



Over 40,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, outreach activities continue for the identification of persons with specific needs, and since the beginning of the year, partners have referred 3,750 individuals with specific needs for further assistance.

In Lebanon, 3RP partners have launched a pilot Protection Cash Assistance Programme (PCAP) which aims complement the specialized services provided by humanitarian partners in different areas such as legal assistance, psychosocial support, and other areas.

In Jordan this month, the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network launched the inter-agency Community-Based Complaint Referral Mechanism (CBCRM) to better prevent, identify, investigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees in Jordan. The CBCRM is part of an innovative collaborative approach to ensuring that no refugee is subject to sexual exploitation or abuse by humanitarian workers.

In Iraq, partners have reported that the number of women accessing sexual and gender-based violence services has increased significantly following a series of large awareness raising campaigns. This month, 45 staff members from 3RP partner agencies were trained on sexual and gender-based prevention and response.

In Egypt, UNHCR continued to provide counselling on legal, administrative and civil documentation issues for Syrian refugees. As a result, 14 cases were referred to UNHCR's legal partners related to access to birth, marriage and divorce certificates in Egypt, and two other cases to obtain Egyptian nationality.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrians fleeing violence must have access to safety and it is imperative that countries provide the sanctuary promised in international law.

Children represent half of the 4.8 million Syrian refugees in the region, of which 8 per cent need specialized care, some 10,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and over 52 per cent of those who are school-aged do not attend school. The main child protection risks include: child labour, early marriages, family separation, birth registration and violence in homes. The NLG initiative within the 3RP prioritizes protection as a key pillar and investments are needed in psychosocial support and prevention and response to child labour and early marriage.

Increasing access to civil status documentation is also a key element of the protection response. Partnerships with civil society and host governments seek to improve access to marriage registration, a measure which increases the women's protection. Partnerships with hospitals are needed to ensure that pregnant refugee women can deliver in safety and obtain a medical birth notification needed to register new births. Additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, including humanitarian visas, academic scholarships, and labour mobility schemes, are also needed.



Sisters Thuha, 8, and Shams, 10, who are refugees from Aleppo province in Syria walk through the informal settlement in Saadnayel, near Zahle in Lebanon. © UNHCR/Sam Tarling

Sector Response Summary:



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



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



SYRIAN REFUGEES FACE RISK OF STATELESSNESS

With half of Syria's population forcibly displaced as refugees and IDPs, many Syrians are now separated from their family members and lack documentation of their identities, nationality or family links - with many reporting that their documentation is lost, destroyed or expired.

Over 5.6 million Syrian children are forcibly displaced, and approximately 300,000 Syrian children have been born in exile as refugees. Some 709,000 Syrian refugee children are under the age of four, having been born since the onset of the war. While the overwhelming majority of these children are Syrian nationals, their citizenship is acquired exclusively through their fathers. The conflict has left one-fourth of Syrian refugee households with no fathers to attest to the children's nationality - and thus also at risk of statelessness if they are left without legal documentation of their paternity.

Adults displaced by conflict and whose identity documentation has been lost or destroyed may also face a certain risk of statelessness if it ultimately proves impossible to replace such documentation or to confirm their identities through other means. Furthermore, Syria is home to certain historically stateless groups which are now contending with forced displacement in addition to the lack of a nationality.

In response, UNHCR continues to examine how the crisis is creating new risks of statelessness and also affecting specific groups that were already stateless in Syria, including the extent to which the conflict may now affect their access to solutions. On this basis, UNHCR integrates statelessness issues within key aspects of the 3RP refugee response including registration, RSD, and the identification of durable solutions. In tandem, 3RP partners are jointly supporting multi-sectoral efforts to ensure all refugee children are issued a birth certificate that serves as legal evidence of their identity, parentage and nationality status. In 2016, UNHCR continues to examine emerging issues, document good practices, and collect data to ensure the response remains dynamic and grounded in evidence.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016



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