) scholarships. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, 11 schools received refurbishment/construction work, while 124 received educational support, including training of 350 teachers and 240 inspectors. Two surveys were conducted, indicating that 12 per cent of Syrian refugee children were not in education.

Challenges still remain in access to, enrolment and retention of children in schools, coupled with issues of quality of education and protection concerns within education facilities (e.g. bullying, corporal punishment).

Irregular migration of some Syrian refugees has led to a rise in single parent families and separated children. Visa requirements continued to present challenges for Syrians seeking family

reunification. Depletion of financial resources, reductions in humanitarian assistance and limited employment opportunities contribute to the likelihood of negative coping strategies.

The urbanized concentration of Syrian refugees across Egypt posed challenges in the coverage of their needs. Lacking health information systems, needs-based referrals and standard treatment protocols impede appropriate health services/treatments, along with limited capacity and expertise of local NGOs.

There were a number of budgetary cuts as a result of underfunding across the response in 2014.

UNHCR reduced the number of beneficiaries of cash assistance by 45 per cent, from 57,106 individuals in January to 25,567 individuals in December. Cash assistance itself only covers 30 per cent of basic needs. Education grants for the 2014-2015 academic year excluded private schools, leaving 8,649 students unassisted, while the education grant value was also decreased by 50 per cent.

Health assistance provided was unable to cover all cases requiring costly secondary or tertiary medical interventions, resulting in existing medical conditions becoming increasingly serious. Access to medical services for refugees with complex or acute needs was limited and provided for only on a basis of priority.

Protection assistance, identification of cases and outreach were limited in Alexandria and Damietta due to the lack of available partners outside Cairo. This resulted in less effective case management and in particular specialized services for children. SGBV response was centered in Cairo, restricting multi-sectoral services cases elsewhere. Provision of legal assistance was impeded due to partners' limited outreach outside Cairo. Outreach activities outside of Cairo were restricted due to fewer available resources.



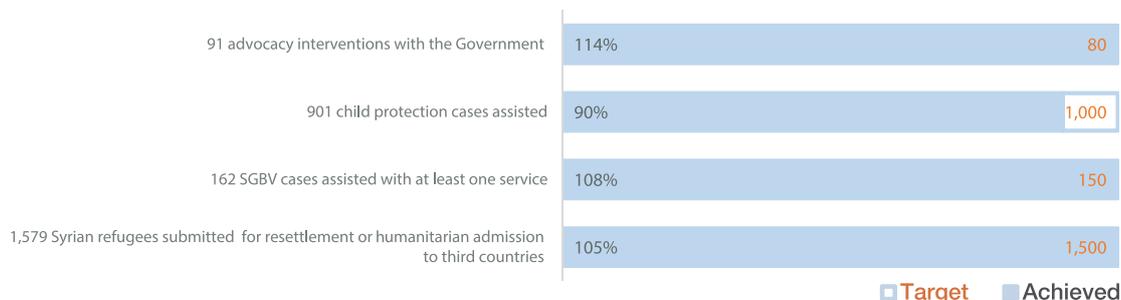
Syrian refugee child living in Cairo. UNHCR / Scott Nelson

## Protection

The general situation and political stability of the country improved in the second half of 2014, however the visa and security requirements for Syrians remained in place resulting in limited access to territory and asylum, particularly for women, children and elderly Syrians. The Government issues visas in some cases for family unity. Syrians in need of international protection who arrive in Egypt without a visa or with forged documents continue to face either prolonged detention or risk of deportation to third countries.

RRP6 partners have supported refugees with quality registration, protection, material assistance, counselling and civil documentation assistance. Twenty community support projects have been implemented in different locations to promote co-existence with host communities.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



A family of Syrian refugees register for protection and other social services in Cairo, Egypt. UNHCR / Shawn Baldwin

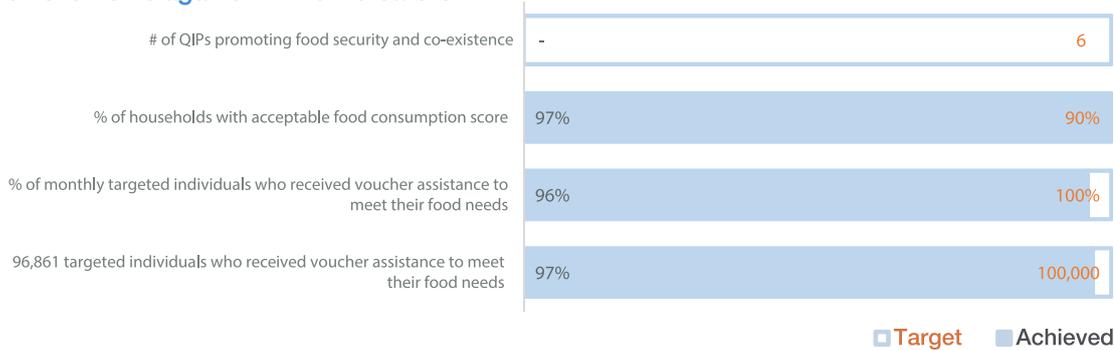


# Food Security

Since the start of the food voucher programme in February 2013, it has grown from assisting 7,000 Syrian refugees per month to around 100,000 per month. The programme was also extended to include approximately 4,000 Palestine refugees from Syria on a monthly basis. Concerted efforts at all levels meant that additional funds were received to cover the feared shortfalls in December.

To meet rising needs and to enhance assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure households, the Sector is in the process of transitioning from geographic targeting to vulnerability-based assistance. Vulnerability will be defined through the multi-sector socio-economic assessment which began in late 2014. For 2015, WFP will introduce a harmonized food basket across the region. This takes into account commodity prices, people’s dietary preferences and past purchasing patterns, nutritional comparability of products and regional procurements potentials.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

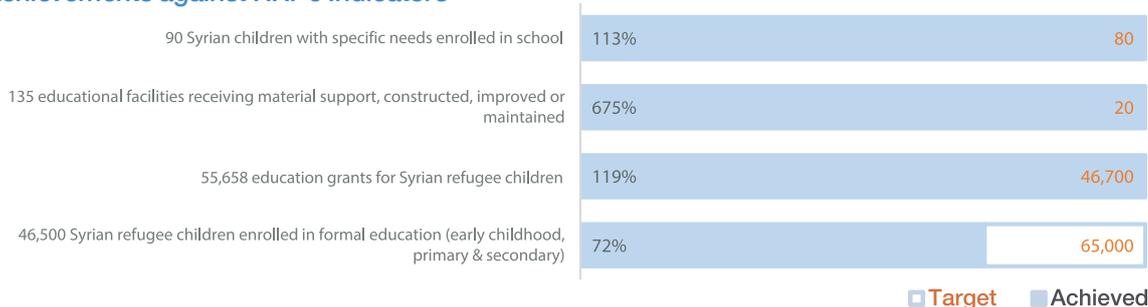



# Education

The Government of Egypt granted Syrians access to public schools under the same rules that apply to Egyptian nationals. However, in practice several challenges have arisen when Syrian refugees attempted to enrol their children in public schools, including access to documentation, overcrowding and waitlists. The lack of capacity and quality of education and the environment in public schools remains a significant barrier to the enrolment and retention of Syrian children, as does the cost of transportation and tuition fees which can be excessive for refugee families with limited resources.

Notwithstanding, and with the help of interventions by the Sector such as the provision of education grants to students and capacity support to teachers, classrooms and school buildings, more than 88 per cent of school-aged Syrian refugee children are estimated to be enrolled in education.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



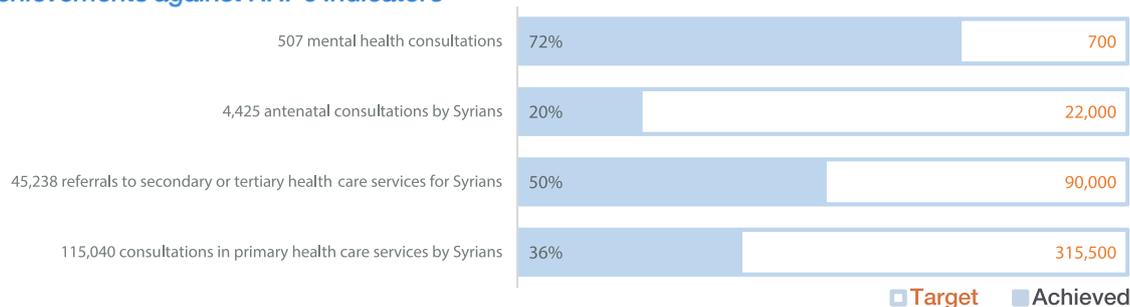


## Health

In 2014, the Health Sector put forward a mainstreaming strategy to integrate Syrian refugees into public primary health care facilities and to gradually phase out from parallel health care services with a view to enhancing resilience and sustainability. Despite the support provided by the Government for primary health care, the high cost of secondary and tertiary health care services can lead to significant out of pocket expenses and relatively straightforward conditions becoming more complicated due to lack of treatment. This high cost has resulted in consequent limitation of the Health Sector's criteria of assistance as secondary and tertiary health care is determined by a joint committee on the basis of prioritization.

An innovative community-based health outreach programme in greater Cairo has seen more than 100 trained Syrian Community Health Volunteers reaching out to households in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



A Syrian refugee recovers from surgery to ease his severe chest pain at Mahmoud Hospital in Cairo, Egypt.  
UNHCR / Scott Nelson



# Basic Needs & Livelihoods

The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt have been facing challenges in responding to their basic household needs. Many who have been in the country since 2012 have significantly depleted their savings, and many Syrians arriving in Egypt in the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets.

Since late 2014, the Sector has been implementing a socio-economic assessment of refugee households, reaching almost 10,000 households with interviews by the end of the year. This project, once finalized, is expected to contribute to targeting assistance to those most in need. The Sector has also been implementing the “Graduation Approach”, a livelihoods support pilot project, targeted at graduating refugees out of extreme poverty and has expanded from Cairo to Alexandria in 2014. Beneficiaries were supported with vocational training, skills development sessions and income-generation assistance.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

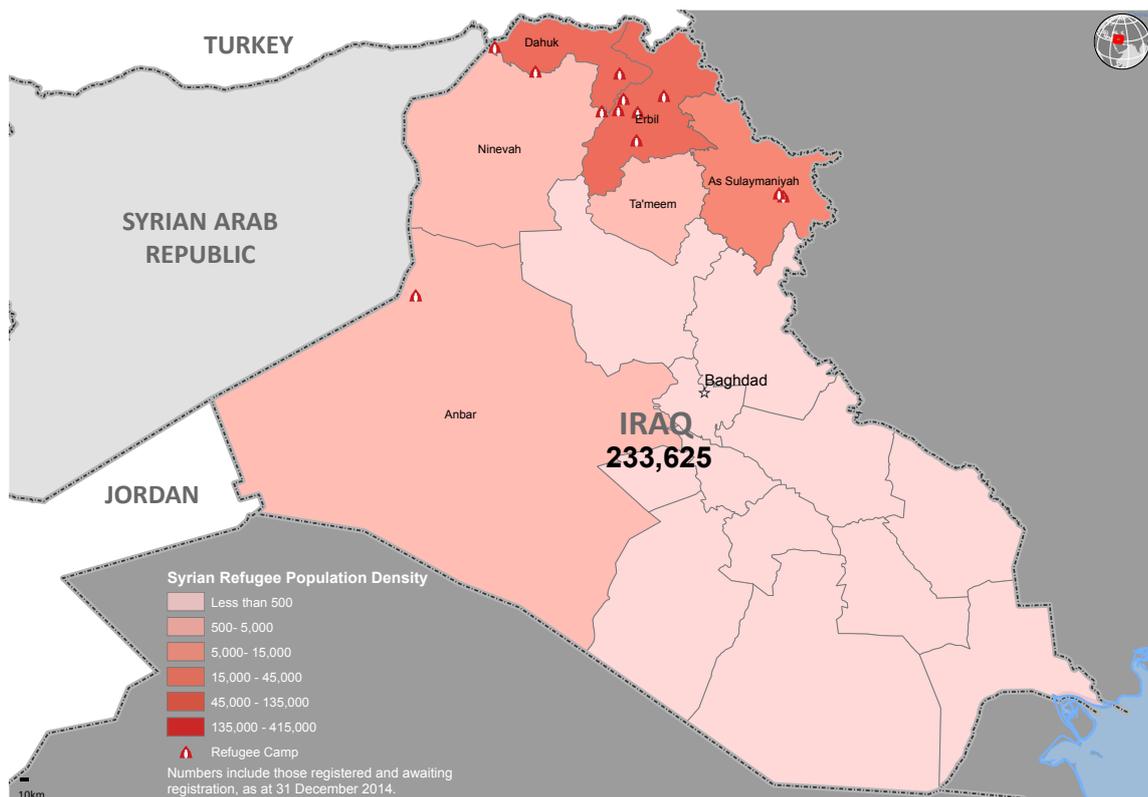


Young Syrian men sew clothes in a small Syrian-owned clothing factory. UNHCR / Scott Nelson

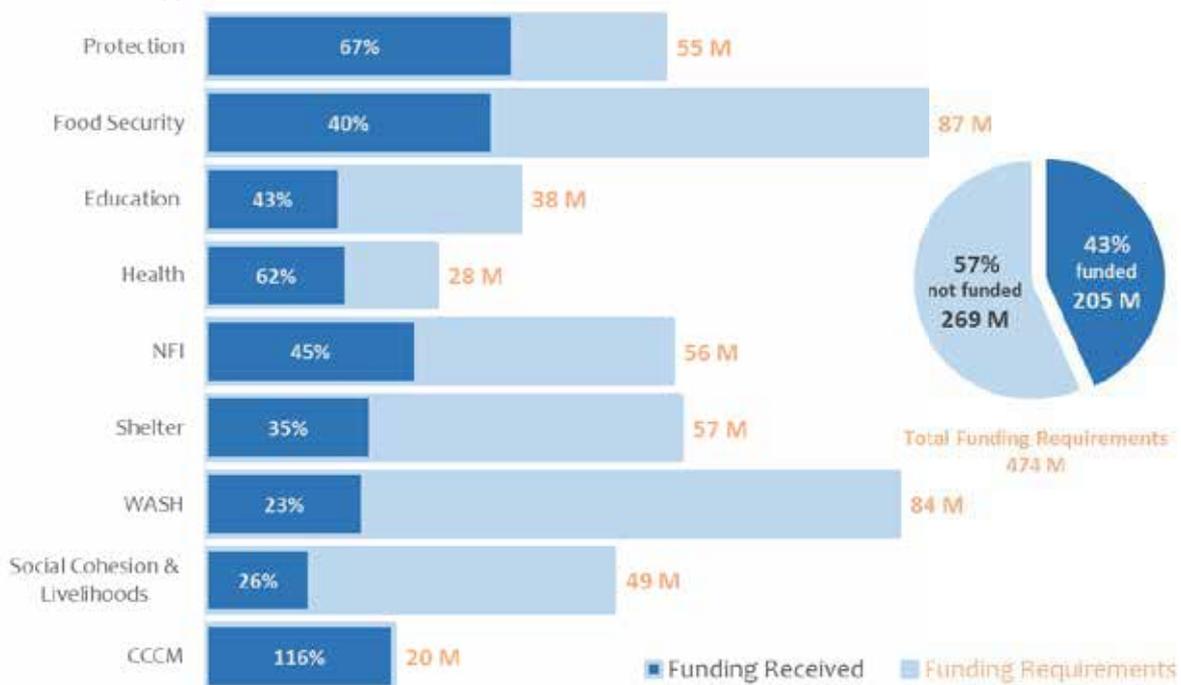
IRAQ

# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

## Refugee Population Distribution



## Funding Overview



## Partners

ACF	IYL	STEP
ACTED	JIM-Net	TDH Italy
ACTED-REACH	KRG Residency Department	TRIANGE
ARK	Kurdistan Save the Children	Triangle GH
BMD	KURDS	UIMS
CDO	Mercy Corps	UN Women
DRC	Mine Advisory Group	UNAMI Human Rights
ERC	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	UNDP
FAO	MODM	UNESCO
FRC/IRCS	NRC	UNFPA
Handicap International	PAO	UNHABITAT
Harikar	Peace Winds Japan	UNHCR
Heartland Alliance	PU-AMI	UNICEF
IMC	Qandil	UPP
InterSos	REACH	War Child UK
IOM	Relief International	WFP
IRC	Save the Children International	WHO
IRW	SRC	
IRW (Iraq)	STC	

Since the beginning of the crisis, some 233,000 Syrian refugees have sought refuge in Iraq. The humanitarian situation in Iraq is further compounded by a growing IDP crisis resulting from insecurity across the country as well as an additional influx of refugees coming from the Kobane region of Syria in the last three months of 2014. As IDPs continue to flee areas of Iraq, mainly to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) which already hosts over 97 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Iraq, the Iraqi and Kurdistan Regional Governments' capacity to respond to both crises is becoming increasingly stretched.

Forty-two per cent of all refugees are hosted in camps, and almost 58 per cent reside in host communities, mainly in the three KRI governorates: Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaymaniyah. Less than two per cent of Syrian refugees are hosted in Anbar province or other areas of Iraq.

During 2014 all refugee camps in the KRI (Domiz 1 and 2, Akre and Gawilan in Duhok Governorate; Basirma, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Qushtapa in Erbil, and Arbat in Sulaymaniyah) became fully operational and hosted the newly arrived and relocated families. At the same time, from 16 June, Al-Obaidi camp in Anbar province (Central Iraq), became inaccessible to UN agencies and other international humanitarian staff. Since then, local NGOs have been in charge of providing basic services to refugees in Al-Obaidi.

By the end of the year, 233,625 refugees were registered on an individual basis by UNHCR, of whom 72,558 (31 per cent) were biometrically verified through Iris Scan technology. In 2014, a total of 31,951 registered refugees returned to Syria.

Through the Protection Sector's advocacy actions, many Syrian refugees aged 12 years and above have received residency cards with a validity of 12 months in Erbil and Duhok governorates. Awareness raising campaigns about SGBV, child protection, community empowerment and documentation issues reached more than 54,000 community members.

According to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in April and December 2014,

an average of 51 per cent of households reported WFP's assistance as their primary source of food. Ninety-eight per cent of surveyed households reported an acceptable food consumption score.

In terms of education, a total of 29,471 children were enrolled in formal education for the school year 2014-15 and another 6,166 children were enrolled in non-formal education. More than 630 teachers were trained in various areas of pedagogy, including the intention of standardizing quality standards and curriculums for all Syrian refugee children attending the schools in camps. In 2014, 11 newly constructed schools replaced all tented schools in the refugee camps in the KRI with high quality, pre-fabricated structures. Additionally, six schools in host communities were built to expand local school absorption capacities, reaching more than 4,000 children.

In the Health Sector, through the combined efforts of the Kurdistan Regional Government and humanitarian partners, more than 345,000 consultations were carried out in refugee camps where PHCs are providing free-of-charge packages of essential health services.

In the Shelter Sector, 1,494 floor slabs for tents and 373 kitchen units (each kitchen unit has 4 kitchens) were built. A total of 1,663 tents, including 553 tents for Kobane refugees, were installed. In Domiz camp, 362 shelters were upgraded specifically to increase accessibility and mobility for people with disabilities. Outside of the camps, 2,852 Syrian refugee families benefited from private house rehabilitation.

Through the CRI/NFI Sector, 231,329 individuals have been provided with seasonal kits, which included winterization items and kerosene in the winter and fans, cool-boxes, and additional water jerry cans in the summer.

In WASH, 95,355 Syrian refugees in camps received access to safe drinking water, adequate latrines and bathing facilities, improved solid waste and waste water management systems, and hygiene promotion messages. Some 54,000 refugees received hygiene kits on a consistent basis over the year, and 18,450 Syrian refugee children benefited from WASH facilities and

supplies in their schools.

In the Livelihoods Sector 3,455 refugees and local community members participated in vocational or skills development trainings, and 5,778 refugees received employment assistance, income generation assistance or business development support. Assessments of labour market needs were conducted through the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMAA).

The difficulties on budget transfers from the Government of Iraq to the Kurdistan Regional Government significantly reduced available services for health and education. Shortages, such as human resources, interruption in supply chains, and limited funds to maintain and expand health and education facilities widely affected the chances of access to quality services for both refugees and IDPs.

As more attention has been given to the IDP response, funding has been reduced also for the basic maintenance and repair of camp infrastructure in general, with public and shared areas, areas designated for various service providers in the camps, and security installations showing much wear and tear in some cases.

As a consequence of lack of funding for the RRP6, agencies were pushed to reduce the number of services and assistance provided, decrease the number of people supported with CRIs, and create additional selection criteria rather than provide solely by needs and field assessments. This created clashes between populations of concern as well as a sense of discrimination for certain groups in locations with large populations and high levels of vulnerability

where full attention and distribution cannot be provided.

Further critical interventions planned to expand education opportunities for children in both basic and secondary education in and out of camps could not take place. Evidence shows that the longer children stay out of school the harder it is for them to get back to school. Continued underfunding will further deteriorate the situation of refugee children seeking education opportunities.

Lack of medicines in public health facilities could not be addressed due to inadequate funding, and the rehabilitation and provision of medical equipment focused on high priority facilities only. With no funding for mental health care in urban areas refugees relied on overstretched services in three urban areas, leaving them with very limited access to mental health services. According to the MSNA, an estimated 20 per cent of the non-camp population and 24 per cent of the refugees living in camps encountered difficulties in accessing health services, even before the onset of the recent IDP crisis.

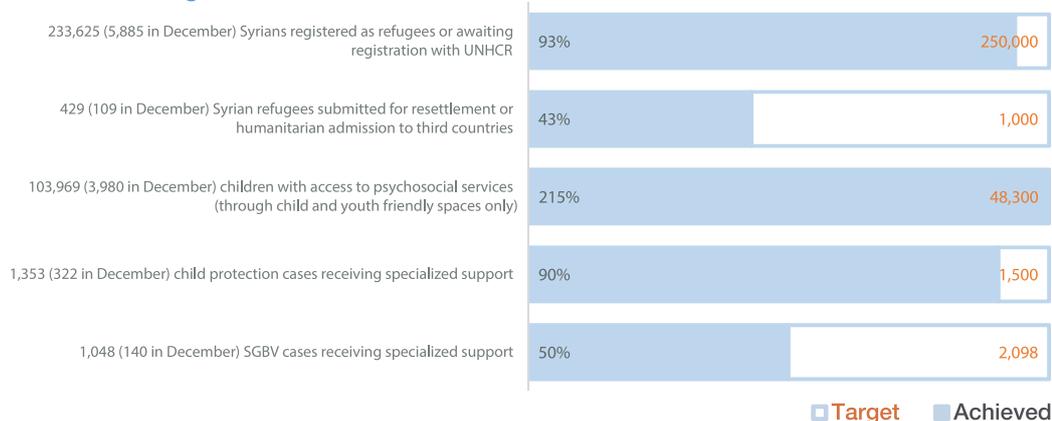
Required improvements in services in camps, including the installation of the water supply system for the Domiz camps which requires around USD 10 million, has also been postponed. More than 53 per cent (103,054 refugees) of the 195,000 refugees targeted for assistance through improvements to solid waste and wastewater management systems and hygiene promotion activities were not reached. More than 72 per cent (140,990 refugees) of the targeted 195,000 refugees did not receive hygiene kits on a consistent basis over the year.

## Protection

In the established refugee camps in Iraq, the provision of services such as registration and documentation, child protection, SGBV interventions, legal and psychosocial support and self-reliance activities, as well as protection monitoring and coordination of protection activities was consistent throughout 2014.

Capacity building activities with the local authorities were undertaken to improve the country-wide protection space. This includes support to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and service providers to deliver quality assistance (legal, psychosocial, safety and security, and medical) to SGBV survivors. Community-based protection mechanisms became increasingly important.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Dozens of Syrian refugees, including children, carry luggage as they make their way from Syria into northern Iraq at a crossing near the town of Sahela outside of Dahuk in the KRI. UNHCR / Shawn Baldwin



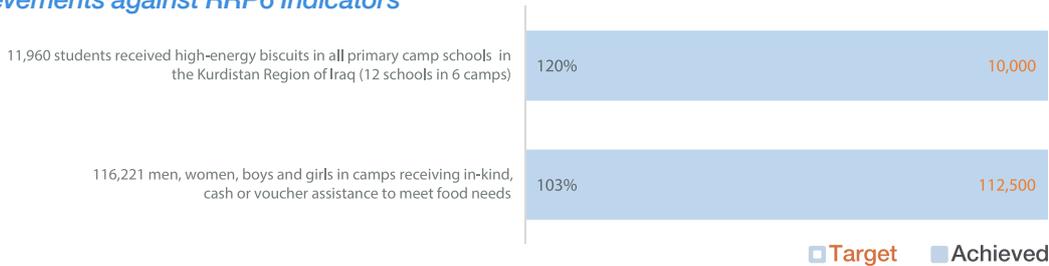
# Food Security

In 2014, Food Security partners assisted Syrian refugees in eight camps in the KRI and one in Anbar province through food parcel and voucher distribution which ensured access to the needed 2,100 kcal per person per day.

Results from the MSNA indicated that the Food Consumption Score in Domiz camp, where beneficiaries received food vouchers, was higher than the average of the other camps where beneficiaries received in-kind food. While this is attributable to the availability of more livelihood opportunities compared to other camps, it also points to the success of the WFP voucher programme. By the end of 2014, WFP also expanded the programme to two additional camps, transitioning from in-kind food to voucher assistance in Darashakran and Akre camps. Since the start of the voucher programme, over USD 48 million has been injected into the local economy.

WFP and UNHCR also conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Syrian refugee camps, the report for which is currently being finalized.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

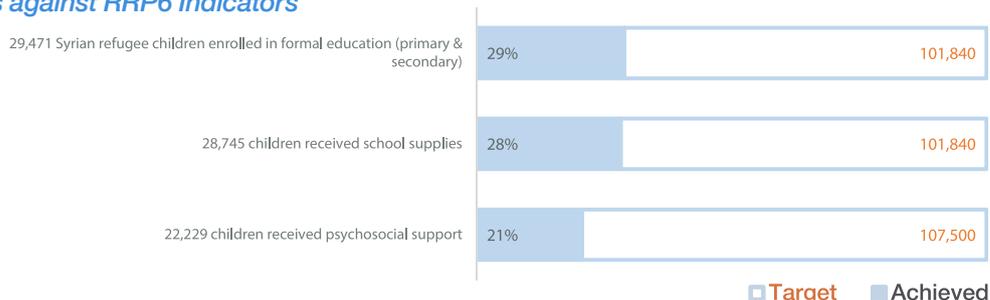



# Education

Enrolment and overall attendance have significantly improved in 2014, with an enrolment rate in primary education for children in camps of around 75 per cent (though this falls to around 45 per cent for those living outside of camps). Similarly, the attendance rate of those enrolled in primary education in camps (around 95 per cent) remains much higher than for those living outside of camps (around 40 per cent).

While, in principal, Syrian children have access to the public education system, a number of barriers have restricted their access, including lack of economic means, differences in curriculum, distance to school, and language barriers. The massive influx of Iraqi IDPs into KRI from June 2014 onwards also saw some 700 schools used as temporary shelters, mainly in the Duhok Governorate, resulting in much of the school system being shut down for several months.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

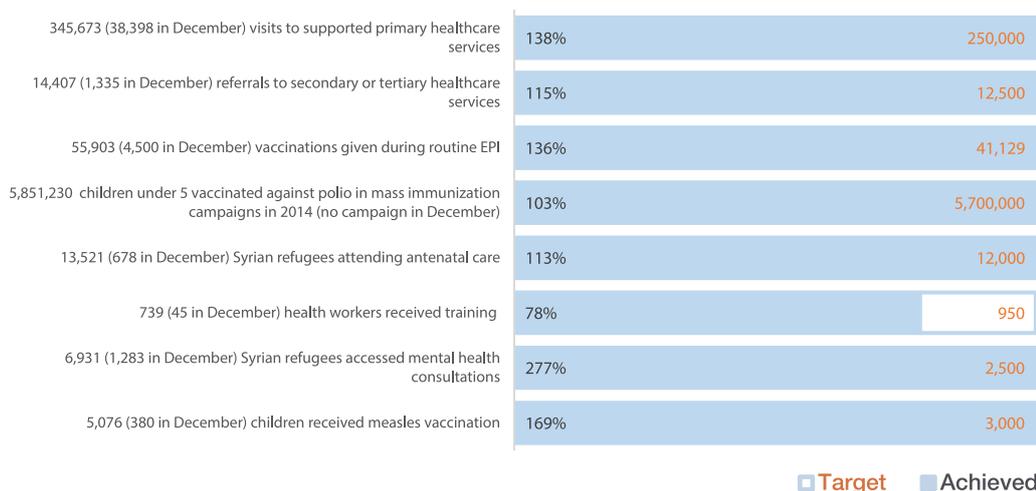


## Health

Despite the increasingly difficult working environment, access to health care services has significantly improved during 2014 through the combined efforts of the Kurdistan Regional Government and humanitarian partners. PHCs are providing free of charge packages of essential health services, including maternal and child health and mental health. Free secondary and tertiary services are also provided by the Directorates of Health.

During 2014, partners expanded services to refugees in host communities with health promotion and referral pathways to urban PHCs. Furthermore, 22 urban health facilities were rehabilitated and equipped. In 2014, nine national or sub-national polio immunization campaigns were conducted in response to the outbreak in Syria and Iraq.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Assessing the health needs of the refugee population. WHO

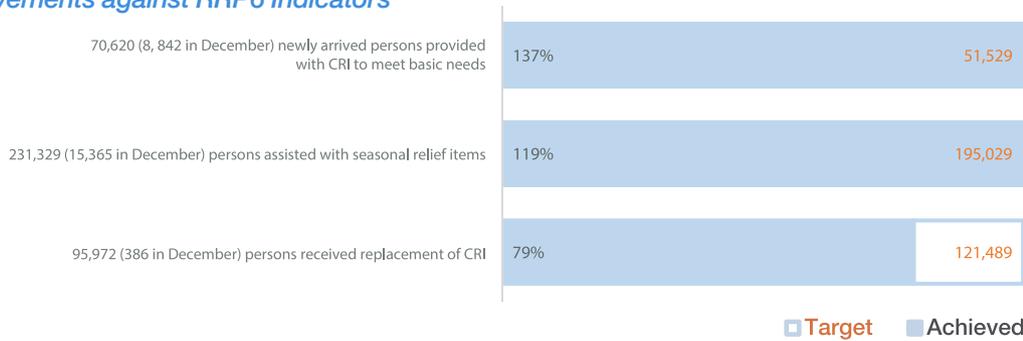


**NFI**

With a manageable number of new arrivals throughout the year, it was feasible to achieve the target of providing every newly arrived family with the full CRI kit, though the beginning and end of the year were both characterized by increased numbers of newly arrived Syrian refugees. The provision of replacement CRIs depending on needs and the provision of seasonal items also proceeded according to plan.

Due to limited resources, most of the assistance was focused on the camp refugees despite non-camp refugees constituting a majority of the Syrian refugee population. For example, the latest winterization campaign (for the 2014-15 winter) covered only 38 per cent of the refugees, mainly in the camps, which raised numerous concerns among the non-camp population.

**Achievements against RRP6 Indicators**



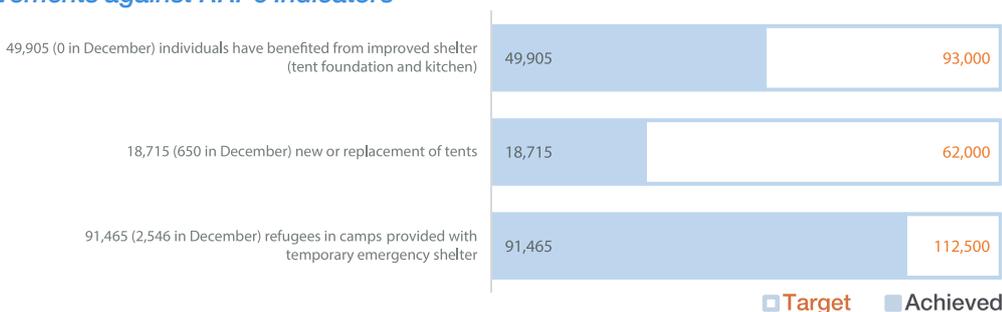
**Shelter**

**Shelter**

During 2014, the construction/rehabilitation of structures including tents, foundations, and kitchens has improved the overall living conditions of refugees, protecting them from climatic factors such as rain and heat as well as improving privacy. Moreover, construction/rehabilitation of service buildings helped to improve the provision of different services to Syrian refugees.

Notwithstanding, there remains a significant number of vulnerable refugees who have not had the resources or capacities to maintain their shelters to a standard which provides sufficient security or dignity. Outside of the camps, the shelter support provided has not been equal to the increasing number of refugees (including those from the Kobane influx), the mobility of the population, and the need to balance support for refugees and host communities.

**Achievements against RRP6 Indicators**



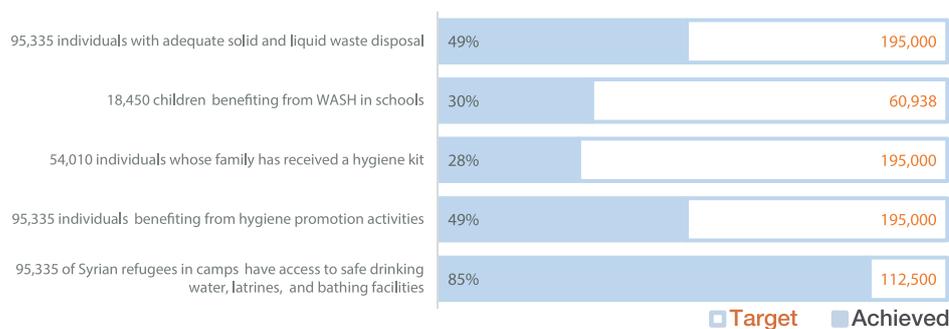


# WASH

The WASH Sector continued its efforts to maintain and upgrade water supply and sanitation facilities, solid waste and wastewater management services, and hygiene promotion activities. The number of persons per latrine ranges from five in Darashakran and Arbat camps to 20 in Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Domiz and Basirma.

Ensuring that all refugees living in camps have access to adequate WASH facilities and services is made challenging by the fact that the Sector only received 23 per cent of its requirements (USD 19 million of the USD 85 million required). With the capacity of refugee camps in Erbil exhausted, all new arrivals from Kobane were redirected to the new Gawilan camp in Duhok Governorate, which therefore required new WASH facilities altogether.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Children drinking water at Domiz Camp, Iraq. UNHCR / Ben Farrell



# Social Cohesion & Livelihoods

In 2014, the economy of the KRI, where 99 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Iraq are hosted, remained relatively stable, although negative impacts from conflict and the IDP influx were observed. The Kurdistan Regional Government’s policy of granting the right to work and freedom of movement greatly contributed to allowing refugees to earn incomes. However, female heads of household, the elderly and persons with disability have less access to informal/casual employment, livelihoods and income generating activities compared to male heads of household, thereby increasing their vulnerability and posing a risk to their food security status.

The Livelihoods Sector was officially launched in January 2014, and has prioritized interventions aimed at providing individual support through employment generation, business development, vocational training and skills development. The large funding gap (only 24 per cent of the appealed amount received) was reflected in the fact that an average of only around 30 per cent of the Sector’s RRP6 targets were met.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

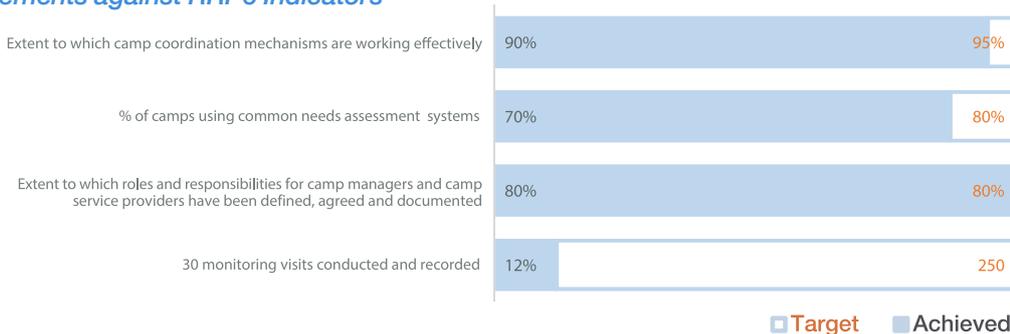


## CCCM

Throughout 2014 a strong focus was placed on coordination, including with the government authorities. Through bi-weekly coordination meetings at the governorate level and weekly meetings at camp level, the roles and responsibilities of managers and service providers have been defined, agreed and documented, as well as information sharing tools compiled and disseminated.

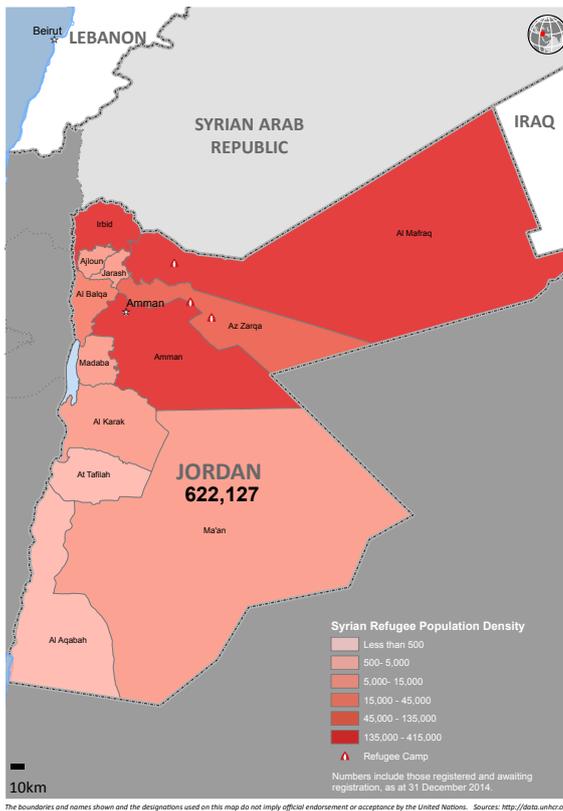
Following the influx of refugees with the re-opening of the Ibrahim el-Khalil border crossing at the end of October, coordination through camp management was even more vital to ensure that the new arrivals were provided with basic items, including access to WASH facilities, food, shelter, healthcare and CRIs.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

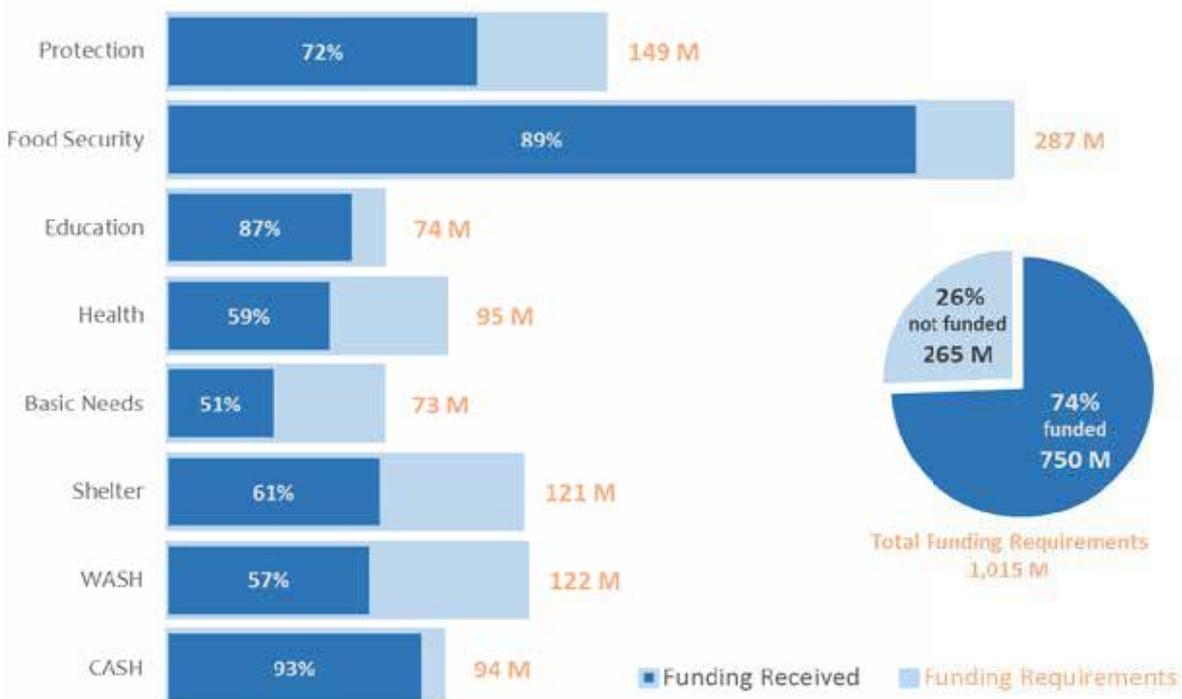


# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

## Refugee Population Distribution



## Funding Overview



## Partners

ACF	ICMC	LWF	SCI
ACTED	IFH/NHF	MA	SCJ
Action Aid	ILO	Madrasati Initiative	SRCD/PSD
ADRA	IMC	MdM	Taghyee
Aman Association	Internews	Medair	TdH Italy
ARDD - Legal Aid	INTERMEDIOS	Mercy Corps	TdH Lausanne
AVSI	IOCC	MoE	TGH
CARE	IOM	MoI	THW
Caritas	IRC	MoJ	UAERC
Caritas Jordan	IRD	MoL	UN Women
Civil Status Department	IRW	MoSD	UNDP
CVT	JAF	MPDL	UNESCO
DRC	JBA	MWI	UNFPA
FAO	JEN	NAJMAH	UNHABITAT
FCA	JHAS	National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation	UNHCR
FGAC	JHCO	NCCA	UNICEF
FPD	JOHUD	NICCOD	UNOPS
FPSC	JPD	NRC	UPP
FRC	JRC	OPM	WAAJC
GIZ	JRC (IFRC, SRC, GRC)	OXFAM	War Child UK
Global Communities	JRF	PU-AMI	WFP
HI	JRS	Questscope	WHO
HRF	JWU	RHAS	WVI
ICCS	KnK	RI	Y-PEER

The RRP6 Jordan mobilized almost USD 750 million, or 74 per cent of the total USD 1 billion appeal jointly made by 64 organizations in Jordan, including 12 UN Agencies and 52 international and national NGOs. The refugee response in Jordan has been a collaborative effort between the Government of Jordan, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and the refugee and Jordanian communities themselves.

In 2014, assistance reached over 618,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 25.5 per cent are women (2 per cent older people), 22.1 per cent are men (1.4 per cent older people), 26.9 per cent are boys (9.2 per cent under 5) and 25.4 per cent are girls (8.7 per cent under 5). Approximately 100,000 refugees are living in camps, primarily in Zaatari and Azraq camps (83,800 and 12,700 respectively). A series of smaller sites house refugees, including King Abdullah Park and Cybercity (760 and 190 refugees). The Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC) opened in April 2013 and accommodates over 5,000 refugees. Eighty-five per cent of Syrian refugees - or 520,000 men, women, girls and boys - are living in urban and rural areas, mainly in northern and central Jordan.

In camps, humanitarian assistance and infrastructural improvements have been complemented with crucial community engagement, reflecting and taking into account the different needs, preferences and capacities of refugee men, women, girls and boys. In Zaatari camp, district level committees have been piloted, as part of the decentralized governance structures of the camp. In Azraq camp, which opened in April 2014, innovative village centres provide important spaces for community engagement with humanitarian agencies. The shift to vouchers and e-cards in non-food item and food assistance, with refugee men, women, girls and boys accessing supermarkets and exercising their consumer preferences, has led to both efficiency gains while engendering a sense of normality in an otherwise challenging camp environment.

A key achievement in 2014 was the balance of assistance provided by the RRP6 to both Syrian

refugees and Jordanian communities, designed to alleviate pressures on public services. Over 650,000 Jordanians were also assisted through the RRP6. In WASH, over 200,000 Jordanians have benefited from rehabilitation and extension of waste water systems, improvements to piped water networks, and hygiene awareness programmes. In all, some 550,000 beneficiaries have been connected to the water network. Facilities have also been provided in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and other public places. Almost 87,000 students, both Syrian and Jordanian, benefited from the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 91 host community schools in Irbid, Mafraq, Amman, and Zarqa. More than 200,000 beneficiaries have been reached with hygiene promotion in camps and host communities. In Protection, over 560,000 Jordanians benefited from social cohesion and community support projects in urban areas. As part of unconditional cash and NFI programmes that have benefited hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees, over 100,000 vulnerable members of the host community have been targeted, reflecting the importance of balanced assistance in maintaining protection space and reducing tensions in urban areas. In Shelter, over 60,000 Jordanians, together with 90,000 Syrians, have benefited from urban housing repairs, insulation and other improvements, as well as financial support for rent.

Support to both Syrians and Jordanians is particularly important in public services, to which the Government of Jordan has generously provided access to refugees. In Health, significant financial resources have been channeled through the Ministry of Health (MoH) and to the national health system, which receives the highest percentage of refugee patients. In addition to support with equipment and medicines, several thousand medical staff have received training and capacity building. For those refugees not accessing the public health system, UN, NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have provided services. In Education, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has been supported to introduce double-shift schedules in 98 public schools across Jordan

together with the provision of pre-fabs, school furniture and equipment. Some 130,000 Syrian refugee children and vulnerable Jordanians received school supplies at the beginning of the school year 2014-2015.

Thanks to the generosity of donors, it was possible for WFP to maintain full voucher value for the year, while in parallel implementing targeting on the basis of vulnerability in coordination with Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF). Through the voucher programme, 350 Jordanian jobs were created, USD 2.5 million was invested in physical infrastructure by participating retailers, and USD 6 million was generated for the Government of Jordan in additional tax receipts.

Government and UNHCR individual registration practices have been improved as a result of the use of biometrics and collection of an enhanced data set at all registration centres in Jordan, including through the joint verification exercise in Zaatari camp. Protection actors expanded the outreach of community-based

multi-sectoral services, reaching more than three times as many individuals across key indicators as compared to 2013. Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) expanded beyond those offered in Amman and the camps into more governorates in order to improve accessibility. The network includes 176 child and youth safe spaces and multi-activity centres in camps and host communities. Thirty-five women and girls' safe spaces are functioning across Jordan, through which an increased number of survivors accessed specialized SGBV case management services. Both Child Protection (CP) and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) actors are collaborating to share non-identifying information about reported violence in order to plan awareness campaigns and service provision based on evidence.

Under the leadership of the Government, supported by UN and NGO coordinators, refugee coordination structures have continued to provide strategic direction as well as space to discuss and solve operational challenges. The systems supporting coordination have remained innovative, contributing to the efficient and targeted delivery of assistance at national, urban and camp levels. Examples include the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) that targets through econometric and sector-specific measures of refugee household vulnerability; information sharing portals ([data.unhcr.org/jordan](http://data.unhcr.org/jordan)); case management systems such as RAIS, CPIMS and GBVIMS; gender mainstreaming activities through a Sector Gender Focal Point Network; as well as the implementation of Activityinfo as the transparent planning and monitoring system for the response.

The refugee response has been well-funded, allowing for balanced assistance between emergency, care and maintenance and resilience programming, and between Syrian and Jordanian communities. Some sectors were relatively less funded than others, for instance, WASH (57 per cent funded) and Health (59 per cent), resulting in some of the longer term projects requiring capital investments shifted into 2015.



Syrian refugee children in Jordan.

WFP / Shaza Moghraby



## Protection

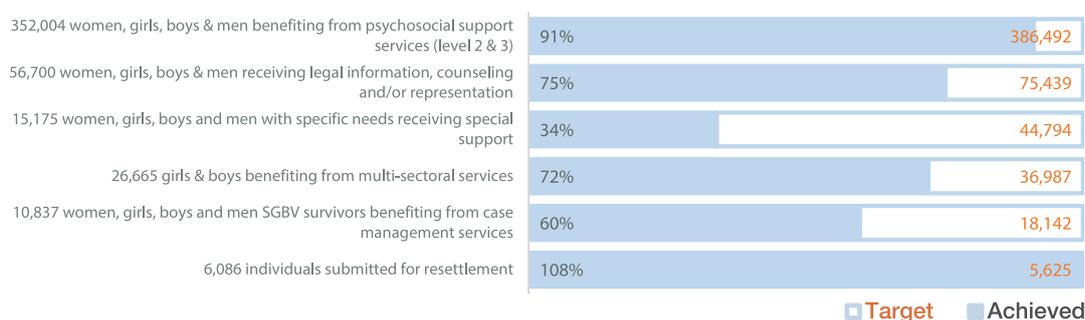
Significant advancements have been made in improving refugees' access to information on available services, including through outreach, community networks, information hotlines and Help Desks.

In 2014, SGBV and child protection actors greatly expanded the coverage of multi-sectoral services, including by extending mobile services and presence in urban areas. The level and quality of services has been maintained. Women, girls, boys and men have had access to reproductive health services as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors. Alternative Care Guidelines and Procedures for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) were formalized in July 2014 between the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and child protection agencies. In 2014, the Inter-Agency CP/SGBV Standard Operating Procedures were revised and endorsed by key national partners such as the Family Protection Department and the Ministries of Health and Education.

Community-based violence prevention measures were strengthened, with the inter-agency "Amani" campaign launched in March 2014. Over 129,000 Amani campaign materials were distributed to 30 organizations for display and distribution in humanitarian and government facilities to raise awareness on key messages for communities, children and parents on how to better protect children and adults from harm and various forms of violence and where to seek support. UNHCR initiated awareness sessions on LGBTI protection which were attended by about 400 humanitarian staff members from UN, INGO, and NGOs. UNICEF and UNHCR launched a joint-campaign against the recruitment of children by forces and armed groups and conducted a first assessment in camp settings on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups.

An office of the Sharia Court was established in Zaatari camp (with Azraq camp to follow), and together with the presence of the Office of the Civil Registrar, the FPD and Juvenile Police Department (JPD), enhanced access to documentation and national protection services in the refugee camps.

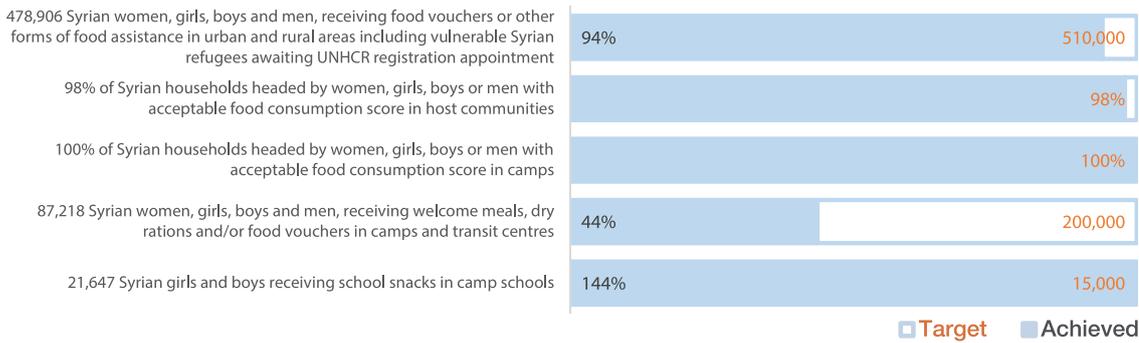
### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



# Food Security

Syrian refugees are heavily reliant on food assistance to meet their basic food needs, not least because of their limited income and livelihoods opportunities. Uninterrupted food assistance has been provided to the registered Syrian refugee population since the inception of the crisis in early 2012, in addition to unregistered Syrians and vulnerable Jordanian families residing in the most affected host communities. Nonetheless, the increase in price of fruit and vegetables is straining the budgets of some of the most vulnerable households. Food continues to account for the second largest proportion of household expenditure for Syrian refugees in host communities, following rent, and remains a need that is pertinent to the survival of the refugees in Jordan. The 2014 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) found that almost three-quarters of refugee households relied on food vouchers as their main source of income.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Refugees shopping at a supermarket in Zaatari Camp, Jordan. WFP / Joelle Eid

## Education

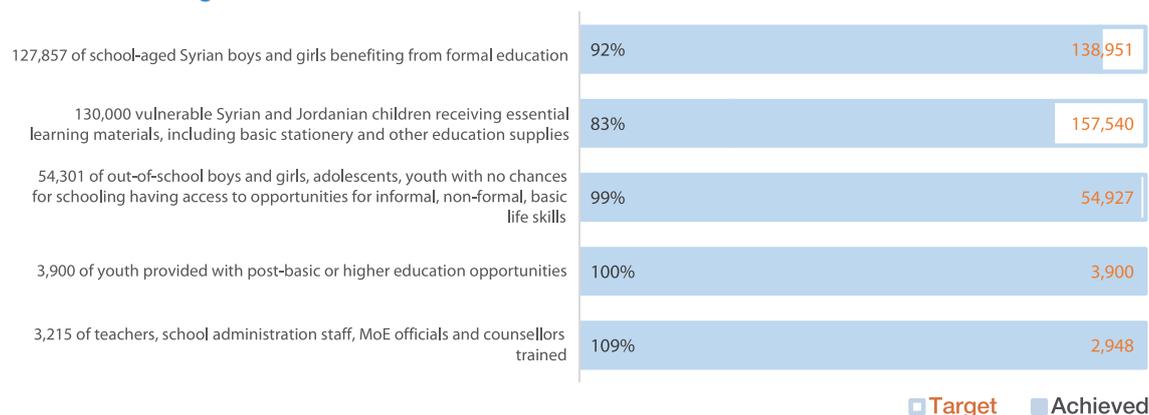
In the past three years, the MoE and Education Sector partners have significantly increased access to formal education for children in camps and host communities. In August 2014, over 220,000 school-aged Syrian children were registered as refugees in Jordan, including an estimated 150,000 children who are eligible for formal education. At the end of the school year 2013-2014, over 120,000 refugee children were enrolled in school throughout the country, including some 100,000 in host communities and 20,000 in camps, marking an increase from 2013 that indicates positive trends for enrolment rates.

In 2014, the MoE increased its support in refugee camps and in collaboration with UNICEF opened one of two schools in the newly established Azraq camp. The number of Syrian refugee students who undertook the General Secondary Education Certificate Examination (Tawjihi) at the end of the 2013-2014 school year included nearly 1,200 students in host communities and camps. The pass rate for these students was 34 per cent versus a 42 per cent pass rate for Jordanian students.

For approximately 70,000 boys, girls and adolescents estimated to be no longer eligible to enrol in school, Education Sector partners continued to work to create alternative education pathways. As of end-2014, over 54,000 children had received non-formal, informal education, and basic life skills interventions in host communities and across the three refugee camps (Zaatari, EJC and Azraq). In addition, almost 4,000 camp youth have benefitted from post-basic and higher education opportunities.

The Ministry introduced double-shift schedules in 98 public schools across Jordan together with the provision of pre-fabs, school furniture and equipment. Over 1,000 MoE teachers and other educational personnel received training on psychosocial support, child-friendly teaching techniques and coaching. Some 130,000 Syrian refugee children and vulnerable Jordanians have received schools supplies (school kits and stationery for double-shifted schools) at the beginning of the school year 2014-2015.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

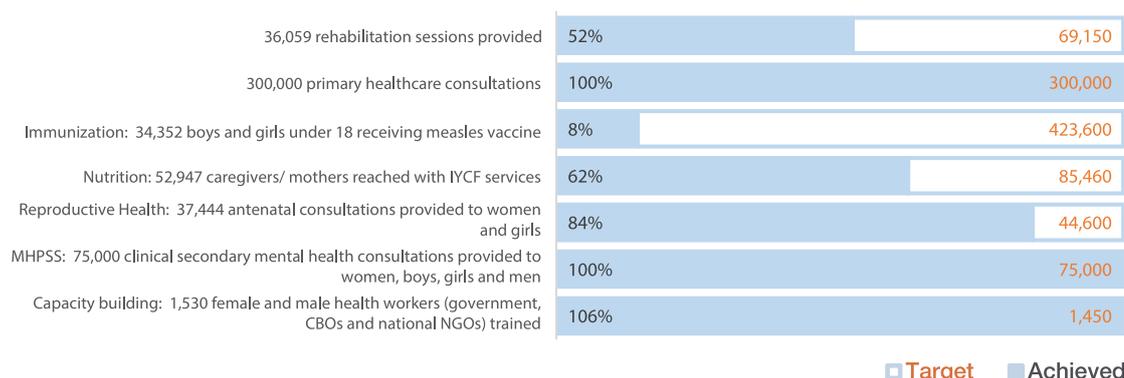


# Health

Until 20 November 2014, the MoH maintained a policy of free access to primary and secondary care in their facilities for registered Syrians living outside of camps, placing a significant burden on a well-developed but overstretched health system. After this time, all registered Syrians are charged the uninsured Jordanian rate when accessing MoH facilities. UN agencies continued supporting MoH in different capacities. Examples of this support include, among others: UNICEF providing in-kind support of cold chain equipment and vaccines - between January and August 166,284 measles doses have been given to Syrian children aged six months to 15 years old and 9,596,993 polio doses have been given to Syrian, Jordanian and other children under five years of age; UNFPA providing pharmaceutical supplies and equipment including ambulances, ultrasounds, reproductive health kits, and autoclaves; WHO supporting the ministry in producing weekly epidemiological bulletins; and UNHCR supporting the capacity of 20 hospitals, 44 health care centers, and a public health lab and central blood bank with medical equipment, devices and reagents. The targeted areas were emergency care, critical care, neonatal care, laboratories, blood banks and burns care.

Mortality has decreased and stabilized at acceptable rates. Acute malnutrition has been maintained at low levels. Screening for acute malnutrition was implemented at the Raba Sarhan transit site for new arrivals. Since opening in May, Azraq camp has seen the establishment of primary health, reproductive health, nutrition and mental health care services, including a 24-hour clinic in Village 6. Delivery services in Zaatari camp have improved, with 100 per cent of deliveries in the first half of 2014 attended by a skilled health worker – compared to 92 per cent in 2013. A health information system was established in urban setting for UNHCR supported clinics, and expanded data on refugee access and uptake of services especially for out-of-camp refugees is now available due to both quantitative surveys and qualitative assessments. Out of the 141 cases of tuberculosis, 91 have successfully completed treatment. There has also been expanded geographical access to mental health services, with wider distribution in the governorates compared to previous years when MHPSS services were mostly concentrated in Amman.

## Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



## Basic Needs

The main achievements in 2014 under RRP6 fall into two main categories: the large-scale provision of unconditional regular cash assistance to off-camp settings and the delivery of NFIs to new arrivals. In 2014, over USD 64 million was distributed to Syrian refugees and Jordanians in cash in Jordan, either as regular, urgent or seasonal assistance. All new arrivals in Zaatari and Azraq camps received NFI kits, while replenishment took place throughout the year. Hundreds of thousands of refugees received basic household items, including essential sanitary items, in both camps and urban areas.

With respect to the design of collective approaches to coordinate across service providers, improvements were made to joint or shared post-distribution monitoring systems, a minimum expenditure basket (MEB) was created, and the possibilities and limitations in the area of livelihoods options for refugees were assessed. A harmonized winterization strategy was devised in order to standardize the assistance delivered to those most in need in urban and rural locations.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Syrian refugee children receive thermal blankets, water and biscuits as they arrive in Jordan.

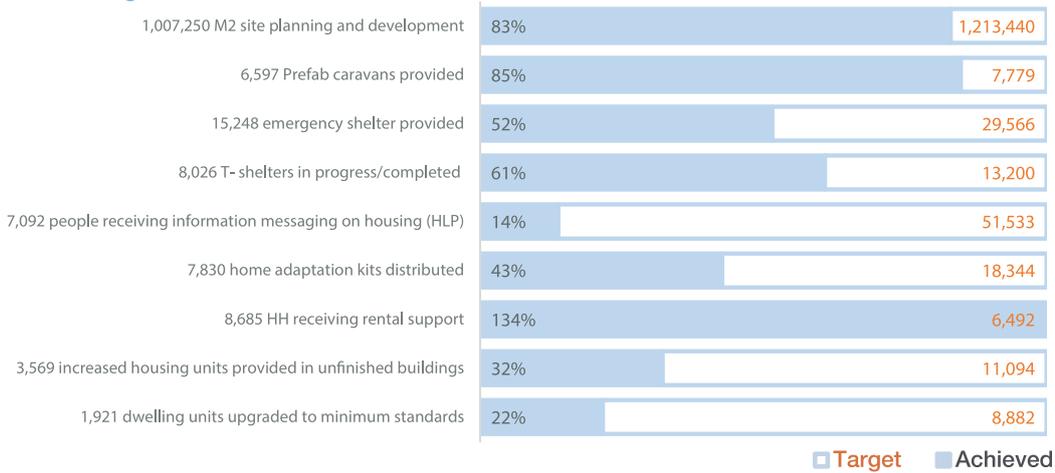
UNHCR / Jared Kohler

# Shelter

Eighty per cent of Syrian refugees live in urban and rural areas, and the pressures on available housing for both Syrians and Jordanians are considerable, with rising rental prices, increasing social tension and strained urban infrastructure. Shelter interventions during 2014 in refugee hosting communities have therefore focused on conditional rental support, upgrading of sub-standard housing units, weather-mitigating shelter adaptations (sealing-off kits), awareness-building on housing, land, and property rights, and completion of unfinished buildings to increase the supply of housing units in the market.

In camps, where all newly arrived refugees are dependent on the provision of shelter and access to basic services, the Shelter Sector has provided gender-appropriate shelters, and developed significant camp infrastructure during 2014 in both Azraq and Zaatari camps. Azraq camp opened in April 2014, with a capacity for approximately 50,000 individuals and with the immediate availability of t-shelters to house newly arrived refugees.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



A sandstorm in Zaatari Camp, Jordan. UNHCR / Sebastian Rich

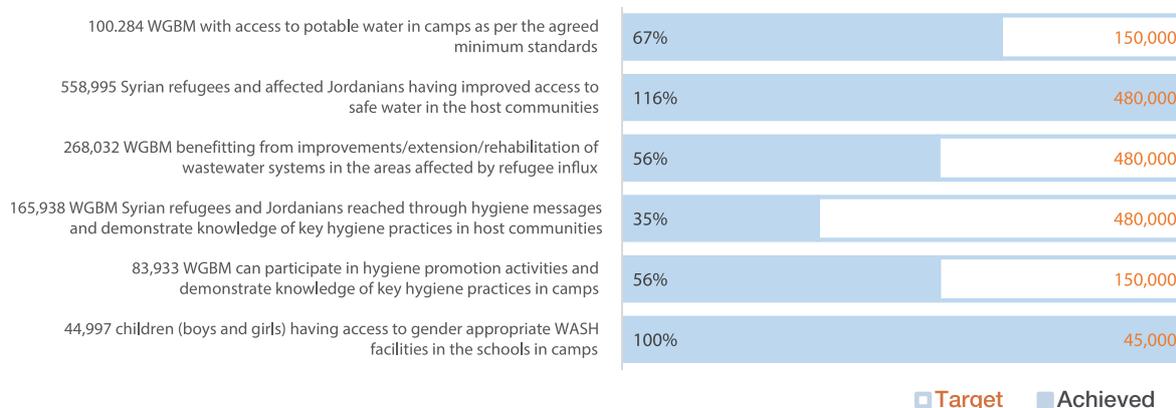


The Sector has provided WASH facilities for all refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps with water trucking, adequate latrines, bathing facilities, hygiene promotion and access to solid waste collection and disposal services. The WASH Sector has provided assistance within host communities through the provision of equipment, the operationalization of two boreholes and rehabilitation of household-level water and sanitation infrastructures, which has increased the availability of potable water and benefited more than 200,000 people. In all, some 550,000 beneficiaries have been connected to the water network.

Facilities have also been provided in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and other public places. Almost 87,000 students, both Syrian and Jordanian, benefited from the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 91 host community schools in Irbid, Mafraq, Amman, and Zarqa. Over 300 hygiene promotion and training sessions, involving more than 25,000 students and more than 700 teachers and administrators, have been held in host community schools this year. In all, more than 200,000 beneficiaries have been reached with hygiene promotion in camps and host communities.

The WASH Sector coordination structures were strengthened and benefited from the contribution of over 17 INGOs/NGOs at the national and camp levels (Zaatari and Azraq).

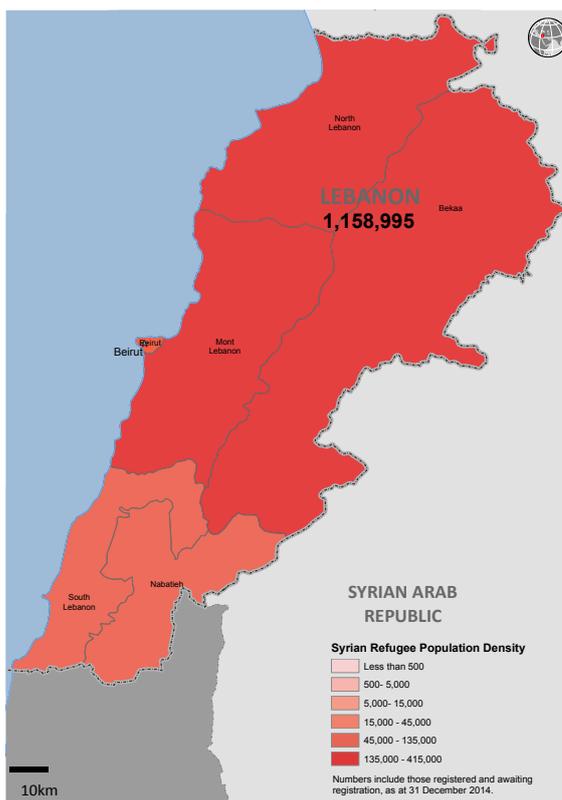
#### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



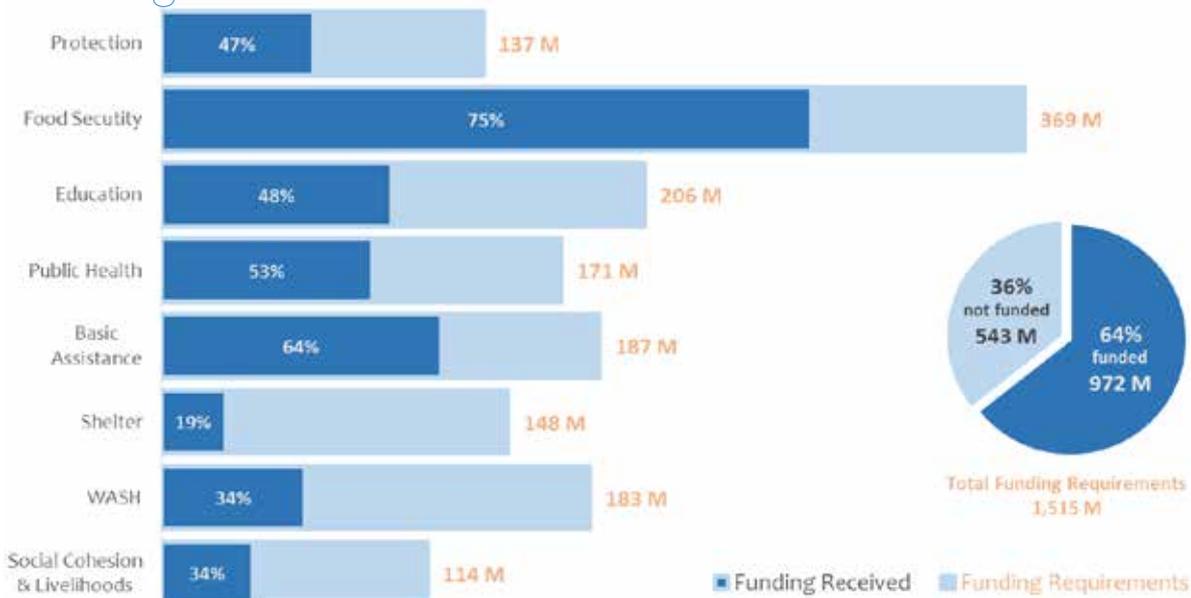


# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

## Refugee Population Distribution



## Funding Overview



Total funding received includes funds not yet allocated to a sector

## Partners

ABAAD	GVC	MEHE	Soins Infirmiers Development Communautaire
ACF	Handicap International (HI)	Mercy Corps	Solidar Suisse
ACTED	Heartland Alliance	MercyUSA	Solidarités International
AJEM	HRC	MoPH	Terre Des Hommes Italy
Al Majmoua	Humedica	MoSA	Terre Des Hommes Lausanne
Amel Association	HWA	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	UNDP
Arc En Ciel	ILO	OXFAM	UNESCO
Armadilla SCS Onlus	International Alert	PCPM	UNFPA
AVSI	International Medical Corps	PMO	UN-Habitat
BBC Media Action	International Organization for Migration	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale	UNHCR
Beyond	International Orthodox Christian Charities	Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL)	UNHCR/UNICEF
British Council	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Refugee Education Trust (RET)	UNICEF
CARE International	Internews	Relief International	UNIDO
Caritas Lebanon	InterSOS	Rescate	UNRWA
CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Center	IRAP	RESTART	War Child Holland (WCH)
Centre for Victims of Torture	IRD	Safadi Foundation	WFP
CHF	Islamic Relief	Save the Children	WHO
CISP	KAFA	SAWA	World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)
CONCERN	MADA	SC Lebanon	World Vision International (WVI)
COOPI	Makhzoumi Foundation	Seraphim Global	WVL
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Medair	SFCG	Young Man's Christian Association
FAO	Medecins du Monde	SHEILD	
Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)	Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)	SIF	

The influx of refugees into Lebanon continued throughout 2014. The year began with approximately 860,000 registered refugees from Syria in Lebanon and ended with almost 1.2 million (including 45,000 Palestine refugees from Syria). With the pre-existing Palestine refugee population of 280,000, one in four people in Lebanon is a refugee.

In October 2014, the Council of Ministers united around a national policy to confront the crisis. The policy affirmed the intention to: restrict Syrian refugees from entering Lebanon save exceptional humanitarian cases; encourage refugees in Lebanon to return home; reinforce local security measures to control refugee movement; strictly enforce Lebanese laws pertaining to work; and achieve a balance between funding for refugees and funding for Lebanon.

The impact of progressive tightening of border controls was reflected in a drop in the number of persons approaching UNHCR to be registered by over 50 per cent in the last quarter of 2014. While acknowledging the challenges faced by the government, partners advocated for transparent application of humanitarian criteria to permit the entry of refugees from Syria at risk of immediate harm or with acute vulnerabilities likely to seriously deteriorate.

The year closed with the RRP6 appeal 64 per cent funded. Prioritization and agreed vulnerability criteria enabled all partners to target interventions to address the needs of the most vulnerable, recognizing that there were still critical needs unmet. The USD 972 million committed to the RRP6 enabled food assistance to reach over one million refugees and to ensure that 91,500 newcomers received basic materials such as blankets, mattresses and stoves. Over 90,000 refugee children were supported in public schools for the 2013-14 academic year and this target was progressively being met for the 2014-15 period.

Shelters were upgraded and weather-proofed for 240,000 refugees while 115,000 refugees received help to pay rent. Over one million primary health care consultations were provided as a preventive measure to protect the health of Lebanese and Syrian refugees, Fifty-three

thousand pregnant women received ante-natal care and 58,000 received life-saving secondary health care treatment.

Cost efficiencies were enhanced through the wider adoption of multi-purpose cash assistance for refugees in 2014 focusing on 29 per cent of the refugee population determined to be the most economically vulnerable refugees identified through a household profiling questionnaire as part of the inter-agency targeting exercise.

As the years pass, refugees' savings are depleted and access to services becomes increasingly difficult. As a result, refugees are coping by turning to cheaper accommodation and finding ways of reducing family costs. During 2014, an additional 20 per cent of the refugee population moved to sub-standard dwellings.

The increase in poverty, along with a belief that marriage will provide security and a better future for their daughters, prompted some families to encourage young daughters to marry. According to the Information Management System on Sexual and Gender Based Violence, 67 per cent of women forced into marriage in 2014 were minors.

The influx of over one million refugees has severely taxed public institutions which were under-resourced before the crisis and considerably increased the load born by a fragile-infrastructure. Among the services most directly impacted were education, health, water, electricity, waste management and community services. Agencies provided over USD 77 million to reinforce the capacities of associated line Ministries to enhance service delivery to refugees and Lebanese but the need was far higher. Lebanese communities continued to be the front line responders with some municipalities seeing the number of refugees double the size of their populations. In an effort to reinforce their capacities and address some of the negative impacts of the refugee presence, partners expended over USD 92 million in projects at the local level to enhance local service delivery. Throughout the year, 244 municipal and community projects, addressing the immediate needs of host communities and sources of tension, were completed in 197 communities.

**RRP6 achievements in numbers**

- 1,444,000 individuals (including 525,000 Lebanese) benefitted from improved water infrastructure through bore holes, pumping stations, chlorination systems, water reservoirs and distribution pipelines
- 1.3 million immunizations against polio and measles were provided for all children
- 1.1 million individuals assisted with blankets, stoves and mattresses or means to purchase basic materials
- 1 million Syrian refugees received food vouchers, e-cards, and ATM cards
- Nearly 440,000 individuals' shelter was improved through weatherproofing or rehabilitation
- 382,000 children benefitted from therapy through recreational activities and play
- 220,000 children (of which 50 per cent were girls) attended public or non-formal schools; 88 schools were rehabilitated
- 195,000 children received winter clothes
- 193,000 individuals (of which 25,000 were Lebanese households) had their sanitation facilities improved through upgrade of sewage networks and/or connection to waste water networks
- 77,500 persons accessed SGBV services and were provided with legal, medical and therapy support, 6,000 of these women and girls were Lebanese.
- 53,000 Palestinian refugees from Syrian were provided with education, health, protection and other services by UNRWA
- 33,000 persons with specific needs receiving specialized support, for example mental health care, psychosocial support, special education, mobility items (prosthetics, wheelchairs, hearing aids) and cash assistance
- 6,000 individuals benefitted from income generating activities or new jobs
- 1,300 health care providers and 2,600 teachers were trained increasing the staff of the public health centers and schools



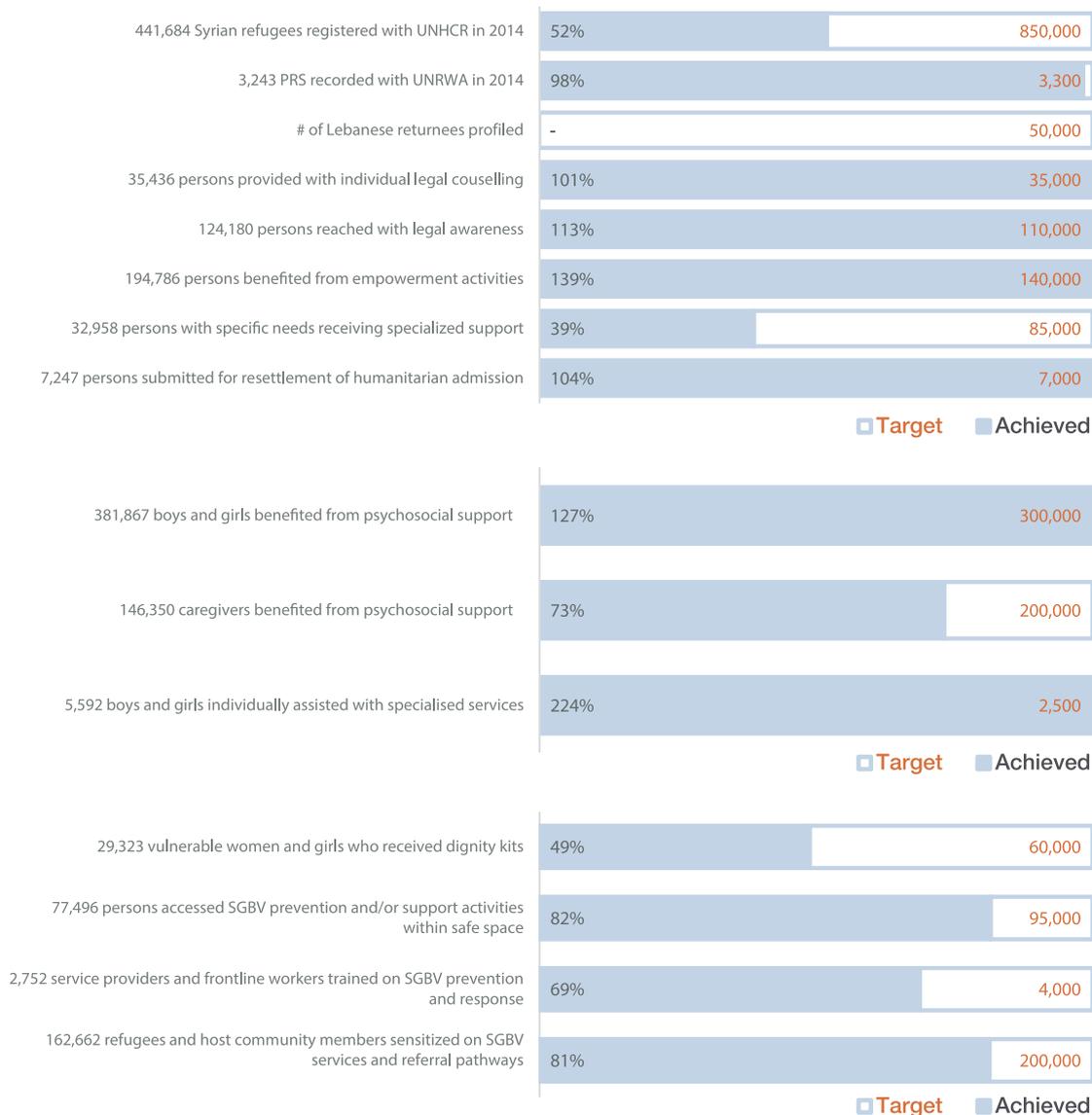
A Syrian boy refugee plays on a swing, affixed to a tree outside the small house where his family is currently living, near Baalbek. UNICEF / Ramoneda

## Protection

As evident in falling registration numbers, restrictions on entry imposed at border points have significantly reduced the number of Syrians and Palestine Refugees from Syria gaining admission to Lebanon. In light of the restrictions, the Sector has intensified border monitoring and border interventions to contribute to persons seeking international protection having access to territory.

Assessments indicate that almost three out of four Syrian refugee households include at least one person with specific needs, and Protection Sector interventions have been made for those with immediate legal or physical protection needs, women and girls at risk, survivors of violence or torture, older persons at risk, persons with disabilities or medical needs, lesbian, gay bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and children and adolescents at risk.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

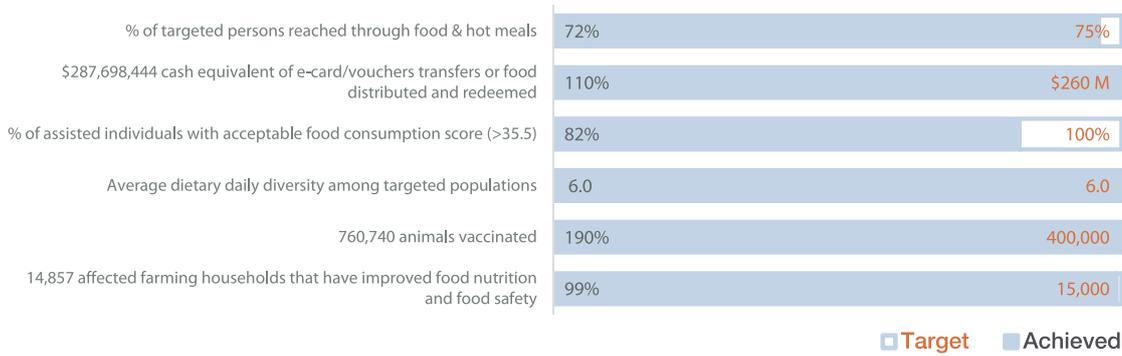


# Food Security

Exacerbated by depleted savings and assets, Syrian refugees continue to struggle to access adequate food to meet their needs, with the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyR) indicating that 75 per cent of households were food insecure and 13 per cent moderately or severely food insecure. While funding received at the end of the year meant that the targeted population was reached with food assistance, contingency plans have been developed that could be activated in the event of possible future funding shortfalls.

Households that rely on agricultural production and seasonal or regular employment in small and medium enterprises for their main source of income are highly affected by the Syria crisis. The Sector continues to support national food security policy formulation and implementation, and enhance the coordination and provision of necessary technical support to agriculture interventions.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



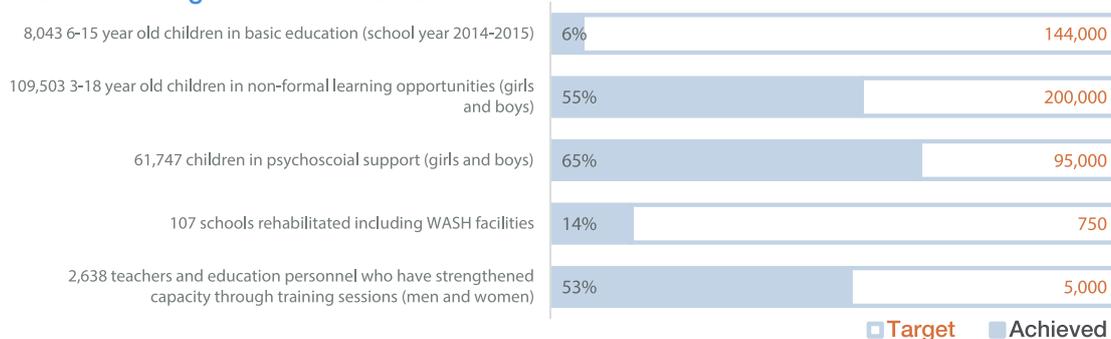
Syrian women cook together in a mosque converted to accommodate refugees in Aarsal, Lebanon. *UNHCR / Salah Malkawi*

## Education

The mass influx of Syrian refugees has increased the demand on the public education system in Lebanon, almost doubling the number of student spaces required.

In the 2013-14 school year there were around 140,000 Syrian children, Palestine children from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese children targeted by the RRP6 enrolled in formal education in first and second shifts. However, relatively fewer Syrian refugees are currently reported as enrolled in the 2014-15 school year. In 2014 there were over 109,000 vulnerable children enrolled in non-formal learning opportunities, to fill the gap for out of school children. In late 2014, 147 schools received approvals to open 'second shifts' which will help to accommodate more children, while capacity has been enhanced through school refurbishments and teacher training.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



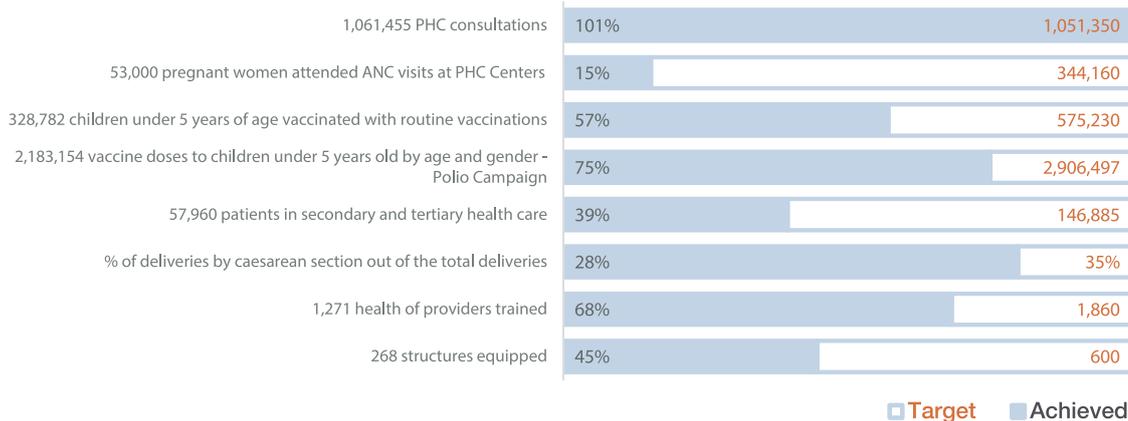
A Syrian child smiles as he gets a sticker for his good academic performance, in a public school in Bekaa Valley. UNICEF / David Brunetti

# Public Health

With health services in Lebanon characterized by a dominant private sector and high costs for patients, RRP6 partners supported health care for Syrian refugees by subsidizing primary health care and hospital admissions during 2014. Around half of all conditions covered by UNHCR in hospitals are linked to obstetric care, while available data indicates that common childhood illnesses, non-communicable diseases and mental illnesses are priority conditions for both Lebanese and Syrian populations.

Priority attention was also given to outbreak control by providing support in expanding the Early Warning and Response System (EaWARS) and intensifying vaccination activities, especially for children under five. In addition, direct support was provided to improve the MOPH capacity in integrating selected priority services at the level of PHC, namely non communicable diseases and mental health. The support included training of health staff as well as provision of chronic medications and medical equipment.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



A child shows us his painted finger after he received the polio drops. UNICEF / Joe Saade

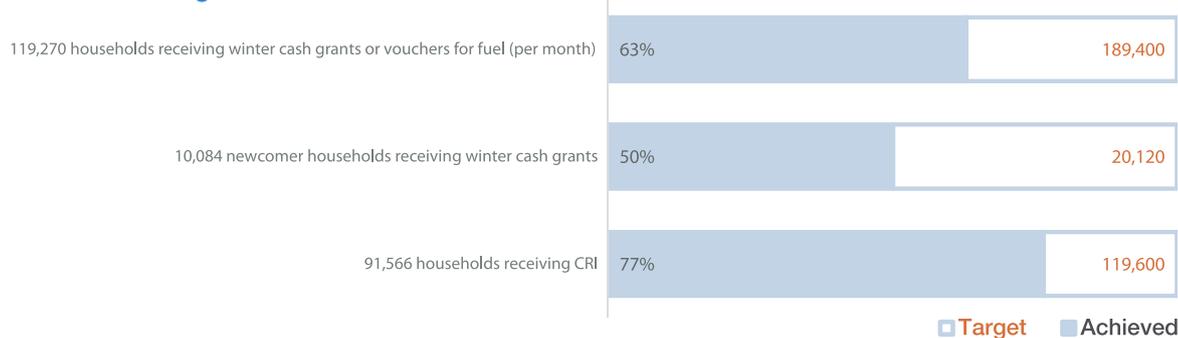


## Basic Assistance

An estimated 70 per cent of the total population of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon require assistance to meet basic needs, while an estimated 29 per cent is deemed severely economically vulnerable. Extremely poor Lebanese households constitute seven per cent of the country's population, while over 90 per cent of Palestine refugees from Syria households are in severe need of basic assistance.

In 2014, the Sector focused on the provision of in-kind CRI kits, winter support, and the provision of assistance in purchasing goods on the market (cash assistance). The Sector has and will increasingly focus on addressing a range of basic cross-sectoral needs of the most economically vulnerable households by providing multi-purpose cash assistance to enable families to meet their basic needs in a safe and dignified manner that provides choice and allows households to access products available in the local markets.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



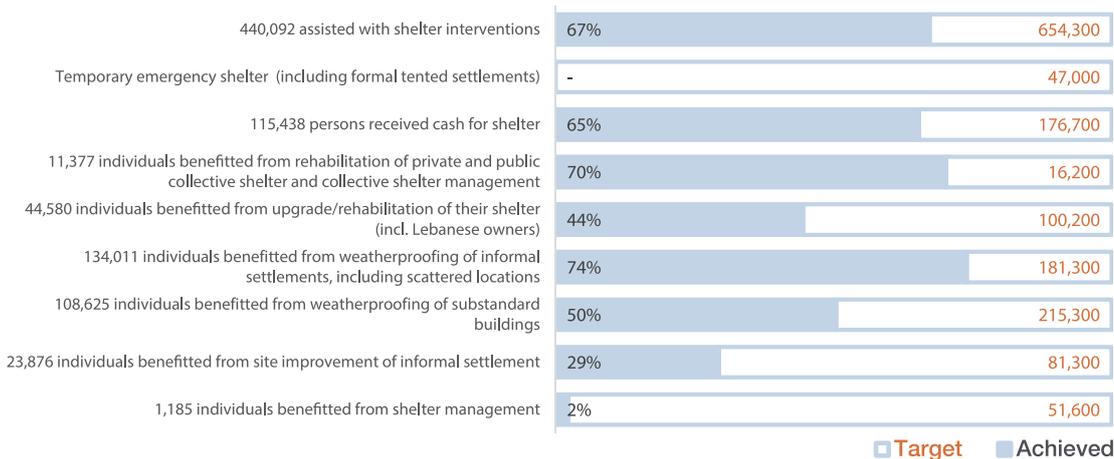
Winter assistance distribution to refugees in Machata Hamoud, in the Wadi Khaled area of north Lebanon.  
UNHCR / Bathoul Ahmed

# Shelter

Due to limited availability of affordable housing and the widespread dispersal of Syrian refugees, the provision of shelter assistance is complex. Diverse and innovative solutions, including renovating and upgrading unfinished houses, garages, worksites and informal settlements, have been employed by the Sector in 2014. The house rehabilitation activity remains a strategic intervention that aims to provide decent shelters for vulnerable populations while benefiting their host communities at the same time.

With around 81 per cent of refugees paying rent, the cash for rent programme has helped vulnerable households to meet the rising cost of housing. While a large number of households were reached with weatherproofing, funding shortfalls meant that 35,000 families were not reached with this intervention during the winter.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Many refugees live in crowded, unfinished buildings in Tripoli, Lebanon. *UNHCR / Ivor Prickett*



Syrian refugees in the snow at an informal tented settlement in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon. *UNHCR / Andrew McConnell*

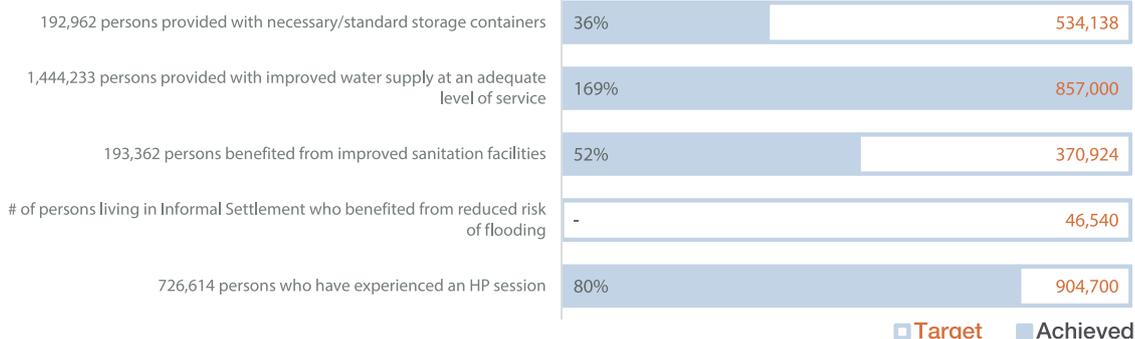


# WASH

WASH needs in Lebanon continue to be diverse and demanding, particularly given that there are no official refugee camps. In some locations, the initial supply of infrastructure is lagging due to new settlements, growth in existing settlements, and prohibitions to build by landowners. Service delivery on a day-to-day basis continues to stretch agency resources as gaps in water supply delivery, solid waste collection, and septic tank emptying emerge across refugee settlements and impact significantly on the Lebanese services.

During 2014, interventions included both water trucking and support to Water Establishments and communal level infrastructure works and the construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers in schools, health centres and other public buildings. RRP6 partners also focused on wastewater collection, storage and disposal, sewage system connection and septic system construction, support to municipal solid waste collection and disposal, and hygiene promotion through WASH committees.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



Refugee children collecting water at a water point in Lebanon. UNHCR

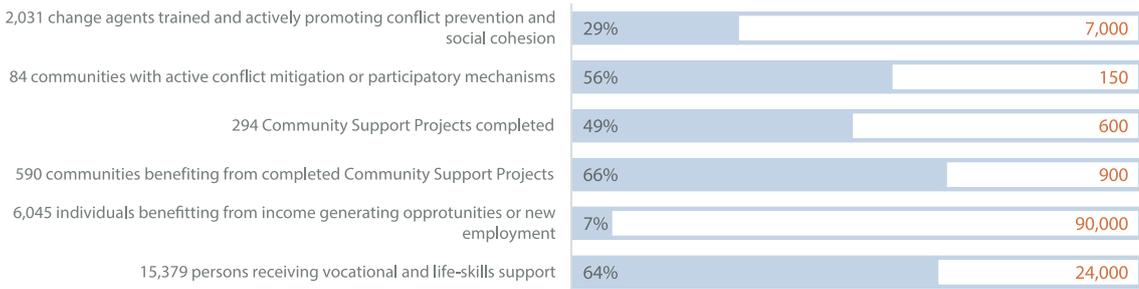


# Social Cohesion & Livelihoods

While RRP6 partners continued to implement livelihoods activities at a fast pace in the latter part of 2014, it was not enough to significantly progress towards the 90,000 target-level for the year for beneficiaries of income-generating opportunities. This was in contrast with vocational training activities, which reached two-thirds of the yearly target, a positive result for a chronically under-funded sector.

On the social cohesion side, the overall results for the year in confidence-building activities such as the training of change agents and creating conflict resolution and dialogue mechanisms, and in implementing host community support projects, were positive. While instances of violence remain limited, assessments show that there is a high level of tension between host communities and Syrian refugees, with the possibility of further polarization - highlighting the need for greater investment in the Sector.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



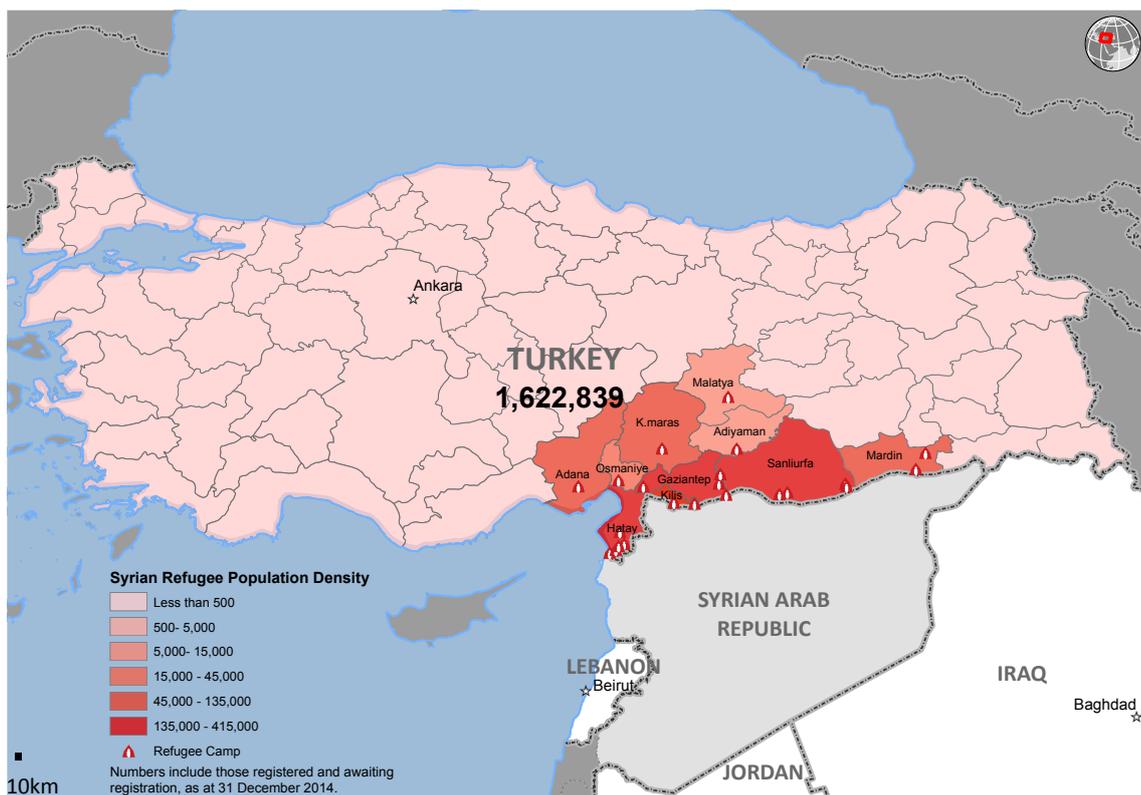
Target Achieved



A Syrian refugee during a class in Halba, Lebanon. UNHCR / Shawn Baldwin

# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

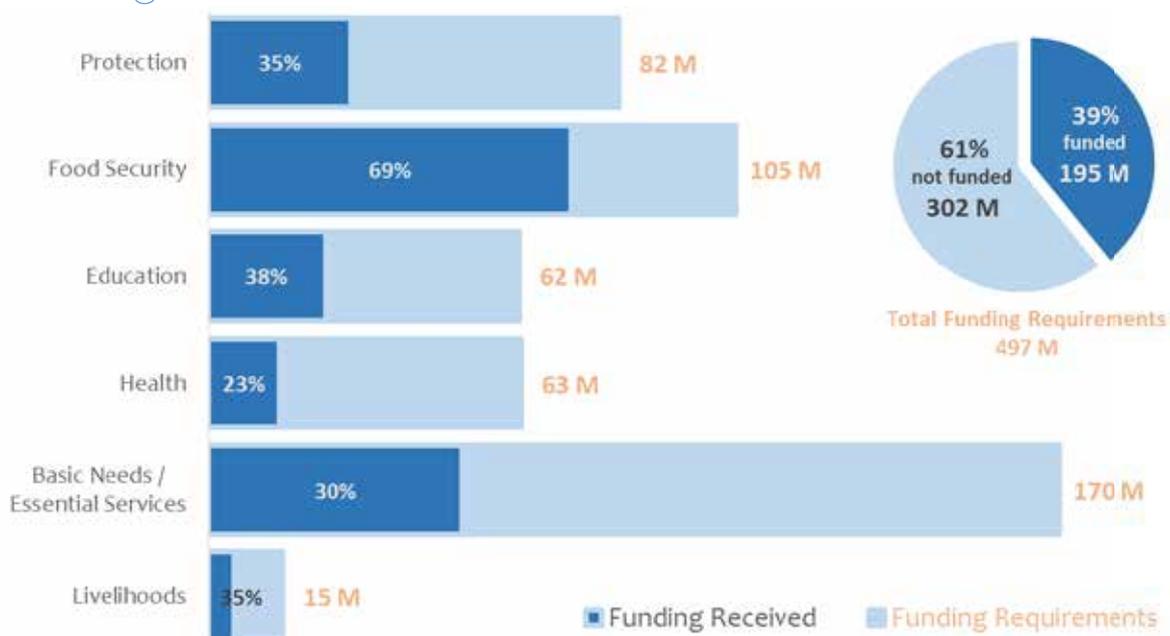
## Refugee Population Distribution



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: <http://data.unhcr.org/>

## Funding Overview



## Partners

FAO	UNHCR
IOM	UNICEF
UNDP	WFP
UNFPA	WHO



A sleeping child, in a classroom at Regional Primary Boarding School-YIBO in the district of Suruç in Sanliurfa Province, near the Syrian border. *UNICEF / Ayberk Yurtsever*

## TURKEY YEAR IN REVIEW

Throughout 2014, Turkey witnessed massive new arrivals of asylum-seekers and refugees in need of international protection, which compounded the already large numbers of persons of concern present at the beginning of the year. For example, in September 2014, ongoing armed conflict in the Syrian town of Kobane resulted in a significant influx of nearly 200,000 refugees in the space of several weeks.

The Government of Turkey continued to lead the overall protection and assistance response to the Syrian refugee emergency. In April 2014 Turkey enacted its Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and in October 2014 adopted secondary legislation regulating the temporary protection regime for Syrian refugees, thus establishing a legal framework for refugees and asylum-seekers in its territory.

Registration efforts by the authorities continued to be strengthened throughout the year. By 31 December 2014, a total of 1,552,838 Syrians were registered with the authorities (with another 70,000 pending registration), marking a significant increase from the 559,994 who were registered as of 1 January 2014.

By the end of 2014, over 229,000 Syrians were hosted in 22 camps, with an additional camp designated for Iraqi refugees, and two new ones under preparation in order to meet the needs of the growing numbers of vulnerable refugees. However, despite the significant investment made by the national authorities, and the efforts undertaken by the international community, national services were overwhelmed in certain refugee hosting areas, and the resources available are far from sufficient to address the magnitude of needs inherent with the presence of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees, and a growing number of asylum-seekers and refugees of other nationalities and the resulting impact on host communities.

As most Syrian refugees have exhausted their own resources after years of displacement, negative coping mechanisms such as begging, child labour and early marriages have become matters of increasing concern. The impact of the large numbers of persons of concern on

the Turkish population has led to some social tensions, calling for opportunities for positive interactions between the two communities.

Throughout 2014, RRP6 partners continued to provide support to the Government of Turkey in a number of critical areas, including to non-camp refugees. New coordination mechanisms were formed, and existing ones strengthened, both at the national level and in the field. RRP6 partners supported the provision of technical equipment for critical activities, including registration, and carried out numerous capacity building activities, including trainings, policy advice, and sharing of best practices, to all concerned stakeholders. Outreach and psychosocial support to refugees in urban settings was greatly strengthened with the increased number of community centres and child friendly spaces. Assistance through vouchers and e-vouchers has been scaled up to reach more vulnerable families, coupled with the distribution of non-food items and winterization support to both camp and urban refugees.

In the Education Sector, UN agencies have supported the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) in facilitating access to the national education system and increasing the number and quality of temporary education centres in camp and urban areas to accommodate the large number of school-aged Syrian children. In the Food Security Sector, the UN and the Turkish authorities set up a model cost-sharing partnership.

The impact of funding shortages is felt in all RRP6 sectors in Turkey. As in previous years, Turkey remained the lowest funded country hosting Syrian refugees in the region, with a funding level of 39 per cent as opposed to a regional total of 61 per cent. National institutions and relevant ministries were overwhelmed with meeting the growing vulnerabilities and needs of the increasing urban refugee populations in a number of provinces. Identification of and outreach to the most vulnerable refugees was far from sufficient to cover the dispersed and highly mobile refugee population, whose needs continued to grow.

Psychosocial support, although being

identified as a major gap by various surveys and assessments, was only implemented on a small scale. Identification and protection of unaccompanied and separated children remained a challenge. Lack of support to specific livelihood programmes reduced opportunities for empowerment and self-reliance. The underfunding has affected the timely response to meet the urgent educational needs for the Syrian school-age children in Turkey whose number has almost reached half a million. There are increased protection risks if refugees living in urban areas do not have access to language and skills training that will facilitate adults' access to the labour market. Between 150,000 and 200,000 Syrian children under five years of age did not receive the complete Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) and cross national outbreaks of rubella, measles, and whooping cough may occur. The UN also anticipates a 30 per cent reduction in the food assistance provided to camp refugees in the first quarter of 2015 due to funding shortages.



Four-year-old Tesmim, who attends primary school in Nizip, clings to her new best friend – a fluffy lion. *UNHCR / Aytac Akad*

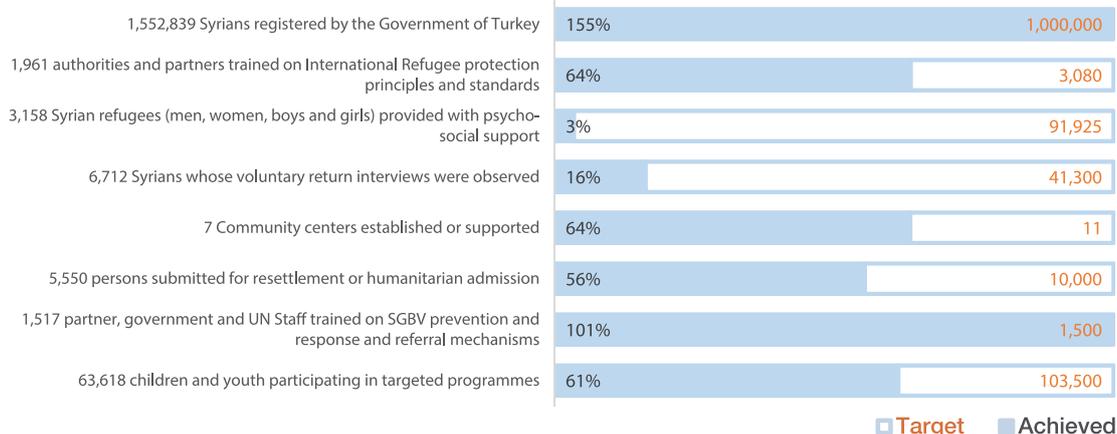


## Protection

Syrian refugees benefit from temporary protection in Turkey. The large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and affected their capacity to cope with the needs of the population in certain provinces. The increase in refugees living in communities and the challenges faced in registration and documentation pose particular challenges for urban refugees.

Priorities for the Sector included efforts to strengthen access to and dissemination of information. With at least 50 per cent of the refugee population in need of psychological support, and half of the refugee population being children, child protection and SGBV activities also remained key areas of engagement with the Government and NGOs.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



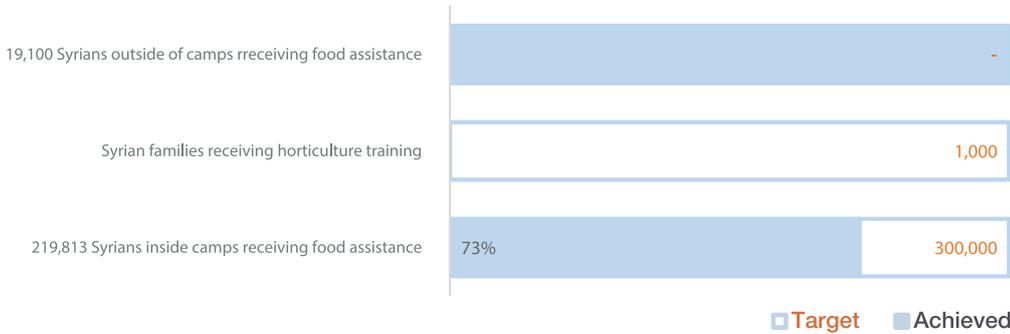
Syrian Kurdish refugees cross into Turkey from Syria near the town of Kobani. UNHCR / Ivor Prickett

# Food Security

The provision of food assistance in camps is considered a key priority of the response, as it is life-saving and prevents immediate risk of harm to health. During 2014 the Sector expanded the electronic food card programme to all camps in south-east Turkey, with monitoring showing that 97 per cent of beneficiaries have an acceptable Food Consumption Score.

In late 2014, the Government requested that the Sector’s e-food card programme be extended to cover the most vulnerable non-camp refugees in Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis. Preliminary vulnerability criteria have been developed and efforts towards harmonized, streamlined food assistance programming for refugees living inside and outside of camps are underway.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



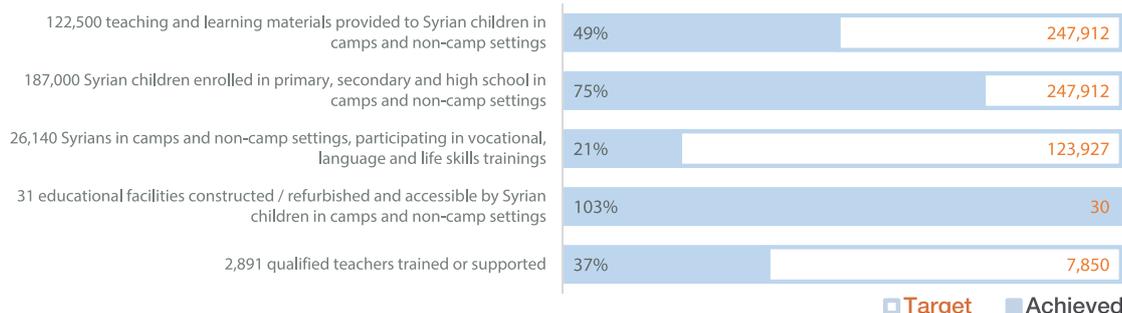
A refugee family shares a meal after arriving in Turkey from eastern Syria. UNHCR / Ivor Prickett

## Education

During the course of 2014 significant progress was made towards the sector objectives for the RRP6 of increasing access to educational services by Syrian refugees and enhancing the quality of provision. The Temporary Protection Regulation and the issuing of a circular by MoNE supported increased access to educational services and removed a number of administrative barriers to school enrolment previously experienced by Syrian refugees. A cash transfer modality was established that provided volunteer Syrian teachers with monthly financial incentives. A new foreign student Education Management Information System (EMIS) was implemented and will provide more detailed enrolment and achievement data for Syrian refugees. School transportation services were provided for 4,571 students.

Enrolment rates have risen to 88 per cent in camps. Although access to education has increased in urban areas, rates remain significantly lower than in camps. Higher education access has also increased through a number of state and UN-supported programmes.

### *Achievements against RRP6 Indicators*



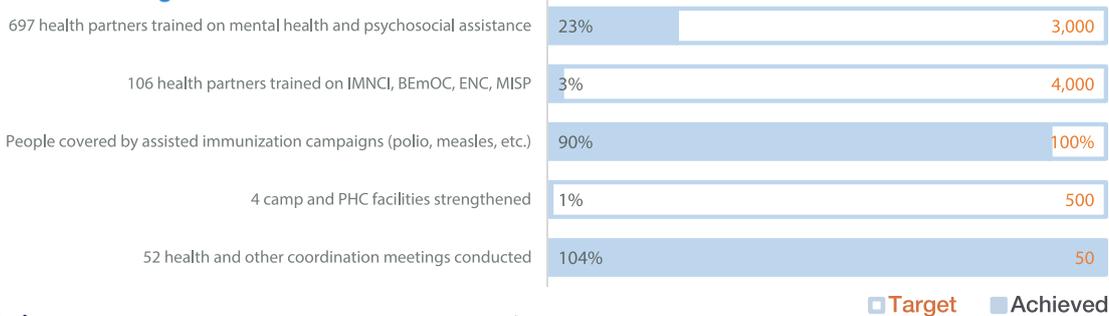
Syrian children in Turkey. UNHCR / Aytac Akad

# Health

A number of completed assessments show the strong effort of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to provide refugees in camps with free access to all health services, while registered refugees in the community receive free primary and inpatient services.

UN agencies have provided capacity building and technical support to Turkish health providers, including national reference laboratories, through the provision of health kits, equipment and supplies, environmental and mental health guidelines, and health assessment tools. Health service delivery capacity has been substantially supported by the partners through provision of capacity building and training in primary health care, mental health and psychosocial support, reproductive health, GBV and communicable disease surveillance. Ten fully equipped health facilities have also been funded by RRP6 partners in camps and local communities.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators

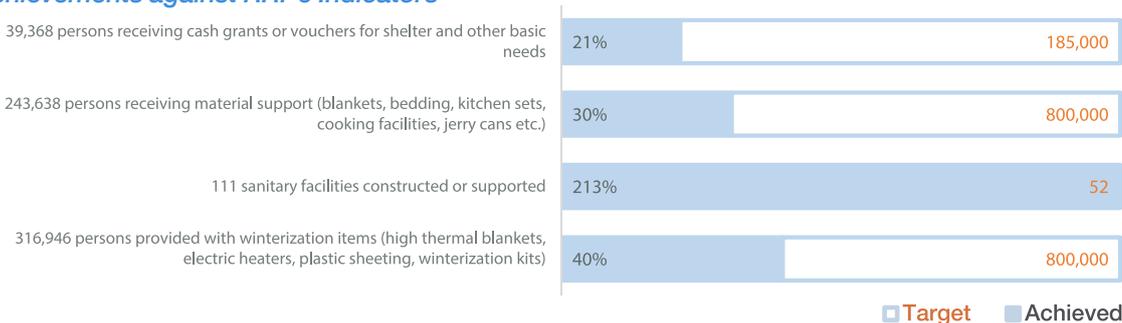


# Basic Needs / Essential Services

The Sector includes a combination of non-food items to refugees in camps and in communities as well as specific shelter and WASH assistance for the Government-run camps. The influx of Syrians in September prompted the planning of a new camp in Suruc, as well as another two camps under preparation.

The assistance to the refugees living outside of camps, in local communities, is the major challenge faced by the Government and aid agencies. The vast majority of refugees have exhausted their resources and struggle to make ends meet. In 2014, more refugees living outside of camps had been assisted with vouchers for shelter and other basic needs, in-kind delivery of non-food items, and winterization assistance. Meanwhile, the provision of assistance in the camps continued in the form of shelters, NFIs, winterization items and WASH facilities, as requested by the Government of Turkey.

### Achievements against RRP6 Indicators



The RRP6 in 2014 was a collective effort of over 155 partners. Their efforts to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugees from Syria and impacted local communities is gratefully acknowledged.





