

REGIONAL ANALYSIS SYRIA

31 July 2013

Part II – Host countries

This Regional Analysis of the Syria conflict (RAS) is an update of the [June RAS](#) and seeks to bring together information from all sources in the region and provide holistic analysis of the overall Syria crisis. While Part I focuses on the situation within Syria, Part II covers the impact of the crisis on the neighbouring countries. The Syria Needs Analysis Project welcomes all information that could complement this report. For more information, comments or questions please email SNAP@ACAPS.org

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Regional Overview

- **Border restrictions and security:** Entry restrictions continue to be a major concern in Iraq, Jordan, Turkey and now Egypt. The situation of Syrian refugees in **Egypt** following the ousting of the Muslim Brotherhood-led Government remains of particular concern. In the wake of the deposition of President Morsi and consequent riots, severe policy reversals have been implemented concerning admission for Syrian refugees. Whereas Syrians previously needed no prior documentation to enter, they now require visas and security clearance before arriving. Since Cairo has severed ties with Damascus, obtaining this clearance has become incredibly difficult. Syrians already present in Egypt are regularly stopped, questioned and harassed by Egyptian authorities. A number of deportations took place in July. The GoE has stated that this measure is temporary, but no indication has been given as to how long it will last. Finally, given the absence of camps in Egypt, rising economic hardship among refugees could make shelter a key priority in the coming months.
- **In Jordan**, despite the low numbers of refugees entering, the Government maintains that border crossings are open and that fighting on the Syrian side of the border causes the reduction in arrivals. **In Turkey**, existing camps are rapidly reaching capacity and reportedly face difficulties in coping with current absorption rates. Syrians without documentation are only allowed to cross the border into Turkey when there is available space in the camp.
- The **Iraqi** authorities, both the central Government of Iraq and the Kurdish Region Government, continue to employ restrictions at border crossings. As sectarian violence within Iraq increases, July being the second bloodiest month of the year, the conflict increasingly seems connected to the crisis in Syria, with Iraq and Syrian fighters engaging in conflict in both countries.

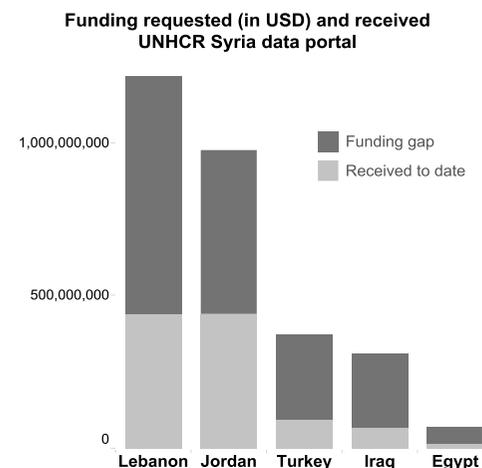
➤ The volume and severity of security incidents in **Lebanon** is on the rise. Whereas the Bekaa and border areas such as Akkar have been the main arenas of local conflict between proponents and opponents of the Government of Syria, the fighting has now spread further inland. At the start of July, a car bomb in Bir Al-'Abed in southern Beirut wounded over 50 people in the worst incident linked to the unrest in Syria since it began.

➤ **Humanitarian needs:** The humanitarian situation for those residing in and outside of camps continues to deteriorate, with a lack of access to basic health services and psychosocial support and limited income opportunities. Adequate shelter is often unavailable, while rents are on the increase. As the situation becomes more desperate, existing protection concerns, including sexual violence and negative coping mechanisms are expanding.

➤ **Host community tensions:** As political tensions rise in Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon, there appears to be increased refugee participation in political activity. Host Governments may well be overhyping this development, but it will nonetheless enable Governments to manipulate the situation and will further fuel tensions.

➤ Refugees are being evicted more frequently in Lebanon, often as they default on rent payments or because of tensions with the community, thereby increasing their risk profiles.

➤ **Lack of funding:** The reported shortfall in funding for international humanitarian response initiatives is being compounded by the large numbers of refugees in host countries. The UN and its partners are being forced to scale-down the distribution of food, hygiene and baby kits to only about two-thirds of the registered population in Lebanon. WFP has also announced it might have to implement ration cuts in all 5 host countries by the end of August should operations continue to be underfunded.



➤ The realisation that there is no end in sight for this protracted crisis has increased pressure on host countries to look for longer-term solutions for the refugee communities and indeed the vulnerable host communities.

➤ **Palestinian refugees:** The numbers of Palestinian refugees from Syria registered with UNRWA in Lebanon has already exceeded the predicted numbers for the end of the year. Resources within the Palestinian communities resident in Lebanon have already been greatly stretched and poverty levels are likely to rise and standards of living drop.

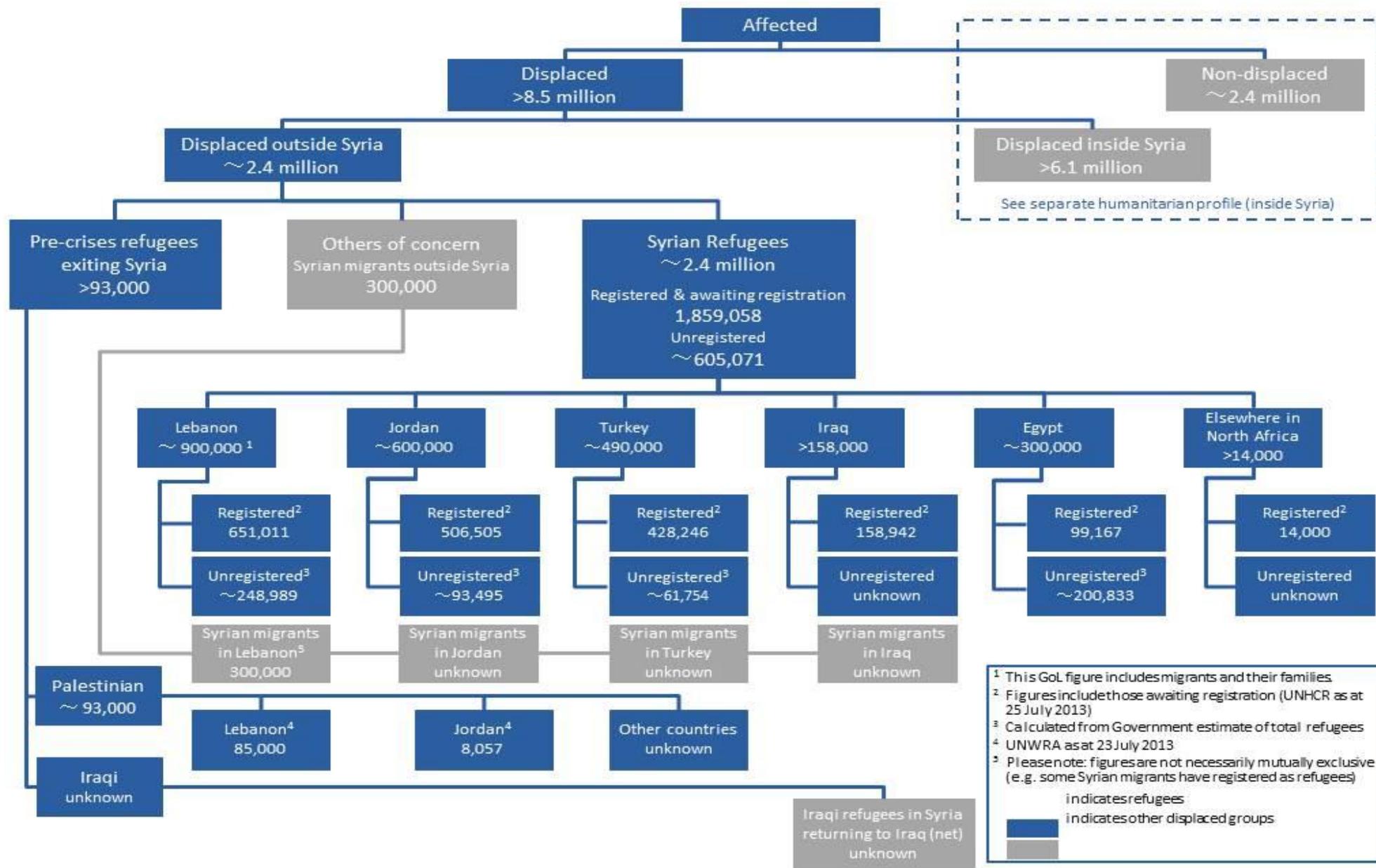
Data limitations and information gaps

- The strain of the continuing refugee influx on host communities and subsequent tensions is one of the main concerns. In Lebanon, multiple assessments have been published, outlining the impact of the crisis on the Lebanese economy as well as the perceptions of Lebanese host communities regarding the situation. In addition, a vulnerability mapping was undertaken by the GoL, UNICEF and UNHCR, mapping the most vulnerable communities. However, in other countries, this data is not available and there are significant information gaps related to which areas are most impacted by the refugee influx.
- Related to this, there is little information available on the exact location and needs of refugees residing outside camps. Particularly in Iraq and Turkey, information, disaggregated by governorate, on the situation and humanitarian priorities is unavailable.
- Significant gaps remain between the number of refugees registered/awaiting registration and estimates by the different Governments on the number of Syrians residing in the country (almost 2 million according to estimates from the Governments in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt while around 1.5 million are registered or awaiting registration in the countries). The GoL has not updated its estimations of Syrians in the last 4 months, while the GoL has not published estimates at all.

Possible Developments

- **2 million registered refugees:** Despite the increased restrictions placed on Syrians trying to enter neighbouring countries, the number of refugees continues to rise. If the influx continues at this pace, 2 million Syrians will be registered as refugees by September.
- **Lack of resources leading to increased tensions:** Humanitarian funding, meanwhile, has not kept pace with the influx resulting in a reduction of assistance provided by humanitarian organisations at a time when host countries' services are increasingly stretched. While refugee savings are depleting, Governments of host countries are cracking down on illegal work. As a result, refugees are increasingly unable to pay for basic essentials and the effects of this are already widely reported: negative coping mechanisms such as increasing in debts, begging and prostitution are on the rise, evictions are taking place and refugees are often unable to pay health and education costs. Without further support, these issues will become more serious and an added consequence could be negative views of Syrians and increased hostilities and prejudices among host communities.
- **Restrictions to entry:** As refugees are less able to maintain a basic standard of living, the strain on host countries' economy and services is growing. INGOs have cited worries that host country Government's will impose more restrictive refugee policies, as they are unable to meet the growing demand for shelter, food and medical support. In Egypt, the political situation, and the related restrictions placed on entry of Syrian refugees, is unlikely to be resolved in the near future. Lebanon has announced that it will start to monitor closely the influx of refugees and their places of origin. Should Lebanon decide to restrict entry, Syrians will have almost no opportunity to flee the country and an increasing number will be stranded at the borders.
- **Health:** As the summer months reach their peak in August, the quality and reach of medical services in host countries will be crucial in averting seasonal outbreaks including diarrhoea and skin infections. There is a potential risk that diseases that are prevalent inside Syria are transmitted or introduced into neighbouring countries. At the same time, existing health services are increasingly unable to deal with the increase in demand. The World Health Organisation estimates that Syrians' demands for health-care services will increase by at least 30% over the coming months.
- **Increase in return:** Many refugees live in substandard shelter, unsuitable for the cold weather and rain that will come at the end of the year. Combined with limited access to health care and livelihood opportunities, this will lead to a severe deterioration of the already volatile humanitarian situation. As host countries are no longer able to offer the support and services needed, an increasing number of Syrians will return to Syria.

Humanitarian profile (see annex A for definitions)



Neighbouring country displacement

July 2013

- Official border crossing
- ⊗ Closed: Official border crossing
- ≡ Unofficial crossing point
- ▲ Refugee camp
- ▲ Under construction

Turkey

The Government of Turkey estimates that around 500,000 Syrians are currently in Turkey, of which around 200,000 are registered in one of the Government run camps.

Lebanon

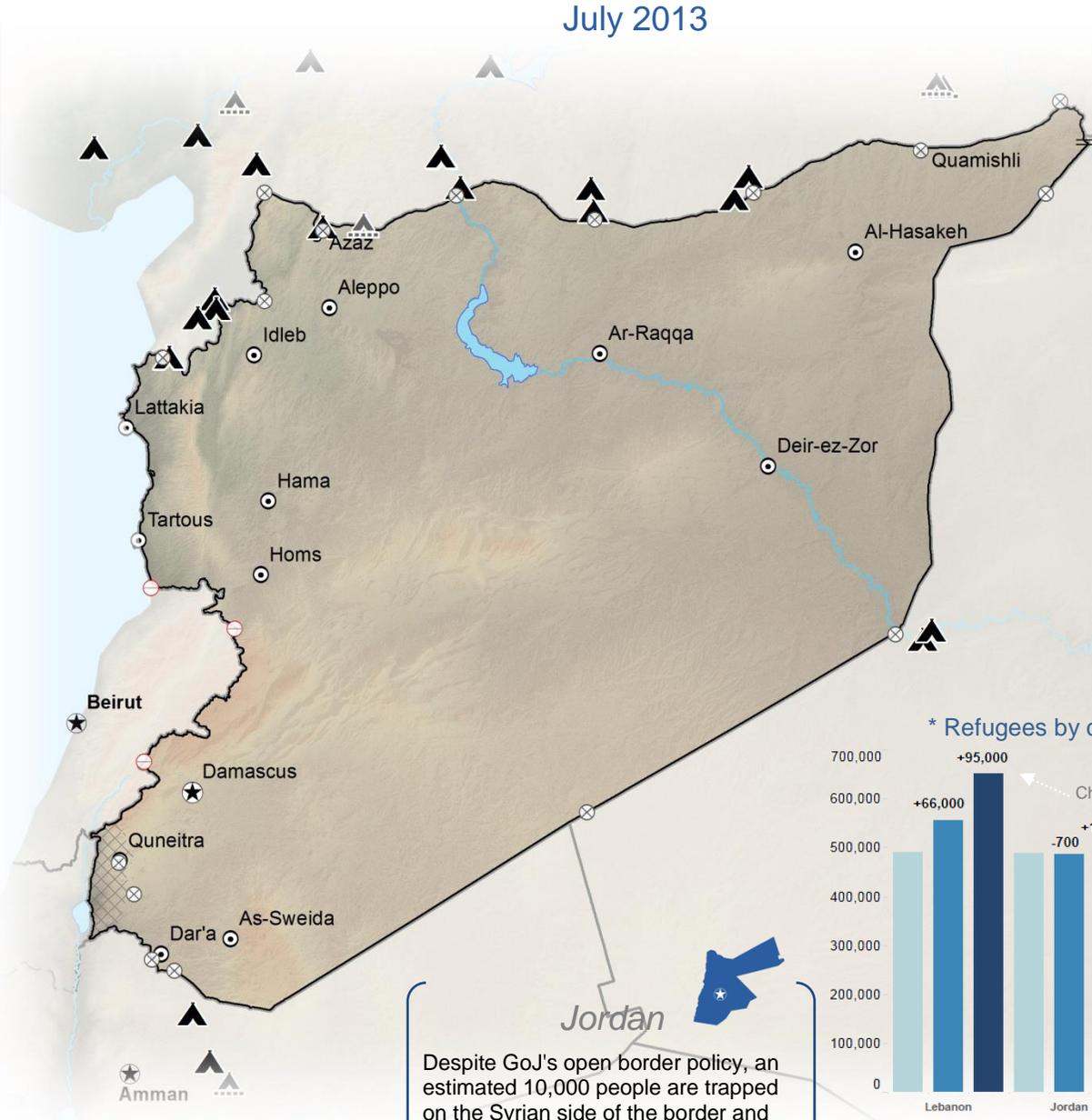
Although the Government of Lebanon continues to have an open border policy, they announced plans to monitor the influx more closely. Only Syrians fleeing parts of Syria that have been affected by violence will be recognised as refugees. Those from other areas will be granted entry, but only as visitors.

Egypt

Syrians now require visas and security clearance prior to travel, and there have been incidents of detention amongst Syrians already present in Egypt.

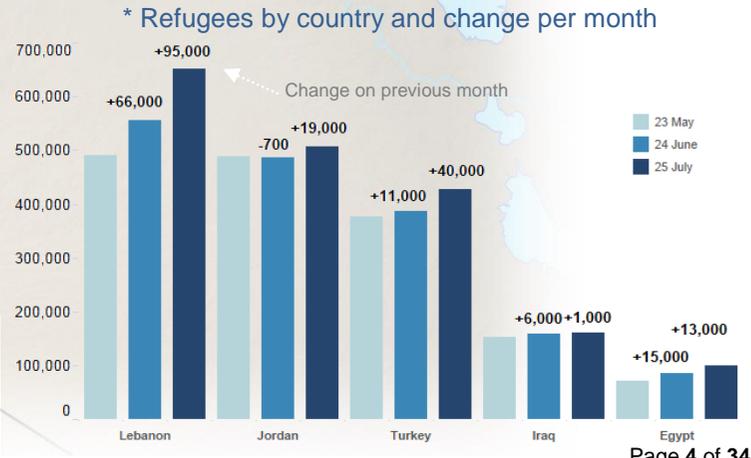
Iraq

The opening of the new refugee camp in Erbil has been delayed and many refugee families are living in makeshift shelters and unfinished buildings.



Jordan

Despite GoJ's open border policy, an estimated 10,000 people are trapped on the Syrian side of the border and limited numbers are being allowed to enter.



*Registered or awaiting registration
Data sources are listed on final page

Lebanon

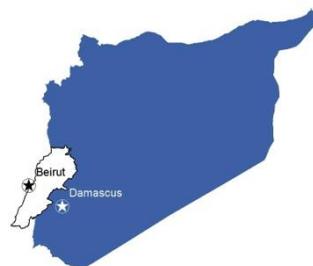
Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	651,011
Unregistered Refugees	248,989
Palestinian refugees from Syria	85,000
Syrian migrants	~300,000
Syrian return	Unknown
Lebanese returnees	Unknow

Non displaced

Host communities	1,200,000
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Source: [UNHCR 2013/07/25](#) ,[UNRWA 2013/07/22](#)



Key developments July

- On 23 July, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) announced that it will recognise as refugees only those fleeing parts of Syria that have been affected by violence. Those from other areas will be granted entry, but only as visitors. The tightened security measures are reportedly a result of growing concerns on the economic and security costs of the refugee crisis. It is not yet clear what the impact of this measure will be on Syrians entering or residing in the country.
- In addition, the Government stated that it will start closing down unlicensed Syrian-held businesses, an important source of income for many Syrian households. Access to employment, adequate shelter and health care continues to be of concern, while significant protection issues are arising. Freedom of movement is increasingly hampered, with curfews for Syrians reported in some areas and reports of undocumented and irregular Syrians arrested at checkpoints. Meanwhile, more refugees are unable to afford the USD 200 fee for renewal of their residency permit after 12 months leaving them without valid documentation. In addition, evictions of refugees are more common, because of their inability to pay the rent. Social tension between Lebanese and Syrians is rising due to an increased crime rate attributed by Lebanese host communities to Syrians, as well as competition for employment and assistance
- Lack of funding, combined with the continuing influx of refugees is compromising the humanitarian response: the UN and its partners are being forced to decrease the proportion of refugees receiving food vouchers, hygiene kits and baby kits from 100% to about two thirds of the registered population. As of September, this approach will be implemented in the South, Beirut and

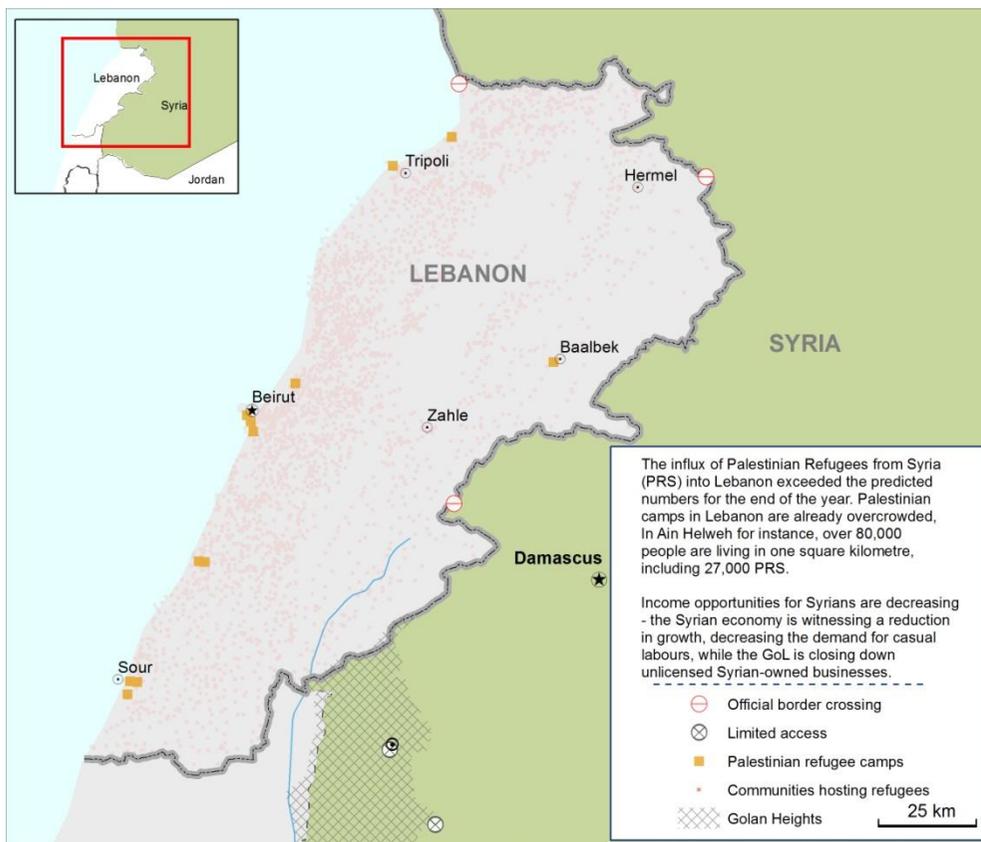
Mount Lebanon, while in the North and Bekaa targeting will start in October. This policy might result in a reduction in the number of people registering as well as tensions at distribution sites.

- Although the situation in Saida and Tripoli has calmed down after fierce clashes in June, insecurity and localised clashes continued in July. Tensions between supporters and opponents of the Government of Syria (GoS) increasingly result in serious conflicts between people of different confessions and political affiliations in the Bekaa. Kidnappings and cross-border violence, such as shelling of areas in Bekaa, were reported on multiple occasions. While a number of IEDs have been successfully dismantled by the Lebanese forces during July, a car bomb exploded on 9 July in a southern suburb of Beirut.
- The conflict and refugee crisis is increasingly impacting the estimated 1.2 million Lebanese in host communities. The strain on public services and competition over jobs is particularly affecting those lacking formal education. As a result, tensions are increasing and clashes were reported in parts of the Bekaa and the South in June and July.
- In June, UNRWA estimated that around 80,000 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) would be recorded in Lebanon by the end of 2013. However, by 22 July the number of PRS had already reached 85,000. The number is likely to further increase, as Jordan continues to deny access to PRS while fierce fighting is continuing in Rural Damascus, an area where most Palestinian refugees reside.

Operational constraints

- Refugees face impediments in accessing services, including long distances to services, transport costs, a lack of awareness of services available; the lack of disaggregating services by gender; behaviour of service providers discouraging refugees; and fear of stigmatisation. The following groups have particular difficulties in accessing aid: persons with physical disabilities, female headed households; persons with mental disabilities; non-registered refugees; older people; and girls living alone. ([CPEWG 2013/02](#))
- Although displacement of refugees within Lebanon is common, it is not consistently tracked. The displacement of refugee families is hampering the monitoring of needs and the provision of aid. ([PI 2013/07/18](#), [Shelter/NFI coordination meeting 2013/07/10](#))
- The Government of Lebanon (GoL) does not allow for the establishment of formal refugee camps. In addition, the establishment of fixed structures in informal tented settlements is not authorised, regardless of whether it concerns public or private land. This hampers interventions, particularly those related to WASH and winterisation. ([PI 2013/07/18](#), [Shelter/NFI coordination meeting 2013/07/02](#))

- The situation in the border regions Aarsal and North Bekaa is tense and there is continued insecurity in Tripoli. On multiple occasions in June and July, IEDs have exploded in the Bekaa. Although relief actors are not directly targeted, the volatile situation is hampering delivery of aid.
- WFP and UNHCR are currently implementing an e-card system, which will enable refugees to obtain cash and voucher assistance via a bank card. The donor community is encouraging other organisations to use the planned e-card once the system is put in place. However, organisations have expressed doubt on whether this is feasible, due to the administrative and logistical challenges involved with sharing one modality among multiple agencies.
- The proportion of overhead costs, including wages and rent for office buildings, is relatively high in Lebanon, especially when compared to other humanitarian crises. Some donors are reluctant to match these financial requirements. (PI 2013/07)
- Some goods, such as high quality plastic sheeting, are not available locally and therefore have to be imported. There have been reports of goods being held in Lebanese customs for extended periods of time. (PI 2013/07)



Data sources and limitations

- 7 assessments/surveys were made available in July:
 - NRC and UNHCR - Rapid Assessment of the Education Situation of Syrian Refugee Students attending Lebanese public schools in north Lebanon (excluding Akkar) conducted in 30 public schools in May. The study found significant challenges faced by Syrian refugee students including academic, psycho-social and administrative obstacles. (NRC 2013/07/11)
 - WHO conducted an outbreak risk assessment in May 2013. The highest risks identified were for water borne diseases and selected vector borne diseases.
 - The Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group published a rapid needs assessment to better understand child protection risks affecting Syrian refugee children. Although the number of refugees in Lebanon has significantly increased since the assessment was conducted in January and February, the main concerns remain relevant, including separation of children from their families, Physical violence and verbal harassment, Sexual violence against children, Child labour and Limited capacity and access to child protection services. (CPEWG 2013/02)
 - The preliminary findings of a national opinion poll among 900 people on how the Syrian crisis has affected Lebanese attitudes towards displaced Syrians have been made available. The final report will be published at the start of August. (FAFO 2013/06)
 - World Vision produced a qualitative assessment on the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on host communities in Lebanon, conducted in 4 areas in Lebanon, among 180 people. (World Vision 2013/07)
 - The preliminary results of a GoL/UNHCR/UNICEF vulnerability mapping were published. The exercise highlights those areas where there is a high percentage of refugees combined with a high percentage of vulnerable host community (living on less than USD 4 a day). (UNHCR 2013/07/26)
 - Amel Association International published a rapid needs assessment survey, which was conducted in May around Beirut and its suburbs, among 176 refugee families.
- On 12 July, IOM and the High Relief Commission of Lebanon launched a registration and profiling project for Lebanese returnees from Syria. The results of this exercise are not yet available. (IOM 2013/07/13)
- There is far more information available on the situation in Lebanon compared to other Syrian-refugee hosting countries. However, information gaps still exist, particularly on the nutrition situation. The only nutrition assessment undertaken in Lebanon dates back to September 2012. In addition, most assessments

focus on a specific part of the country and, therefore, it is difficult to compare the humanitarian situation between the different areas. The only study that covers all refugee-hosting areas, the joint UNHCR/WFP vulnerability assessment, was not designed to provide a representative picture of the situation per governorate. In addition, the study focuses on registered refugees and therefore does not stipulate the humanitarian needs of other groups such as the unregistered refugees.

- There is lack of information on the number of unregistered refugees, the situation of migrants and Lebanese returnees.

Displaced

- The official Government estimation on the number of Syrians in the country, 1 million, has not been updated on UNHCR data portal since March. The minister of Social Affairs estimates that the number of Syrian refugees in the country exceeds 1.2 million. ([Al-Akhbar 2013/07/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/09](#), [Kuwait News Agency 2013/07/10](#))
- While the Regional Response Plan (RRP) 5 projects 1 million registered Syrians by the end of 2013, the Government estimates that the total number of refugees will reach 2 million by the end of 2013 (according to local sources). ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [Assafir 2013/04/13](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/7](#))

Registered refugees

- Border crossings:** The majority of refugees (an estimated 87%) enter Lebanon via one of the 5 official border crossings. The remainder cross through unofficial crossing points as they lack appropriate documentation or because of their inability to move to official crossings due to fighting. The official crossings are [Aarida](#) (between Homs and northern Lebanon), [El Aabboudiye](#) (between Tartous and northern Lebanon), [Qaa Baalbek](#) (at the northern end of the Bekaa valley) [Al-Masnaa](#) (between rural Damascus and Bekaa) and Wadi-Kahled. ([Assafir 2013/03/29](#), [Now Lebanon 2009](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/29](#), [WFP 2013/06/05](#))

Daily arrivals:

- The Danish Refugee Council estimates that in the month of June, around 75,000 Syrians fled to Lebanon. However, there are no official figures on the number of people entering Lebanon on a daily basis - the GoL does not consistently collect or publish the number of people crossing the borders and there is limited presence of NGOs and UNHCR at the border crossings. ([DRC 2013/06](#))
- An unknown number of Syrians regularly cross back and forth from and to Syria. Estimates are as high as 200,000 people who regularly undertake this journey. ([Trusted Source 2013/07/29](#))

- Place of origin:** The majority of refugees in Lebanon are from Homs, Aleppo and Idlib, and rural Damascus. ([UNHCR 2013/06/30](#))
- Current location:** Refugees reside in 1,400 Lebanese towns and villages, mostly in Bekaa (Zahle and Baalbek) and the north (Akkar and Tripoli). As illustrated in the table here below, the location of refugees currently registered differs significantly from the situation in January, when the majority of registered refugees were registered in Bekaa. This can be partly explained by UNHCR's capacity to register refugees, with the registration centre in the South opening months after those in the North and Bekaa. ([UNHCR 2013/07/23](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/10](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/30](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/11](#))
- Status:** Entering via an official Lebanese border crossing point, an individual holding a valid national Syrian identity card or a valid passport receives an Entry Coupon (also called Return Coupon) with an entry stamp. This stamp allows him/her residency for a period of 6 months and can be renewed free of charge for another 6 months at any regional office of the General Security. This procedure gives any Syrian the possibility of residing in the country for 1 year without any fees. After this period, Syrians must apply for a 6-month residence permit renewal for a fee of LBP 300,000 (USD 200), which can be then renewed another time free of charge for 6 months. Some Syrian nationals (born to a Lebanese mother; married to a Lebanese; born in Lebanon; pursuing their studies; and retired diplomats) are also eligible for a "courtesy residence permit", which is renewable, free of charge and valid for 3 years. Those who have crossed into Lebanon through unofficial borders can regularise their status for USD 600. ([LBC 2013/03/07](#))
- Characteristics:** Around 51% of the registered refugees are male, while 49% are female. 2.6% are over 60 years of age. More than 90% of registered refugees are Sunni. ([UNHCR 2013/06/20](#), [Protection Working Group 2013/07/19](#))

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- As of 22 July 2013 the number of PRS in Lebanon is estimated to have reached 85,000 individuals, an increase of 27% compared to mid-June. This means that the UNRWA projection of 80,000 PRS by the end of 2013, has already been reached. ([RRP 5 2013/06/7](#), [UNRWA 2013/07/22](#))
- Place of origin :** The large majority of recorded PRS is from Damascus (91%), primarily from Yarmouk camp. ([UNRWA 2013/07/12](#))
- Current location:** Most recorded PRS are located in the Bekaa (32%), with the remainder distributed between Saida (26%), Beirut (17%), Sour (14%) and the north (11%). ([UNRWA 2013/07/22](#))

Refugee locations as registered at UNHCR (January and July) (% of total number of registered refugees)

Area	January	July
North	11	35
Bekaa	86	34
Beirut, South and Mount Lebanon	3	31

Please note that these figures refer to the location of registration and this may differ from current the location of residence.

- While in June the majority of PRS lived in camps (52%), UNRWA statistics of 12 July show that currently 54% live outside the camps. This might be an indication of the lack of available shelter inside the camps. (UNRWA 2013/06/07, UNICEF 2013/07/12)
- Status:** PRS continue to be issued 7 day transit visas, valid for 15 days at LBP 25,000 (USD 17) upon their arrival in Lebanon. On the expiry of this entry visa, PRS can obtain another visa for a period of 3 months free of charge. The GoL announced an amnesty in September 2012, which allows PRS with expired visas to return to Syria within 1 year of their entry into Lebanon without being subject to fines at the border. This remains in place. As of June 2013 PRS who wish to remain in Lebanon for more than a year are expected to pay a LBP 300,000 (USD 200) fee. Those who pay the fee are able to continue to renew their 3 month temporary residence for another year. (UNRWA 2012/12/19, UNRWA 2013/06/25)
- Demographic breakdown:** 52% of recorded PRS are female, and 48% are male. 15% of PRS are under 5 years of age. (UNRWA 2013/07/12)

Unregistered refugees

- The number of Syrians residing in Lebanon not registered, or awaiting registration with UNHCR is unknown. However there are thought to be a significant number, illustrated by the fact that around 50% of those registering had arrived in Lebanon for more than 3 months prior to registration while 10% had been in Lebanon for more than a year. (Protection Working Group 2013/07/19)
- Relying on the March GoL estimate of 1.2 million refugees and 300,000 migrants, around 249,000 refugees are estimated to be unregistered. However, not all unregistered Syrians in Lebanon are in need of support.

Refugee needs and concerns

Shelter

- There are over 1,400 known localities hosting Syrian refugees across Lebanon. During a nationwide poll, it was found that the majority of the Lebanese interviewed would like to see UN refugee camps established, to relieve them from the burden of hosting the refugees. However, the GoL has not changed its policy towards the establishment of camps and it is unlikely that a policy decision on the issue will be made before the current interim Government is replaced by an elected Government. Similarly, the Government prohibits structural interventions in informal tented settlements. This constraint severely hampers winterisation efforts. Organisations are for instance only allowed to distribute plastic sheeting for tents in the settlements, which is not adequate to provide protection during the winter months. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) circulated a list with allowed shelter interventions, including weatherproofing of informal tented settlements, establishment of formal settlements and cash for rent. (FAO 2013/04/03, PI 2013/07/22, SCI 2013/07/24)
- With the demand for shelter continuously on the rise, the search for alternative shelter solutions has become more acute. The identification of sites for formal tented settlements and renovation of collective shelters is on-going, while prefabricated wooden houses are being built. Despite the large number of shelter interventions taking place, the response does not cover the current or projected need. It is estimated that current shelter projects only cover 15% of the registered refugee households. Within the latest UNHCR Shelter Strategy, it is estimated that some 70% of the projected population of refugees will be in need of some form of shelter assistance by the end of the year. (SCI 2013/07/24, UNHCR 2013/07/03)
- Although the majority of registered Syrians refugees continue to reside in rented apartments and houses, an increasing number are forced to live in unfinished houses, shops and tents. A shelter survey found that at least 7% of registered refugees are living in informal tented settlements, the large majority of them (83%) in Bekaa (Hermel, Baalbeck, Zahle, and West Bekaa). (SCI 2013/07/24, Oxfam 2013/05/20, IA meeting 2013/07/05, UNHCR 2013/07/03)
- A large number of the informal settlements were already in place before the start of the crisis, hosting Syrian agricultural workers and other migrants. As a result, a part of the Syrians residing in these settlements are accustomed to live in these circumstances. However, since the start of the crisis, refugees are increasingly forced to seek shelter in tented settlements and not all have the skills required to set up or rehabilitate their shelter. (SCI 2013/07/24)
- Those residing in tents, unfinished houses and garages/shops are deemed the most vulnerable. These shelters are often inadequate, their security of tenure is limited and significant security risks exist. Preparing these shelters for the winter months is urgently required as are measures to mitigate the impact of

the floods which are common in the Bekaa valley from November to February. (SCI 2013/07/24, AFP 2013/07/19)

- ✦ A number of evictions have been reported, particularly in Akkar, related both to issues of payment of rent and personal disputes with the community. At least 2 informal tented settlements have been evicted as well as 1 formal settlement. Evictions are expected to become an increasing problem as the crisis continues and resources are depleting. (Protection Working Group 2013/07/19, Daily Star 2013/07/15, UNHCR 2013/06/07)
- ✦ Although the GoL collects information on rent prices, publication of these statistics was suspended in 2012. There is anecdotal information on significant rent increases. In one district in Beirut, rents increased by up to 400%. Discrimination has been reported, whereby Syrians pay higher rent prices than their Lebanese counterparts. (WFP 2013/07/16, World Vision 2013/07)

Health and nutrition

- ✦ Primary and secondary health-care services are provided mostly through the existing Lebanese health infrastructure. However, Syrians face large out-of-pocket payments, which are beyond the means of many. In mid-June, a Lebanese hospital reportedly expelled 30 Syrian patients because the organisation supporting them did not pay their bills. (AFP 2013/07/15, Daily Star 2013/07/16)
- ✦ Secondary and tertiary healthcare in Lebanon is exceedingly expensive and refugees are reportedly being charged high costs in some hospitals. Due to funding constraints, UNHCR only covers a proportion of expenses (75%) for secondary care and provides no coverage for illnesses requiring chemotherapy, dialysis, or blood transfusions. (Lancet 2013/06/29, UNHCR 2013/05)
- ✦ Common chronic illnesses affecting the Syrian population are gastroenterologic diseases other than diarrhoea, asthma, musculoskeletal and cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. (UN 2013/07/29)
- ✦ A large number of Syrians reportedly suffer or have suffered from dental and ophthalmological problems. (UNHCR 2013/07/05, Amel 2013/06)
- ✦ Maternal and paediatric care is another area of concern, with many children left unimmunised. High pregnancy rate are a problem as well. Some refugees are reportedly taking the risk of returning to Syria to give birth due to the high costs involved in childbirth in Lebanon. (Amel 2013/06)
- ✦ Depression and other mental illnesses are widely reported. (UNHCR 2013/07/05)
- ✦ The total number of confirmed cases of cutaneous Leishmaniasis, a skin infection endemic in Syria, continues to grow. 350 confirmed cases have been reported since January. (MOPH 2013/07/19, UNHCR 2013/07/03)
- ✦ **Sexual and reproductive health:** A UNFPA needs assessment in 2012 showed a number of needs related to reproductive health (54% of displaced

women and girls suffered menstrual irregularity and 33% genital infection symptoms), maternal health (23% suffered anaemia during pregnancy and 16% had no antenatal follow up) as well as significant delivery-related complications such as bleeding (29%), preterm birth (26%), and newborn problems (52%). Only 37% of married women used contraceptive methods. (UNFPA 2013/07/03)

- High temperatures during summer (up to 40°C) are expected to increase health-related risks for Syrian refugees. Increased cases of public health-related diseases such as diarrhoea (with 84 confirmed cases in MSF clinics in Bekaa) and skin infections have already been recorded in host communities and temporary settlements. 72 cases of viral hepatitis A were reported as well. (MOPH 2013/07/19, Oxfam 2013/05/20)

Protection

- ✦ Assessments conducted in Lebanon highlight rape and sexual violence as on-going threats against women and girl fleeing Syria. An IRC assessment in 2012 identified intimate partner violence, early marriage and other forms of violence experienced by women and girls since arriving in Lebanon. Instances of 'survival sex' are reportedly increasing, with women turning to prostitution to secure assistance, food and shelter. While there has been some improvement in services over the last year, many gaps remain and current services are unable to meet the needs of survivors of GBV. (IRC 2012/08, VoA 2013/07/29, UNFPA 2013/07/03)
- ✦ Refugees increasingly face a lack of freedom of movement.
 - Curfews are reported in several locations, including in Koura, Zgharta, Akkar and districts in the south. Municipalities claim that they subject Syrians to a curfew to avoid tensions between host communities and refugees. The curfew is usually applied from 21:00 hours until morning. (Protection Working Group 2013/07/19)
 - Checkpoints are reported to be increasingly strict on undocumented or irregular Syrians. In recent weeks, more than 25 cases of arrest have been reported. In some cases, those arrested were released on payment of a fine and issuance of a self-deportation order. This order states that the individual has to leave the Lebanese territory within a couple of days. Although no cases of deportation have been reported, this causes anxiety and insecurity among those signing the order. (Protection Working Group 2013/07/19)
- ✦ Refugees, who arrived regularly, through official border crossings and with the necessary documents, received a residency permit free of charge. After 12 months, this permit has to be renewed for a fee of USD 200. The fee related to regularise the status of those crossing through unofficial borders is as high as USD 600 per person. As Syrians have limited access to livelihood activities,

many do not have the financial means to pay for these procedures. Without a regular status, Syrians are hampered in their movement, do not have access to legal safeguards, cannot register births and face additional difficulties finding employment. ([USAID 2013/07/03](#))

- ✦ Lebanese hosts have been remarkably hospitable and continue to absorb and support the refugees. However, competition over resources and the perception that Syrians receive more support than poor Lebanese communities is leading to heightened tensions between Syrians and their host communities, including localised clashes. In addition, during the unrest in Saida, Syrians were accused of fighting against the Lebanese Army on the side of Sheikh Assir, a local Salafist who opposes President al-Assad. These perceptions may lead to further destabilisation of the situation: tensions appear close to boiling point in some places, especially Akkar and Bekaa. Clashes between refugees and host-communities were reported in parts of the Bekaa and the South. ([World Vision 2013/07](#), [Protection Working Group 2013/07/19](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#), [Economist 2013/07/15](#))
- ✦ Violent incidents, including shelling from Syria, are spreading in Northern and Central Bekaa threatening the security of Syrian refugees and the local population, particularly in Aarsal and Baalbek. 4 roadside IEDs have exploded in the Bekaa since the start of June and at the start of July, a car bomb exploded in a southern suburb of Beirut, wounding over 50 people in the worst incident linked to the unrest in Syria since it began. Besides that, several explosives were reportedly dismantled in different regions. ([UNHCR 2013/06/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/07](#), [AFP 2013/07/07](#))
- ✦ Tit-for-tat kidnappings are not uncommon in Lebanon and currently involve Syrians as well. For instance, at the start of June, a Lebanese man was kidnapped after 8 Syrians were abducted by his family. All have been since released. ([Daily Star 2013/07/05](#))
- ✦ New arrivals are often specifically vulnerable as they are often unable to fully access support from international relief organisations for between 1 and 3 months, due to delays in the refugee registration process. The average number of days between making an appointment and actual UNHCR registration increased slightly in July, from 28 days at the end of June to 35 days at the end of July. This is partly caused by the reduced working hours during Ramadan. The average waiting period is highest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, at 42 days. Aid agencies have noticed this vulnerability and are often targeting projects to those that have recently arrived. ([UNHCR 2013/07/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/17](#), [FAFO 2013/06](#))
- ✦ Fewer than 2% of total registered refugees are Christian, while an estimated 10% of Syrians are of Christian denomination. It is assumed that Christians refrain from registration out of fear or a lack of awareness regarding the process. However, Christian refugees appear more at ease registering in

Beirut/Mt. Lebanon, where they represent 4.5% of the registered population. ([UNHCR 2013/06/20](#), [Protection Working Group 2013/07/19](#))

- ✦ **Child protection:** A child protection assessment by the Child Protection in Emergency Working Group highlighted several concerns:
 - Separation of children from their families, due to population movement, the need for children to work, a lack of space in accommodation and family tensions.
 - Physical violence and verbal harassment
 - Sexual violence against children, including sexual harassment, rape, transactional sex and verbal harassment.
 - Child labour, with boys often starting working from the age of 10 years. Common types of paid employment for boys are selling goods, working in construction and working in agriculture. Children often leave school in order to work.
 - Limited capacity of and access to child protection services. ([CPEWG 2013/02](#))
- ✦ Psychosocial distress, child recruitment into armed groups and child trafficking were not covered by this assessment. While there are assessments available on psychosocial distress, there is a lack of information on the latter two issues. ([CPEWG 2013/02](#))
- ✦ While underage marriage is common practice in Syria, there is anecdotal evidence of changes in early marriage practices, with lower dowries and fewer conditions. The most normal age for under-age girls to get married was between 12 to 15 years in Syria. Reasons for marriage of children under 18 were reported to be financial, custom and family honour as well as to provide protection and stability in Lebanon. In Taanayel, of the 125 cases of child abuse reported at a support centre in Himaya, 50 of them related to early marriage. ([CPEWG 2013/02](#), [Daily Star 2013/07/18](#), [Daily Star 2013/06/24](#), [Lebanon Inter-Agency 2013/06/14-21](#))
- ✦ An UNFPA needs assessment in 2012 showed that around 75% of Syrian women assessed admitted beating their children more than usual, as a result of the stress caused by displacement. ([UNFPA 2013/07/03](#))
- ✦ Some children move away from their families to remove the burden on the household. Refugee boys move away from their families to work whilst refugee girls mainly move for marriage or to live with other relatives. ([CPEWG 2013/02](#))
- ✦ **Palestinian Refugees from Syria:** PRS are considered to be more vulnerable than Syrians because they have fewer legal safeguards, hardly any opportunities to find legal employment, and are housed in Palestinian refugee camps, which represent some of the poorest host communities in Lebanon. PRS face difficulties of maintaining valid legal status due to the cost involved. Without legal status, PRS are rendered ineligible for civil registration and their

access to certain refugee camps is prevented. ([UNRWA 2013/07/06](#), [Daily Star 2013/06/20](#))

Livelihoods and food security

- ✦ The GoL announced that it will start enforcing laws that require local businesses to have proper documentation. This will primarily affect the Syrian refugees, which often run unlicensed micro-enterprises to obtain an income. ([Al Jazeera 2013/07/23](#), [Daily Star 2013/07/29](#))
- ✦ A vulnerability assessment among registered refugee households found that around 65-75% of households were classified as moderately and/or severely vulnerable, with 70% of the visited households living below the minimum expenditure basket. Only 25% of households had a member with a regular job. ([Vasyr 2013/06](#))
- ✦ A survey in Beirut showed that fewer than 30% of the 170 families interviewed had a wage-earner. Unemployment is higher among people under 29 and women. Those in employment mostly work in shops. ([Amel 2013/07](#))
- ✦ Preliminary results of the vulnerability assessment indicate that assessed households who have been registered with UNHCR Lebanon for over 6 months, are less food insecure compared to those who registered more recently. This could be explained by the fact that these households have had more time to adapt to the situation, for instance by finding income sources. ([FSSWG 2013/06/25](#))
- ✦ The following coping strategies have been reported: spending savings, taking loans, buying food on credit, eating less preferable meals or skipping meals, reducing expenditure for schooling and healthcare and selling of assets. Other coping mechanisms reported include child labour, begging, early marriage and sexual transactions. ([DRC 2013/05](#), [CPEWG 2013/02](#))
- **Palestinian Refugees from Syria:** The PRS perceive the standard of living in Lebanon to be below that of Syria. Unlike Syrians who have long experience as migrant workers and have the legal framework and informal social networks to find employment in Lebanon, Palestinians are unable to find jobs. ([Daily Star 2013/06/20](#))

WASH

- The lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities in informal tented settlements is of major concern. ([SCI 2013/06/18](#), [Oxfam 2013/06/11](#))
- WASH assessments revealed that one third of Syrians are in need of urgent WASH support and 12% of refugee families reported at least one incidence of diarrhoeal-related diseases at the end of May. An IOM assessment on collective shelters in the South found:

- Raw, untreated sewage being dumped directly into water streams close to refugee shelters.
- Plastic and nylon bags being used as nappies.
- Inadequate or no showering/washing facilities in most sites and families in need of buckets for personal hygiene and to wash clothing.
- Residents of all sites requiring improved access to water.
- Syrian families having swapped food vouchers to purchase essential items such as nappies and female hygiene items. ([IOM 2013/06/08](#))
- **Palestinian Refugees from Syria:** Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are under severe pressure in terms of water, waste management and power supply due to overcrowding by both PRS and Syrian refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#))

Education

- ✦ An NRC assessment among public schools in the North found that the use of English and French in Lebanese schools, the fast-paced curriculum and lack of academic support at home and in the community, family poverty and repeated exam failures, are academic barriers faced by Syrian children. Some students are facing bullying and racism in their schools and neighbourhoods, which is negatively affecting their performance. ([NRC 2013/07/11](#))
- ✦ **Palestinian Refugees from Syria:** To date, only 35% of PRS children in Lebanon have enrolled in school. ([UNRWA 2013/07/06](#))

Lebanese Returnees

- By April, an estimated 30,000 Lebanese returned from Syria, most of them are concentrated in rural, agricultural districts in northern and eastern Lebanon. Smallholder returnees are very vulnerable as they face Lebanon's high animal feed costs and lack of winter grazing lands. Previously, these used to benefit from Syria's (winter) seasonal pastures and generous feed subsidies but these sources are no longer available. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))

Syrian Migrants

- Between 300,000 and 600,000 Syrians were working in Lebanon before the crisis, mostly in agriculture, construction, and services. Syrian migrants who traditionally reside in informal settlements in Lebanon during the agricultural season are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Due to the crisis, they face a decrease in daily wages, while the cost of living, including rent is increasing. Many have brought their family to Lebanon, resulting in a further increase in expenditure. As more Syrians settle in informal tented sites, they become increasingly overcrowded, while access to services is limited. ([SCI 2013/06/18](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/13](#), [IRIN 2012/12/24](#))

Non-Displaced

- Lebanon is hosting a number of registered Syrian refugees and recorded Palestinian refugees equal to 18% of the total estimated Lebanese population. As a result of the crisis in Syria and consequential refugee influx, an estimated 1.2 million Lebanese are in need. ([UNCR 2013/06/21](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/10](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/18](#), [Assafir 2013/07/10](#))

Shelter

- Overcrowding is becoming a significant problem in many host communities and causing an increase in rents. Some towns in the Bekaa Valley and the North have reported a doubling of their population over the last 2 years. The poorest Lebanese are often not able to pay the rent increases and there are reports of people being forced to leave areas to make space for refugees. Refugees are often able to pay higher rents because they agree to live with several families in a single apartment. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))
- The influx of refugees is putting increasing pressure on public services, such as waste disposal, water and electricity. The costs for rubbish collection in one municipality in Akkar for instance increased by 100% due to the refugee influx in the area. ([NRC 2013/07/11](#), [World Vision 2013/07](#))

Livelihoods and food security

- Competition over jobs is one of the main challenges faced by Lebanese host communities. A survey among Lebanese found that Syrians are perceived to be able to accept lower salaries as they receive additional support from aid agencies. The increased competition and lower wages is particularly impacting those lacking formal education who depend on the unskilled labour market. These groups are also most likely to be reliant on the public services most affected by the refugee influx, such as health clinics and public schools. ([World Vision 2013/07](#), [FAFO 2013/06](#))
- Lebanese families reported food price increases over the last 12 months. This was attributed to an increase in demand without additional supply entering the market. Interviewees also noted increased competition from cheap Syrian businesses and smuggled goods coming across the border from Syria as further damaging the local economy. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))
- However, there are also Lebanese who are benefiting economically from the influx - the arrival of aid agencies is injecting money into the local economy and creating job opportunities, local businesses are benefiting from the availability of cheap labour, whilst landlords and landowners are making significant profits on renting out land or living space. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))
- Livestock and plant diseases:** The collapse of veterinary and plant protection services in Syria and increases in illegal cross-border trade have significantly increased the risk of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests,

posing a direct threat to the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of refugees and hosts. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#))

Economy

- According to figures from HSBC Bank, Lebanon is in economic recession, and GDP growth in 2013 is expected to be 0%, compared to 1.4% in 2012 and 1.4% in 2011. This is partly caused by the negative impact of the Syrian crisis particularly on the sectors of trade and tourism. For example, due to the crisis, the number of tourists from the Gulf countries visiting Lebanon in June was 80% below the number in June 2012. ([Al Akhbar 2013/07/14](#), [Ahram 2013/06/29](#))
- The conflict also has positive effects on the economy – revenues for the Beirut Port increased by 26% in 2013, as regional traders increasingly rely on Lebanese merchants and infrastructure. Lebanese exports have replaced some of the Syrian exports: industrial exports, for instance, increased by 13.5% between June 2012 and 2013. ([Daily Star 2013/06/20](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/06/17](#))

Protection

- The Syrian conflict continues to spill over into Lebanon and security incidents are common in the north and Bekaa. The security problems are not only due to the shelling, but also due to the increasing tensions between the local communities. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))
- Host communities assessed report feeling less safe as a result of the influx of refugees, and many reported that insecurity, including petty crime and electricity theft, had increased dramatically in the last 6-12 months. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))

Health

- The Lebanese hospitals are receiving an increased number of patients due to the mass influx of refugees and wounded fighters. WHO reported that, based on the current influx of refugees into Lebanon, Syrians' demands for health-care services will increase by at least 30% over the coming months. Some hospitals already reported to have a 50% increase in patients. ([OCHA 2013/07/23](#), [Al-Akhbar 2013/06/19](#), [World Vision 2013/07/15](#))
- According to some Lebanese communities, Syrian refugees receive preferential access to and treatment in Lebanese healthcare centres and hospitals. However, refugees reported to have very limited access to healthcare. ([World Vision 2013/07](#))

Jordan

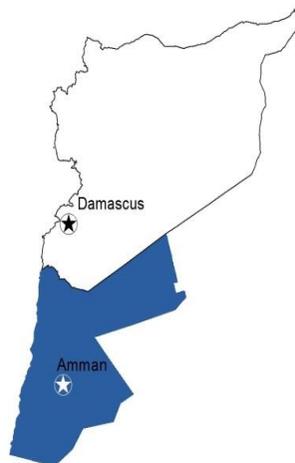
Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	506,505
% registered and awaiting registration in camps	28%
Palestinian refugees from Syria	8,057
Syrian unregistered refugees	93,495
Syrian returnees	68,000
Syrian migrants	Unknown

Non displaced

Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis	Unknown
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Source: [UNRWA 2013/07/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/22](#)



Key Developments July

- Following a trend that began in mid-May, the daily inflow of refugees remained low throughout July. Despite insistence by the Government of Jordan (GoJ) that it is maintaining an open border policy, it is widely agreed that the main reason for the low number of arrivals are restrictions imposed by GoJ border authorities. This has resulted in an estimated 30,000 people stranded at the border. Entry into Jordan is increasingly coming from the eastern border regions rather than through the official border crossings in the west. ([WFP 2013/07/25](#), [Washington Post 2013/07/23](#), [Human Rights Watch 2013/07/01](#), [Jordan Times 2013/07/13](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))
- There are consistent reports of increasing refugee returns since April, with the GoJ claiming that more than 68,000 Syrians have returned home as of July. The reasons for return are unconfirmed, however there are reports that returnees are driven by: the desire to join armed groups; poor living conditions in Jordan; and/or reports that some areas in Syria have stabilised. UNHCR expects a number of Syrians to re-circulate to Jordan after checking on their property or bringing family members and assets. ([AFP 25/06/13](#), [Daily Star 25/06/2013](#), [Washington Post 2013/06/22](#), [NPR 18/07/13](#), [IRIN 2013/06/10](#), [Brookings 2013/07/10](#))
- The number of registered refugees living in Za'atari camp continued to decrease – a trend which began in late May - due to refugees moving to urban areas and returns to Syria. As a result, on 10 July, UNHCR de-activated 10,707 refugees from their registration database who had not claimed assistance in the preceding 4 distribution cycles (spanning 8 weeks). ([UNHCR 2013/07/10](#))

- UNHCR has launched a biometrics registration system to improve and harmonise information collected from refugees, strengthen access to services, as well as reduce diversion or misuse of aid in both camp and non-camp settings. ([Jordan Times 2013/07/21](#), [IRIN 2013/06/10](#))
- The security and operational environment in Za'atari camp has somewhat improved this month due to Ramadan and decongestion efforts in certain sectors of the camp. UNHCR is rolling out its governance plan for Za'atari camp to refugees and its partners. ([UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))

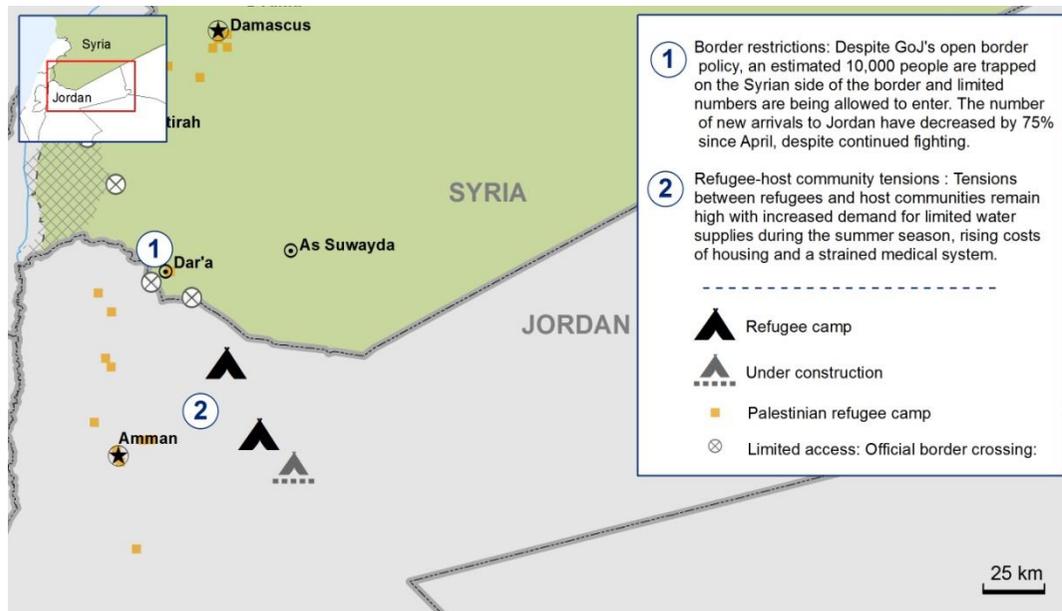
Operational constraints

- Tensions with host communities continued to worsen. In early July, local residents blocked access to the main gate of Za'atari camp twice. The Governor was sent to negotiate with the group as well as a clan leader to end the blockage. ([UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))
- Since the beginning of the crisis, aid agencies are required to obtain approval from the GoJ's Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) on all projects, a process which requires approximately 2 months, depending on the type of project. In addition, the MoPIC requests that at least 30% of project beneficiaries outside the camps should come from host communities. It has expressed a preference for infrastructure and capacity-building efforts which benefit both host and refugee communities, particularly in WASH, health, education and shelter. Projects outside of these areas are reportedly subject to delays. ([PI 2013/07/17](#), [2013/07/24](#), [IFRC 2013/09](#))
- Protests, violence, vandalism, and theft continued to disrupt humanitarian operations in Za'atari camp, exacerbate tensions among the camp population, and create protection concerns for vulnerable groups. In July, 1,000 refugees pelted aid workers with stones at a distribution point and police fired tear gas to disperse the protestors. WASH and kitchen facilities are regularly vandalised and dismantled, prohibiting proper use. ([IRIN 10/07/13](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/16](#), [Oxfam 2013/06/11](#), [UNHCR 2013/06](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))

Data sources and limitations

- UNHCR and the GoJ have agreed to issue a joint registration card for Syrian refugees with comprehensive information, including biometric data. The new registration system is expected to be fully implemented in mid-August and should address some key data gaps, such as the location of non-camp refugees. ([Jordan Times 2013/07/21](#))
- There is no official information on the reasons for refugees returning to Syria. Upon request to the GoJ, UNHCR is permitted to observe the return process.

- In July, UN Women and partners published an assessment of perceptions of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection among Syrians living outside the camps in Jordan. ([UN Women](#))
- UNICEF published a comprehensive assessment on the situation of children in and outside of camps, based on a review of secondary data and information from UNICEF sector specialists, INGOs and refugees. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- While the health situation in Za'atari camp is closely monitored and detailed in weekly public health updates, there is a lack of information on the health status of Syrians residing outside the camps.
- A number of assessments are planned or underway in Jordan, including an MoH, WHO and UNHCR assessment of health facilities in the northern governorates; an IMC and WHO mental health assessment in Za'atari and urban areas; a WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission to develop vulnerability indicators to target food insecure Syrians, both in and outside of camps; a REACH profiling exercise; and a UNDP assessment of the needs of host communities and municipalities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/05/31](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/08](#))



Displaced

The GoJ estimates there to be 600,000 Syrians in Jordan as of 7 July. (GoJ 2013/07/07)

Registered refugees

- **Official border crossings:** Dar'a/Ramtha and Nasib/Jaber
- **Unofficial border crossings:** 45 ([Eqtsad 01/07/13](#))
- **Daily arrivals:** In July, the number of new arrivals followed the downward trend which began in mid-May. An estimated 30,000 Syrians are waiting at the official border crossings to enter Jordan. ([WFP 2013/07/26](#), [Washington Post 2013/07/23](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/16](#), [Jordan Times 2013/07/23](#))
- 60% of new refugee registrations took place in Amman in the last month, followed by 19% in Irbid and 18% in Za'atari. ([UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))
- UNHCR moved its registration centre for Syrians to the new Khalda registration centre on the outskirts of Amman on 7 July. The registration centre has improved reception facilities and will eventually accommodate the entire UNHCR operation in Amman by 2014. ([UNHCR 2013/07/08](#))
- **Projections:** Within the Regional Response Plan for Jordan, it is projected that the number of Syrians in need of assistance in Jordan by the end of 2013 could reach 1 million, with 300,000 hosted in camps and 700,000 in urban and rural communities across the country. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- **Location:** The proportion of registered Syrians residing in camps has reduced slightly to 27%, while 74% is dispersed in rural and urban areas in the rest of the country. Although the large majority of the registered refugees are residing in urban areas, there is no publically available data on their exact location. The new biometric registration system, due to be launched in mid-August, should address this data gap. ([UNHCR 2013/07/22](#))
- Since April, Syrian refugees entering Jordan are processed through Raba al-Sarhan reception centre then transferred to Cyber City and King Abdullah Park transit centres before entering Za'atari camp. As of 18 July, 132,658 refugees were registered in Za'atari camp. However, many registered refugees have already left Za'atari, including through a Government-administered system of sponsorship by individual Jordanians.
- **Place of origin:** The majority of Syrian refugees in Jordan originate from Dar'a and 34% of the Governorate's original population is registered as a refugee in Jordan. An estimated 93% of Za'atari residents came from Dar'a governorate. In the first half of July, 31% of new arrivals in Za'atari came from Homs. ([UNHCR 07/07/13](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/16](#), [REACH 2013/06/13](#))
- **Flight motivation:** Reasons for fleeing Syria remain similar to previous months and include: increase of violent attacks, property loss, lack of access

to medical treatment, family reunification, fear of additional loss of family members, arbitrary arrest and rape incidents, and the high cost of living and lack of food, shelter and job opportunities. ([UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))

- 👉 **Demographic breakdown:** 52% of registered Syrians are female and 48% male. 54% are younger than 18, while over 3% of the refugees are over 60. ([UNHCR 2013/07/18](#))

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- 👉 **Number:** There are 8,057 PRS recorded in Jordan by UNRWA, many of whom entered with forged identity documents. Since the beginning of 2013, about 750 PRS have been recorded by UNRWA each month, although this figure has decreased since peak figures recorded in April. ([UNRWA 2013/07/22](#))
- 👉 Since May 2012, hundreds of PRS have been refouled by Jordanian authorities. Since a 2012 GoJ announcement that PRS would not be allowed to enter Jordan, the number of PRS in Jordan recorded by UNRWA remains low. Many PRS in Jordan are believed to be living in hiding due to fears of arrest and refoulement. There are no estimates of PRS who have not been recorded by UNRWA. ([PI 2013/07/22](#))
- 👉 An estimated 3,000 Palestinian refugees are waiting along the border to enter Jordan. ([PI 2013/07/22](#))
- Around 40% of PRS in Jordan reportedly do not hold Jordanian passports and could be deported to Syria. PRS with Jordanian passports are also vulnerable as they lack updated Jordanian identification documents. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#), [IRIN 2013/06/10](#))
- 👉 PRS in Jordan recorded by UNRWA wait an average of 4 months after their arrival before seeking assistance, indicating a reluctance to come forward until their own resources are stressed and there is a need for services.
- 👉 270 PRS and their spouses are being held in the Cyber City transit facility and are not permitted to enter the camps or non-camp areas of Jordan or see visitors without special permission from authorities. ([UNRWA 15/07/13](#), [ECHO 2013/07/24](#))
- 👉 **Flight motivation:** Palestine refugees from Syria accessing UNRWA services in Jordan indicated they fled Syria for various reasons including: lack of basic services and availability of food, destruction of homes, loss of belongings, conflict-related violence and overall insecurity, persecution of family members as well as targeted killings and torture. ([UNRWA 2013/07/16](#))
- 👉 **Demographic breakdown:** 30% of recorded PRS families are female-headed households. ([UNRWA 2013/07/16](#))

Unregistered refugees

- 👉 There is no information available on the number and location of unregistered refugees. The GoJ claims that it is currently hosting some 600,000 Syrians, 506,505 of whom are UNHCR-registered or awaiting registration, indicating around 93,000 to be unregistered. ([UNHCR 2013/07/18](#))
- 👉 A recent study found that the reasons for not registering with UNHCR included: lack of knowledge of where to register, lack of official documents, fear of deportation, lack of interest, administrative delays, having Jordanian family members, and recent arrival to Jordan. ([UN Women 2013/07](#))
- PRS in Jordan are not officially registered under UNRWA's protection mandate, as it is focused on Palestinian refugees who fled due to the 1948 and 1967 conflicts and their descendants. However, UNRWA provides relief services to all Palestinian refugees based on need and the agency records basic personal data and flight history of PRS who seek assistance in Jordan.

Syrian returnees

- 👉 The number of Syrian returnees continues to increase. 3,980 refugees are estimated to have returned during the first half of July, bringing the estimates of Syrian returnees in 2013 to over 68,000. The reasons for return are unconfirmed, however there are reports that returnees are driven by: the desire to join armed groups; poor living conditions in Jordan; and/or reports that some areas have stabilised. UNHCR expects a number of Syrians to re-circulate to Jordan after checking on their property or bringing family members and assets. The majority return to Dar'a. ([AFP 25/06/13](#), [Daily Star 25/06/2013](#), [Washington Post 2013/06/22](#), [NPR 18/07/13](#), [IRIN 10/06/13](#), [Brookings 2013/07/10](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))

Syrian seasonal workers

- An unknown number of Syrian migrants reside in Jordan as agricultural seasonal workers. Anecdotal evidence suggests that those workers remain in Jordan, as they have not been able to return home. There is no information available on their location, status or number. ([ECHO 2012/12/12](#))

Refugee needs and concerns

Health

- There have been no new suspected or confirmed measles cases in Za'atari camp since early June. There are 71 confirmed cases in Jordan, of which 16 are in Za'atari camp. Prior to the Syrian influx, Jordan last reported cases of measles occurred in 1994. ([UNHCR 2013/06/22](#), [Daily Star 2013/06/22](#))
- There is a significant need for health care among arriving refugees: between January and March, 3% of new arrivals required immediate medical care, usually for conflict wounds, and 5-7% sought medical attention within one week of entering Jordan. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- Camp:** The number of weekly clinical consultations has decreased in Za'atari from an April peak of 21 visits per 100 refugees per week to fewer than 9 per 100 refugees per week. ([UNHCR 2013/07/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/03](#))
- Mortality rates in Za'atari remain stable. The major causes of morbidity are acute respiratory tract infections (ARIs) and diarrhoea. ([UNHCR 2013/07/04](#))
- Reports of increasing diarrhoea have been confirmed by tests conducted in June that found watery diarrhoea affects 15% of camp residents. There were 9.7 new cases of water diarrhoea per 1,000 people and 0.4 new cases of bloody diarrhoea per 1,000 people in the first week of June. These rates fall below the alert threshold and have been decreasing. ARIs affect 20% of the camp's population. ([IRIN 19/07/13](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/04](#))
- Urban/rural:** Since the beginning of the year, the number of Syrians using public hospitals in Jordan increased by 250% and the number requiring surgery increased by 600%. There are reports of hospitals turning Jordanians and Syrians away due to the lack of beds. ([Lancet 2013/06/29](#))
- Although all registered refugees officially have access to health care services, a lack of awareness of this right on the side of health care service providers results in some providers refusing treatment to refugees. Those who are not registered are forced to pay high 'foreigner' rates at Government health facilities. In addition, Government health services are becoming increasingly overburdened: there are shortages of hospital beds, staff and medicines for patients with chronic diseases. In addition, access to reproductive services for unregistered out-of-camp refugee women has been identified as problematic. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/30](#))

Nutrition

- UNICEF reports that Global Acute Malnutrition is 5.8% in Za'atari camp and 5.1% in host communities, which indicates a 'poor' nutrition situation according to WHO standards. In addition, rates of children at risk of acute malnutrition in Za'atari camp (5.6%) are reported. Across the country, 4% of Syrian children

<5 need treatment for moderate acute malnutrition. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))

- Over 6% of women of reproductive age are malnourished, with approximately 1% severely malnourished. In Za'atari camp, micronutrient deficiency, particularly anaemia, in women of reproductive age is a significant problem. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- Infant and young child feeding practices are very poor with low rates of exclusive breastfeeding, early cessation of breastfeeding, high use of infant formula and poor knowledge of appropriate complementary foods. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))

Shelter

- Camps:** UNHCR launched the Governance Plan for Za'atari Camp in June and introduced it to refugees and implementing partners throughout July. Poor site planning has resulted in the concentration of services in the Northwestern corner of Za'atari camp. The plan aims to re-organise the camp into 12 sections, de-congest the western section of the camp, and de-centralise camp services to address overcrowding, public health, and security issues. Each section would have dedicated GoJ camp administrators and security, aid agency teams, refugee leadership, and community watch groups. ([UNHCR 2013/06](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/18](#))
- A new camp at Azraq is under construction and will have an initial capacity for 54,000 people and a potential capacity of 130,000 residents. It is expected that once Azraq is opened, the GoJ will ease restrictions at the border for Syrians entering Jordan. It is unclear whether Azraq will host refugees already in Jordan, such as those from urban areas or other camps. No opening date for Azraq has been announced. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- The Emirates-Jordan Camp (EJC) also known as Mrejib Al Fhood (MAF) currently accommodates approximately 3,000 residents and has potential capacity for 30,000. ([Foreign Policy 2013/05/21](#), [IOM 2013/04/26](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- The standard shelter package currently being implemented includes one caravan per family of up to five people. Families with more than five individuals receive a caravan and tent. A June survey found 27% of families meeting the shelter standard; 53% of families living below the standard; and 20% living above the standard. 39% and 34% of families in districts 1 and 2 were living above standards, while the vast majority of those living in districts 3 and 4 lived below standards. ([REACH 2013/06/13](#))
- About half of the camp's population have received caravans, but criminal gangs are playing a role in the distribution and sale of the caravans in some districts, causing anger and frustration among camp residents. As of June,

43% of households remain in tents. About 22% of households reported owning two or more caravans. ([IRIN 10/07/13](#), [REACH 2013/06/20](#))

- **Urban/rural:** Most of the refugees outside of camps reside in rented apartments. The heightened demand for shelter is leading to an increase in rental rates, a reduction in availability of adequate housing and overcrowding. An estimated 50% of refugees in urban areas are living in inadequate or sub-standard accommodation. ([UNHCR 2013/06/07](#), [Oxfam 2013/06/11](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- There are reports of the establishment of informal settlements with makeshift shelters. A reported 550 households were living in an informal settlement in Balqa but the vast majority have moved to other areas. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [Oxfam 2013/06/11](#))
- Paying the rent remains a priority concern among refugee groups. Reported rental prices vary according to location and quality but most refugees pay between JOD 100 and 250 (USD 140-350) per month. The direct threat or risk of eviction is an on-going concern for most if they are unable to pay their rent on time. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [SCI 2013/03/04](#), [CARE 12/10/01](#), [ECHO 2012/12/02](#), [ICMC 2012/11/30](#), [Mercy Corps 2012/10](#), [Un Ponte Per 2012/08](#))

Livelihood and food security

- In 2012, an estimated 388 Syrian-owned businesses were registered with the GoJ and USD 1 billion in capital was invested by Syrians. ([The Independent 2013/07/10](#))
- A recent assessment found that only 30% of Syrians living outside the camps had found paid work in the past month. Of those families that had an income from employment, 47% of contributions came from working children. Children are commonly employed in agriculture and domestic work. The majority of those assessed relied on savings as their primary source of income. ([UN Women 2013/07](#))
- An education survey raised concerns about the insufficient food and nutrition among children, which inhibit concentration at school. ([JENA 2013/07/07](#))
- The GoJ estimates that 150,000-160,000 Syrians are working in Jordan, the majority illegally. This figure includes more than 30,000 Syrian children. ([Eqtsad 07/07/13](#), [Jordan Times 2013/06/12](#))
- Food security and livelihood assistance remains a priority. During an Inter-Agency Assessment, 23% of community based refugees were found to have 'poor' or 'borderline' food consumption score, compared to 18.5% in the camps. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- Significant gaps between income and expenditure have been identified among refugees living outside camps. The Cash Working Group estimated those receiving UNHCR and WFP assistance to have an income of JOD 75-320

(USD 105–450) per month, while in March, average household expenditure was assessed at JOD 315-550 (USD 445–775). It is projected that 75% of the registered Syrians will need some form of cash assistance by the end of 2013, compared to 60% at the beginning of 2013. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))

Protection

- In June, the GoJ agreed to stop the confiscation of Syrian refugees' identity documents upon arrival in Jordan. UNHCR is supporting the GoJ to organise the return of documents to refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/07/16](#))
- The GoJ and UNHCR are in the process of overhauling the registration system to issue one joint identification card for Syrian refugees with biometric data to improve the quality of information and harmonise the databases currently being used by different agencies and field offices. The new registration system and database is expected to be rolled out in all locations in mid-August. UNHCR is negotiating with the GoJ regarding the expiration date of the card. The service card provides access to public health and education services and is valid for a 6 month period. For a number of refugees, their cards are now expiring. While service cards can be easily renewed by UNHCR in Amman, the process can take 2 months in other governorates. ([Oxfam 2013/07/29](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/31](#))
- Jordanian Ministry of Social Development reported, that of the people arrested by the Jordanian authorities for begging during the first 2 weeks of Ramadan, 16% were Syrian. In 2013, Syrians made up 9% of those arrested for begging in Jordan. ([Jordan Times 2013/07/25](#))
- In non-camp settings, fear and distress were the primary reason among boys and girls for rarely leaving the home while for men and women, it was attributed to a feelings of estrangement. ([UN Women 2013/07](#))
- An estimated 30,000 Syrian children work in the Syrian Jordanian labour market, especially in the agriculture sector. ([Eqtsad 07/07/13](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [Jordan Times 2013/06/12](#))
- A high number of Syrians lack awareness of where to obtain services in response to gender-based violence (GBV). A study found this figure to be as high as 83% among Syrians outside of camp settings. The same study found a strong reluctance among Syrians to discuss specific incidents of GBV among various age and gender groups. ([UN Women 2013/07](#))
- Palestinian refugees exiting Syria, Iraqi refugees living in Syria, Syrians without documentation and young single men are not allowed to enter Jordan. ([HRW, 2013/07/01](#), [IRIN 2013/06/10](#))
- Despite a GoJ policy of restricting entry to PRS, at least 8,057 have fled to Jordan. Around 40% of the 7,000 PRS who reside in Jordan reportedly do not hold Jordanian passports and could be deported to Syria. PRS with Jordanian

passports are also vulnerable as they lack updated Jordanian identification documents. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#), [IRIN 2013/06/10](#))

- Critical child protection and GBV concerns as identified by UNICEF are increased domestic violence and civil unrest affecting all populations in the camp. Separated and unaccompanied children (estimated at 2%) and significant obstacles for people with disabilities and female-headed households to access services. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [AFP 2013/06/12](#))
- 🦋 **Camps:** The presence of armed groups and criminal elements in the camps, poses security and other protection risks to the camp population. There are reports of recruitment of boys by armed groups, as well as smuggling and prostitution. ([Brookings 2013/07/10](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [ISU 2013/05/08](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/20](#))
- 🦋 **Urban/rural:** There is evidence of gender-based violence and abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against Syrian children in host communities in Jordan, although there is less information available than in Za'atari camp.
- 🦋 **Child labour** appears to be widespread outside camps, especially for young boys. ([UN Women 2013/07](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- 🦋 Due to the increasing pressure on resources such as water supply, tensions between refugees and host communities are reported. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))

WASH

- 🦋 Poor hygiene conditions and overcrowding are believed to be the cause of increased rates of diarrhoea among Za'atari residents. In addition, private latrines pose a major public health hazard, particularly since the camp is built over an aquifer. ([IRIN 2013/07/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/04](#))
- 🦋 Refugees in both camp and non-camp settings are increasingly purchasing drinking water. The primary reasons are due: water shortages due to stressed public service systems in the camp and unequal distribution in Za'atari, and refugees' preferences. ([IRIN 19/07/13](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [Croix Rouge 2013/06/29](#))
- 🦋 Shortages in hygiene-related products such as soap and other hygiene supplies are an issue in the common facilities in the camps as well as in host communities. ([Croix Rouge 2013/06/29](#), [WFP 2003/07/16](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- 🦋 **Camp:** On average, Za'atari camp has 1 public latrine per 51 people, slightly below the SPHERE standard for emergency settings of 1 latrine per 50 people. In districts 1 and 2 of the camp, this average is as high as 148 and 255 individuals per public latrine; however, these districts also report high numbers of private latrines, often built out of materials taken from public facilities with poor sanitation. WASH actors are aiming to meet the SPHERE standard for stable settings of 1 latrine per 20 individuals. Approximately 73% of public

latrines in stand-alone facilities are functioning. ([SPHERE 2011](#), [IRIN 2013/07/19](#), [REACH 2013/06/13](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))

- All Za'atari shelters are within 250 m of a public latrine, with the majority within 50 m. 1% of refugees reside further than 150 m from a public latrine. ([REACH 2013/06/13](#))
- On average, 71% of Za'atari residents live within 50 m of a water point, with an average of 162 individuals per water point. Districts 3, 4 and 5 host the highest average of number of people sharing water points. 69% of water points are fully functional. ([REACH 2013/06/13](#))
- 🦋 About 8% of families own private water storage tanks, with a high concentration found in districts 1 and 2. There is double the volume of private water storage in District 1 of Za'atari compared to public water storage space. ([REACH 2013/06/13](#), [IRIN 2013/07/19](#))
- A high proportion of Syrian women and children under the age of 12 do not feel safe using the public showers and toilet facilities in Za'atari camp at night. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- **Urban/rural:** The public water supply systems are overstretched and it is reported that there is a deficit of up to 16 litres per person per day. In addition, it is estimated that up to 75% of water supplied is lost through leakages and illegal siphoning. ([Croix Rouge 2013/06/29](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- While the average accommodations in host communities have improved sanitation systems, temporary shelters and informal settlements have very poor waste management and little privacy which pose protection concerns. ([Croix Rouge 2013/06/29](#))

Education

- 🦋 The primary reasons for not attending school are: parents' belief that their children lack interest in education, families' expectations that they will return to Syria soon, violence and harassment on the way to and from school, violence and aggression among students, domestic work commitments for children, and concern that education certificates from the camp will not be recognised in Syria. For refugees living outside camps, their reasons also include lack of knowledge of how to access education and long distances to schools and transportation costs. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [JENA 2013/07/07](#))
- 🦋 For those attending school, learning environments are further challenged by: students' poor nutrition, crowded classrooms (some reportedly numbering 120 students), inadequate school supplies, corporal punishment by teachers and principals, violence and harassment by students, discrimination in host community schools, and disruptions caused by high-level visits in the camp. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [JENA 2013/07/07](#))

- **Camp:** Although children in the camp have free access to UNICEF-run primary schools in Za'atari camp, some 78% of school-age children are out of school. While there is gender parity in primary school attendance, the gap in attendance rates widens in secondary school, with 15% of boys enrolled compared to 23% of girls. ([JENA 2013/07/07](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [Jordan Times 2013/06/05](#), [UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
- Preliminary findings show that children with disabilities are not attending school due to lack of accessibility in terms of distance to school and facilities, concerns that children will not be socially accepted, lack of importance placed on education and preference of the child to work. ([JENA 2013/07/07](#))
- Pre-school is in high demand and 16% of preschool age children (between 3 years and 8 months to 5 years and 8 months) are enrolled. In pre-crisis Syria, pre-school enrolment is approximately 9%. ([JENA 2013/07/07](#))
- Classes are overcrowded and while there is a Jordanian teacher and Syrian assistant teacher in each class, the lack of clarity of their respective roles have caused some tensions and confusion. In addition, Jordanian teachers report concerns with their physical security and health in the camps, high transportation costs, delays in receiving their salaries, and bureaucratic difficulties entering the camps. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#), [JENA 2013/07/07](#))
- **Urban/rural:** Registered Syrian children benefit from free access to public schools. However, the majority of Syrian girls and boys in host communities are not attending school.
 - In the Jordan Valley, up to 95% of assessed Syrian girls and boys do not attend school. ([UNICEF 2013/06/10](#))
 - 60% of school-age children among Syrian refugees assessed in Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Mufraq, and Zarqa are not going to school. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#))
 - In the Northern Governorates of Jarash, Irbid and Balqa, 50% or more of assessed school-age Syrian children are not attending school.

Non-Displaced

- The overall rate of food inflation in Jordan reached 4.4% in June. While the price of vegetables increased by 14%, bread and cereals declined by 1.4% because of government subsidies. The overall increase is primarily attributed to the removal of fuel subsidies in 2012. ([GIEWS 2013/07/16](#))
- According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Jordan's agriculture exports decreased by 20% in the first half of 2013 compared to last year, due to insecurity along transit routes to Turkey and Lebanon. Jordanian officials say that fruits and vegetables are increasingly shipped through Iraq or via air transport. ([Jordan Times 2013/07/29](#))
- Jordan's public health system has seen a 40% increase in patients, concentrated in the north, due to the influx of Syrian refugees. There are reports of hospitals turning Jordanians away due to the lack of beds. ([ECHO 2013/07/24](#), [Lancet 2013/06/29](#))
- Prior to the Syrian crisis, 13% of Jordanians lived below the poverty line, with the highest concentration found in Mafraq, which is also hosting Za'atari camp, the largest concentration of Syrian refugees. The consequent increase in prices for items such as food and water affects local Jordanian communities, which often create tensions between Syrian and host communities. ([Mercy Corps 2013/07/15](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#))
- According to Government estimates, the total population of Jordan increased by 9% due to the refugee influx. The Jordanian Government has spent around half a billion dollars in response to the refugee crisis. ([IRIN 2013/06/12](#))

Turkey

Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration 428,246

% registered in camps 49

Unregistered refugees 61,754

Syrian returnees 118,500

Syrian migrants Unknown

Non displaced

Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis Unknown



SOURCE: [UNHCR 2013/07/19](#), [RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/21](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/31](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/19](#)

Key developments July

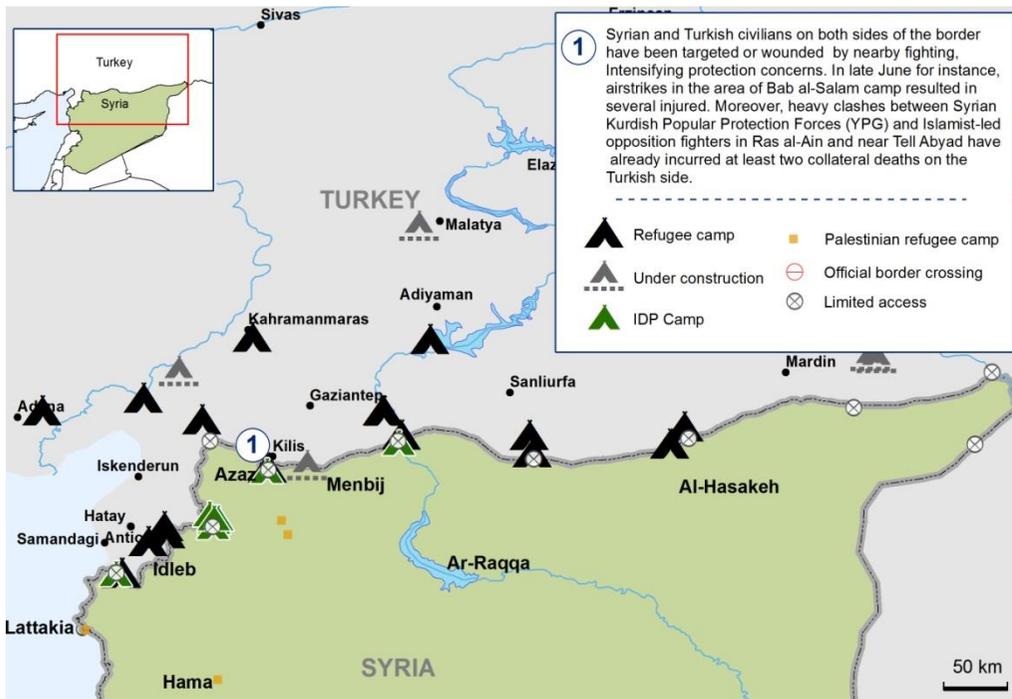
- The total number of Syrians seeking refuge in Turkey is estimated to have reached nearly half of the 1 million projected by UNHCR for the end of 2013. Some alternative estimates pitch this number at 1 million. ([AFAD 2013/07](#), [Today's Zaman 2013/07/21](#))
- As many as 100,000 Syrians are thought to be mainly in IDP camps on the Syrian side of the border, some awaiting entry into Turkey; of these, some 70,000 are reportedly residing in 16 camps spanning Lattakia (1), Idleb (13) and Aleppo (2) provinces. ([Brookings 2013/07/27](#), [AlMonitor 2013/07/02](#), [ACU 2013/07/16](#), [USAID 2013/07/03](#), [Today's Zaman 2013/07/21](#))
- There appears to have been a general decrease in the number of Syrians living with host communities, possibly due to host weariness. This could compound household financial pressures for the worse off among the refugees. (STL 2013/07)
- Children residing outside camps are reportedly less involved in educational activities. (STL 2013/07)
- Syrian and Turkish civilians on both sides of the border have been targeted or wounded by nearby fighting, intensifying protection concerns. In late June for instance, airstrikes in the area of Bab al-Salam camp resulted in several injured. Moreover, heavy clashes between Syrian Kurdish Popular Protection Forces (YPG) and Islamist-led opposition fighters in Ras al-Ain and near Tell Abyad have already incurred at least two collateral deaths on the Turkish side.

Operational constraints

- In early July, a number of expatriate INGO employees were deported following allegations of misconduct. The authorities have yet to conclude investigations, but these appear to have been isolated cases rather than a systematic clamp-down on foreigners against the backdrop of popular protests throughout the country.
- Nonetheless, the Government of Turkey (GoT) has insisted on registration for all international organisations based north of the Syrian border, part of which includes comprehensive and even intrusive background enquiries. So far, only 4 INGOs have been officially approved.

Data sources and limitations

- Limited information is available concerning the conditions and needs of in-camp residents given tight official control, but these generally enjoy a high quality of assistance by the GoT and therefore remain a low priority for assessment. Turkey, which oversaw the largest increase in official aid of any country over the past two years (+USD 775 million), has become the fourth largest donor of official aid in the world at just over USD 1 billion (i.e. 0.13% of national income, 40% of all official development assistance, and 8% of all international humanitarian assistance). Thus, the GoT is likely to be spending a substantial amount of this on Syrian refugees in and around Turkey, alongside aid funding from the international community ([Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2013](#), [Hurriyet News 19/07/2013](#)).
- There is likewise little assessment information concerning the conditions and needs of those residing outside of camps with the exception of a report by Support to Life (*Hayata Destek*, henceforth STL). This however only covers Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay provinces. Information was not available from IHH (Humanitarian Relief Foundation, a Turkish NGO closely associated with the GoT), whose scope of operations usually covers non-camp residents in Turkey and IDPs within Syria.
- There is no information in the public domain regarding the number and location of Palestinian, Iraqi and other refugees in Turkey (in pre-crisis Syria, Palestinians numbered over half a million, and Iraqis about 63,000, settled mainly in and around Damascus). The main reason is that under the temporary protection regime, the GoT makes no distinction between these and Syrian refugees.



Displaced

The GoT has not revised its June estimate that some 490,000 Syrians currently reside in the country. (AFAD 2013/06/19, Today's Zaman 2013/07/21)

Refugees (registered or awaiting)

Border crossings: There are 9 official border crossings (listed from West to East): Yayladağı; Reyhanlı/Cilvegözü (Bab al-Hawa); Maydan İkbis; Öncüpınar (Bab al-Salam); Karkamis (Jarabulus); Akçakale (Tell Abyad, Kaniya Xezalan); Ceylanpınar (Ras al-Ain, Sere Kaniye); Nusaybin (al-Qamishli); Cizre (Ain Diwar). 7 are *officially* open, but the number of Syrians allowed to enter Turkey is currently restricted, and varies by place. Cilvegözü appears to have been temporarily closed due to technical reasons. Akçakale is open again, following recent fighting, and Yayladağ remains under the authority of the Syrian Government and hence closed. The Syrian side of these 7 crossing points is manned by the factions of the FSA who are in power at a given moment, but who pose minimal hassle to exiting Syrians. On the other hand, the crossing points controlled by Syrian Kurdish forces, i.e. al-Qamishli and Ain Diwar, are even more restricted given political tensions with Ankara. (PI 2013/07)

- In addition, there are a number of unofficial crossing points such as Hacipaşa, Atme (near Reyhanlı). According to the authorities, Atme crossing point, set up for humanitarian purposes, closes by 4pm during the month of Ramadan.
- **Status:** The GoT has implemented a temporary protection regime in line with international standards (particularly a July 2001 EU directive) for dealing with mass influxes. This regime guarantees admission into Turkish territory, *non-refoulement*, and access to camp arrangements and services. The temporary protection regime also covers Palestinian refugees from Syria as well as stateless persons. Nonetheless, the GoT continues to view Syrians as 'guests' rather than 'refugees', a distinction which could influence their longer term legal status. (MPC 2013/05 ICG 2013/04/30)
- **Location:** As of 19 July, 200,066 Syrians were registered and receiving assistance (starting with a health screening and for children, vaccination) in 20 camps in 10 provinces, administered by the GoT via the Turkish Disaster & Emergency Management (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC): 5 in Hatay province (Yayladağı-1 and -2, Altınözü-1 and -2, and Apaydın – which is specifically designated for military defectors and their families; there is in addition to these camps a temporary admission centre at Reyhanlı); 2 in Şanlıurfa (Ceylanpınar and Akçakale), 3 in Gaziantep (Islahiye, Karkamış and Nizip; Kahramanmaraş (city centre); Osmaniye (Cevdetiye); Adiyaman (city centre); Mardin (Midyat); Adana (Sarıçam); as well as prefab container camps in Kilis (Öncüpınar and Elbeyli Beşiriye), Şanlıurfa (Harran Kökenli), Malatya (Beydağı) and Gaziantep (Nizip-2). (UNHCR 2013/07/19 AFAD 2013/06/25)
- 208,478 registered Syrians live outside camps, primarily in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Kilis provinces, although some are moving further inland including up to Istanbul, where 80,000 have resettled according to unverified reports. The main reasons cited for not living in camps include sub-optimal camp conditions, i.e. lack of privacy, poor infrastructure, security risks, restricted mobility. (STL 2013/07, UNHCR 2013/07/26)
- 18,000 non-camp refugees in various cities have received temporary residence permits (*ikamet*) from the police and more are expected. (UNHCR 2013/07/22)
- A number prefer to stay close to the border where possible in order to maintain commercial activities (taking advantage of price differentials for certain goods) or for family visits in nearby locations in Syria. (STL 2013/07)
- From 5-7 July, some 400 Syrians who had been living in Kilis park were transferred to Mardin-Midyat camp, whereupon most, if not all, reportedly chose to return to Syria. (UNHCR 2013/07/08)

- **Demographic breakdown:** As before, 52% of registered refugees are male and 48% are female. Of these, 75% are women and children under 18, and 25% men over 18. ([UNHCR 2013/07/19](#))
- According to one assessment, Syrians living outside of camps are primarily male-headed households with a large proportion of these aged between 21-60 years. Most female-headed households (comprising roughly 8-12% of refugees outside camps) tend to be located in Hatay province. ([STL 2013/07](#))

Other non-Syrian refugees from Syria

- No public information is available on the number or location of Palestinian refugees from Syria, who fall under UNHCR's mandate since Turkey is outside of UNRWA's area of responsibility. Still, they are covered by the temporary protection regime instituted by the GoT, which regards all refugees from Syria, including Iraqis and others, without distinction.

Unregistered refugees

- **Location:** Most refugees who are still unregistered tend to live in the border provinces closest to their places of displacement. Thus, while Syrians fleeing Lattakia largely seek refuge in Hatay's Yayladaği district, those fleeing Aleppo and Idlib respectively resettle primarily in Kırıkhan and Altınözü districts. ([STL 2013/02/01](#))
- In the border provinces, notably Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa AFAD, with support from UNHCR, is establishing coordination centres to register non-camp Syrians and issue tentative ID documents to facilitate access to services, including through the Social Assistance Solidarity Foundation (SSAF). Once registration gears up, the GoT is expected to have a better understanding of the needs profile of these individuals.

Returnees

- For the month of July, at least 5,475 have reportedly returned to Syria, making the total number of returnees since the start of 2013, over 45,000 Syrians. Returnees reunite with family members, attend family events such as funerals, check on their properties or accompany family members to countries of asylum. Others are reportedly returning due to improved security. ([UNHCR 2013/07/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/22](#))

Refugee needs and concerns

Shelter

- **Camps:** The shortage of space in the camps continues to pose challenges for the authorities. As the current camps reach capacity, new ones such as

Viranşehir (in Şanlıurfa) are expected to open. A number of camps such as Karkamış continue to receive spontaneous arrivals; in the event that the camp is full, only those with immediate family are officially allowed to stay on, while others are relocated. ([USAID 2013/07/03](#))

- **Urban/rural:** There appears to have been a general decrease in the number of Syrians living with host communities, possibly due to host weariness. This has resulted in more Syrians looking at either renting, creating further pressure on both themselves and property markets, or occupying unfinished shelters, with the attendant safety risks this implies. Property owners are also refusing to let out apartments in some areas. In general, living spaces outside of camps are characterised by overcrowding, the lack of privacy and sanitation issues. On the other hand, Syrians who are financially better off also tend to rent in big cities. ([STL 2013/07](#))

Livelihoods and Food Security

- Work permits for Syrian refugees cost between USD 700-1,000. Given limited means, many prefer to work illegally and therefore run the risk of abuse by employers. Furthermore, Syrian manual labourers in areas such as construction and agriculture often earn half (i.e. TL 15 (USD 8) per day) as much as their Turkish counterparts. ([ICG 2013/04/30](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#), [MPC 2013/05](#))
- **Camps:** AFAD still serves cooked meals in 6 camps, whereas WFP and TRC have implemented an e-card system for 110,000 beneficiaries in 14 camps (60% of in-camp Syrians), amounting to TL 80 (USD 42) per person per month. This system allows for greater dietary freedom (UNHCR supports with kitchen sets) and in parallel serves to strengthen local retailers who supply foodstuff. The total amount uploaded into e-cards since the beginning of this operation in October 2012 stands at USD 21.3 million. ([WFP 2013/07/16](#) [IFRC 2013/07/15](#))
- **Urban/rural:** Outside the relatively well-provided for environment of the camps, independent sources of income become more crucial. However, language barriers and the lack of vocational skills represent serious obstacles. Furthermore, other than dependence on remittances and host communities, out-camp residents are increasingly depleting their savings, selling off household assets (decapitalisation) and borrowing from others, all of which are unsustainable coping mechanisms. ([PI 2013/07/15](#))
- Of the three provinces assessed by STL, Syrian refugees in Şanlıurfa have the highest proportion of salaried jobs and are the highest paid, while those in Hatay province score the lowest in both categories with incomes averaging at under 6 TL [USD 3] per day per family. 84% of families residing outside of camps in Hatay were estimated to have no source of income. ([STL 2013/07](#))

- Changes in food consumption patterns have also been observed. To cope with hardship, families typically consume cheaper food (less meat) or consume smaller portions or fewer meals. Outside camps, most refugees consume at least 2 meals a day while most children receive 3 meals a day. In Şanlıurfa, some 6.5% of Syrian families sometimes skip meals for an entire day, a percentage higher than in Hatay and Kilis provinces. (STL 2013/07)
- Non-camp residents also receive some measure of support from local social networks; municipal and provincial authorities; TRC; and, to a lesser extent, international aid agencies. Again, Hatay province in this regard remains comparably worse off. (STL 2013/07)

Education

- By law, Syrians who are registered enjoy the right to primary and secondary education. The GoT currently supports education for over 26,000 Syrian children, and students are allowed to attend Turkish universities as auditing guests (without certification), without having to prove that they used to attend universities in Syria (No. 6458, ICG 2013/04/30, MPC 2013/05)
- Camp:** Approximately 1,500 Syrian teachers currently work in Turkey's camps, where (semi-official) schools have been set up to provide Arabic-language education based on the Syrian curriculum. They are mainly supported by their respective camp administrations, but UNICEF has also recently begun both in- and out-camp education programmes. (PI 2013/07/15)
- 27,640 children currently study in these schools and 5,866 adults attend various vocational courses (UNHCR 2013/07/16)
- Urban/rural:** Outside the camps, only Syrians with residence permits can enrol in public schools. Access to education is limited, primarily due to language barriers (except for Syrian Turkmens) and the differences in curriculum. Local authorities have established some Syrian schools for non-camp Syrians while individuals have established several non-authorized schools to host Syrian refugee children. (UNHCR 2013/04/25, STL 2013/01, ICG 2013/04/30, RI 2013/04/26)
- Of the school-aged children living outside camps, fewer than 20% are believed to be attending school or educational programmes. In Şanlıurfa, the number is even lower. (STL 2013/07)
- As many as 39-44% of Syrians living outside of camps may be under 16, the legal working age in Turkey. Given rising socioeconomic and financial pressures, these minors may be at higher risk of discontinued education and child labour. Closely related to this is the associated paucity of structured recreational activities for children as well as insufficient psychosocial support. (STL 2013/07, PI 2013/07/18)

Health

- On 18 January, the GoT issued a circular stating that all Syrians in Turkey would henceforth be entitled to free health services in public hospitals regardless of place of residence, i.e. camps or otherwise. (USAID 2013/01/30)
- Approximately 7% of non-camp Syrian women are pregnant or lactating. However, compared to their Turkish counterparts, Syrian mothers are less likely to breastfeed for a variety of reasons, relying instead of costlier baby formula. Attempts are being made to slowly reverse this trend in the camps by means of awareness campaigns. (STL 2013/07 UNHCR 2013/07/18)
- There are currently no doctors in Nizip container camp. Medical cases are referred instead to Nizip-1 tent site. (UNHCR 2013/07/22)
- The coming summer months are expected to increase seasonal morbidity risks. Disrupted immunisation campaigns have for instance already seen a measles outbreak in Northern Syria that could spread across the border (PI 2013/07/17).

WASH

- There is no recent available information on the WASH situation. However, it is likely that within the camps it continues to be in line with humanitarian standards.
- Outside of camps, families in general are able to access hygiene products. In Kilis, this is not always the case. (STL 2013/07)

Protection

- Reports suggest growing pushback from Syrian refugee host countries, including Turkey – despite its open door policy – which is at present allowing fewer numbers to cross the border. Possible explanations include the consequences the refugee crisis has had on segments of Turkish society, and the GoT's declining capacity to absorb refugees at the same rate. Despite being the fourth largest donor Government in terms of aid, Turkey has faced serious shortfalls in international assistance pledged for its own refugee problem, which at least one source has suggested, is in response to the GoT's bureaucratic strictures in place for INGO registration in the country.
- In late June, airstrikes on the Syria side affected civilians in Bab al-Salam camp who were awaiting entry into Turkey. At least 7 individuals were injured before being admitted into Turkey for treatment. (HRW 2013/07/01)
- Gunfire exchange in Ras al-Ain (Hasakeh province) between Kurdish forces and Islamist elements of the armed opposition injured and eventually killed a 17-year old Turk living in Ceylanpınar across the border. In response, locals tried to prevent an injured Syrian from being evacuated in a Turkish hospital.

A second minor also reportedly died from wounds sustained during this incident. ([DailyStar 2013/07/17](#))

- Hatay province's relatively significant Arab Alevi population may be facing increasing tensions given their historical affiliation with Syrian Alawites, who are perceived to be President Bashar al-Assad's strongest supporters. There have been rare, unconfirmed rumours suggesting that some of Hatay's Alevis are considering relocating to Alawite coastal strongholds south of the border. At the same time, Syrian refugees particularly in Hatay province have also been subjected to rougher treatment since the Reyhanlı bombings.

Non-Displaced

- No new information is available, yet based on the steady increase of refugees, host communities in certain areas are expected to continue facing growing competition for relatively limited resources and services and rising prices. While business owners and employers gain from the supply of cheaper labour, Turkish employees – particularly in manual labour – face the prospect of reduced wages. That said, innovative niche businesses, often neither licit nor scrupulous, have sprouted in response to the crisis.

Iraq

Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	158,942
% registered in camps	70%
Syrian unregistered refugees	Unknown
Syrian returnees	Unknown
Iraqi returnees from Syria	85,000

Non displaced

Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis Unknown

Sources: [UNHCR 2013/07/28](#)



Key Developments July

- The escalating violence in Iraq appears to be increasingly connected to the crisis in Syria. Iraqis are entering Syria to join in the conflict on both sides, a development that also has repercussions on the social and political situation within Iraq. The Iraqi Government is also increasingly concerned that fighters from Syria are crossing into Iraq to engage in the sectarian conflict on its soil. ([Economist 2013/07/17](#))
- On 30 June, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Iraq controversially delayed the forthcoming presidential polls for 2 years. Provincial and parliamentary elections will go ahead as planned in September. There is some fear that their outcome may impact the humanitarian response for refugees, particularly those in the urban communities, as a change in Government might imply a revision in policies related to refugees. ([Daily Star 2013/06/30](#), [FRC 2013/06/29](#))
- As a result of the closure of the Sehela border crossing, the number of refugees registered with UNHCR in June totalled 4,976 - the lowest number since August 2012. ([UNICEF 2013/07/11](#))
- All Syrian refugees in Al-Qaim were relocated to the new camp in Al Obiedy. ([UNICEF 2013/07/11](#))
- Dara Shakran camp in Erbil is due to be opened in August with the capacity to host 9,000 people, increasing to 15,000, and with the possibility of further expansion. Arbat camp in Suleimaniyah is due to be completed in November and will host 12,000. ([FRC 2013/06/29](#))
- As of 9 July, 12,807 Syrians had spontaneously returned through the Darabun crossing point. ([UNHCR 2013/07/09](#))

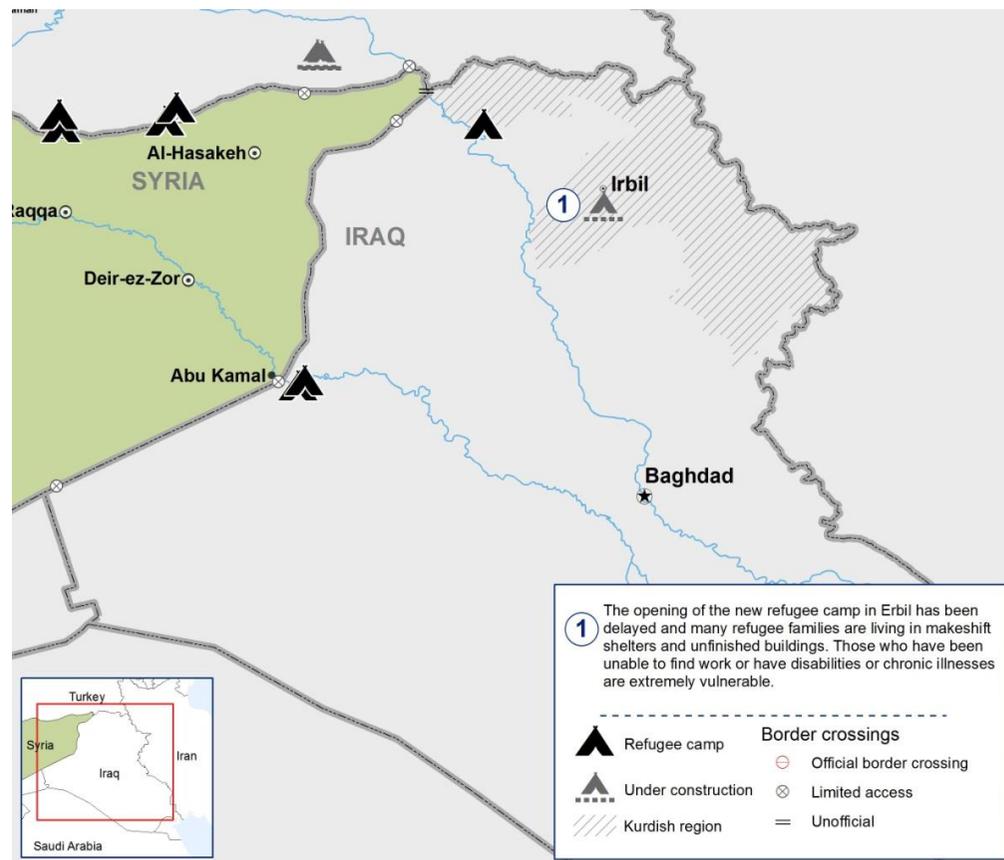
- As refugee numbers far exceed the anticipated figures in the Kurdish Region of Iraq (KR) and KRG's resources are further stretched, there is a real risk that the KRG will begin to adopt more restrictive refugee policies. (NRC 2013/06/28)
- Despite Government of Iraq (GoI) reports that the border at Al Qa'im was closed pending construction of the new Al Obeidy camp, it remains closed even though the camp has been opened and the refugees moved. Some officials stated that this is due to the insecurity in Anbar governorate. (HRW 2013/07/01)
- The border crossing of Peshakapor in KR, the most commonly used crossing, has been closed since 19 May. Sehela crossing point is also closed, but the authorities are allowing entry for family reunifications and health emergencies and are checking IDs to verify claims. Approximately 150-200 persons a day entered during the first week of July. With the borders at Al Qa'im and Rabi'aa also closed, Syrians seeking refuge in Iraq are severely impeded. Between 23 June and 21 July, 2,739 Syrians registered in Iraq, down from 6,057 the previous month and 17,043 from April-May. The border crossings are open for Syrians to return to Syria. (NRC 2013/06/25, UNICEF 2013/06/12, UNHCR 2013/05/28, UNHCR 2013/06/7, UNHCR 2013/07/21)
- Should the borders re-open, humanitarian actors expect the number of Syrian nationals seeking protection and humanitarian assistance in Iraq to continue to increase and possibly reach 350,000 by end of 2013. (RRP5 2013/06/07)

Operational constraints

- Security in Anbar province is unstable given the internal conflict in Iraq and the risk of the Syrian crisis over-spilling. Access to Al Qaim has become difficult, particularly for international staff, and missions are being carried out by helicopter. (UNHCR 2013/07/09)
- 3 high voltage power line masts in Al Obeidy were destroyed by explosives, severely disrupting power supplies to the surrounding areas. (UNHCR 2013/07/09)
- The humanitarian response in KR has been characterised by delays and some coordination obstacles, due to the KRG's firm desire to lead and the humanitarian community's unpreparedness for the scale of the influx. (ERC 2013/06/29)
- Although the atmosphere in Domiz is relatively calm, several security incidents have recently been reported in the camp including crime and unrest, though this has not impacted programme delivery. (UNHCR 2013/07/09)
- WFP has stated that unless funds are received imminently, operations will have severe ration cuts or come to a complete halt in August. (WFP 2013/07/16)

Data sources and limitations

- Although the majority (nearly 70%) of the refugees are living in the urban communities, there have been insufficient assessments on their situation. Assessments undertaken by various actors have been mentioned in reports but are not, as yet, publically available. A working group has recently been established in Erbil to address their needs.



Displaced

Registered refugees

- **Border crossings:** Border crossings Rabi'aa and Al Qaim are closed, except for returns to Syria. Rabi'aa has been completely closed since 2 March and Al Qa'im was closed on 22 October 2012 and as of 29 March no longer allows for family reunification. The main unofficial crossing between Syria and KR has been closed since 19 May.
- **Location:** The majority of Syrians in Iraq have fled to 3 governorates of Iraqi Kurdistan – Dohuk (63%, 30,000-45,000 of whom are in Domiz camp, and 7,000 just outside the camp in informal settlements), Erbil (24%), and Suleimaniyah (9%). 3% of the registered refugees are in Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate, and the remainder are dispersed through the rest of Iraq. In Anbar governorate, there are 2,871 individuals living outside the camps (as of 28 May). [\(UNHCR 2013/06/23\)](#)
- There has been a trend in recent weeks of more refugees settling in Erbil than in Dohuk. During June, 3,803 had settled in Erbil and only 276 in Dohuk. A similar trend is occurring in Suleimaniyah. Al-Qaim continues to trend toward depopulation for the fifth consecutive month with 499 refugees electing to return to Syria in June, leaving a total registered population of 5,385 from a peak of 8,955 in January 2013. [\(UNICEF 2013/07/11\)](#)
- Although the borders are still closed in KR, Syrians are still registering with UNHCR. This is due to the fact that some Syrians who had entered prior to the closure had not yet chosen to be registered, and also because some are still entering, either legally through family reunification, or illegally with smugglers. [\(UNHCR 2013/07/09\)](#)
- Residency cards are still only being issued in Domiz camp in Dohuk and their issuance is still being suspended in Erbil and Suleimaniyah. [\(UNHCR 2013/07/09\)](#)
- **Demographic breakdown:** As of 8 July, there were a total of 160,632 persons of concern registered with UNHCR. Children under 18 represent 38.7% (62,165) of the population and children 4 years and younger comprise 14.6% (23,452). 96% of Syrians are located in KR [\(UNICEF 2013/07/11\)](#)
- As of 21 July, 63.5% of the registered refugees are male and 36.5% female. This breakdown differs significantly from demographic balance of Syrian refugees across the region, which currently stands at 53% male against 47% female. This discrepancy could, in part, be due to the fact that many refugees are moving to Iraq in search of livelihood opportunities. It is traditionally more common for men to move in search of employment. Also, Kurdish men are anxious to avoid being drafted into the military. [\(NRC 2013/04/18\)](#)

- **Projections:** The total number of registered refugees is projected to reach 350,000 Syrians by end 2013. Should the Government of Iraq (GoI) agree to re-open Al Qa'im border, the number of Syrian nationals seeking safety through that border point may reach 30,000 by end of 2013, provided the currently fragile situation in Anbar governorate does not deteriorate further. [\(RRP5 2013/06/07\)](#)

Unregistered refugees

- An unknown number of refugees are residing in Iraq without having registered with UNHCR, though it is believed the majority have registered.

Syrian returnees

- Lack of freedom of movement and lack of livelihood opportunities in Anbar province as well as reports about an improving situation in their home country and compelling family reasons are prompting the return of some refugees to Syria. [\(RRP5 2013/06/07\)](#)
- The GoI implemented a strict non-readmission policy for those returning to Syria and returnees are requested to sign a voluntary return form. [\(RRP5 2013/06/07\)](#)

Refugee needs and concerns

Health and nutrition

- According to UNHCR, the health challenges include:
 - An overburdening of the already fragile existing healthcare structure due to the increase in refugee numbers in the host communities
 - There is a high prevalence of chronic illnesses among the refugee population.
 - Access to specialised care such as cancer treatment and dialysis is limited in Iraq.
 - Psychological and mental ailments are an issue
 - Refugees are vulnerable to epidemic diseases
 - Resources are limited [\(UNHCR 2013/06/26\)](#)
- **Camps:** In Al Obeidy, the main causes of consultations continue to be respiratory infections, diarrhoea and skin diseases. [\(UNHCR 2013/07/09\)](#)
- The number of new arrivals in Domiz camp continues to rise, increasing the risks of disease outbreaks and of overburdening of the health system. [\(UNAMI 2013/06/16\)](#)
- **Urban refugees:** Although primary healthcare is available free of charge for Syrian refugees, the quality of medical facilities and availability of medicines in the public hospitals is limited and their facilities are already stretched.

Specialised treatment for serious illnesses is only available in private clinics, which are often unaffordable. There is a lack of facilities for people with disabilities. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [WHO 2013/03/15](#), [UN Assistance Mission for Iraq 2013/06/16](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

WASH

- **Domiz Camp:** Water is supplied from boreholes, water trucks, and connection with Dohuk city's supply, and although there seems to be sufficient quantity (based on 15 l/d/p for 40,000 people), the network does not cover the whole camp and water is not distributed evenly. ([FRC 2013/06/29](#))
- No drainage system has been implemented, meaning storm water and wastewater flow close to shelters, constituting a health hazard and a future worry for the winter months of increased rain. Ditches full of dirty water throughout the camp increase the risk of water borne diseases. ([FRC 2013/06/29](#), [NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- The number of latrines is increasing, but some have been homemade and desludging is far from sufficient to remove the waste and trucks cannot access all areas. Solid waste management is also insufficient. ([FRC 2013/06/29](#))

Shelter

- 40% of those registered are hosted in camps and 60% live in Iraqi communities, often in unfinished houses and apartments. ([RRP5 2013/06/07](#))
- **Camps:** In Domiz, the overcrowding has led to families constructing shelters in walkways and other unplanned areas, increasing the fire hazard and risk of communicable diseases. ([NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- Living conditions are particularly critical in the 2 oldest phases of Domiz where the overcrowding is putting severe strains on the limited water and sanitation facilities. ([NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- Refugees are continuing to arrive in the informal transit areas outside the camp where services are already far from sufficient. ([NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- **Urban refugees:** Although some refugees are well integrated within the host community, many are struggling financially as they have no resources and no opportunities for employment and have resorted to harmful coping mechanisms such as living in unfinished buildings, begging and prostitution. ([NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- Around 650 families in Erbil are living in makeshift shelters and partly finished buildings. Many other families are sharing very small apartments, sometimes with 3 families in every room. ([IRIN 2013/07/24](#))
- Significant gaps between income and expenditure have been identified among refugees living outside of camps. Rent is cited as the primary need amongst non-camp refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/06/12](#))

Livelihoods and food security

- Although the nutritional situation in Domiz is stable, 24 cases of severe malnutrition among children were reported. The cause is currently under investigation. ([UNICEF 2013/07/11](#))
- According to UNHCR, the main challenges to food security are:
 - Lack of funding to support food assistance
 - Increasing numbers of refugees
 - Pressure of urban based refugees in Domiz camp
 - Pressure of refugees on the host community ([UNHCR 2013/06/26](#))
- A recent assessment classified 250 families in Erbil as extremely vulnerable due to physical disability, chronic illness and other problems. ([IRIN 2013/07/24](#))
- IFRC estimates that about 90% of refugees are in debt and that the situation is likely to deteriorate further. While refugees in the camps receive free food and NFI items, Syrians in host communities rely on their own income, savings and hospitality of their host family, which is an unsustainable situation. ([IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- A trend of increasing poverty was noted among the urban refugees in Anbar governorate, due to long periods of unemployment and lack of access to services. Tensions are rising within the refugee community as a result of the lack of freedom of movement, particularly for urban refugees who have no documentation. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#))
- Economic constraints force many families to reduce their number of meals per day. ([IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- **Urban refugees:** Many non-camp refugees in Dohuk attend the distribution in Domiz so as to receive food assistance. ([WFP 2013/07/16](#))
- NGOs estimate that 50% of refugees living outside the camps are vulnerable as a result of high costs of living. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- 15% of the urban refugees in Erbil and Suleimaniyah are considered as vulnerable groups (e.g. female headed-households, people with disabilities, older people, children between 0 and 5 years old etc.) requiring urgent assistance. ([DRC 2013/05](#))

Protection

- The harmful coping mechanisms that some Syrians, particularly in the urban communities, have adopted (begging, prostitution) have led to negative stereotyping and Syrians are often accused of criminal and morally unacceptable behaviour. ([NRC 2013/06/28](#))
- Assessments show that Syrian refugee children often display symptoms of psychological distress, such as flashbacks, nightmares, withdrawal and

inability to concentrate due to the extreme violence they have witnessed. Displacement is causing further anxiety, due to family separation, breakdown of community ties and interruption of schooling. (RRP5 2013/06/07)

- Young people (aged 15 - 25/29) represent about 40% of Syrian refugees registered in the KR. They are vulnerable on several levels: because of the new environment; limited chances to pursue their secondary and higher education; and limited work opportunities. Young people, both female and male, are constantly exposed to risks and serious psychosocial disturbances. Young girls are particularly vulnerable to violence, sexual harassment, early/arranged/forced marriage and human trafficking. (RRP5 2013/06/07)
- The general security situation in areas of Iraq is deteriorating, with high levels of violence and sectarian attacks. Some urban refugees have expressed general fear of becoming victims of the unstable security situation in the cities where they are residing. (UNHCR 2013/05/28)
- Residence permits for Syrian refugees are still not being issued or renewed in Erbil or Sulaymaniyah, although permits are still being issued in Domiz camp. The Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) has indicated that issuance and renewals will resume once the planned camps have been set up in these governorates. (NRC 2013/05)
- Women are at risk of human/sexual trafficking with over 200 gangs offering sexual services from refugee and displaced women. Human trafficking was already a common activity in Erbil prior to the refugee influx. (DRC 2013/05)
- Child labour is a child protection concern, as identified by the Child Protection Sub Working Group. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)

Education

- The vast majority of Syrian children in urban communities do not go to school. While they have the legal right to attend local schools, classes are taught in Kurdish, and they are used to learning in Arabic. There are also simply not enough schools in the area to accommodate them all. An education assessment showed that 90% of the children who participated in the survey are out of school. 76% of the children had attended school in Syria. (UNICEF 2013/07/18, UNICEF 2013/06/12)
- Several factors hamper access to education:
 - Throughout Iraq, the education system suffers from a lack of financial resources and learning materials. In addition, there is a shortage of learning spaces to cope with the increasing number of children.
 - A lack of finances to provide for transportation, school uniforms and fees.
 - Urban refugees are often living on the outskirts of cities and face high transport costs for schools.

- Inability to enrol in schools due to the lack of documentation.
- Girls are reportedly physically and verbally abused in schools. (RRP5 2013/06/07)
- There are very few schools in the KR with the Arabic curriculum, which is leading to greater numbers of children out of school.
- Children are unable to attend classes as they are engaged in income generation. (WFP 2012/06, UNHCR 2013/03/05)
- **Camps:** In Domiz, classes have been separated into two groups, one group of children receiving classes in the morning and the other in the afternoon to maximise the number of children receiving education. Children will continue attending classes during the summer, to compensate for the education they missed due to the conflict.
- Around 3,600 (of 13,000) children (under 18) are in basic education in Domiz. (UNHCR 2013/07/25)
- In Al Qa'im, it is reported that approximately 3,800 refugee children attend schools outside the camp. (WFP 2013/05/03)

Iraqi returnees

- By mid-May, over 85,000 Iraqi refugees in Syria returned to Iraq since the start of the conflict. As Rabi'aa and Al Qa'im border crossing points have remained closed since March, only Al-Waleed border point is open to Iraqi returnees. There is insufficient information on their situation.
- Some Iraqi refugees are hesitant to leave Syria, as they are afraid their application for refugee status in Syria will be withdrawn or delayed. Due to a backlog in registering Iraqi refugees in Syria, some of these refugees have been waiting for their refugee status for years. (PI 2013/01/21)

Non-Displaced

- NRC has finalised the first draft of educational needs assessment on education status in host communities. Initial findings show that 90% of the children who participated in the survey are out of school. One main reason highlighted for this is the lack of schools. ([UNICEF 2013/07/11](#))
- Food availability in Iraq has been affected by the significant drop of food imports from Syria. Food prices increased by about 8% between 2011-2012. ([FAO 2013/03](#))
- The Syria crisis is negatively affecting animal health services and herders in north-western parts of Iraq because Syrian veterinary services collapsed during 2012 and Iraqi veterinary services are non-existent, especially in remote border areas with Syria. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The large number of arrivals has led to an increase in rental rates and in competition for jobs in certain areas. While urban refugees have access to the KRG's social services, those services themselves are often underdeveloped and unable to serve additional clients. In addition, the large number of refugees in the Kurdish region has created competition for labour as well as increased pressure on local food production. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [RI 2012/12/05](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/08](#))

Egypt

Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration 99,167

Palestinian refugees from Syria 8,000-9,000

Syrian unregistered refugees 200,000

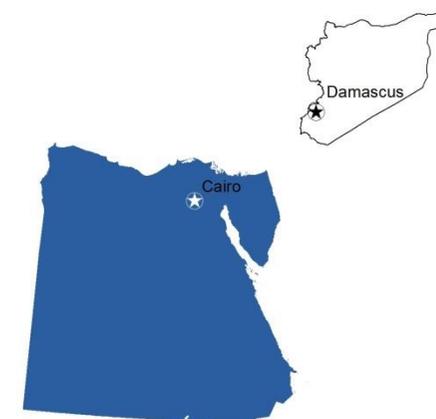
Syrian returnees Unknown

Syrian migrants Unknown

Non displaced

Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis Unknown

Source: [UNHCR 2013/07/28](#), [Daily News Egypt 2013/05/19](#)



Key Developments

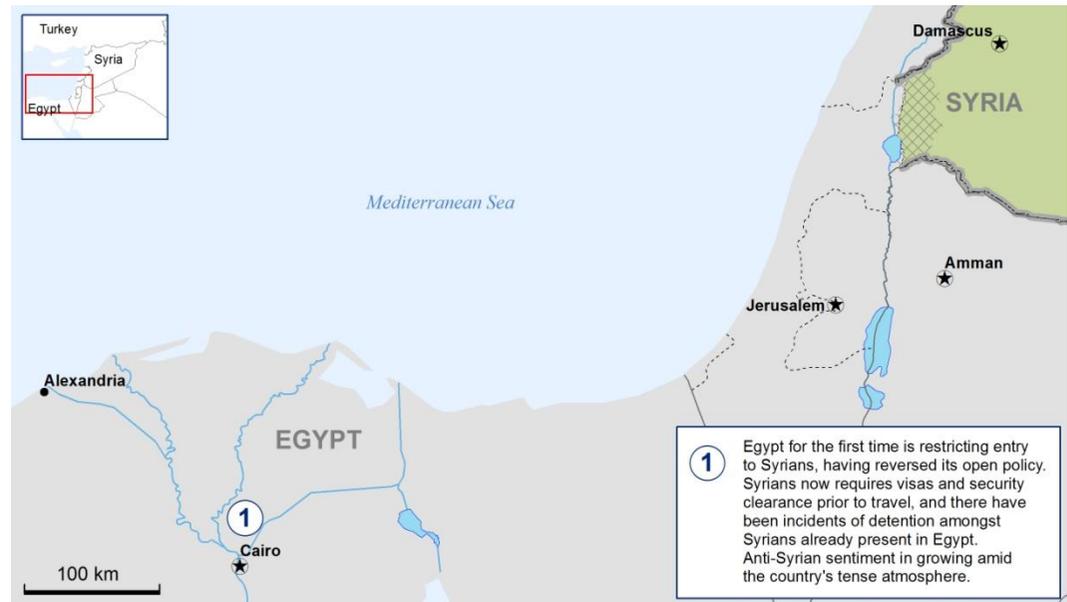
- The situation for Syrians in Egypt and those wanting to enter Egypt has radically changed during July, largely due to the mass demonstrations and on-going clashes between armed forces and protesters since 30 June. The protests have led to President Morsi being deposed and an interim government being installed. Prior to the current political and security situation crisis, Syrians were welcomed in Egypt and were granted access without visas. However, the Egyptian authorities have now enforced new restrictive legislation requiring Syrians to have a valid visa and security approval from the GoE prior to arrival. 259 Syrians were deported on 8 July as a result. The Egyptian embassy in Damascus is unable to issue the required documents as Egypt has severed ties with Syria and the procedure is reportedly exceedingly difficult in other countries. The Egyptian Government has assured that these restrictions are temporary, but no indication has been given as to how long they will last. As of 26 July, 476 Syrians have been deported or denied entrance to Egypt since these new measures were put in place. ([UNHCR 2013/07/26](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/08](#))
- Syrians already residing in the country face difficulties due to unrest and restrictive policies: incidents of threats, harassment, questioning by authorities, and expulsion from jobs have been reported. UNHCR has been requesting access to 85 detained Syrians and is trying to ensure that they are not returned to Syria. They include several minors and people registered with UNHCR. ([UNHCR 2013/07/26](#))

- Syrians have reported no longer being allowed to enrol their children into public schools. Some aid programs have been disrupted, as UNHCR had to close their office for several days and projects were halted with WFP delaying the food voucher distribution for the first 2 weeks of July due to security concerns. ([UNHCR 2013/07/14](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/08](#))
- The political insecurity has led to Syrians present in Egypt now rushing to register. The Egyptian police are reportedly stopping Syrians on the streets and demanding to see their documents. Those without valid residency permits are threatened with arrest and deportation. ([IRIN 2013/07/18](#)) Presumably, Syrians hope to be afforded some protection through registering with UNHCR and receiving residency permits.
- There are increasing reports of poor access to healthcare for non-registered refugees ([UNHCR 2013/07/14](#))
- Palestinian refugees coming from Syria are in a critical situation as they cannot register with UNHCR and cannot procure residence permits. They do not have access to public schooling and healthcare and lack basic international protection.
- There are no refugee camps in Egypt and most Syrian refugees rent houses. As their financial resources are depleting and access to income is limited, shelter is becoming a priority need. Other issues include costly healthcare and difficulties in accessing education. There are, however, a number of Syrian refugees who are relatively well off and manage to live and work in Egypt without support.

Data sources and limitations

- Due to the current security situation, tensions have arisen in several areas and aid and service delivery has been hampered. ([WFP 2013/07/16](#))
- Due to security concerns, WFP food voucher distribution was disrupted in several areas. In Damietta and Obour, distributions were rescheduled for the third week of July and are planned for the fourth week in Alexandria and in 6th October. WFP is considering introducing e-vouchers to replace the current face-to-face distributions. ([UNHCR 2013/07/08](#), [WFP 2013/07/16](#))
- WFP has stated that unless funds are received imminently, severe ration cuts will have to be implemented or operations will come to a complete halt by the first week of August. ([WFP 2013/07/16](#))
- A Joint Assessment for Syrian Refugees by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, CARITAS and CRS, which assessed the needs of Syrians in Alexandria and 2 areas on the outskirts of the city (Borg Al Arab and Agami), was conducted between 11 and 14 February and published in June. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#)) Presumably, many of the figures are now significantly outdated.

- UNHCR produces situational reports on a weekly basis that provide a comprehensive overview of the situation. However, unregistered refugees are not covered by these reports and there is little information available on their needs and location.



Displaced

- The Government of Egypt (GoE) on 16 July updated its estimate for the number of Syrians in Egypt, putting the figure at 300,000; over double that of its last estimate of 140,000 in April. ([UNHCR 2013/07/17](#))
- As of 25 July, there were 80,603 registered Syrians and 29,000 awaiting registration in Egypt, totalling 101,000. This figure is already exceedingly close to the RRP5 prediction of 100,000 registered refugees by 31 December 2013. ([RRP 5 2013/06/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/07/28](#))

Registered refugees

- **Border Crossings:** Before the restrictive policies on entering Egypt were put in place, most Syrians were entering Egypt through Cairo International and Alexandria airports. A considerable number of Syrians also entered by Nuweiba Port, arriving from Aqaba in Jordan, while a smaller number entered via smaller ports. Irregular entry is uncommon but there are cases of Syrians

attempting to leave Egypt illegally with forged documents. ([UNHCR 2012/11/14](#), [Dostor 2012/10/19](#), [Egypt Independent 2013/02/11](#))

- **Registration:** There are 2 methods by which refugees are able to register: either by contacting the registration centre in Zamalek and requesting an appointment or by contacting one of the mobile registration units regularly sent out by UNHCR to Alexandria and Damietta. ([UNHCR 2013/06/12](#))
- **Status:** Until recent weeks, the GoE exempted Syrians from entry visas to its territory. They were allowed to stay for 6 months (prior to the crisis they were only allowed 3 months) after which they had to regularise their stay in the country by obtaining a residency permit. Both Syrian and Iraqi refugees can obtain residency visas either through UNHCR registration or school registration. Once a refugee acquires a yellow card, visas can be renewed free of charge for 6 months at a time at the Central Immigration Department. Syrians with children enrolled in public or private schools can obtain one-year residency permits. ([UNHCR 2013/06/13](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/22](#), [Zayd Bin Thabet NGO 2013/05/05](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/14](#), [RRP 2013/06](#))
- **Place of Origin:** Recently registered Syrians originate mainly from Damascus, Rural Damascus and Homs. ([UNHCR 2013/07/17](#))
- **Current Location:** Most Syrian refugees are hosted by local communities or live in rented accommodation in Alexandria, Cairo and Greater Cairo (Obour, Nasr City, Al-Haram, 6th October City) and Damietta. They tend to live in areas where they have family links, in cities with similar characteristics to their cities of origin or where they can find jobs. Residents from the coastal cities of Lattakia and Tartous, for instance, prefer to live in the coastal city of Alexandria. Many Syrian craftsmen originating from Eastern Ghouta in the Damascus suburbs are living in New Damietta, where they can work in their crafts. Unlike other refugees in Egypt, Syrians do not necessarily settle in areas where other refugee communities and poorer populations are located but prefer to reside in areas with low crime levels, adequate shelter and income opportunities. ([UNHCR 2013/07/17](#), [Dostor 2012/10/19](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#), [OCHA 2013/03/04](#), [WFP 2013/05/17](#))
- Syrians who have settled in Alexandria came to the area because of its size, existing social networks, and/or because it is less expensive than Cairo. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Syrians indicate that they fled to Egypt and not to other countries bordering Syria because of existing community ties. Egypt is less expensive than other neighbouring countries and some refugees do not wish to settle in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey). In addition, the Syrian Government has little to no influence in Egypt and the country is therefore perceived as a safer option. ([RRP 2012/12/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/15](#))
- **Deregistering:** Some refugees have approached UNHCR to deregister and leave Egypt, mostly citing lack of employment and family reasons as the cause. ([UNHCR 2013/07/14](#))

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- The Palestinian Embassy estimates that there are 8,000-9,000 PRS in Egypt, with many not having registered with the embassy. Activists estimate the figure at 12,000. There were already around 50,000–70,000 Palestinians residing in Egypt before the start of the crisis. ([Daily News Egypt 2013/05/19](#))
- PRS are not given the same access to aid as Syrians are by UNHCR, which includes education, healthcare, housing and financial support. As they are not eligible for residency in Egypt, they can only find work illegally. Instead, most rely on the resources they managed to bring with them and a few receive small and irregular remittances from family members in other countries. ([Daily News Egypt 2013/05/19](#))
- Many PRS do not want to be registered, often because they fear for the safety of family members in Syria but more often because they fear being targeted by Egyptian authorities. ([Daily News Egypt 2013/05/19](#))
- **Registration:** UNRWA has a limited presence in Egypt and only operates a liaison office. UNHCR does not register PRS as per the Egyptian authorities' instructions. Most Palestinians receive a 1 year visa upon arrival which cannot be renewed. There have been cases of rejected entry. ([AhranOnline 2013/05/03](#), [AhranOnline 2013/04/24](#), [Daily News Egypt 2013/05/19](#))

Unregistered refugees

- Since the GoE revised its policy on Syrian refugees, far more unregistered Syrians already present in Egypt have come forward to register. ([IRIN 2013/07/18](#))
- Previously, there were several reasons why Syrians were not registering with UNHCR. Some Syrians may not feel the need to register, particularly if they are able to support themselves. Others may not wish to be labelled as refugees, may fear detection or may not be aware of the possibility of registering. Some refugees expressed their reluctance to register due to fear of being detained upon their return to Syria if they had been registered. Syrians are widely dispersed throughout the country and as a result, accurate information about the purpose of registration is not reaching all communities. ([UNHCR 2013/05/14](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/17](#))

Refugee needs and concerns

Livelihoods and food security

- In the interagency assessment, most respondents had not found jobs. The majority of the refugees remain unemployed, or have casual jobs or work and their salary does not cover their basic needs. Even those residing in Egypt for over 6 months had not found jobs that covered their basic needs. Refugees mainly depend on their savings and support from NGOs, with less than a quarter of them relying on wages and salaries. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))

- Around 60% of households assessed spend most of their monthly sources of income on food (60%) and 23% on rent. This is likely due to the low levels of rents in Agami and Borg Al Arab in winter and the rental support provided by aid agencies. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- In terms of food consumption, only 57% reported sufficient food intake, while 21% reported insufficient levels and another 22% reported that actual food consumption was barely sufficient. Food assistance is anticipated to become among the top priority needs of the Syrians residing in Agami and Borg El-Arab. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Food prices for refugees are considered high, and everyday items such as olive oil, halloumi cheese and bulgur wheat are often beyond their purchasing capacity. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Initially, Syrian refugees were seeking employment in their particular fields of expertise. But as time passes and their financial resources diminish, they are more willing to take up different professions. Multiple sources indicate that Syrians are often focussed on returning to Syria, and are not endeavouring to establish medium or long-term livelihoods. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/14](#), [WFP 2013/05/17](#))
- The expense of commuting to low-paid labour jobs has been reported as a problem. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))

Shelter

- Rents in Sadat city range between EGP 400-1000 (USD 56 –140 at the exchange rate of USD 0.14 for every Egyptian Pound). Due to the influx of a large number of Syrians to Sadat city, the rent has increased to EGP 900–1200 (USD 126-168) for a 2 to 3 bedroom apartment. 2 to 3 families usually reside in a 3-room apartment. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#))
- Housing is an overwhelming priority need. Many families are unsure how long they can sustain their current housing arrangements. In addition, recent arrivals have often already depleted much of their savings surviving or escaping Syria and will have difficulty accessing the housing market. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Sometimes Syrians are charged more for apartments than Egyptians. During the assessment period, Syrians were reportedly paying EGP1500-2000 (USD 210-280) for an apartment while Egyptians would pay EGP 500 (USD 70). ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Income and livelihood support is a priority need for Syrian refugees so that they can cope with the high costs of living, including rents. During a Save the Children needs assessment, Syrian refugees indicated that paying rent is a major concern. ([UNHCR 2013/05/14](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#), [WFP 2013/05/17](#))

Health

- Unregistered refugees are increasingly reporting difficulties in accessing healthcare. The Caritas healthcare clinic in Alexandria closed for several days due to the unrest, disrupting services for refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/07/08](#)) ([UNHCR 2013/07/06](#))
- Syrians stated that it is difficult to access Government hospitals and that private doctors are expensive. Participants in 5 UNHCR focus group discussions for female registered refugees identified access to healthcare as one of the major challenges. The Egyptian Government has granted Syrians access to the public health system under the same conditions as Egyptians. However, there are reports that this policy has not been applied in all public hospitals, with some Syrians being charged expatriate–rate fees. The existing public health system is already overburdened, leading to low quality public health services. A lack of awareness of available public health services, long waiting periods in some NGO facilities and lack of means to afford medication and hospitalisation are additional factors barring access to healthcare. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#), [OCHA 2012/12/31](#), [RRP 2012/12/19](#), [OCHA 2012/12/31](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/14](#))
- Syrians living in remote areas such as Borg Al Arab have difficulties accessing medical care. The low quality of housing available to the community has contributed to the spread of hygiene related diseases. The cost of medication and treatment for some chronic illnesses is perceived by the community as prohibitively expensive. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Syrians residing in remote areas located 30-50 km from Alexandria city are sometimes exposed to exploitative fees imposed by private health facilities. The available public health centres are either free of charge or with nominal fees as for Egyptian nationals. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))

Protection

- Syrians have reported that they now fear going out into the streets because they are scared they might be arrested or deported given the new restrictive policies and the police checks. ([IRIN 2013/07/18](#))
- The political situation in Egypt has in some ways affected the perceptions and sympathy towards Syrians. There have been reports of xenophobic propaganda against the Syrians being spread in some areas. Some politicians and opinion-makers have targeted refugees and accused them of harbouring support for the deposed president and of contributing to Egypt's current turmoil. ([UNHCR 2013/07/08](#), [IRIN 2013/07/18](#))
- During an assessment in Sadat city, a lack of awareness about services and UNHCR registration was reported. Reported protection issues include

unaccompanied or separated children, domestic violence, child labour, unwelcome offers to girls for early marriage, and challenges locating services such as healthcare. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#), [WFP 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/06/13](#))

- New arrivals and women in particular do not have sufficient access to information regarding registration with UNHCR. This is, to a large extent, because Syrians are spread out among the urban population and there has been no spontaneous organisation among the Syrian community. Distance from the suburbs where some Syrians reside to the city is a significant barrier to accessing registration services. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- In addition, Syrians reported difficulties in obtaining information on their obligations to procure residency and on procedures to regularize their stay. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- There is a lack of recreational activities for children and a lack of integration into the community. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- The phenomenon of unaccompanied young men traveling to Egypt without the support of their family to avoid conscription (at the age of 18) into the army was noted. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Trauma resulting from violence witnessed in Syria was repeatedly raised as a priority concern. Many parents described symptoms of trauma such as bedwetting, becoming withdrawn and expressing fear at loud noises or during celebrations that involve gunfire. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))

Education

- Since the restrictive policies towards refugees were adopted, there have been reports of Syrians being told that they are no longer allowed to enrol their children in state schools free or charge and instead they have been told to send them to private schools. ([IRIN 2013/07/18](#)) It has not been confirmed that this is the GoE's new policy. Nor is it clear how this will affect children already enrolled in schools.
- Previously, the GoE gave Syrians access to public primary and secondary education on the same basis as Egyptians, and had enforced several policies to facilitate their success in education. ([UNHCR 2013/06/10](#))
- Syrians in Sadat City faced difficulties in enrolling their children in Egyptian public schools due to bureaucracy and lack of awareness. Other challenges encountered include children repeating the same academic year and difficulties in obtaining papers requested by schools (passports, school transcripts, and school certificates). Access to higher education is limited

and some are not able to afford tuition while others are not able to provide required documents for enrolment. ([UNHCR 2013/06/13](#))

- Some families refrain from sending their children to school on a daily basis due to difficulties encountered by children in understanding the Egyptian dialect, gender mix at school and transportation costs. Families' perception of the poor quality of the Egyptian schooling system discourages them from enrolling their children. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Additional costs such as textbooks, school supplies, and private tutoring and transportation costs are considered to be barriers to education. Many see unsafe but affordable means of transportation as their only option. Private school fees are expensive and some are forced to pay up to EGP 8000 (USD 1,120). ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Children who are enrolled find difficulties due to differences in curricula. Some children are facing problems with the English language and Math because this was one of the weakest points in the Syrian curriculum. ([Inter-Agency 2013/06/23](#))
- Other reported issues include the difficulty of enrolment after the start of academic year and discouraging class environments such as overcrowded classes. To access education, Syrians have to provide a security clearance document from the Egyptian Directorate of Education. Obtaining this document can involve a long journey and high costs. ([UNHCR 2013/05/14](#))

WASH

- No WASH concerns have been reported.

Non-Displaced

- No information is available on the impact of the crisis on the Egyptian population. As the number of Syrians residing in Egypt is relatively small compared to Egypt's population of 80 million, the impact can be assumed to be minimal. However, on a localised level, an increase in rent has been witnessed.

Previous SNAP reports

- **Regional Analysis for Syria (Part I and Part II)** January – June 2013
- **Thematic reports**
 - Aleppo Governorate Profile April 2013
 - Legal Status of Individuals Fleeing Syria June 2013
 - Impact of the conflict on Syrian economy and livelihoods July 2013
- **Scenarios** February 2013

All reports can be found on: <http://www.acaps.org/en/pages/syria-snap-project>

Forthcoming SNAP reports

- RAS (Part I and Part II) End August 2013
The RAS report will be updated on a monthly basis
- Scenarios September 2013
- Thematic report: Relief actors in Syria TBC

Map data sources

Administration: OCHA Common Operational Datasets. Oil and Gas: Lynx Information Systems Ltd. IDP camps: ACU. Refugee camps: USAID, State Department. Infrastructure: Global Energy Observatory, OCHA, WFP, Global Security. Conflict incidents: UNMAS, UNDSS, Ethnicity: GeoEPR. Border crossings: SNAP. Palestinian camps: SNAP.

Methodology – This desk study presents estimations of scale, severity and likely impact of a disaster. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response and intends to complement and integrate assessment-related data from other agencies. Feedback to improve the RAS is welcome (snaps@acaps.org).

Disclaimer – Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.

References – ACAPS and MapAction would like to thank all organisations who have provided input to this report. Please note that all sources which are available online are hyperlinked (underlined, in brackets). Some information sources prefer to remain anonymous. Information sourced as 'PI' refers to personal interviews with persons unknown to the SNAP project. Information sourced as a 'Trusted Source' refers to information received from an actor known and trusted by the project.



Annex A – Definitions Humanitarian Profile

Affected

The number of affected refers to people affected by the violence in Syria. The number of affected can be divided in two groups: those non-displaced and those displaced.

Non-Displaced

The **non-displaced** include all those within Syria that have been, directly or indirectly, affected by the conflict, including those who have been injured, have lost access to essential services, and those whose vulnerability has increased due to the impact of the unrest on livelihoods and access to essential services (OCHA 2012/06/05). In addition, this group includes the **host** community, the people who are part of a community or family receiving affected people. Due to the stress placed on the host families and communities, they are considered part of the humanitarian caseload. As there is currently no information available on the needs of the host community, this group is currently excluded from this humanitarian profile.

Displaced

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are those persons or groups of persons who are residing in Syria but who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict. (OCHA 2004)

Refugees and Asylum Seekers are those who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside Syria, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (UN 1951). For the purpose of this document, the category 'refugees' includes those registered, awaiting registration as well as those unregistered – despite the fact that unregistered Syrians are technically not refugees as their refugee status has not been established. Within this group, the Iraqi and Palestinian refugees are in a specifically vulnerable position, both within Syria as outside.

Others of Concern - Persons who have been displaced by the emergency and form part of the humanitarian caseload, but do not fall into either of the above categories (e.g. migrants, returnees).