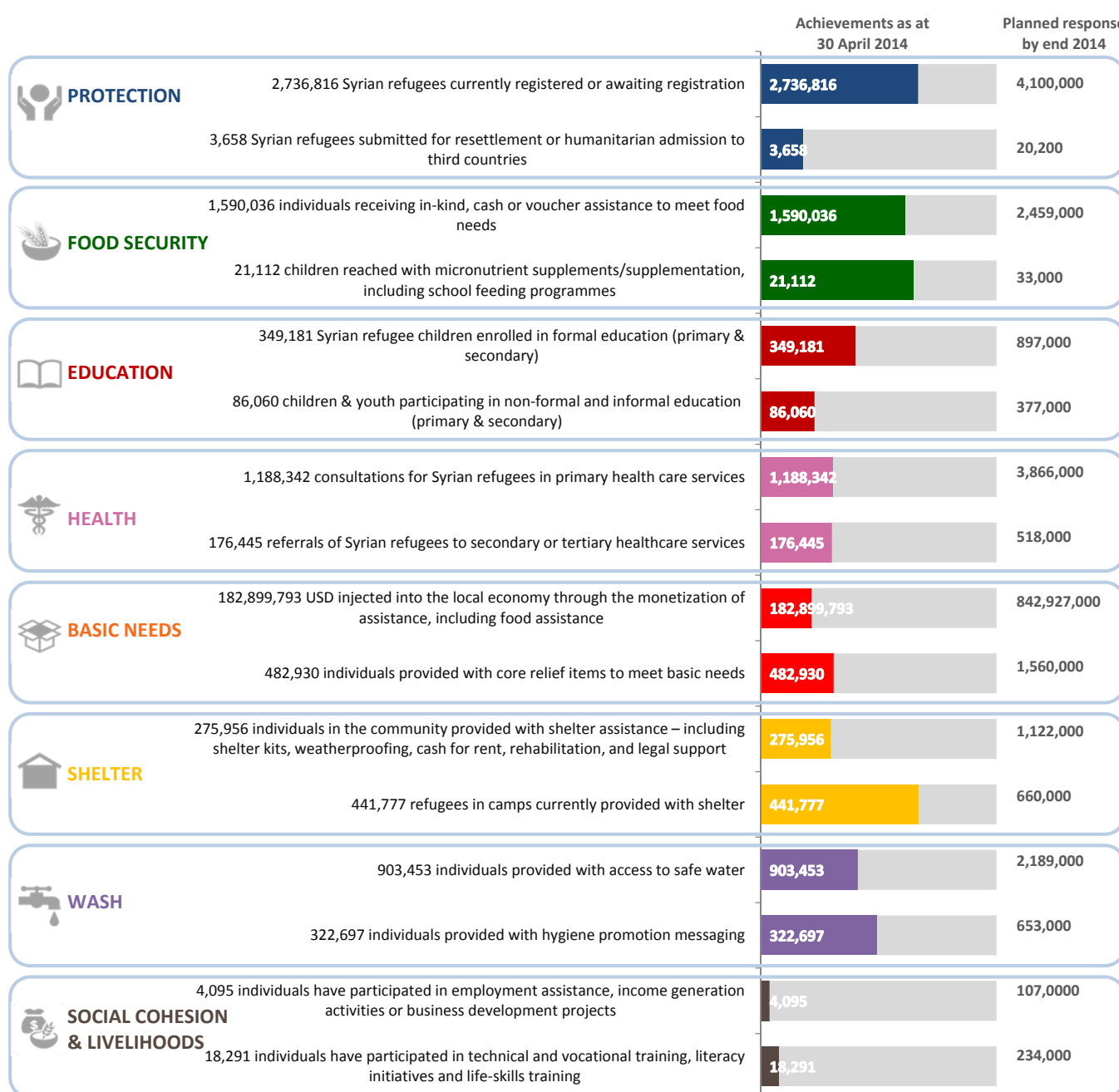


SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE

RRP6 ACHIEVEMENTS



Achievements as at 30 April 2014. Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.7 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 27% funded.

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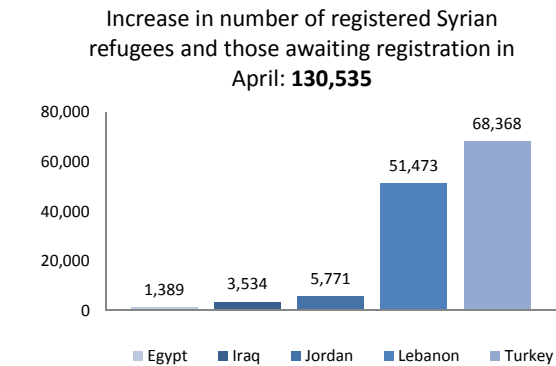
The Syrian refugee population increased by 130,535 this month, with the vast majority of the increase in Turkey & Lebanon

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Across the region, **registration and re-verification** of refugees continues to be of great importance, as it is the basis on which much of the protection and services can be delivered by the humanitarian community. In Turkey, under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior, mobile units undertook registration and re-registration in both camp and non-camp settings. In Iraq, the roll-out of registration directly into the ProGres database in camps is almost fully complete, with more than 92 per cent of the refugee population registered. In Lebanon during April, 66,000 people requested appointments, more than 50,000 refugees were registered, and 46,000 had their registration verified to maintain access to essential services.

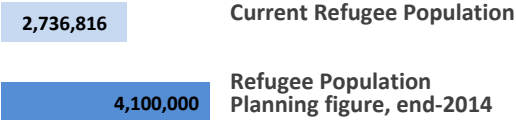
In all countries, the protection sector provides specific services and responses for **child protection**. In Egypt, almost 130 Best Interest Assessments have been conducted this year for unaccompanied or separated children and child spouses. In Iraq, almost 130 children at risk have received specialized services. More than 2,300 children in Lebanon received such services in 2014, while over 100 humanitarian workers and volunteers were trained on aspects of child protection in April alone. By the end of April, 31 child friendly spaces had been established in camps in Turkey. In Jordan, trainings continued on the standard operating procedures on child protection and the prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), reaching almost 480 people this year.

Protection monitoring and coordination continues, including progress toward agreed interagency referral mechanisms in camps in Iraq. Meanwhile in Jordan, protection actors were all present and operational to receive the first refugees who arrived at the new Azraq camp on 27 April.



Refugee children in Iraq. C Robinson, UNHCR.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:



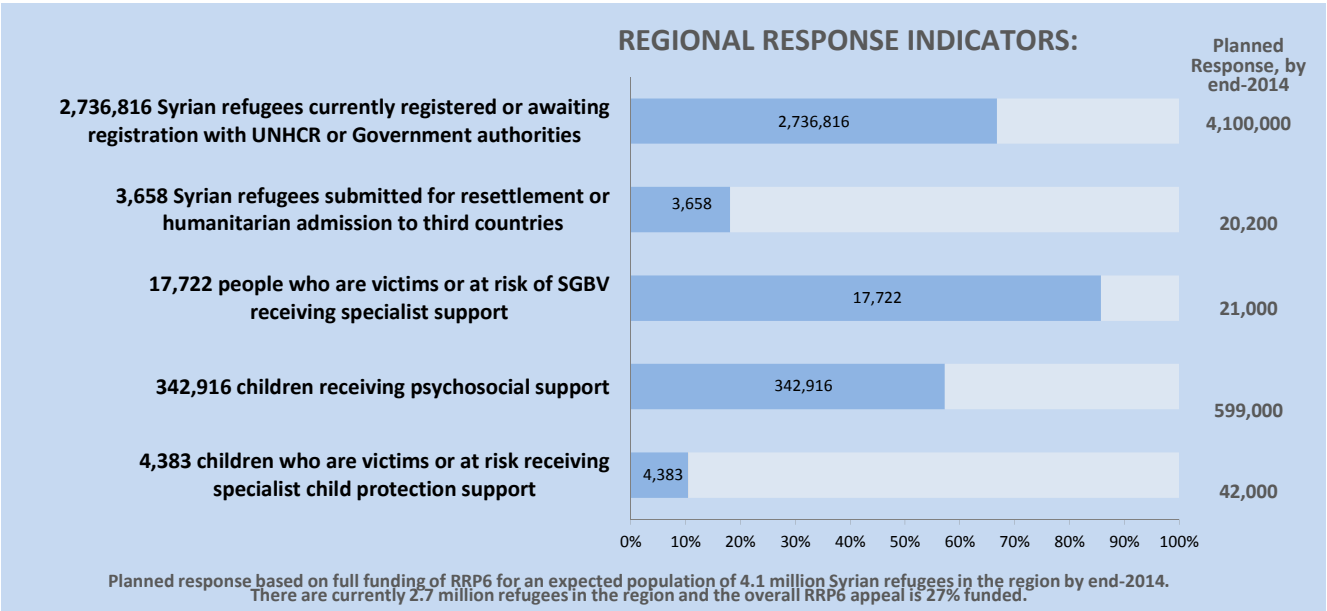
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The key protection response for Syrian refugees remains access to territory and safety and the preservation of protection space. Notwithstanding that countries in the region have been exceptionally generous in receiving and hosting millions of refugees, access is increasingly restricted, partly due to the challenges of absorbing additional refugees as well as security concerns.

Providing protection in countries of asylum necessitates equitable assistance to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men, including in health, education, and shelter. Registration is the starting point for access to these services and serves to identify refugees who may have specific needs. In 2013, 1.7 million Syrians were registered in the region, a 340 per cent increase compared to 2012. UNHCR has increased its field presence and is employing mechanisms such as mobile registration and providing transport support to facilitate access to registration to ensure all persons of concern have access to information and counselling regarding their status and available services.

SGBV remains a significant protection risk faced by Syrian refugees. In the context of displacement, many women and children are living without their traditional family and community support structures.

A multi-sector needs assessment of the non-camp population in Iraq was undertaken during April, with preliminary reports suggesting a lack of knowledge of protection services available in the urban areas.





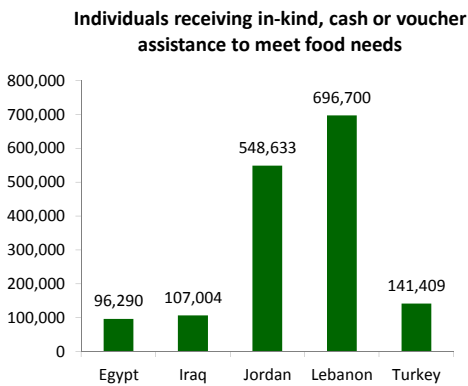
Over 1.5 million people have now been reached with in-kind, cash or voucher assistance to meet food needs in 2014

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Food assistance programmes were expanded in Turkey to include Midyat camp, bringing the number of camps in the programme to 16 and the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance to over 140,000 across the country. In Egypt, a fifth distribution site has been opened in Tanta city and, as a result, an extra 1,200 people will be included in the distribution from next month. A new distribution site was also opened in Damietta to resolve security issues and overcrowding at the old location. In Lebanon, the number of shops contracted under the food assistance programme has now reached over 300. With the opening of Azraq camp in Jordan, newly arrived refugees are receiving an in-kind food pack as well as a two-week voucher which can be spent at the Sameh Market supermarket in the camp. After two weeks, refugees are integrated into the normal voucher programme.

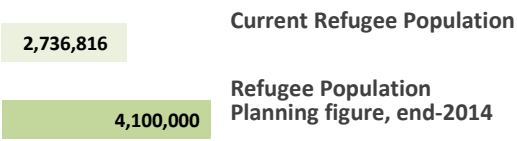
Modalities such as **food vouchers and e-vouchers** are increasingly replacing the in-kind food distributions across the region. Paper or e-vouchers are already used in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt. For Iraq, proposals for retailers in three camps are currently being evaluated in steps toward establishing voucher programmes across the refugee camps (which, aside from Domiz camp, currently all use in-kind distributions).

In Iraq, a **Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)** has commenced to determine the food security and nutrition needs of both camp and non-camp refugees, while a multi-sector vulnerability assessment is in planning for Egypt.



E-card distribution at Nabatiyeh, Lebanon. WFP/Dalia Khamissy.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:



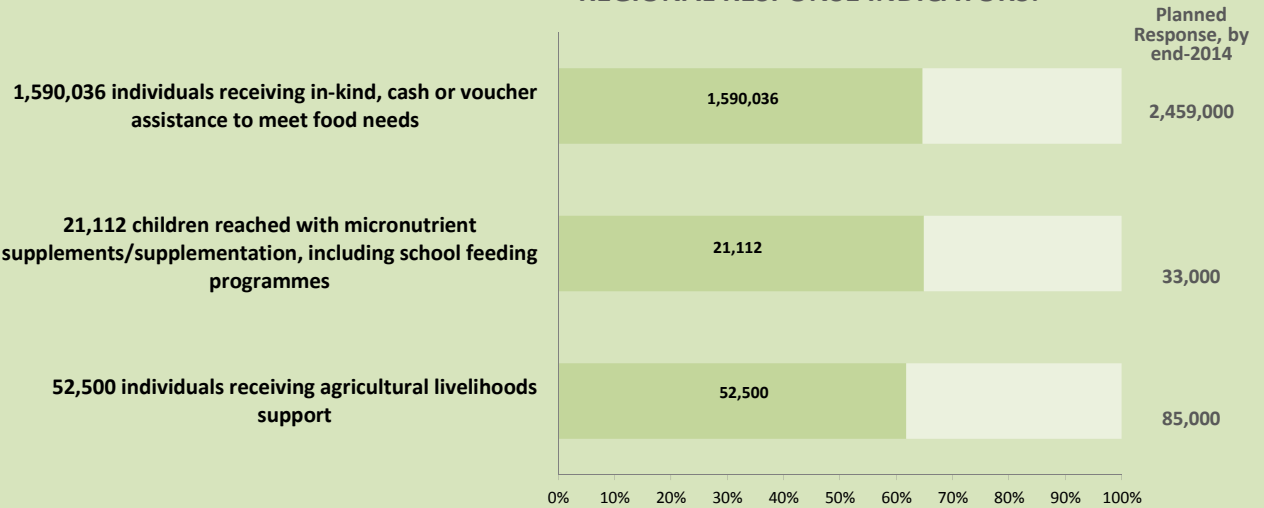
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The majority of Syrian refugees rely on humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Without external support, the level of vulnerability of Syrian refugees would increase, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, sick and the disabled.

In Lebanon and Egypt, 70 per cent of refugees are food insecure. The results of the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon show that half of a household's expenditure was spent on food. In Egypt, sector partners are currently preparing joint multi-sector household-level vulnerability assessments to ensure the most vulnerable and food-insecure refugees are targeted and sustainably supported. In Iraq, large numbers of Syrian refugees, in both camp and non-camp settings, have cited food as their top priority need - and a major new assessment of food security (the JAM) is currently underway. In Jordan, food expenditure by refugee families constitutes more than a third of their budgets. In Turkey, all families living in refugee camps rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs.

Across the region, many refugee households report resorting to spending their savings, taking their children out of school to work, and relying on credit and selling household assets to meet their food needs. Incidents of child malnutrition, though not significantly prevalent, have been identified inside Syria and in nearly every refugee-hosting country in the region. The amount and nutritional value of the food available to refugees is critical to prevent the occurrence of malnutrition.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.7 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 27% funded.

Around half of the approximately 900,000 Syrian refugee children are not participating in any form of education

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, five out of a planned 10 prefabricated schools have now been completed (three in camps and two in host communities) and handed over to authorities. In Iraq, six projects that will benefit more than 800 students are underway to **expand school capacity** and improve sanitation facilities.

In Egypt, **direct support** is being provided to students in the form of education grants, with grants distributed this month to around 6,000 kindergarten, primary and secondary students in Alexandria. In Iraq, almost 12,000 children benefitted from the distribution of recreational kits which will provide resources for their participation in after-school sports where they can learn and practice social and cooperative skills. In Turkey, almost 800 students continue to be provided with transport assistance to get to school in Sanliurfa province, and there are plans to expand the service to other provinces.

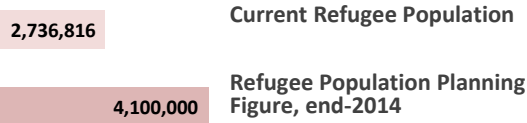
School settings allow the provision of a range of **other services** to benefit children. For instance, in seven camps in Iraq students from grades 1-9 are being screened for ENT, dermatology, ophthalmology and dentistry, and being provided with treatments such as hearing aids and glasses. In Lebanon, more than 30,000 children have now been reached this year with psychosocial support activities in education settings, an increase of 40 per cent in April alone.

Teacher training continued across the region, with more than 1,700 Syrian volunteer teachers trained Turkey during April. In Egypt, over 100 teachers and principals received training in April on active learning, the rights of children, and dealing with children needing psychosocial support. Some 260 teachers were trained in Iraq in April, which will benefit some 6,000 children. Almost 900 teachers, administration staff, Ministry of Education officials, and counsellors have so far been trained in Jordan in 2014.



Education in Jordan. UNICEF.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:



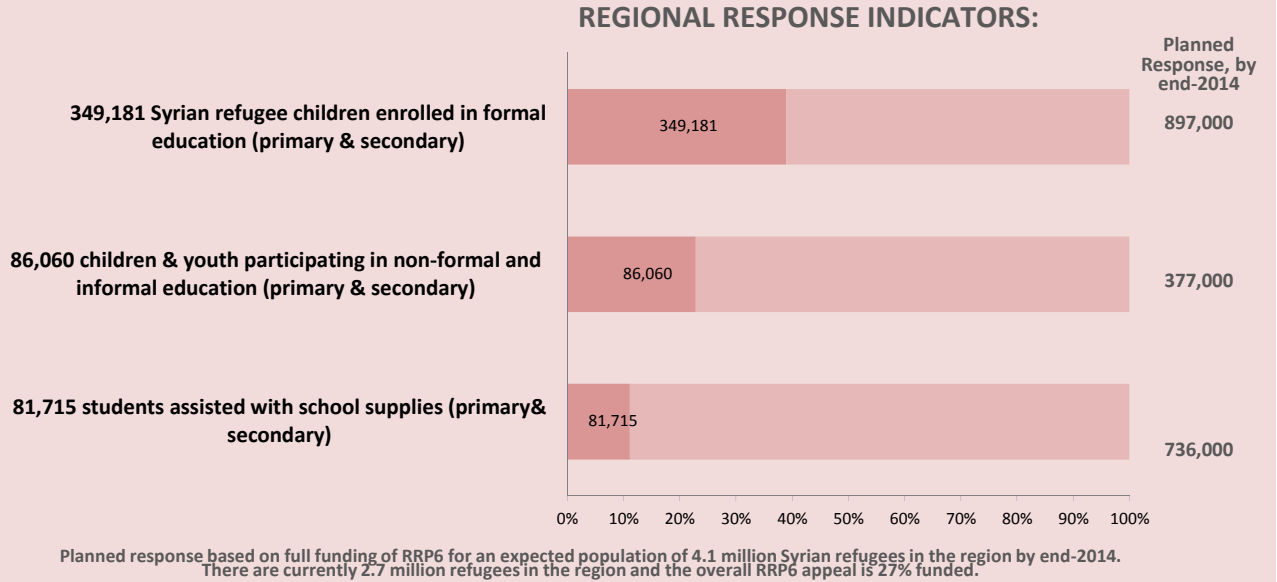
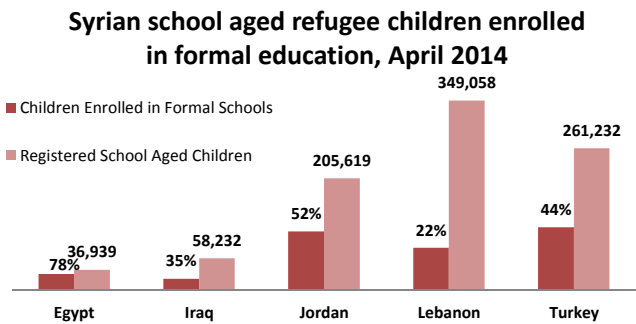
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Nearly 2.3 million children have stopped attending school or attend school infrequently in Syria. The situation is also extremely worrying for Syrian children in the refugee-hosting countries, where only around 50 per cent of school-aged refugee children are enrolled in formal, non-formal or informal education.

While education ministries in refugee-hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their national public systems, children face major obstacles to access and learning. School-related expenses, placement tests and documentation, the difficulties in grappling with a new curriculum and different languages of instruction, the quality and relevance of education and concerns around overcrowding, certification and accreditation are all key factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates. Moreover many parents are reluctant to let their children, in particular girls, leave the house for fear of harassment and discrimination in and around schools.

Accommodating Syrian children is placing a profound strain on fragile national education systems, causing delays in planned education reforms. Children from host communities, who are often themselves facing economic constraints, are studying in classrooms that are overcrowded and under-resourced. The efficiency of the public education system is at serious risk, with the most marginalized groups bearing a disproportionate burden.

The obstacles to education and the accumulated loss of school years are jeopardizing a whole generation of Syrian children.





22.46 million Syrian and host community children have now been vaccinated against polio since the start of 2014

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

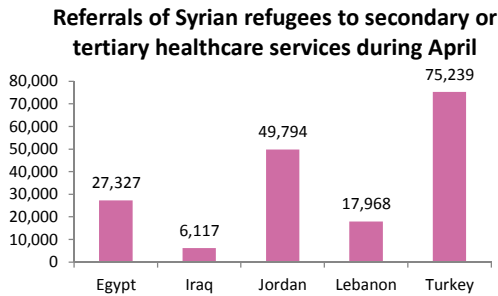
Supporting health infrastructure, whether in camps or in the community, remains a priority. In Turkey the construction of seven out of 10 planned prefabricated health facilities of 750m² has begun in camps and urban areas. In Egypt, partners are working on establishing a new clinic in Gisir El Suez, north east of Cairo governorate. The clinic in village 3 of the newly opened Azraq camp in Jordan became operational providing primary health care services 24/7.

Training of health workers continues, with sessions for community health volunteers in Egypt during April. So far this year, almost 300 health workers have received training in Iraq and almost 200 were trained in Lebanon.

Healthcare systems and information continue to be supported, including in Iraq where the implementation of the Health Information System was completed in all camps in the Kurdistan Region, and the Early Warning and Response Network is in place to help detect disease outbreaks at an early stage. In Turkey, awareness materials on primary health care, vaccination and reproductive health for hospitals on referral services for urban refugees are being prepared.

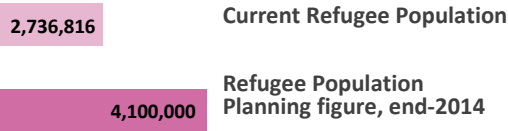
National **polio vaccination campaigns** continued to be supported across the region. In Lebanon, the fourth campaign targeted children under 5 years, including complementary activities such as measles/rubella vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation. The campaign covered all affected population and targeted informal settlements, collective shelters, schools, primary healthcare centres, private clinics and households. In Turkey, an additional campaign was carried out in six provinces, supported by communications and information materials promoting the campaign. A mass immunization campaign against polio was carried out across the whole of Iraq.

In Turkey, partners initiated the establishment of **reproductive health** counseling units, providing staff at women and cultural centres. Almost 1,800 antenatal consultations have been provided for Syrian women in Egypt, almost 4,000 in Iraq, and almost 13,000 in Lebanon.



Mahmoud Mosque Hospital, Egypt. UNHCR/Shawn Baldwin

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The health needs of Syrian refugees and their host communities are a high priority. Communicable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are putting thousands of lives at risk. Inadequate hygiene and sanitation conditions predispose populations to diarrheal diseases, and the occurrence of these common illnesses, if coupled with food insecurity, can cause malnutrition.

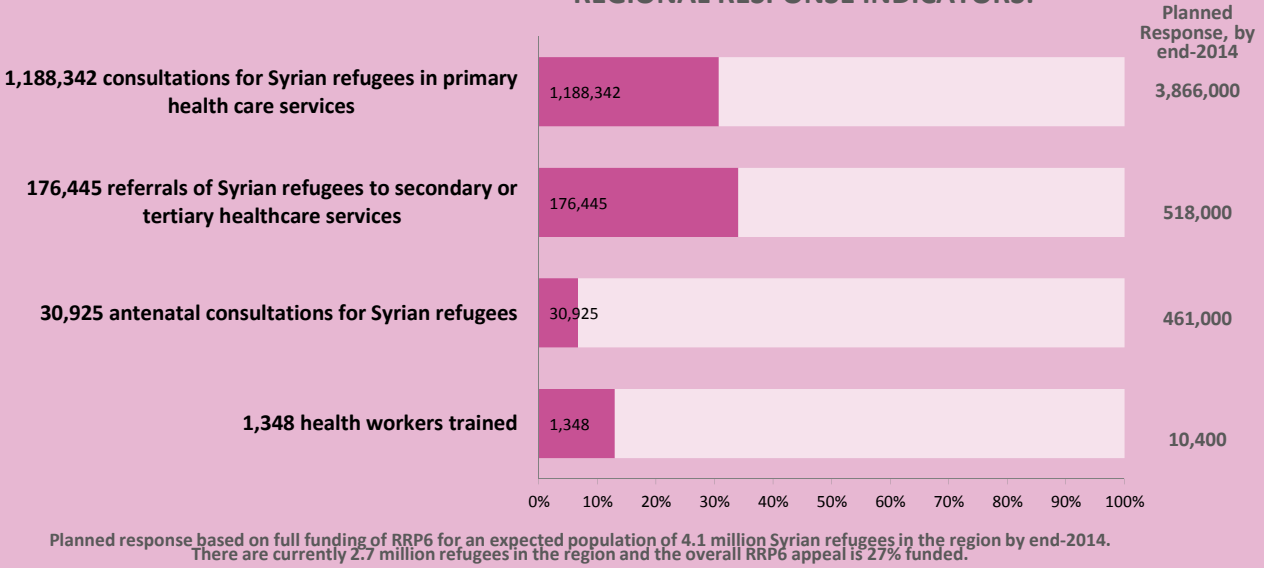
Access to quality primary health care is critical for provision of preventive and life-saving treatment to vulnerable populations. Non-communicable diseases are on the rise. Diabetes, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases can lead to disabilities that further burden an already overstretched health system, including secondary and tertiary facilities.

Though medical services for SGBV survivors exist, they need to be further expanded and quality improved. One in twenty people in the region is in need of mental health care, including as a result of recent trauma or chronic mental conditions. Mental health and psychosocial services, for communities at large, including survivors of SGBV, need to be further expanded.

Specialized and longer-term care for disabilities is limited in the region, both for refugees and host communities. Vulnerable populations face high costs related to intermediate care, as well as longer-term treatment.

Though statistics are not complete in the region, it is estimated that less than 70 per cent of Syrian refugee children have been adequately vaccinated against polio and measles. The regional polio campaign underway aims to address the lack of polio vaccinations among children.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



REGIONAL: RRP6 MONTHLY UPDATE - APRIL

BASIC NEEDS



More than USD 180 million injected into local economies through monetization of assistance, including food assistance, in 2014

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

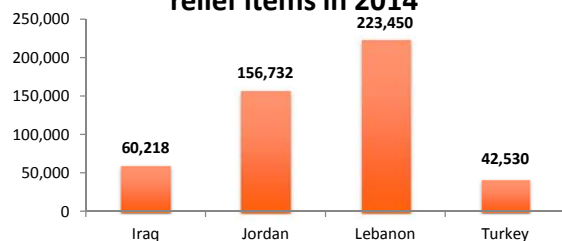
Basic household items remain a major need for Syrian refugee families in the region. In Turkey, almost 400 families were provided with blankets, mattresses, pillows, carpets and diapers during the month, and a total of more than 4,500 families have been supported this year. In Iraq, the distribution of non-food items to newly arrived individuals (5,000) and those needing replacement items (10,500) continued during April.

Planning and coordination continues to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of distributions. In Iraq, major assessments of camp and non-camp refugee needs are underway, while planning for the sharing of beneficiary lists among different agencies and the introduction of a shared refugee assistance database continues. Discussions among partners regarding specific assistance for summer, such as the distribution of fans, have begun in Iraq and Jordan. In Jordan, guidelines on in-kind donations for refugees in urban and rural areas are being developed to help facilitate coordination and ensure minimum standards and process are followed.

Several operations in the region are currently planning or implementing the **monetization of in-kind assistance**. In Jordan's Za'atari camp, a pilot programme is under discussion that would provide vouchers for the purchase of gas cylinders and hygiene kits. In Turkey, new partnership agreements have been signed for the distribution of NFI vouchers to vulnerable families living in urban areas, with the aim of reaching 5,250 such families each month.

Regular or urgent **cash assistance** is also provided in a number of countries, and has benefited more than 200,000 people in Jordan and almost 50,000 people in Egypt so far this year. In Jordan, a task force has been formed to explore the possibility of developing common tools for use by cash actors during outreach and assessment activities.

Individuals provided with core relief items in 2014



Provision of non-food items in Kumlu village, Hatay Province, Turkey. IOM, 2014.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

2,736,816

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Refugee Population Planning Figure, end-2014

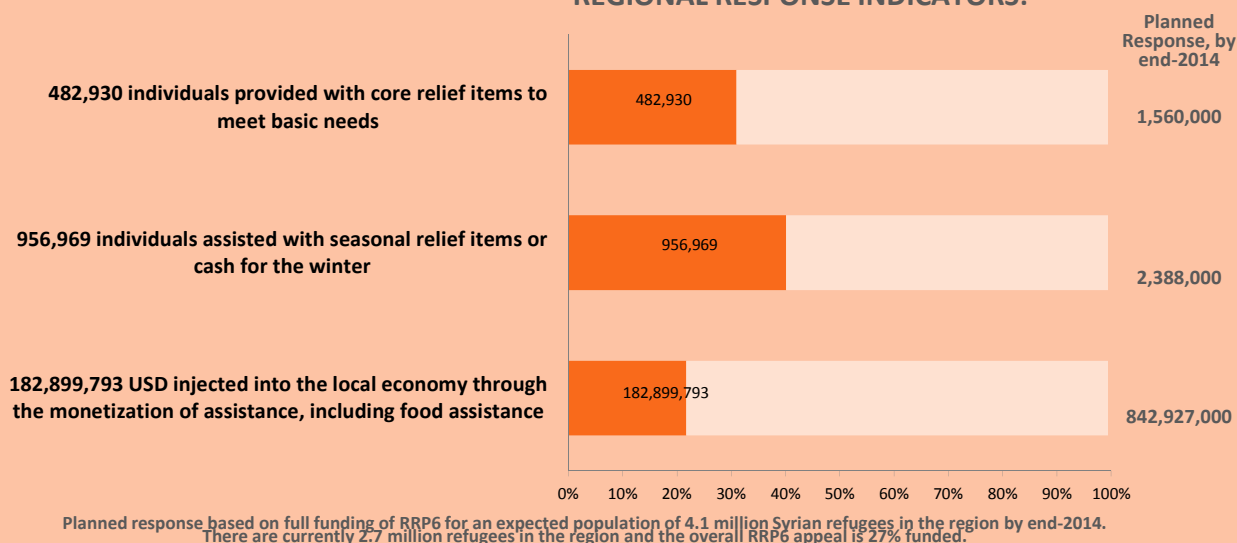
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Refugees often arrive in neighboring countries with little else than their family members, some clothes and limited personal belongings. The distribution of basic household items such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and cooking stoves to refugees is therefore essential. Refugees in the region also struggle to meet their basic needs and gain access to essential services including for health and education. As the situation is prolonged, it is estimated that 780,000 households will need additional support to cover basic needs.

Recent assessments of refugees living in host communities have found that the income versus expenditure gap caused by limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent and service prices induces increased use of negative coping strategies as the crisis continues. These negative coping strategies, particularly eating less diverse quality foods, taking on debt and sending adolescent boys to work, are becoming more and more prevalent as households spend their savings and sell their remaining assets.

Winter in many parts of the region is harsh, and refugee response partners coordinate the implementation of far-reaching winterization programmes to address the needs of the most vulnerable amongst those who have fled their homes due to the continuing conflict in Syria. Priority is given to those living in sub-standard shelters and in areas with severe climatic conditions, as well as the most vulnerable who may have the most difficulties to cover their accommodation, utility and heating or fuel costs. While this winter's assistance programmes are completed, early planning and attention to lessons learned is essential for the next winter.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:





Jordan's Azraq camp for Syrian refugees opened in April, with an eventual capacity of up to 130,000 residents

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

On 30 April, the Jordanian Government formally opened **Azraq refugee camp**. There are currently 1,459 completed family T-shelters in Azraq and 5,233 under construction which will be able to house up to 25,000 refugees. The T-shelter solution was specifically designed to mitigate Azraq's harsh desert environment, to be quickly assembled on-site from factory manufactured kits, and to be less costly than emergency tents.

In Iraq, some 1,650 refugees benefited from the construction of 330 tent foundations and cooking areas in camps across the Kurdistan Region this month. Other **camp structures and facilities** are completed or nearing completion, including a reception centre, primary health clinic and football field in Domiz, sanitation units and cesspools in Gawilan, pre-fabricated office spaces in Qushtapa, and a distribution area, warehouse and youth and women's centre in Basirma.

In Jordan, guidelines for shelter interventions, including upgrading substandard housing units and increasing housing units available in unfinished buildings, for **refugees living outside of camps** have been endorsed. A taskforce has also been established to develop guidelines for 'cash for rent' programmes. In Lebanon, where all refugees live outside of camp settings, agencies report assistance reaching more than 200,000 individuals this year. This assistance takes the form of cash for shelter, rehabilitation of houses and apartments, weatherproofing, and site improvements in informal settlements. Also in Lebanon, Syrian families are continuing to arrive in Arsaal, where agencies provided over 70 needy families with full shelter kits.



Children play in one of the new T-shelters in Azraq refugee camp, Jordan.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

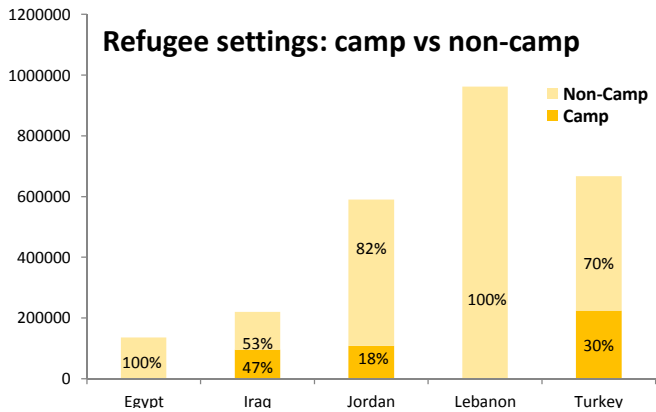
2,736,816	Current Refugee Population
4,100,000	Refugee Population Planning Figure, end-2014

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

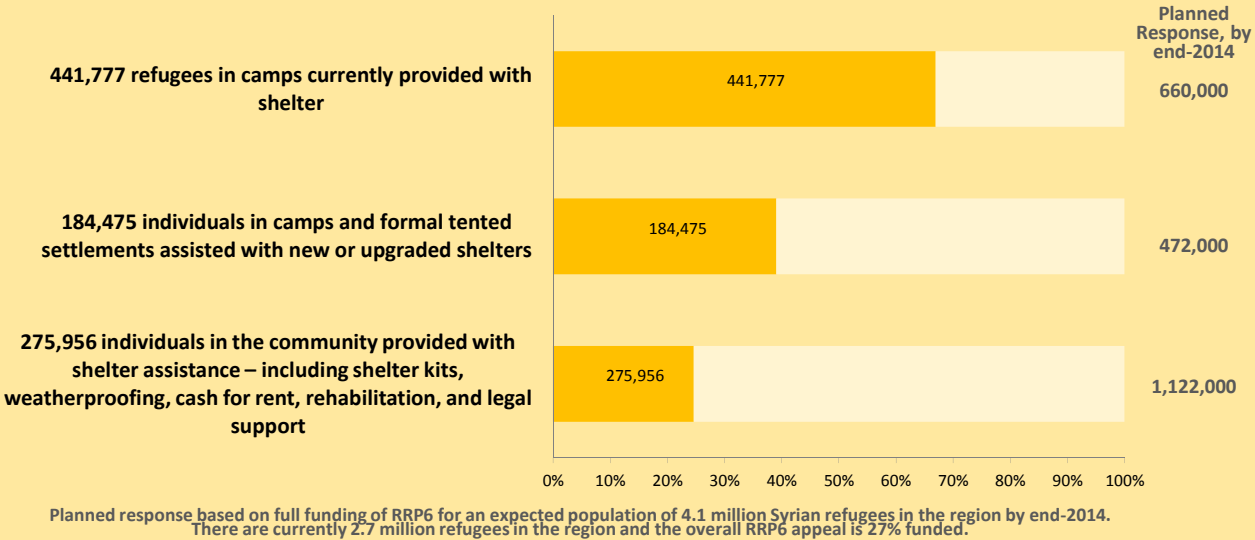
Over 420,000 Syrians refugees are living in tented, non-permanent accommodation and more than 105,000 people are sheltered in sub-standard informal settlements. Shelter solutions ranging from container-like accommodation to plastic tarpaulins spread across makeshift frames provide limited protection from harsh weather conditions. The winter is particularly challenging for people residing in tented accommodation. It is estimated that nearly 540,000 Syrians in tented non-permanent accommodation will require shelter support during 2014 in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

More than 80 per cent of refugees in the region live outside camps, including about 8,000 in collective centres. Shelter conditions in collective centres and unfinished buildings offer limited privacy and may be structurally unsafe. In Turkey, for example, 62 per cent of non-camp refugees live with more than seven family members in over-crowded conditions. A March 2014 survey in Lebanon found that 40 per cent of Syrian refugees are now living in sub-standard shelters including unfinished buildings, worksites, garages and informal settlements.

Though accommodation in homes and apartments may be the preferred shelter solution for most refugees, it comes at a price, usually a monthly rent, which combined with economic hardship may increase the risks of communities having to resort to negative coping mechanisms.



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



REGIONAL: RRP6 MONTHLY UPDATE - APRIL

WASH



More than 60,000 children are benefiting from improvements to water and hygiene facilities in schools and child friendly spaces

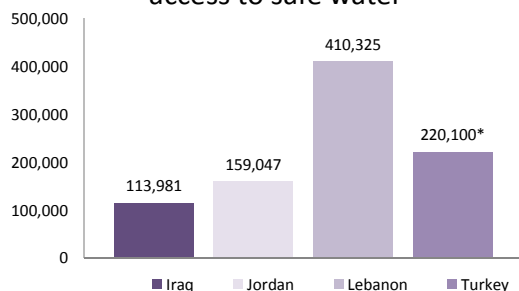
APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

RRP partners continued to provide **WASH services in camps** across the region. In Turkey, 75 WASH containers were installed in camps during April, bringing the total number installed to 273. In Iraq, the water network in Domiz camp was extended to serve three additional blocks, while water and sewage networks were completed for 512 households in the Arbat permanent camp. In Jordan's Zaatari camp 3,800m³ of water is distributed each day, while 1,700m³ of wastewater is de-sludged every day. In the new Azraq camp, WASH facilities are functional and are being maintained, while a contingency taskforce and a long-term planning sub-working group have been established.

In Iraq's Domiz camp, the **Hygiene Promotion** working group organized a camp clean-up day in which around 100 community mobilizers worked with refugee leaders to educate, motivate and encourage camp residents to improve environmental sanitation. In all, more than 113,000 individuals have benefited from the promotion of safe hygiene practices in Iraq this year, while more than 130,000 have been reached with such activities in camps and urban areas.

In Lebanon, a significant jump in the number of individuals reached by **communal water system interventions** has been recorded, with the completion of projects including pumps and chlorinators. With the dry season starting, the WASH sector has begun planning with the Government and stakeholders for any potential humanitarian impacts of water scarcity.

903,453 individuals assisted with access to safe water



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



SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

2,736,816

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Refugee Population
Planning figure, end-2014

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

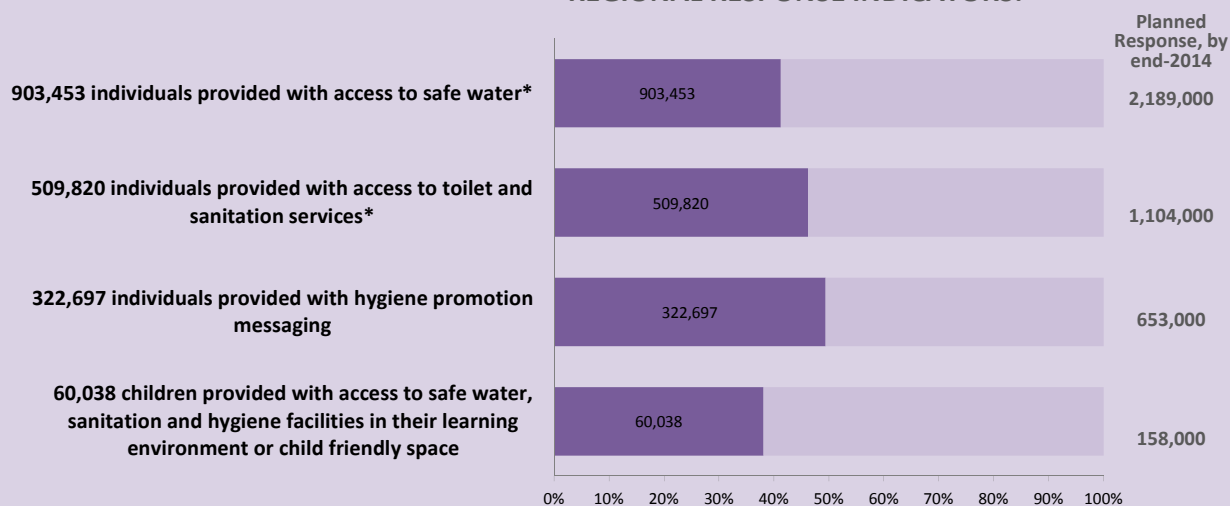
The increased populations of refugees in the host countries around Syria are putting additional pressure on already delicate systems in a region synonymous with water scarcity, extreme climate and insufficient or negligible water and waste treatment services. It is estimated that by the end of 2014 nearly four million people (refugees and host communities) will require continued support to maintain their access to water and sanitation services in the countries affected by the crisis.

The key priority areas in all countries will be wastewater disposal, treatment and management in camps and host communities, as well as solid waste removal. These services are critical to ensuring a healthy environment, particularly in areas with a high refugee concentration in camps, informal settlements and host communities where the spread of diseases is most likely.

The existing waste treatment and disposal systems are fragile, and rely on access to scarce land resources. De-sludging is often a necessity for refugees in private households, as the majority of refugee homes are not on a system grid.

As refugees' level of resilience decreases over time, basic essential items becomes more unaffordable. For example, in Jordan, nearly 40 per cent of refugees report washing constraints due to the cost of soap and lack of water, while 27 per cent of refugees in Lebanon do not have access to potable water.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.7 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 27% funded



1.6 million refugees and members of host communities benefit from community support projects in Lebanon alone in 2014

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

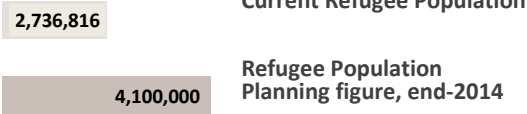
Access to **livelihood opportunities** for Syrian refugees has been facilitated through training and financial assistance in several countries in the region. In Egypt, more than 70 refugees received financial grant as part of the livelihoods programme in April. In Iraq, around 670 beneficiaries benefitted from life-skills and vocational training including tailoring, beauty salon skills, computer skills and languages. 340 refugees in Darashakran and Basirma camps received in-kind grant packages as well as training opportunities in small scale business. In Lebanon, 735 people benefited from vocational trainings and 426 from livelihood programmes during April.

In Lebanon, a further 44 **community support projects** (CSPs) were completed during April, benefitting 70 communities and representing an investment of USD 1.2 million in host communities. So far this year, it is estimated that 1.6 million refugees and members of host communities have benefited from CSPs. To further enhance the impact of such projects, a workshop was organized to draft guidelines on how to conduct participatory processes at the local level, bringing together lessons learnt and best practices from peace building initiatives and CSPs.



IOM Iraq

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

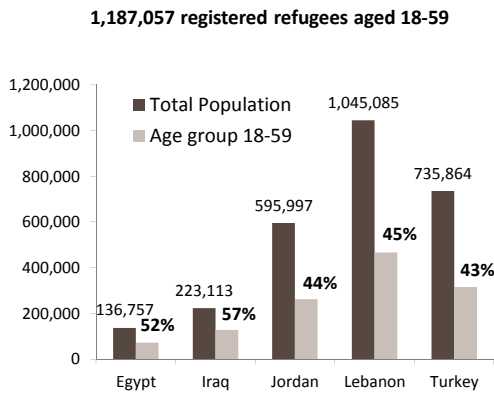


NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Having access to, and participating in, the labour market to earn wages is a major preoccupation for Syrian refugees in the region. Labour policies vary between countries, and only a few offer refugees full access to the labour market. Though there are some special categories which may lead to employment in refugee-hosting countries, most refugees throughout the region have limited legal access to the labour market. In Iraq, for example, registered refugees who have residence permits are able to legally work, though residence permits are difficult to obtain.

While legal access to the labour market is a first step, finding employment opportunities, both in the formal and informal sectors, is challenging. Even in countries where refugee employment is legal, most refugees are unable to compete equitably with locals for job opportunities, especially for professional and skilled employment. For those refugees who are able to find work, most are engaged in unskilled daily labour, often at far lower wages than the national average, in environments without insurance or adequate safety measures. The wages and work conditions tend to be exploitative for many.

Women and persons with disabilities, both among refugees and the local community, suffer from additional challenges in accessing the labour market across the refugee hosting countries. Child labour is also prevalent throughout the region, often in dangerous conditions, jeopardizing lives at the expense of educational opportunities.



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:

