

REGIONAL ANALYSIS SYRIA

30 May 2013

Part II – Host countries

This Regional Analysis of the Syria conflict (RAS) is an update of the April 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

Red flags indicate new information

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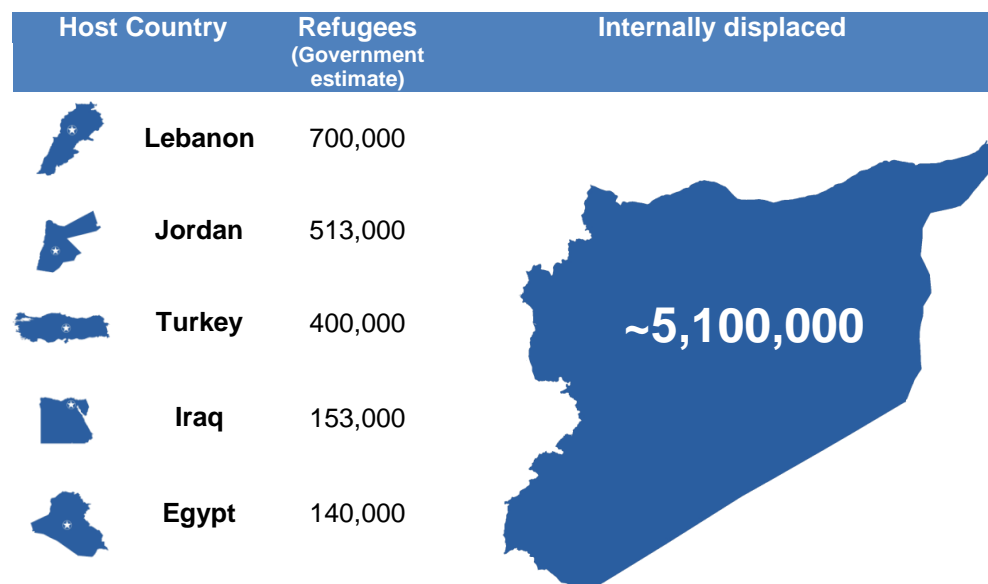
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Regional Overview

- Red The number of Syrians registered or awaiting registration surpassed 1.5 million in May while over 650,000 more unregistered refugees are estimated to reside in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This means that at least 9% of the original population has fled Syria.
- Red Refugee arrivals in Jordan have slowed significantly since mid-May. While the Jordanian Government indicates that it has maintained an open border policy and that the decrease is due to the worsening security situation on the Syrian side of the border, others claim that the borders have been closed. Iraq has closed both its official border crossing points and one unofficial crossing. Access to Turkey for those without papers is dependent on camp capacity. This not only severely impacts flight options for Syrians in the country, it also puts more pressure on Lebanon, the only neighbouring country which continues to keep its borders open.
- Red At the start of May an estimated average of 8,000 Syrians were crossing into Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey each day, putting intense pressure on these countries politically, socially and economically. Increasing rents and competition for jobs and resources is leading to tensions between host communities and refugees. This was clearly visible in Turkey at the start of May when Syrian refugees residing in border areas faced aggression after 2 bombs exploded in a Turkish town close to the border with Syria.
- Red Violence has not been restricted to Turkey. Lebanon has seen a significant deterioration of the security situation, with regular shelling of the border region, heavy fighting in Tripoli and shelling on the city of Beirut. The

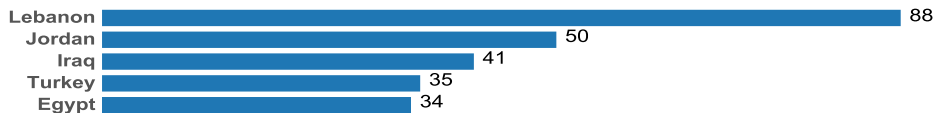
deteriorating security situation and rising community tensions have hampered operations in Lebanon, causing some organisations to suspend operations.

- Red The majority of refugees (~77%) remain outside official camps. Financial assistance has been consistently flagged as a top priority for non-camp refugees. Due to the high rents, lack of income opportunities and lack of available shelter, a large part of refugees is reportedly residing in inadequate shelter. To alleviate congestion, both in and outside of camps, 7 additional camps are being built: 5 in Turkey and 1 each in Jordan and Iraq. Available healthcare is a major concern for refugees, with limited access to secondary and tertiary care. There are insufficient labour opportunities in host countries and Syrians are vulnerable to exploitation, working long hours for low pay. Child labour has been reported as a protection concern in all countries.
- Red Although significant information gaps still exist, especially with regards to the host families and unregistered refugees, a significant number of assessments are being carried out, particularly in Lebanon. As a result, there is more information available on previously underreported topics, such as the situation of host families in Lebanon and urban refugees in Jordan. The situation in Turkey is still largely un-assessed.
- Red **Funding status:** On 9 June, the Regional Response Plan (RRP) 5 will be launched, requesting additional funds for the refugee response in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This plan is an update of the RRP 4, which was launched in December 2012. Of the \$1.5 billion requested in the RRP 4, 73% has been received to date – a significant increase on the 32% received as of March.



Regional response plan funding status (in % of total funds requested)

(UNHCR 2013/05/29)



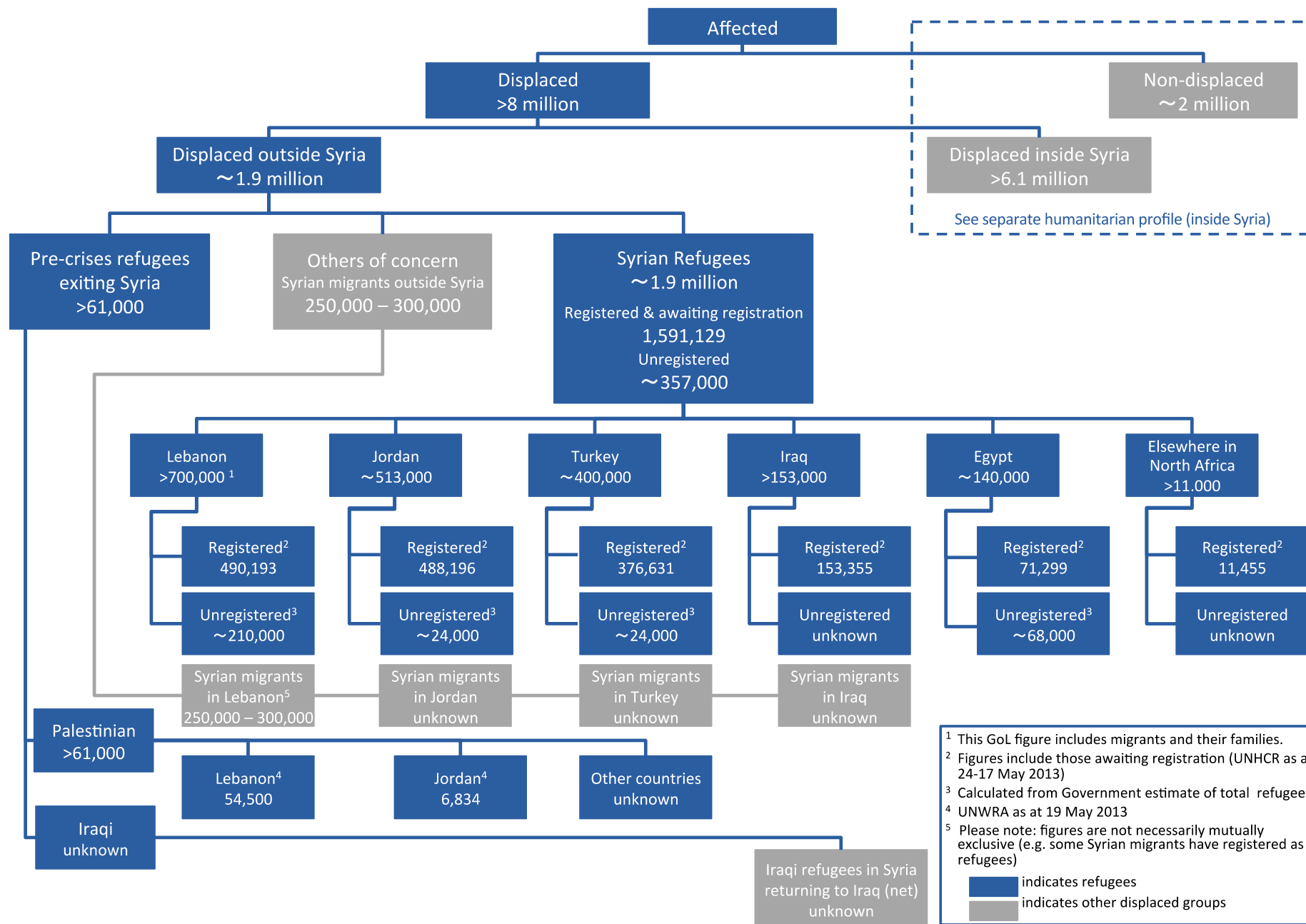
Data limitations and information gaps

- Significant gaps remain between the numbers of refugees registered/awaiting registration and Government estimates of the number of Syrians in each country. There is no information on the humanitarian needs of unregistered refugees and those registered residing outside camps in Turkey.
- As the humanitarian community is increasing its capacity to deal with the refugee influx, an increasing number of needs assessments are being undertaken. Assessments on the host communities are still lacking in all countries except for Lebanon.
- A regional FAO assessment focusing on the impact of the Syrian crisis on agricultural livelihoods and food security in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey was published in April.
- Lebanon:** 6 assessments were published in May and April: a UNHCR poll, focusing on shelter, an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment on refugees and host communities, a Solidarités International vulnerability assessment in the north, the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) on education in public schools, and an IOM assessment focusing on shelter and health issues in the south.
- Jordan:** 3 assessments were recently published: a CARE assessment and an integrated Oxfam GB assessment on the situation of refugees living outside camps, a FAO assessment outlining the impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture and food security.
- Egypt:** Save the Children recently undertook a rapid needs assessment in Egypt.
- Turkey:** Assessments on the humanitarian situation in Turkey remain scarce, with no new assessment published recently.
- Iraq:** DRC published an initial rapid needs assessment on refugees living in urban communities in the Kurdish Region at the end of May.

Key Concerns

- The refugee influx has exacerbated existing **SHELTER** problems. High rents are reported as a primary shelter concern for those outside of camps, while overcrowding remains a problem in camps, particularly in Za'atri in Jordan and Domiz in Iraq. Due to the unavailability of adequate shelter and high rents, informal tented settlements have emerged in Lebanon, where access to services is limited.
- The overburdening of existing **HEALTH** structures is an on-going problem in all host countries. The decrease in humanitarian funding is affecting the provision of healthcare to refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Some refugees in Lebanon are unable to pay for their 25% share of hospitalisation. Access to secondary and tertiary health in Jordan is already strained. High temperatures during summer are expected to increase health-related risks. In Jordan, an increase in bloody diarrhoea has already been identified in Za'atari camp.
- Insufficient labour opportunities due to saturated labour markets, lower wages, inability to ensure work permits and exploitation by employers are major **LIVELIHOOD** problems reported in all of the host countries. Increasing **FOOD** prices and costs of living continue to negatively affect both the host and refugee communities.
- Child labour, psychological traumas, early marriage, discrimination and SGBV and security threats continue to be main **PROTECTION** concerns among Syrian refugees.
- Despite the right to free **EDUCATION** in several host countries, including Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, the access to schooling remains limited due to language obstacles, curriculum differences, inability by parents to pay auxiliary costs, safety on the way to school, necessity to help parents in earning income, and bullying by classmates. In Lebanon, around 30,000 out of 120,000 Syrian children of primary school age are enrolled in Lebanese public schools.
- The influx of refugees has put increasing pressure on **WASH** facilities in most of the host countries. In Turkey, inadequate sanitation facilities in collective shelters were reported. Water shortages will become more pressing with the arrival of summer. The need to purchase drinking water is putting more pressure on refugees' limited resources.

Humanitarian profile (see annex A for definitions)



¹ This GoL figure includes migrants and their families.

² Figures include those awaiting registration (UNHCR as at 24-17 May 2013)

³ Calculated from Government estimate of total refugees UNWRA as at 19 May 2013

⁴ UNWRA as at 19 May 2013

⁵ Please note: figures are not necessarily mutually exclusive (e.g. some Syrian migrants have registered as refugees)

Neighbouring country displacement

May 2013

Turkey

On 11 May bombs exploded in the border town of Reyhanli. 60,000 IDPs are in camps inside Syria on the border with Turkey, some of which are waiting to gain entry to Turkey.

Lebanon

Fighting has occurred in Tripoli, Bekaa, Aarsal, and Beirut's suburbs related to the conflict in Syria. In some instances this has led to Syrian refugees being displaced again inside Lebanon.

Egypt

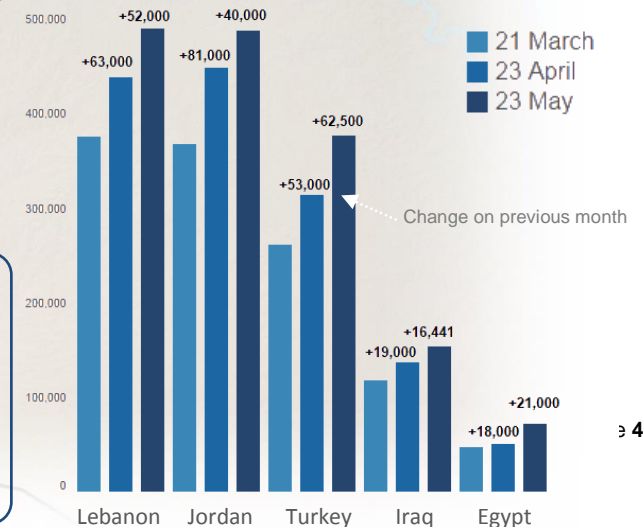
40,000 refugees are estimated to be in Egypt with the numbers arriving rapidly increasing.

Iraq

The Kurdish Region is continuing to receive refugees, though due to insecurity, border crossings have been limited. Health services have been put under severe strain by the refugee influx.

The number of refugees being able to cross in Jordan slowed during the second half of May. Tensions in Za'atari camp due to overcrowding and insufficient access to services are impeding aid delivery.

* Refugees by country and change per month



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

Lebanon

Displaced

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	490,193
Unregistered Refugees	>210,000
Palestinian refugees from Syria	54,500
Syrian migrants	~300,000
Syrian return	Unknown
Lebanese returnees	30,000

Non displaced

Host communities	1,200,000
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Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/21](#), [IRIN 2012/12/24](#)

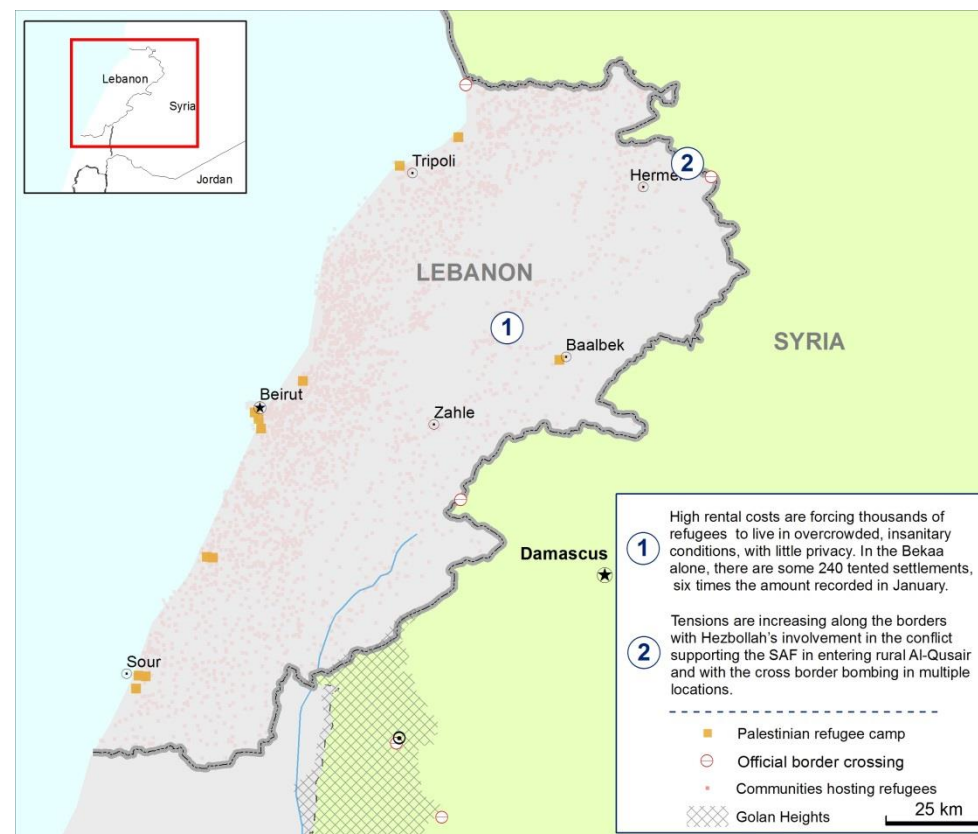


Key Developments

- Unofficial Government estimates indicate that there are over 1.2 million Syrians in Lebanon, including more than 300,000 migrants. The refugees are hosted in over 1,200 municipalities. Around 59,000 refugees were registered or waiting registration during May.
- New arrivals and those awaiting registration are reported as particularly vulnerable. A large number of the families who fled the recent fighting in Qusair entered Lebanon without legal documentation or any belongings.
- The primary needs of the refugees in the country continue to be accommodation, food, primary and secondary healthcare, and mental healthcare. Fighting along the border near the Bekaa and the lack of adequate shelter has pushed many refugee families into informal settlements with limited access to services. The high temperatures in summer are expected to increase existing health-related risks.
- On-going pressure on limited resources and stretched services, steep increases in the cost of rental accommodation, competition over jobs, lower wages and rising food prices are some of the factors that are exacerbating tensions between local and refugee populations in different areas of Lebanon.
- The Syrian conflict is increasing tensions within Lebanon with Hezbollah fighters providing support to the Syrian Army during its offence on Qusair; the FSA bombing border villages; and fierce clashes erupting in Tripoli.
- Due to a lack of funding, UNHCR and partners are expected to reduce the number of people receiving assistance by August 2013, particularly affecting access to food, health and NFI. A profiling assessment to identify the vulnerability criteria on which beneficiary selection will be based is on-going.

Operational constraints

- Border tensions, especially in northern Lebanon, remain a security concern and have impeded humanitarian access to these areas. (UNHCR 2013/05/02)
- The tense security situation in Tripoli caused road closures and impeded refugee access to activities in the Tripoli community centre. (UNHCR 2013/05/02)
- Due to the sensitive nature of the informal tented settlements, the provision of most services has been limited to date. Shelter actors have now been given the approval for the establishment of new tents for new arrivals and vulnerable groups. However, the establishment of permanent structures and infrastructure is still not allowed, which limits options for comprehensive WASH and shelter responses. (SCI 2013/05/30)



Data sources and limitations

5 assessments were published in May and April

- A UNHCR poll, conducted by telephone, on the shelter situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- An Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment that specifically analyses the key market systems on which refugees and vulnerable host communities rely to earn income in the north and Bekaa governorates in 3 income market systems: agricultural, construction, and service-sector labour. ([UNHCR 2013/05/13](#))
- Solidarités International vulnerability assessment on Zgharta and Minieh-Danniyeh districts in Northern Lebanon.
- The Joint Education Needs Assessment launched by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNESCO across Lebanese public schools.
- In south Lebanon, an assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on shelter and health concerns. ([USAID 2013/05/23](#))
- There is a discrepancy in the number of refugees registered at UNHCR and the number of Syrians in the country according to the Lebanese Government (official estimates: 1.2 million). Hence, there is a large data gap with regards to the number of Syrians not registered, including Syrian workers.

Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

Registered						
Unregistered						
Host community						

Displaced

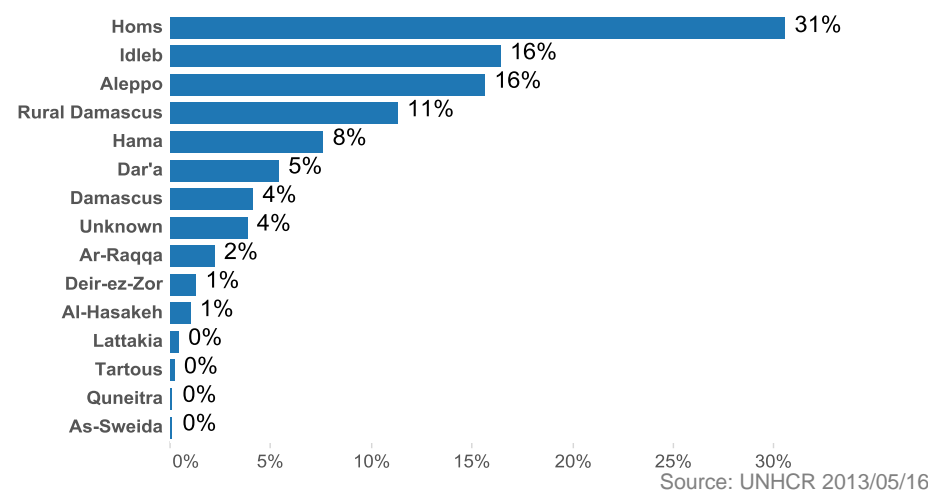
- As of May 23, more than 52,000 refugees were registered this month; while more than 63,000 Syrian refugees were registered in April. Lebanese officials estimate that the total number of refugees will reach 2 million by 2014. ([UNHCR 2013/05/03](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [Assafir 2013/04/13](#))

Registered refugees

- **Border crossings:** The majority of refugees enter Lebanon through official border crossings. However, some people cross on foot through unofficial border crossing points either due to a lack of appropriate documentation or because of their inability to move due to fighting. There are 5 official border

crossings between Lebanon and Syria: [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](#))

- **Daily arrivals:** Although there is no data on daily arrivals, it was reported that on 17 May, the escalation of violence in Syria led to a mass influx of around 50,000 refugees in a single day (through all crossing points). ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- **Reason for displacement:** A DRC assessment in Akkar and Bekaa found that the majority of persons left Syria because of the destruction of their houses; insecurity in their place of origin; or a fear of being arrested. UNHCR reports that 98% of registered refugees cite the general security situation as the reason for flight. ([UNHCR 2013/02/23](#), [DRC 2013/02/11](#))
- **Place of origin:** The majority of refugees in Lebanon are from Homs, Idleb and Aleppo.



- **Current location:** As illustrated in the table, there are only slight variations in registration trends from March until May across regions. ([UNHCR 2013/02/21](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/30](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

Refugee locations as registered at UNHCR (% of total number of registered refugees)			
Area	March	April	May
North	35%	34%	35%
Bekaa	33%	34%	34%
Beirut and Mount Lebanon	17%	18%	18%
South	15%	14%	13%

➤ **Status:** Upon entry into Lebanon, a Syrian holding a valid national Syrian identity card or a valid passport is given an Entry Card (also called Return Card) by the Lebanese General Security with an entry stamp that allows him/her residency for a period of 6 months and can be renewed free of charge for another 6 months at any General Security regional office. This procedure gives any Syrian the possibility of residing in the country for a year without a fee. Afterwards, refugees must apply for a 6 months residency permit for a fee of 300,000 LBP, which can be renewed free of charge for another 6 months. After two years, Syrians can renew their permits. The Beirut General Security Office receives more than 800 Syrian refugees seeking to renew their resident permits in Lebanon on a daily basis. Illegal refugees are urged to regularize their stay with a fee that ranges between 300,000 LBP and 900,000 LBP. ([LBC 2013/03/07](#))

➤ **Demographic breakdown:** Similarly to previous months, the demographic breakdown remains 51% female; 49% male. 45% of those registered are between 18-59 years old. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

➤ There are approximately 54,500 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon - an increase of 30% since April). ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#), [AAID 2013/05/25](#))

- **Reason for displacement:** An UNRWA assessment amongst registered PRS indicated that for 73% of families the main reason to flee Syria was fear of armed conflict, and for 24% the destruction of their houses. ([UNRWA 2013/12](#), [UNRWA 2013/03/08](#))

➤ **Current location:** Most PRS are located in the southern town of Saida (31%), with the remainder distributed between Bekaa (21%), Tyre (17%), Beirut (17%) and the North (14%). ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))

➤ **Status:** PRS are entitled to a 7 day visa valid for 15 days and this visa (\$17) can be renewed with a fee for 1 month and then increased to 3 months free of charge. In practice, PRS are extending their legal stay on a monthly basis without renewal fees. There have been reports of Palestinian refugees from Syria being refused permission to cross into Lebanon because they were unable to pay the entry visa fee. ([UNRWA 2012/12/19](#))

Unregistered refugees

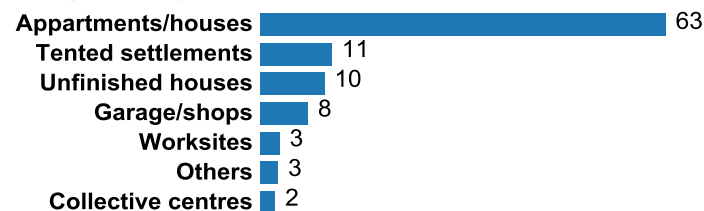
➤ A significant proportion of the Syrians residing in Lebanon have yet to register with UNHCR. Relying on the previous Government figure of 1 million refugees, at least 210,000 refugees are estimated to be unregistered. However, not all unregistered Syrians in Lebanon are in need of support.

Refugee needs and concerns

Shelter

➤ Host communities in the North and Bekaa region are becoming more saturated, and new arrivals increasingly face difficulties finding available shelter. As a result, refugees are moving to other Lebanese regions. ([NRC 2013/04/30](#), [WV 2013/01/31](#), [Local Media 2013/3/9](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/15](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))

Registered refugees per type of shelter - UNHCR 2013/04



➤ An increasing number of people are living in informal tented settlements. The UNHCR definition of an informal tented settlement is a site with at least 10 tents, less than 100m apart from one another. In Bekaa alone, there are some 240 ad-hoc tented settlements, 6 times the number recorded in January. An estimated 400 informal tented settlements have been established country wide, hosting between 50-60.000 registered refugees (approximately 11% of total number of Syrians registered or awaiting UNHCR registration nationwide), in addition to an unknown number of migrants and unregistered refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [SCI 2013/05/30](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))

➤ A large number of the settlements were already in place before the start of the Syria crisis, hosting Syrian agricultural workers and other migrants. During the crisis, these sites have expanded to host refugees. Rents are up to USD 50 – 100 per month, per tent, and differ. Overcrowding is a major concern. During a mapping exercise in Bekaa, it was found that on average 8 people share tent. ([SCI 2013/05/30](#))

➤ The lack of job opportunities and high unemployment rates have exacerbated existing shelter problems as many refugees are finding it more of a challenge to pay prohibitive rents. Fear of homelessness due to decreasing resources continues to be reported as a major concern among refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))

➤ The Ministry of Social Affairs has approved eleven locations as sites for prefabricated wooden houses in Bekaa. A third transit site was established in West Bekaa with 20 new tents hosting 300 refugees. The sites are meant to provide vulnerable refugees with temporary shelter while they look for more long term shelter solutions. Two additional transit sites are now underway in Central Bekaa. Many of these have been approved by local authorities but are awaiting approval from the central Government. The municipality of Arsal has

also agreed to lease a 10,000 m² piece of land where 65 tents could be established to host refugees settling in the area. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#), [USAID 2013/05/23](#))

- 81.25% of refugees pay rent for accommodation. 16% have free accommodation with host communities. Others rely on exchange of work or exchange of house rehabilitation by NGOs. 24.4% are paying 151\$ – 200\$ monthly for their rented accommodation, but almost 50% pay more than 200\$ per accommodation for multiple rooms. 71.99% of respondents claimed that their accommodation needs repair. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- Different collective shelters have been established, including tented settlements in [Ketermaya](#) (Mount Lebanon governorate-Chouf Caza) and [Chim. Sibline](#) (Mount Lebanon governorate- Chouf Caza). Chim Sibline settlement hosts around 5,000 PRS from Yarmouk. ([Assafir 2013/05/08](#))
- Emergency shelter remains one of the most pressing needs for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, most of whom live in Saida. Those in Beirut live in Burj Barajneh and Shatila camps, which were already densely populated before the Syrian crisis. ([UNRWA 2013/03/08](#), [INGO 2013/03/15](#), [local media 2013/03/15](#))
- As a result of PRS overcrowding in Al Jaleel camp in Baalbek, rooms were built inside the camp cemetery to shelter the refugees. The infrastructure of the camp is already weak and some buildings with a dense refugee population are in danger of collapsing. ([Assafir 2013/05/24](#))

Health and nutrition

- High temperatures during summer (up to 40°C) are expected to increase health-related risks for Syrian refugees, with the most vulnerable being the elderly and young children who are already facing serious health risks due to a lack of shelter, water and basic sanitation. 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. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- International Medical Corps in Lebanon reported that 7% of the patients were suffering from gastro intestinal diseases and this is expected to increase in the coming weeks. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- There have been 98 measles cases since January and 9 cases since May reported among Syrians. Since January, 149 cases of cutaneous Leishmaniasis (19 since beginning of May) were identified, almost all among Syrians. In the Bekaa region, 33 new cases of scabies were reported. ([UNHCR 2013/05/11](#))
- An assessment by the IOM in the south reported that the limited access to water and sanitation networks is resulting in a significant increase of scabies infection. Surveyed refugees also lacked reproductive health care services or treatment for non-communicable diseases. ([USAID 2013/05/23](#))

- It was reported that many refugees are avoiding hospitalisation since they cannot cover the remaining 25% share of the hospital bills they are expected to pay. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#), [IMC 2013/05/15](#))
- There is a higher prevalence of injured people amongst the newcomer refugees settling down in Tripoli and surrounding areas. ([Handicap International 2013/04/15](#))

Protection

- Violent incidents in the border region are on the increase and are threatening the security of Syrian refugees, particularly in the eastern part of Bekaa, adjacent the governorate of Homs. Furthermore, tensions between the Syrian and Lebanese host communities are mounting as Lebanese feel the Syrians are competing with them for their jobs. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/20](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#))
- On 22 May, rifle shots from an unidentified car were fired at the entrance of the informal tented settlement of Taybeh in Baalbeck, Bekaa. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))
- The majority of boys and girls arriving from Syria have experienced or witnessed harrowing atrocities and suffer from psychosocial distress, yet their care-givers struggle to provide them with the needed support due to their own high stress levels. A substantial number of Syrian children are confronting difficulties while attending school in Lebanon which leads to further stress and anxiety. ([CPIEWG 2013/05/24](#), [IMC 2013/05/15](#))
- A significant number of children are being sent to work in order to improve their family's income. There are significant child labour issues in the construction sector and they are likely to increase as the economic situation of households deteriorates. ([CPIEWG 2013/05/24](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/13](#))
- Prostitution is becoming increasingly visible in Lebanon. Violence against women and girls has been noted in Syria and Lebanon, with several SGBV incidents reported. Incidents of early marriage, survival sex, sexual harassment and intimate partner violence have been seen to increase significantly after arrival in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/01](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/22](#))
- Palestinian Refugees:** A growing need for mental health services has been reported as those coming from Syria are diagnosed with depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Numerous conflicts arise between family members due to the small spaces they have to share. Domestic violence has increased as well. ([MSF 2013/05/20](#))

Livelihoods and food security

- EMMA assessment:
 - Agriculture: the assessment reveals that labour opportunities in agriculture are not sufficient for the refugees' livelihoods. Wages paid to Syrian

migrants have decreased compared to pre-crisis year in Bekaa. In the North, however, farmers report paying higher wages to migrant workers than in 2011. In Bekaa, and to a certain degree in the North, the number of hours of work for refugees assessed has also decreased, from about 8 hours per day to 4 hours to accommodate allocating shifts to more labourers. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

- **Construction:** some 11,000 and 9,500 workers in the North and Bekaa respectively are estimated to have entered the local construction industry. Syrian labourers experience a growing level of exploitation as working hours increased, break times were shortened and discrimination is felt more strongly. They now manage to find employment for only one to two weeks per month. In Bekaa, it is estimated that there has been a 40 to 50% increase in the number of unskilled labourers employed by small and medium-sized contractors (linked to Syrian investors building properties and restaurants or being subjected to less regulations) relative to similar projects in 2010, and an estimated 25% increase for larger contractors. In the North, given the more significant downturn in the construction sector, no increase in the number of labourers was reported, despite the significant decrease in wages. Unskilled labourers with the lowest income and job security suffered the heaviest decrease in wages. For skilled labourers, wages have dropped by a third with a shift of 40% from Lebanese to Syrians in the north and of 30% in Bekaa. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))
- **Services:** Syrian refugees report experiencing discrimination in hotel and restaurant employment, earning between \$250-300 a month and working an average 9 hours a day, 23.3 days a month. In many locations, Syrians have been opening their own businesses, especially in central Bekaa. Syrian business owners recruit family members or even bring employees from Syria with whom they have a relationship or worked with previously. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

WASH

- The influx of refugees has put further pressure on resources, including water which is scarce in many regions, and on sanitation facilities. The capacity of municipalities and other authorities to meet the demand is stretched. ([UNHCR 2013/05/22](#))
- The North, hosting the highest concentration of people, is in need of clean water and basic sanitation. As of May 2013, some 635,000 refugees and host communities are estimated to be in need of WASH assistance and this number is expected to increase to over 740,000 by November 2013. The Bekaa municipalities are unable to provide solid waste disposal services for the refugees. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))

- According to recent assessments, at least 30% of displaced population are in need of water and sanitation support which is expected to increase in coming months.

Education

- The transformation of schools in the Palestinian camps to communal shelters is considered as a threat to education. ([UNRWA 2013/05/08](#))
- When some families in the North go to the fields to work, their children remain in the tents without education. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#))
- It was reported that some children are dropping out of school due to bullying by their classmates. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))
- There are currently 3,671 PRS students attending UNRWA schools, with 3,027 of those attending special classes for PRS students and 644 attending regular UNRWA classes. ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#))
- In April, it was estimated that there were up to 120,000 Syrian children of school going age not enrolled in public schools, some of whom are said to be following classes at private institutions while others were sent to work. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education estimated that the number Syrian children enrolled in public schools across Lebanon has dropped from over 32,000 to 28,700 at the end of March out of fear of mid-term exams. ([UNHCR 2013/03/29](#), [IMC 2013/03/05](#))

Lebanese Returnees

- The number of Lebanese returnees is estimated at 30,000, with highest concentrations in rural, agricultural districts in northern and eastern Lebanon. Smallholder returnees are very vulnerable as they face Lebanon's high animal feed costs, lack of winter grazing lands as well as a need to finance immediate household living costs. Previously, these used to benefit from Syria's (winter) seasonal pastures and generous feed subsidies but these sources have disappeared. ([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. Unskilled labour was predominantly carried out by Syrian migrants and the large majority of paid seasonal workers in Bekaa and Akkar were Syrian migrant workers, either contracted on a daily basis or engaged on a fixed contract. Since the start of the crisis, many Syrian migrant workers have brought families from Syria to live in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/13](#), [IRIN 2012/12/24](#))

Non-Displaced

Host communities

- Lebanon is hosting a number of registered refugees equal to 11% of the total estimated Lebanese population, according to UNHCR. According to the upcoming revision of the Regional Response Plan, 1.2 million Lebanese (including over 400,000 children) are in need as a result of the conflict in Syria and resulting refugee influx. ([UNHCR 2013/04/18](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/21](#))

Host communities needs and concerns

Livelihoods and food security

- Food security:** The cost of living and housing prices have gone up in the North and Bekaa due to the reduction of cheap goods imported from Syria and sold in the market. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The influx of Syrians has impacted the casual labour market, causing up to a 60% reduction in daily wages. Furthermore, the burden on host communities is increasing because of lower income opportunities and higher food prices. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Agriculture:** Lebanese agriculture has been severely impacted by the crisis and the loss of overland export routes to the Gulf countries through Syria. Farmers have been struggling to sell their produce and cover their production costs with profits having dropped by 50 to 80% due a decrease in sales. Many farmers in the North and Bekaa are not looking to expand their workforce or investment, and they have begun to reduce wages for workers. In Bekaa, Lebanese workers reported a drop in average wages from 35,000 to 25,000 LBP per day, as a result of competition with Syrian refugees seeking work. In late 2012 and early 2013, as fighting in Syria escalated, transporters faced increasing obstacles in exporting goods through Syria, including risk of attack and difficulties crossing the border from Syria to Jordan. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))
- The costs of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, animal feed...) are high as a number of Lebanese farmers close to the borders have benefited from lower priced imports or subsidised Syrian inputs through smuggling. The high input prices are forcing some Lebanese farmers out of business. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Construction:** The construction sector experienced a dramatic slowdown in new projects as it is affected by the regional tensions. Households in rural areas are also less willing to invest in housing in order to limit expenditures and to benefit from renting to refugees. The number of construction permits issued in 2012 decreased by 12% overall compared to 2011. With respect to

skilled labourers, there was a shift from Lebanese to Syrian workers, with a shift of 40% in the north and 30% in Bekaa. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

- Trade:** In Wadi Khaled, a northern border town, trade has been brought to a standstill. This insecurity has interrupted the import of Syrian commodities, which are cheaper than their Lebanese equivalents. Agricultural bilateral and transit trade decreased, while informal trade increased. ([NRC 2013/04/30](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Livestock and plant diseases:** Unvaccinated live animals are being legally imported or illegally crossing into Lebanon with minimum or zero quarantine for sale on the open market and slaughter houses, increasing the risk of trading food of low quality and the threat of trans-boundary plant diseases and pests accompanying the moving commodities. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))

Protection

- During May, several rockets struck Hermel city and nearby villages in Bekaa with a total of 19 shells since the beginning of April. Shelling across the border was also reported in villages in Akkar (Jabal Akroom) and the outskirts of Al-Aaboudiyeh and other villages (Janine and Qashlaq) in the north. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/21](#))
- As a result of the attack on Qusair by the SAF and Hezbollah, Jabhat Al-Nusra threatened "to move the battle into Lebanon." Conflicts erupted in Tripoli between Jabal Mohsen and Bab Al Tabbaneh neighbourhoods, with a number of casualties. The border areas in the North and at Qa' in Bekaa have been witnessing clashes between the regime and armed opponents since previous months. After Hezbollah pledged for victory in Qusair, the southern suburb where Hezbollah and its supporters are densely concentrated was hit by two rockets on 26 May. ([AlertNet 2013/05/21](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/27](#), [AFP 2013/05/26](#))
- A series of kidnappings took place along sectarian lines in border regions such as Wadi Khaled and Aarsal. ([WFP 2013/05/06](#), [HRW 2013/05/02](#))

Jordan

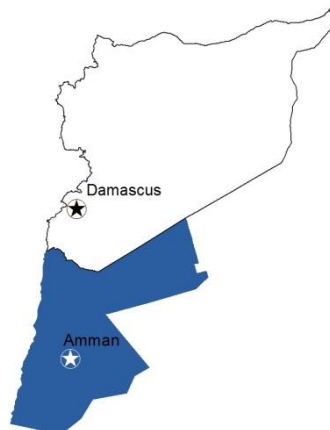
Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	488,196
% registered in camps	25
Palestinian refugees from Syria	6,000
Syrian unregistered refugees	~24,000
Syrian returnees	Unknown
Syrian migrants	Unknown

Non displaced

Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis	Unknown
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Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#)



Key Developments

- Since 15 May, several unofficial border crossings have been closed and the Jordanian Government is reportedly refusing entry to a large number of Syrian refugees. The Government unofficially stated that they are not turning away refugees but that the access routes to the border are blocked in Syria due to intense fighting in the region. As a result of the restriction, daily arrivals decreased to 10 a day between 17 and 21 May, down from 4,000 a day in March.
- Outside of camps, high rents on housing continue to be identified as the most pressing concern. In some areas rents have doubled or tripled. Other needs include medical care, food, employment opportunities and transportation. With increasing rent, fuel and food prices, debt levels among Syrians are rising.
- Palestinian refugees from Syria continue to be refused entry to Jordan.

Operational constraints

- The overall security situation in Za'atari camp continues to cause concern. Incidents and insecurity are compromising the safety of staff and affecting service delivery and the living conditions of residents. Smuggling of NFIs and vandalism occur on a daily basis. ([IA 2013/05/17](#), [WHO 2013/03/14](#))
- Budget shortfalls, with funding for Regional Response Plan 4 for Jordan currently at 50%, have forced aid organisations to cut assistance. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [NRC 2013/03/13](#))
- Aid received by registered refugees is often shared with unregistered Syrians. Recent monitoring of households receiving assistance show that almost half of

those interviewed shared their food-vouchers with unregistered people, mainly their relatives. ([WHO 2013/03/14](#))

Data sources and limitations

- In April, two comprehensive studies were published on the situation of those residing outside of camps: a CARE assessment on refugees in urban Jordan (data collected in January and February) and an integrated assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities assessment from Oxfam GB.
- A recent FAO assessment outlines the impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture and food security in Jordan.
- The Government has given official consent for the Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission (JAM) to proceed and enumerators are currently being trained. In addition, REACH is currently conducting a "monitoring campaign" in coordination with UNICEF. The monitoring campaign aims to assess every Syrian household hosted in Za'atari, to collect key demographic and needs-assessment data. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))
- In March, the inter-agency child protection and gender-based violence sub working group released the findings of its assessment in Za'atari camp, which is the first comprehensive, publicly available assessment on protection and GBV in the region. However, the data for this assessment was collected in December and due to the fast changing nature of the situation (the camp population increased from around 55,000 in January to 166,500 by late March) the findings might no longer reflect the situation in the camp.

Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

Camp					
Non camp					
Unregistered					
Host community					

- UNHCR produces detailed public health profiles for Za'atari camp on a weekly basis. These profiles provide sex and age disaggregated information on current public health concerns in the camp.
- While the situation in Za'atari camp receives significant (media) attention, the situation in Cyber City and King Abdullah Park camps is largely unknown.

- There is a lack of available information on the number and location of Palestinian refugees by province/settlement.
- No information is available on the Syrian seasonal workers.

Displaced

- ✎ The Government of Jordan estimates that as of 11 May, there are some 530,000 Syrians in the Kingdom. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))

Registered refugees

- ✎ **Official border crossings:** Daraa and Nasib. Different source report that all four unofficial crossing points used by Syrians have been closed since 15 May. However, the Government indicates that the crossings remain open, but that due to insecurity on the Syrian side, the refugee influx has significantly decreased. ([UNICEF 2013/01/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/27](#))
- ✎ **Daily arrivals:** Between 17 and 21 May, fewer than 30 refugees had arrived. Sources report that Syrian families trying to pass into Jordan from the rebel-held border villages of Nasib and Tel Shehab have been turned away since 15 May. As a result, there are a large number of refugees gathered on the border. Before the alleged closure of the border, over 20,000 refugees were already amassed along the Jordanian-Syrian border waiting to cross into the country. While aid workers and analysts say Jordan has halted crossings out of security concerns, the Jordanian Government indicated that access routes in Syria are closed and that therefore the refugee flow has significantly decreased. ([Reuters 2013/05/21](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/06](#))
- ✎ **Projections:** UN officials expect the number of Syrians entering Jordan to surpass 1.2 million by the end of 2013. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/06](#))
- ✎ **Location:** Unlike last month, more refugees were registered outside of the camps (64%) compared to inside the camps (36%). Those outside of camps are primarily residing in Irbid and Amman.
- ✎ Since August 2012, all Syrian refugees entering Jordan are transferred to Za'atari camp, sometimes via the transit facilities of Cyber City and King Abdullah Park. Over 172,000 Syrians are registered in Za'atari camp in the northern governorate of Mafrqa. The actual number of refugees staying in Za'atari is thought to be lower as many of those who were registered initially in Za'atari camp have since left and moved to other parts of Jordan. They have either left the camp officially, through the sponsorship system, or unofficially in search of employment opportunities. They tend to be counted as Za'atari-based for official purposes until they apply to register outside. A specific site has been established to host the between 20 to 30,000 Syrian Army soldiers who have fled. ([UNHCR 2013/05/19](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/17](#))

- ✎ In April, Mrigeb al-Fuhud camp was opened (capacity for 5,500 people). Works on a third camp with an initial capacity to host 60,000 refugees are ongoing in Azraq. The new camp is expected to be operational by early June and could expand to accommodate 130,000 people by the end of 2013. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [IA 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/02](#))
- ✎ **Place of origin:** Dar'a remains the main city of origin for those registered (67%) followed by Homs (14%), Rural Damascus (7%), Hama (5%), Aleppo (2%) and Damascus (2%). ([IA 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/09](#), [IOM 2013/03/08](#))
- ✎ **Flight motivation:** Reasons for fleeing Syria include increase of violent attacks through the use of heavy artillery, air strikes, scud missiles and reported use of chemical weapons in certain areas, 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. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))
- ✎ **Demographic breakdown:** During the reporting time, the sex and age breakdown of Syrians of concern in Jordan was very similar to previous months - 53% female, 47% male. 54% of those registered are under 18. There is reportedly an increase in elderly people crossing the border. However, this increase is not yet reflected in the overall figures (the percentage of registered refugees older than 60 still stands at 3%). ([UNHCR 2013/03/09](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/19](#))
- ✎ There are proportionally more women registered in Za'atari camp compared to the rest of the country (56%). ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#)) This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that men traditionally have more freedom of movement in Jordan and therefore more often reside in urban areas.

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- ✎ Around 6,000 PRS are residing in Jordan as of 19 May. It has been reported that an increasing number of PRS that were already residing in Jordan are now registering with UNRWA if their resources are depleted. UNRWA expects the number of PRS in Jordan to grow to some 10,000 persons by the end of 2013. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))
- ✎ **Flight motivation:** Palestine refugees from Syria accessing UNRWA services in Jordan have said 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 2013/05/19](#))
- ✎ **Demographic breakdown:** 49% of those registered with UNRWA are male, while 51% of PRS are female. 9% are over the age of 50 and 37% are under the age of 13. The average family size is 4.1. 29% are female headed households. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))

Returns

- Between 9 and 15 May, close to 2,000 individuals returned to Syria through official procedures. On some days, the number of those returning exceeded the number of arrivals. On 18 May, for example, some 295 Syrians returned while 104 fled to Jordan. Reasons for return include collecting other family members who were left behind in Syria or the “liberation” of their place of origin. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#), [IA 2013/05/17](#))

Unregistered refugees

- There is no information available on the number and location of unregistered refugees. The Government stated that Jordan currently hosts some 513,000 Syrians (from an estimated 480,000 at the end of April), 488,000 of whom are UNHCR-registered or awaiting registration. Hence, estimates of unregistered refugees currently stand at around 24,000. ([AFP 2012/01/17](#), [IRC 2013/01/13](#), [AFP 2013/02/03](#))

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. ([ECHO 2012/12/12](#)) There is no information available on their location, status or number.

Refugee needs and concerns

Health

- Health services remain overstretched both inside and outside the camps.
- Camp:** Mortality indicators are stable in Za’atari camp. The crude mortality rate in the camp was 0.3 per 1,000 persons per month between 4 and 10 May and the under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.2 per 1,000 persons per month. In Za’atari, deaths due to burns sustained in the camp continue to concern authorities. ([UNHCR 2013/05/11](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- The main acute health conditions registered at the health facilities in Za’atari camp between 4-10 May included Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (26% of cases) and watery diarrhoea (12%). For chronic health conditions, the main cause is cancer (40%) followed by asthma (15%) and hypertension (14%). 217 mental health cases were recorded, including severe emotional disorders (22%) and epilepsy/seizures (21%). ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- Increase in incidence of bloody diarrhoea in Za’atari was reported with a doubling of the total number of cases from week 18 (29 April to 5 May) to week 19 (6 May to 12 May). A total of 11 measles cases were detected by 13 May. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

- It is estimated that there are currently more than 3,000 pregnant women in the Za’atari camp. ([UNFPA 2013/05/09](#))
- Around 3% of the Za’atari camp population are older than 60 years of age, but they account for 13% of acute health conditions and 32% of chronic conditions. ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- Non-Camp:** While primary healthcare is available to refugees, access to secondary and tertiary healthcare is limited. Despite the commitment of the Jordanian authorities to grant access to services to the Syrian refugees, not all health services are provided for free. The facilities that are free reportedly do not have the capacity to deal with the influx of patients. During a Concern assessment in January and February, respondents indicated that the cost for consultation varies between 3JOD and 20JOD. Syrians reported to have difficulties in affording treatment and medication of chronic diseases. Those who are not registered or whose registration has expired are unable to access primary healthcare. In informal settlements, people reported to draw back on auto-medication with medicine supplied from the pharmacy. Even for those families who did not report major existing health issues, fear of being unable to access care and medication when required was a major source of stress. ([OXFAM 2013/04/27](#), [HelpAge International 2013/03/08](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- Syrian refugees noticed an increased number of diarrhoeal diseases among young children which they link with the poor tap water quality. In addition, an increase in measles cases has been reported. However this has not been confirmed. ([OXFAM 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- Access to medical care for urban refugees is a major concern. Older people face the following main challenges in accessing health services: distance, lack of medicine, user fees and ceiling of health assistance per year. ([HelpAge International 2013/03/08](#))

Shelter

- Camps:** Za’atari camp is constantly at capacity and overcrowding remains a pressing issue. ([UNHCR 2013/02/20](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/17](#))
- As of 4 May a total of 28,243 shelters were detected in the camp in satellite imagery as well as 1,662 infrastructure and support buildings within the 530.95 hectares of the camp. This indicates an increase of 11.3% in the number of shelters between 15 April and 4 May. ([UNOSAT 2013/05/14](#))
- Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** All but a very small minority of refugees outside of camps are residing in rented accommodation. Some Syrians are living with Jordanian host families. Temporary shelters have been established in some governorates, including Balqa. New arrivals are facing significant challenges finding affordable places to rent. This seems to be due to a combination of lack of availability in some areas and increasing rents to

which newer arrivals are particularly susceptible. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))

- ✦ Rent has consistently been identified as the primary need amongst refugees. Reported rental prices vary according to location and quality but most refugees pay between 100 and 250 JOD per month. The direct threat or risk of eviction is an ongoing 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](#))
- ✦ Many Syrians live in overcrowded, insanitary conditions with little privacy. Severe overcrowding is increasingly common with several families frequently sharing a single apartment. Most participants in an Oxfam assessment consider their accommodation to be poor, citing problems such as damp, lack of light and ventilation, presence of rats, small rooms, broken windows and old buildings among the problems encountered. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Older urban refugees are disproportionately forced to live in substandard housing; 70% of those in extremely poor housing have specific needs due to older age, a disability, or chronic illness. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Households visited during an Oxfam assessment were generally very sparsely furnished. In addition, WFP reported that major concerns for families living with communities include non-food items, such as diapers and hygiene supplies. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))

Livelihoods and food security

- ✦ **Camps:** Refugees inside the Za'atari refugee camp cannot access land or develop home gardening due to the limited space. Their livelihood options inside the camp are therefore limited to the trade of items needed in the camp, as well as possible small-scale food processing. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- ✦ **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** Livelihoods and food security for those residing outside of camps were identified as areas of concern during several assessments. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Significant gaps between income and expenditure have been identified among refugees living outside of camps. Incomes of those receiving UNHCR and WFP assistance were estimated at 75-320 JOD per month by the Cash Working Group, while their expenditure ranged from 305-610 JOD per month. Those that are not registered and do not receive assistance are estimated to face even larger gaps. 34% of households in a recent CARE assessment reported having no access to income, while 72% were in debt. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Syrians are primarily working in coffee shops and restaurants; casual labour and odd-jobs, including painting and construction work; tailoring; sales work in shops; teaching; and agricultural labour (generally seasonal). Findings indicate

that home-based production or other types of small business are very rare amongst the refugees. Syrian refugees have no legal entitlement to work in Jordan except a very small minority who have secured work permits. They are not covered by minimum wage regulations or by social protection. Respondents in a number of studies have reported exploitative practices by employers, including non-payment. The recent large influx of refugees has created increasing competition for unskilled work, resulting in wages dropping as low as 150 JOD for 30 days of work. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))

- ✦ Women have very limited access to employment. None of women assessed during a CARE assessment reported earning an income from work outside the house. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Across focus group discussions during an Oxfam assessment, only two current sources of food were reported: a) Own purchase from local shops/markets and b) WFP food vouchers. The assessment showed as well that, on average, refugees assessed were eating two meals per day compared to three previously. Concerns over a lack of dietary diversity and quality of food have been expressed ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- ✦ Coping mechanisms include: taking loans, reducing food consumption, borrowing from relatives, sending children to work, using savings, selling household commodities and goods, selling food assistance, and working odd jobs for little or in-kind pay. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2012/12](#), [Mercy Corps 2012/10](#))

Protection

- ✦ Thousands of Syrians have reportedly been denied entry to Jordan since 15 May. The Government told UNHCR that it is not turning back refugees, but that they cannot enter because of fighting on the Syrian side. In addition, Jordan continues to deny entry to Palestinians from Syria.
- ✦ The registration backlog in Jordan has increased over the last 2 months, from 54,000 on 19 March to 85,000 on 19 May. ([UNHCR 2013/03/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ Around 40% of PRS in Jordan reportedly do not hold Jordanian passports and could be deported to Syria. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#))
- Syrians do not require a visa or Jordanian residency and have access to the labour market if they obtain a work permit. However, in reality, the vast majority of people fleeing Syria entered Jordan through unofficial border crossings and, as a consequence, their freedom of movement is curtailed as their identity documents are retained upon arrival by the Jordanian authorities. They are sheltered in refugee camps or transit sites and are only able to regain their identity papers and freedom of movement if they are sponsored by a Jordanian. ([UNHCR 2012/12/19](#))

- During a CARE assessment, lack of legal status in Jordan was cited as the underlying protection issue for most Syrians interviewed. Similarly, many participants noted incidents of discrimination, exploitation, or abuse and stated that they did not feel able to go to the police, report incidents, or seek legal redress and support due to their irregular status. (CARE 2013/04/27)
- **Camps:** Jordan has set up a security cordon around Za'atari camp in an effort to curb rising crime and lawlessness. This security cordon prevents refugees from leaving Za'atari or Jordanians from entering the camp without authorisation. (Daily Star 2013/03/21)
- During a December 2012 child protection and GBV assessment, domestic violence was identified as the most prevalent type of violence affecting refugees in Za'atari camp, and it mostly affects girls aged 12-18. This is followed by civil violence (e.g. demonstrations in the camp) affecting mainly boys aged 12-18. Male spouses and male parents were mentioned as the main perpetrators of domestic violence, although other family members, such as mothers-in-law, were also identified among perpetrators of violence. (IA 2013/03/13)
- The already existing practice of child labour is increasing as a result of the economic hardship. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Health workers are concerned about the high number of Syrian teenage girls, as young as 14, who arrive pregnant and give birth in the camp. (UNICEF 2013/02/28). The normal age range to get married in the Syrian community is 15-18 years of age for females, and 18-25 for males. There is a general agreement amongst respondents in a December 2012 protection assessment that families seem inclined to delay marriage of their girls due to the unstable environment and generally tend to reject marriage offers from outsiders because they believe these proposals are presented in a dishonourable way. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Girls and young women who leave their shelter to use public latrines at night feel unsafe, particularly because of the lack of lighting. (IA 2013/03/13)
- The assessment showed that the lack of disaggregated services in Za'atari camp for males and females (e.g. in distribution lines) as well as distance to services were reported as factors hindering girls and women from accessing services. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Children and adults with disabilities face additional difficulties in accessing basic services. While there is limited or no indication that people with disabilities are being harassed or discriminated against, there are inadequate resources and services in the camps to support the basic needs of children and adults with disabilities and ensure their access and reduce their isolation. (IA 2013/03/13)

- Sexual violence has not been reported as a concern. However, sexual violence is rarely reported by survivors due to security concerns and associated shame and stigma. (IA 2013/03/13)
- **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** There are indications that relations between refugees and host communities are becoming increasingly strained, particularly in areas where there are larger concentrations of Syrian refugees (such as Mafraq). (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- In general, refugees are unclear about the specific entitlements they have. (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- Several protection concerns were identified during a CARE assessment: Issues for women include being approached for marriage and for early marriage for daughters, or simply marriage with a very low dowry; harassment and offers of transactional sexual relations. Issues for men include concerns for the safety and security of women and children and general anxiety over safety of family members; concerns over working conditions (exploitation) and working illegally (consequences if caught).. (CARE 2013/04/27)
- Refugees who have illegally moved out of Za'atari camp do not have identity papers and are particularly vulnerable as they are unable to turn to the police in case of need. (UNHCR 2012/12)

WASH

- **Camp:** Water shortages are a concern in the camp, especially as summer nears. (MSF 2013/05/06)
- **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** The majority of Syrian refugees and the host community population are connected to the water supply network, which delivers water once a week. In informal settlements in Balqa governorate, water is supplied either through direct purchase from water tanks, shared with neighbours in standard accommodation or delivered by the owner of the land. None of them have free access to water. All respondents in an Oxfam assessment prefer to buy filtered water for drinking when they can afford it. Most of them have heard that the water quality is not good enough for drinking. During a CARE assessment 57% respondents reported that drinking water was not available and that they had to buy purified water. (Oxfam 2013/04/27, CARE 2013/04/27)
- During the Oxfam assessment, Syrian refugees report to complement water needs by purchasing additional water, especially during hot summer months. It is assumed that a deteriorating financial situation will negatively impact the water purchase pattern for both filtered and tap water. (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- Overall, standard accommodation includes access to improved sanitation systems, either pour-flush squatting or flushed-sitting. The sanitation facilities

in informal settlements are reportedly basic. In one of the settlements in Balqa, a latrine was shared by approximately 70 persons. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))

- ✦ Whilst in Syria people tended to bathe every day, they currently reduced bathing to once or twice a week based on availability of water. In one tent community in West Balqa, Oxfam found that some children could only take a bath once every ten days. In some cases, children show signs of rash on their faces and participants reported an increasing number of skin infections, especially among young children. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- ✦ The majority of Syrian refugees in standard accommodation report washing their hands with water and soap at key moments such as before eating and after toilet use. Overall, women did not mention hand washing before feeding babies or after changing baby diapers which suggests that hand washing is not necessarily practiced at those times. Hand washing practices in informal settlements are weak even though soap and water are available, but hand washing stations are not visibly present. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Access to hygiene items varies among the governorates assessed and the monthly income available. The majority of families can purchase essential hygiene items such as soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, washing powder, cleaning detergent and often shampoo and dish liquid as well.

Education

- ✦ **Camp:** There are two UNICEF run schools in Za'atari camp which children in the camp have free access to and UNICEF is anticipating the completion of a third school in Za'atari by the end of the month. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))
- ✦ **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** 60% of school-age children among the assessed population during a CARE assessment were not going to school. A number of reasons were reported for this, including: inability to afford auxiliary costs surrounding schooling, safety on the way to school, bullying and discrimination in school, children having missed schooling, difference in curriculum, distance between home and school, and psychological issues of the children (refusing to go to school, refusing to speak, fear of other people, etc.). ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [NYT 2013/05/09](#), [CARE 12/10/01](#), [UNHCR 2012/12](#))

Non-Displaced

- ✦ The total population of Jordan increased by around 8.5% due to the influx of Syrian refugees. The Government said the cost of hosting the refugee community is expected to reach \$1.5 billion for 2013. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/21](#), [AFP 2013/02/20](#), [Alertnet 2013/02/03](#))
- ✦ A sharp increase in rent prices and significantly lower labour wages have been reported in communities with the highest concentration of refugees such as Irbid, Mafrq and Ramtha. In addition, food prices are increasing. For instance, the price for fresh meat increased from 7-10 JOD per kg. Jordanians who were already living on or below the poverty line (i.e. less than 68 JOD per person per month) will feel the impact of these combined factors the most. Access to income-generating activities as well as improving access to affordable food is a priority need for Jordanians impacted by the Syria crisis. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ The Syria crisis has negatively impacted animal health services and livestock herders in northern areas of Jordan. Syrian veterinary services collapsed in 2012, and unvaccinated Syrian animals are now crossing into Jordan. FMD, PPR, bluetongue, brucellosis, LSD and avian influenza (H9) have all been unofficially reported in the Syrian border areas of Jordan at higher than normal levels. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- ✦ The health sector has been overwhelmed, with a 40% increase in level of activity particularly in the north of the country. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#))
- ✦ Tensions between Jordanian communities and refugees have been reported, especially in the north of Jordan. In a recent poll conducted by the Centre for Strategic Studies, a research institute at the University of Jordan in Amman, 70% of Jordanian respondents said they opposed allowing more Syrian refugees into the country. ([WFP 2013/05/06](#), [NYT 2013/05/07](#))
- ✦ In addition, some spill-over of the conflict has been reported in the border region. The Jordan Armed Forces mentioned that stray mortar shells and bullets have fallen onto houses and fields in Jordan's towns bordering Syria in several incidents after fierce clashes between Syrian government forces and the Free Syrian Army. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/15](#))

Turkey

Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees/awaiting registration	376,613
% registered in camps	52
Syrian unregistered refugees	Unknown
Syrian returnees	105,000
Syrian migrants	Unknown

Non displaced

Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis	Unknown
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SOURCE: [UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#)



Key Developments

- The authorities have been struggling to keep up with the refugee influx, and some refugees have to wait in Syria or Turkey until they gain access to one of the camps. The conditions and services provided in camps inside Turkey are reportedly above international standards.
- Over 60,000 IDPs are residing in Syria in camps at the border and a large number of the IDPs in these camps are waiting for access to Turkey.
- UNCHR projects that by the end of the year 2013 there will be 1,000,000 Syrian people taking shelter in Turkey. 5 additional camps are currently under construction in order to deal with the refugee influx. ([IFRC 2013/05/09](#), [IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- Violence has intensified on the border with Turkey, with two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices detonated in the centre of the border town of Reyhanli on 11 May 2013, killing at least 46 people and injuring more than 120. Following the explosions there were reports of reprisal attacks on Syrian refugees by members of the local community. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

Operational constraints

- For security reasons, several international NGOs have temporarily suspended their operations in Hatay province and especially in Reyhanli town following the attacks on 11 May. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- The Government continues to control access to the refugee camps for national and international non-governmental organizations. However, UNHCR has unhindered access and monitors the situation in the camps on a daily basis. In general, NGOs have not been authorised to carry out activities in the camps. ([IFRC 2012/12/29](#), [STL 2013/01/22](#), [UNHCR n.d.](#), [WFP 2013/02/18](#))

Data sources and limitations

- In March, the Government started registering Syrians residing outside of camps. This registration exercise provides statistics on the number and location of refugees in urban areas. An estimated 140,000 urban refugees remain unregistered and there is little information available on their situation.
- There is almost no information available on the humanitarian needs of unregistered refugees and those registered refugees residing outside of camps.
- Only limited information on the needs of registered refugees in camps has been published by the authorities. However, as credible reports indicate that the needs in the refugee camps are fulfilled by the Government, an assessment of those needs is not a priority.
- There is no publicly available information on the number and location of Palestinian refugees in Turkey.
- A recent FAO assessment outlines the impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture and food security in Turkey. Apart from this report, no assessments have been undertaken on the impact of the refugee influx on host communities.

Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

Camp						
Non camp						
Host community						

Displaced

- The Government of Turkey estimates that there are 400,000 Syrians in the country, of which around 317,000 are registered and 30,000 are awaiting registration. A recent study by a Turkish research organisation, however, found that the total number of Syrians in Turkey exceeds 550,000. ([UNHCR 2013/03/18](#), [USAK 2013/05/10](#))

Refugees (registered or awaiting)

- **Official border crossings:** There are six official border crossings (Oncupinar, Reyhanli/Cilvegözü, Nusaybin, Karkamis, Ceylanpinar, Akcakale). The border crossing of Akcakale continues to be closed after a security incident on 2 May. Violence reportedly broke out among Syrians and Turkish custom officials at the crossing and resulted in the death of a Turkish police officer. The border crossing point in Ceylanpinar is also closed. Nusaybin has been closed since the start of the crisis, although in cases of emergency, the Government enables people to enter through a border point in Kiziltepe town in Mardin province. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/08](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/09](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- **Location:** As of 17 May 2013, around 194,000 registered refugees are residing in 17 camps in 8 provinces. 123,000 Syrians have been registered outside of camps, while around 30,000 have appointments for registration.
- 4 additional camps are currently under construction. The Government of Turkey is building two camps along its southeastern border to house refugees from Syrian minority groups. In Midyat town, a camp with a capacity of 10,000 has been planned and will consist of two separate sections for refugees of Assyrian ethnicity and Christians. The camp is due to be completed by end of May - mid June 2013. The construction of Turkey's largest container camp in the Elbeyli District of Kilis Province, Turkey, is also expected to be completed in May, according to Turkish media. The camp is designed to accommodate 20,000 Syrian refugees in 3,600 containers. Some vulnerable Syrians with priority status, such as the disabled among the urban caseload, will be prioritized for accommodation in this new container site. ([UNHCR 2013/05/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/02](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- Over 126,000 Syrians have been registered outside of camps in coordination centres in Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Kilis. 29,000 are awaiting registration. Similar centres are also intended to be opened in Osmaniya. ([UNHCR 2013/03/11](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#))
- **Characteristics:** 52% of registered refugees are male and 48% are female. 51% are younger than 18 years old. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- **Status:** The Government of Turkey has implemented a temporary protection regime in line with international standards for dealing with mass influxes. The regime guarantees admission to the territory of Turkey, protection against forcible returns and access to reception arrangements where immediate needs are addressed. The temporary protection regime also covers Palestinians from Syria and stateless persons. (UNHCR n.d.)

Palestinian refugees

- There is no information available on the number or location of Palestinian refugees from Syria. Palestinian refugees fall within UNHCR's mandate in Turkey and are covered by the temporary protection regime for Syrians.

Unregistered refugees

- Local officials report that the total number of non-camp Syrians living in urban areas is approximately 136,000, of which 78% have been registered by the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) Coordination Centres, whilst the remaining 22% have been given registration appointments. However, some local officials and NGOs providing assistance to the urban Syrian population estimate that the total number of Syrians in urban centres may exceed 375,000. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))
- **Location:** Syrians who are staying outside of camps are mostly residing in provinces along the border in areas with Syria-Turkey family ties. There is a relation between the area of settlement in Turkey and the place of origin: Syrians fleeing Latakia tend to seek refuge in the Yayladagi district of Hatay, those fleeing Aleppo primarily settle in Kirikhan, while those fleeing Idlib mostly reside in Altinozu district.
- At the end of May, over 60,000 IDPs were staying in IDP camps at the border, awaiting admission into Turkey. Reportedly 10,000 Syrians are across from Kilis border crossing while some 45,000 are across from the Hatay border crossings of Reyhanli, Yayladagi and Altinozu towns. ([ACU 2013/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/27](#))

Returnees

- At the start of May, over 105,000 refugees had voluntarily returned to Syria since March 2011, 38,000 of them in 2013. Roughly half of those returning said they were going back to Syria temporarily to check on their homes or to attend funerals. Some said that they were returning due to reports of an improvement in the security situation in their home areas. The Government has reopened the Cilvegözü border gate in Reyhanli, which was bombed at the start of May, to limited one-way travel for Syrians who want to leave Turkey and return to Syria. ([UNHCR 2013/04/12](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/01](#), [USAID 2013/05/23](#))

Refugee needs and concerns

Protection

- Following the explosions in Reyhanli there were reports of localised retaliations on Syrian refugees. A few hundred Syrians opted to return to Syria. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [AFP 2013/05/13](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

- UNHCR was informed by the local authorities of Reyhanli that all the Syrians who were living in a public building in the city were relocated out of Reyhanli to camps. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- To avoid more unrest following the attack at Reyhanli, the mobility of Syrians in camps was restricted. In different camps, Syrians were not allowed to travel to towns nearby. In Ceylanpinar camp for instance, daily permission to leave the camp was temporarily suspended. However, by 28 May, daily permission procedures were back to normal. Separate ID cards are issued in the camp that can be used on a daily basis by Syrians who are going to town to work as day-time workers. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- After the incident at Akcakale border crossing at the start of May, several demonstrations against the Syrians were reported in the national media with reports of riots and fights between Turkish nationals and Syrians. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))
- Psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence is reportedly mostly unavailable, and this problem was identified both in and outside of camps. ([IRIN 2013/05/09](#))
- Government registration does not provide a residency permit, and Syrians residing outside of camps are obliged to obtain this permit separately. The high residence tax levied on refugees is still a major problem. In 2012, over 14,000 individuals from Syria were placed in police custody because they did not have the appropriate papers. ([IHD 2013/05/10](#))
- Amnesty reported that up to 600 Syrian refugees have been deported by the Turkish authorities after clashes broke out in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa at the end of March. Turkish officials denied the reports stating that some 130 refugees decided to return to Syria voluntarily after being identified as being involved in the provocations in the camp. ([Amnesty 2013/03/28](#), [AlertNet 2013/03/28](#))

Shelter

- **Camp:** The shortage in capacity to accommodate the new arrivals continues to be a main challenge. Construction of new camps can barely keep up with the influx of refugees. ([ICG 2013/04/30](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/27](#), [USAID 2013/02/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/31](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/06](#))
- The Turkish Government prioritizes the allocation of housing facilities according to the people's needs. People living with disabilities, elderly people and families with many children are hosted in prefabricated units or container camps. ([IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- **Non-Camp:** While a large number of the Syrians outside of camps are living with their relatives or are renting private accommodation, some are living in public buildings. Unregistered refugees were seen to be staying in overcrowded buildings, usually rented near city centres. In Kilis, some 3,000

Syrians are living in makeshift tents. ([USAK 2013/05/10](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/01](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#))

- On 26 May, the Turkish Government reportedly invited volunteers to be moved to an IDP camp near Kilis in Syria, where accommodation and infrastructure is in place to receive up to 80 families. ([UNHCR 2013/05/02](#))
- In areas with a high concentration of refugees, rents are skyrocketing. As livelihood opportunities are limited, it is likely that the high rents will increasingly be of concern. ([USAK 2013/05/10](#))
- On 11 and 12 May, 500 tents in Ceylanpinar camp were reportedly damaged because of the heavy rain and hailing. The tents are currently being replaced. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

Livelihoods and Food Security

- **Camp:** Although currently mobility is restricted following the attacks at Reyhanli, normally opportunities exist for Syrians to leave the camps for short periods of time and take on day-time jobs. Inside the camps, trade and some very basic forms of urban gardening provide some income. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- **Non-camp:** Remittances from relatives, selling personal possessions and temporary jobs are the primary sources of income for urban refugees. Refugees also engage in casual work, mostly seasonal fruit picking or construction. Syrian workers are often paid half of the daily wage given to Turkish workers for the same task. As it is expensive and difficult to obtain a work permit, most refugees who work do so illegally. ([ICG 2013/04/30](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Some Syrian urban refugees obtain income by commuting into Syria to collect their harvest. ([FAO 2013/02/22](#))

Education

- By law, Syrians who are registered have the right to primary and secondary education services, and the state is supporting education for over 26,000 Syrian children. Students can attend Turkish universities as guests without having to show proof that they used to attend universities in Syria. ([No. 6458](#), [ICG 2013/04/30](#), [MPC 2013/05](#))
- **Camp:** Schools have been set up in the different camps, providing Syrian children with education in Arabic according to the Syrian curriculum.
- **Non-Camp:** Outside of camps, only those with legal residence permits can enrol in public schools. Access to education is limited, primarily due to language barriers and the differences in curriculum. Local authorities have established some Syrian schools for non-camp Syrians while individuals have established several non-authorised schools to host Syrian refugee children. ([UNHCR 2013/04/25](#), [STL 2013/01](#), [ICG 2013/04/30](#), [RI 2013/04/26](#))

Health

- On January 18, the Government of Turkey issued a circular stating that all Syrians in Turkey could receive free health services in public hospitals regardless of whether they are being accommodated in camps or are residing in cities in Turkey using their own means. (UNHCR n.d., [USAID 2013/01/30](#))
- While the situation in the camps is in line with humanitarian standards, refugees outside of camps have less access to services and it was reported that the major challenge for non-camp Syrians is access to medical assistance. The free medical assistance granted to non-camp Syrians is, for instance, provided only to those who are living in the 8 provinces where there are camps for Syrians. Limited information for refugees on available services has been reported as a problem as well. (StL 2013/02/15, UNHCR 2013/04/22, RI 2013/04/25, UNHCR 2013/05/03)

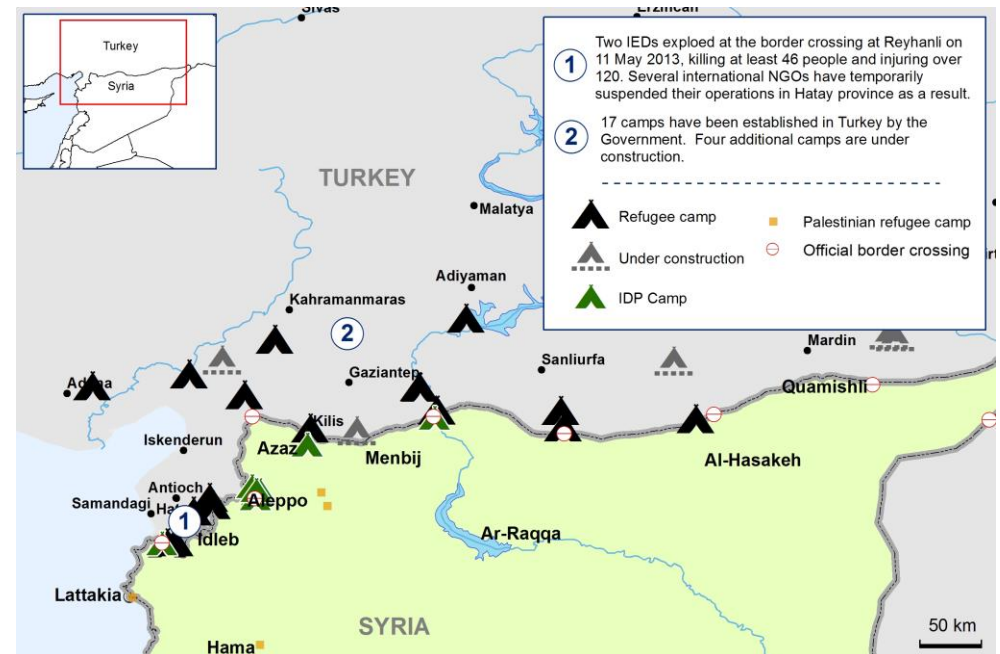
Wash

- Camps:** WASH facilities are reportedly above adequate in the camps. ([USAID 2013/02/19](#))
- Non-camp:** Inadequate sanitation facilities in collective shelters are of concern, with reports of open defecation. (StL 2013/02/15)

Non-Displaced

- In April 2013, Turkey was spending \$50-\$60 million per month to support Syrian refugees. The total direct costs over the last two years are estimated at \$750 million ([ICG 2013/04/30](#))
- The impacts on host communities and on Syrians are reportedly significant in terms of food prices, rent prices and competition for labour. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [USAID 2013/05/10](#))
- The low wage rate for Syrians is having a negative impact on the income of local Turkish labourers, while a positive effect for farmers who have access to this less costly source of labour has been noted. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The Syria crisis has severely impacted smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa provinces. They have lost more than half of their annual household income due to:
 - a more than 40% fall in farm-gate prices for grapes, olives and pistachio nuts as Syrian refugees are returning to their farms, harvesting their crops, and returning to Turkey to sell their produce to processors/wholesalers at much reduced prices;
 - shortages of animal fodder, high animal feed prices and vaccination costs;

- insecurity close to the border, looting/damage to irrigation equipment/structures and loss of fruit trees;
 - loss of local cross-border trading opportunities with neighbouring communities in Syria;
 - high agricultural input and fuel prices, limited access to agricultural credit and poor dairy animal hygiene (the latter is not a consequence of the Syria crisis but a compounding issue). ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Violence is affecting border communities, with for instance, bombing in Reyhanli and fighting in Akja town in May. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#), [Al-Akhbar 2013/05/03](#))



Iraq

(see annex A for definitions)

Syrian UNHCR registered refugees	153,355
% registered in camps	26
Syrian unregistered refugees	unknown
Syrian returnees	5,092
Iraqi returnees from Syria	14,080

Non displaced

Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis Unknown

Source: UNHCR 2013/05/27, UNHCR Data (January – March 2013)



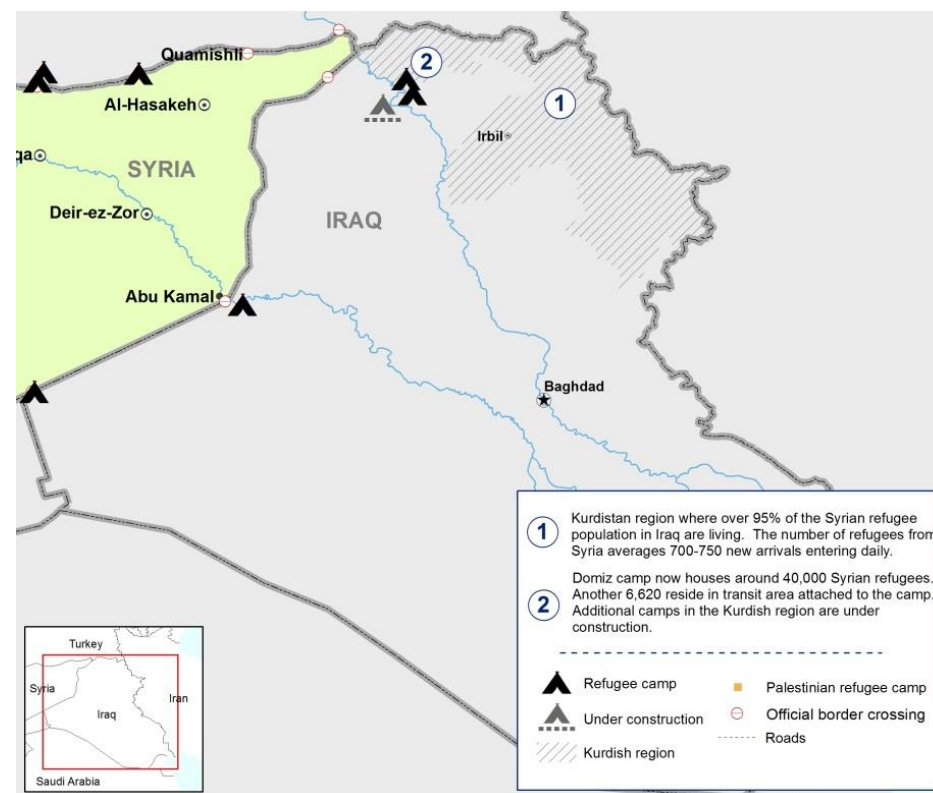
Key Developments

- While the security situation in Iraq worsens with increasing sectarian tensions and violence, the northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region continue to receive thousands of Kurdish Syrians fleeing the conflict in Syria. (WFP 2013/05/20)
- The Al Qa'im border remains closed and the Government has reportedly closed the unofficial border crossing into Kurdistan.
- There is a critical lack of adequate shelter in the Kurdistan Region, where over 95% of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq are living in substandard accommodation.
- Domiz camp now houses an estimated 40,000 Syrian refugees. Around 100,000 Syrian refugees are believed to be living in urban areas, many finding it difficult to access basic services. NGOs estimate that 50% of refugees living outside the camps are vulnerable as a result of high costs of living. (UNHCR 2013/05/16)
- Poor drainage in Domiz camp is a critical problem. The sanitation infrastructure is seriously overloaded causing overflows of water from the septic tanks; a serious health and environmental hazard. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)
- The arrival of summer will exacerbate the risk of diarrhea, cholera and hepatitis outbreaks if water and sanitation issues in the camps are not resolved. (NRC 2013/04/09)

- Child labour is a child protection concern, as identified by the Child Protection Sub Working Group. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)

Operational constraints

- WFP has stated that it is highly concerned about the funding of the food voucher programme in Domiz camp from May onwards. (WFP 2013/05/03)
- Although the atmosphere in Domiz is relatively calm, several security incidents have recently been reported in the camp: crime, unrest, hazards and other incidents. (WFP 2013/05/03)
- Security threats for international staff remain high, particularly in Baghdad, north/central governorates and the disputed territories. UN operations are regularly interrupted by security threats. (UNHCR 2013/02/05, UNHCR 2013/01/22, ECHO 2013/01/25)



Data sources and limitations

Gathering data on the refugees residing outside of the camps remains difficult.

- Around 70% of refugees are reportedly residing in urban areas. (UNHCR 2013/05/29)
- There is no information on the situation of host communities.

Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

Camp						
Non camp						
Host community						

Displaced

Registered refugees

- **Official border crossings:** The border at Al Qa'im has been closed since 22 October 2012 and as of 29 March is no longer allowing for family reunification. In addition, Syrian refugees can reportedly no longer access the Kurdish area of the country through the informal border crossings. (NRC 2013/05/24, UNHCR 2013/03/05, ECHO 2012/09/20, MSF 2012/11/21, USAID 2013/03/14, INGO 2013/03/15)
- The central Iraqi government in Baghdad has repeatedly closed its borders to refugees, citing a need to improve the camps address security fears before accepting more refugees. (INGO 2012/10/12)
- The number of refugees from Syria averages 700-750 new arrivals entering the Kurdish region on a daily basis.
- **Reason for displacement:** Refugees cited the main reasons for leaving Syria as being the general insecurity, to avoid being drafted in the military, and the economic situation. (NRC/WASH 2013/04/18)
- **Location:** The majority of Syrians in Iraq have fled to three governorates of Iraqi Kurdistan – Dohuk (66.5%), Erbil (22.1%), and Suleimaniyah (8%). There are 4.1% in Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate, and the remainder are dispersed through the rest of Iraq.
- By 5 March, 88,611 individuals were registered in Domiz camp in Dohuk governorate, with 40,000 actually residing in the camp and the remainder are residing outside of the camp. (UNHCR 2013/03/14)

- The number of refugees residing in Al Qa'im camp 1 and 2 has decreased from 8,500 in February to 3,076 as of May 26. (UNHCR 2013/05/27) Some Syrians returned to Syria while others received sponsorship and left the camp. Al Qa'im camp 3 has recently been constructed and is ready to receive 4,500 new Syrian refugees. (UNHCR 2013/03/05, WFP 2013/02/18, UNHCR 2013/02/05, UNHCR 2013/03/14)
- Preparatory works began on the new Dara Shakran refugee camp in Erbil governorate in late April, which will accommodate up to 12,000 refugees with possibility of expansion. (UNHCR 2013/05/09)
- **Place of origin:** The vast majority of Syrian refugees to the Kurdish region are Kurdish in ethnicity and originate from Al Hassakeh governorate (62%), Aleppo (14%) and Damascus (13%). Most non-Kurdish Syrian refugees are located in Anbar governorate, and originated from rural areas in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and came to Anbar because of family or tribal linkages.
- Issuing/renewal of residency permits for Syrian refugees in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah remains suspended, although permits are still being issued in Domiz camp. (UNHCR 2013/04/30)
- **Demographic breakdown:** As of May 16, 63.5% of the refugees are male while 36.5% are female. (UNHCR 2013/05/16) This breakdown differs significantly from the regional demographic balance of Syrian refugees, which currently stands at 52.9% male against 47.1% 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 in particular are anxious to avoid being drafted into the military. (NRC/WASH 2013/04/18)

Unregistered refugees

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

Syrian returnees

- The number of refugees in Al Qa'im is constantly decreasing, with some 5,092 having returned to Syria. (UNHCR 2013/05/27)
- Main reasons for return are the reportedly improved security situation in Albo Kamal area (where most of the refugees are coming from) and the lack of freedom of movement in the camps and a lack of livelihood activities. This indicates an increase in the number of returnees between January and the beginning of March. (UNHCR 2013/05/27)

Refugee needs and concerns

Health and nutrition

- Although primary health care 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. (UNHCR 2013/03/05, WHO 2013/03/15)
- Patients with chronic illnesses have difficulties accessing medication. Hypertension and diabetes are the two main subjects for consultation among adults over 45 years. (UNHCR 2013/03/0, WHO 2013/03/15)
- ✎ There is a need for more services for children with disabilities, as the majority of children referred to the Child Protection Unit (CPU) have special needs, disabilities and or chronic illnesses. Services for such children and their families are extremely limited. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)
- ✎ A rapid nutritional assessment for Syrian refugee children between 6-59 months of age in Al-Anbar governorate/Al Qa'im district was carried out by the Nutritional Research Institute/ Ministry of Health-Iraq in March. The study, which included 565 children, found that 13.3% of children were stunted or chronically malnourished. 3.7% of children were suffering from general malnutrition and 1.8% were wasted or acutely malnourished. These figures are considered to be low according to WHO rating. (UNICEF 2013/04/16)
- ✎ 66 cases of hepatitis A have been reported in Domiz and 40 in Al Qa'im camps. (UNHCR 2013/04/29)
- ✎ **Domiz Camp:** Both crude mortality rate and under five mortality rates were low at <0.5 per 1,000 persons per month.
- ✎ Acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea continue to be the most common illness in the camps. In the past 2 months, diarrhea cases have tripled. (UNHCR 2013/04/29)
- ✎ Inequalities in water distribution are apparent, with some areas receiving only four liters per person per day, as opposed to the recommended minimum of 15-20 liters per person. (MSF 2013/05/15)
- ✎ The number of UNHCR registered refugees from the host communities seeking food assistance in Domiz camp is continually increasing. Many of these refugees stay with relatives in the camp and share their food rations.
- **Al Qa'im camps:** The main cause of morbidity in all age groups is respiratory infections. The second cause of morbidity for children under 5 years of age is diarrhoea and for adults it is hypertension. (UNHCR 2013/03/05, WHO 2013/03/15)
- ✎ The second round of the polio national immunization campaign started on

May 12 and lasted for five days. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)

- **Urban refugees:** A large part of the urban refugees are unaware of the free services available to them at the local health facilities and access to health care is a concern, particularly for patients with chronic illnesses. (WFP 2012/06, WFP 2012/06, WHO 2013/01/23)
- ✎ Risk of scorpion poisoning is affecting refugees in Suleimaniyah. Scorpion eradication campaigns are required. (DRC 2013/05)

Livelihoods and food security

- ✎ Costs of living are high in the Kurdish region and significant numbers of Syrians are not accessing the services available to them due to the high cost of transport. (FAO 2013/03)
- ✎ According to a March Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment by the FAO, the need to generate income to pay for food and rent is the most important priority for Syrian refugees in Iraq, particularly for those living outside the camps. (FAO 2013/03)
- ✎ Most Syrians entering Iraq are relying on savings or financial assistance from relatives and have not found long-term sources of income. (FAO 2013/03)
- ✎ **Urban refugees:** Challenges faced by refugees residing in Iraqi communities push many to seek refuge and humanitarian assistance inside refugee camps. (WFP 2013/05/03) 15% of the urban refugees in Erbil and Suleimaniyah (6,235 individuals) 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)
- **Child labour:** it is reported that minors find work more easily due to lower wages in the informal sector where a work-permit is not required. (WFP 2012/06)

Protection

- ✎ Women are at risk of human/sexual trafficking, especially as human trafficking was an extended activity in Erbil previously to the refugee influx, with over 200 gangs were offering sexual services from refugee and displaced women. (DRC 2013/05)
- An increase in domestic violence has been reported. (UNHCR 2013/03/05)
- In Al Qa'im, Syrian refugees who arrived after June 2012 do not have freedom of movement and are transferred to one of the camps, although a sponsorship programme allows some to live outside the camps. (UNHCR 2013/02/05)
- Landmines and unexploded ordnance, remnants of the Kurdish – Iraqi conflict, are a threat to refugees residing in Dohuk governorate. (MAG 2012/12/16)

- The majority of Syrians feel safe in the Kurdish Region of Iraq. They are of the same ethnic group as their host communities and speak the same language. The relationship between the host community and refugees is generally positive as many Syrian refugees have Iraqi relatives. ([UNHCR 2013/02/05](#), [WFP 2012/06](#))
- **Camps:** A child protection system is being put in place by the inter agency Child Protection Unit, which will identify, support and refer child victims/at risk children and youth. ([UNHCR 2013/05/29](#))
- An IRC study in Domiz camp showed that girls over the age of 14 reported the risk of gender-based violence, particularly in accessing the latrines, which are located near a single men's area and not currently segregated by gender. ([USAID 2013/02/19](#))
- **AI Qa'im camps:** Armed operations in the border region and in close proximity to the camps have caused concern. ([INGO 2013/03/15](#))

Education

- The KRG has allowed Syrians to register free of charge in public schools. However, many children are still unable to attend classes as they are engaged in income generation. Urban refugees are often living in low rent apartments on the outskirts of cities and are therefore faced with high transport costs for schools. There are very few schools in the KR with the Arabic curriculum, which is leading to greater numbers of children out of school. ([WFP 2012/06](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/05](#))
- In AI Qa'im, it is reported that approximately 3,800 refugee children attend schools outside the camp. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#))
- **Camps:** The school in AI Qa'im Camp 3 is now completed and equipped. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#))
- Third basic education school with capacity for 1,440 children opened in Domiz. This takes the number of children in basic education in Domiz to around 3,600. There are an estimated 13,000 children under the age of 18 in the camp. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

Shelter

- **Camps:** Domiz camp is critically overcrowded and there is a continuing influx of refugees. Around 3,000 families are sharing tents. In some cases, over 15 refugees are living in tents designed for five people. Another 6,620 refugees reside in a transit area in the camp and considered a temporary location. Also, as the financial situation of the refugees in urban communities worsens, they are likely to be pushed to relocate to the camps where they are able to access services. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/09](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

- A shortage of tents in the camp is forcing new arrivals to stay with other families. Double occupancies are straining limited resources and increasing the risk of tension within the community. ([UNHCR 2013/03/13](#), [WFP 2013/03/14](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [Local Media 2013/03/12](#), [INGO 2013/03/15](#))
- Durability of the tents and shelters and their appropriateness in the medium-term is becoming a concern. ([NRC/WASH 2013/04/18](#))
- **Urban refugees/unregistered:** As their own resources are often limited and employment is scarce, urban refugees are forced to live in sub-standard shelter.
- In Erbil city, refugees in the suburban areas are living with at least 3 families under one roof, comprising of up to 20 people. ([DRC 2013/05](#))

WASH

- **Camps:** In Domiz camp, no camp-wide sanitation system exists and there is no sanitation system outside the few several sectors in the camp. Many latrines are not connected to a disposal system. ([Refugees International 2013/03/22](#))

Iraqi returnees

- Rabi'aa and AI Qa'im border crossing points have remained closed since March. Al-Waleed border point is open.
- On 15 May, the total number of Iraqis having crossed into Iraq since 18 July 2012 was 85,043. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- The Iraqi Government launched a repatriation plan and bought tickets for Iraqis to return from Syria. It also granted four million dinars (US\$ 3,400) to returnees to aid them in resettling. ([IRIN 2012/07/27](#))
- 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](#))
- **Reasons for displacement:** Reasons for returning to Iraq include a general fear of the current situation; a direct threat to their life; ethnic; religious or political persecution; being forced to leave their homes and being directly assaulted. ([IOM 2012/09/16](#))
- **Iraqi returnees to Syria:** Cross border movements are common, with Iraqis crossing in and out of Syria to obtain their UNHCR assistance or to sell property. Some other Iraqis temporarily go back to Syria to sell their property or to obtain their children's school certificates which are required by the Iraqi Ministry of Education. ([RI 2012/12/05](#), [UNHCR 2012/12/05](#))

Returnee needs and concerns: The only publicly available assessment on Iraqi returnees was undertaken in September 2012. During this assessment, 84% cited work as one of their top three priority needs, 43% cited non-food items, 41% cited shelter/housing, and 41% cited food. (IOM 2012/09/16)

Non-Displaced

- 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 northwestern 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 numbers of arrivals is increasing rental rates and competition for jobs in certain areas. While urban refugees have access to the KRG's own 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

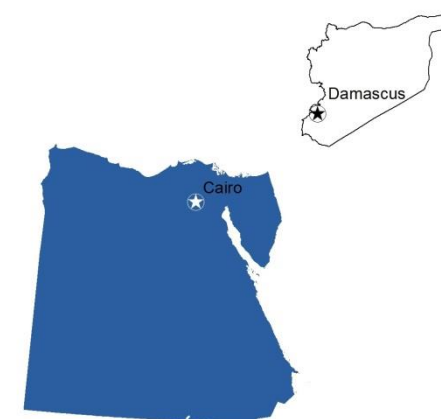
Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration	71,299
Palestinian refugees from Syria	Unknown
Syrian unregistered refugees	68,000
Syrian returnees	Unknown
Syrian migrants	Unknown

Non displaced

Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis	Unknown
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Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/29](#)



Key Developments

- In May, over 6,000 Syrians were registered with UNHCR and the number of registered refugees in Egypt surpassed 50,000. (UNHCR 2013/05/21)
- The main issues reported are a lack of access to healthcare, and a lack of income impacting refugees' ability to pay rents. There is, however, also a group of Syrian refugees who are relatively well-off and manage to live and work in Egypt without support.

Operational constraints

- As of 16 May, only 34% of the Regional Response Plan for Egypt was funded, which is the lowest coverage of all host countries included in this plan. (UNHCR 2013/05/16)
- No other operational constraints have been reported in Egypt.

Data sources and limitations

- Save the Children recently undertook a rapid needs assessment. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- Several rapid assessments of the Syrian population have been conducted, including a joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP needs assessment in November 2012. In 2013, several interagency needs assessment missions have taken place, notably in Alexandria and New Damietta.

- On a weekly basis, UNHCR produces situational reports, which 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.

Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

Registered refugees



Non registered refugees



Host community



Displaced

- According to the Government of Egypt, there were 140,000 Syrians in the country at the end of April 2013. However, the Committee for Syrian Refugee Affairs in Egypt estimates that there are more than 1.5 million Syrians in the country. (UNHCR 2013/04/25, Ahram 2013/04/04)

Registered refugees

- Projection:** over 71,000 Syrians have currently registered with UNHCR or are awaiting registration. This number exceeds the planning figure, developed in December 2012, of 30,000 refugees by the end of June 2013. UNHCR expects that 100,000 Syrians will be in the country by the end of the year. (UNHCR 2013/05/23, RRP 2012/12/19, UNHCR 2013/03/12)
- Registration:** The main registration centre in Egypt, based in Cairo, has embarked on two shifts a day instead of one to reduce the current waiting period from two months to one month. (UNHCR 2013/05/14)
- Status:** Egypt is the only country hosting a large number of Syrian refugees which is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Government of Egypt grants Syrians visa-free entry followed by a renewable three-month residency. (UNICEF 2013/03/12, RRP 2012/12/19)
- Location:** Obour and 6th of October are the areas hosting most Syrians. The remainder are hosted by local communities in Alexandria, Greater Cairo, Damietta, Mansoura, Hurgada, Suez and Ismaila. Syrians tend to live in areas where they have family links or acquaintances, or cities with similar

characteristics to their cities of origin. Residents from the coastal cities of Lattakia and Tartous, for instance, prefer to live in the coastal city of Alexandria. Profession is an additional factor in determining areas where there are high numbers of Syrians. 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 settle in areas where other refugee communities and poorer populations are located but prefer to reside in areas with low crime and noise. (FAO 2013/04/03, UNHCR 2013/01/15, OCHA 2013/03/04, WFP 2013/05/17)

- For the most part, Syrians are originally from Homs, Rural Damascus and Aleppo. The majority of those arriving over the last weeks are from Damascus and Rural Damascus, a reflection of the escalating fighting around the city of Damascus. (UNHCR 2013/05/19, UNHCR 2013/01/15)
- Characteristics:** there are slightly fewer Syrian women registered (49%) compared to Syrian men (51%). 45% of the registered refugees are younger than 18. (UNHCR 2013/05/19)
- Until June 2012, Syrian families arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle class and relatively well off. However, since then, the number of large families arriving with limited financial resources has increased and many are residing in poor neighbourhoods in Cairo. (WFP 2012/12/01)
- Syrians indicate that they fled to Egypt instead of to 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)

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- Although there are no confirmed figures, some estimate that 10,000 PRS are residing in Egypt. UNHCR does not register Palestinians coming from Syria as per Egyptian authorities' instructions. PRS are not granted residency permits, and without residency do not have access to public schooling and healthcare. PRS between the age of 18 and 40 are reportedly forcibly returned to Syria. (UNHCR 2013/03/26, UNHCR 2013/01/15, UNHCR 2013/02/21, Ahram 2013/03/05)

Unregistered refugees

- In April, the Government of Egypt estimated that there were 140,000 Syrians in the country (up from 100,000 in November). Over 71,000 Syrians are registered or awaiting registration. Hence, around 50% (68,000) are not registered or awaiting registration. (UNHCR n.d.)

- There are a variety of reasons why Syrians in Egypt do not register with UNHCR. Given the favourable protection environment generally afforded by the authorities, particularly with regard to Syrians' legal stay in the country, 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 of the refugees expressed their reluctance to register as a result of a fear of being detained upon their return to Syria, if they had been registered. (RRP 2012/12/19, UNHCR 2013/05/14)

Syrian seasonal workers

- There is no information available on Syrian migrant workers in Egypt. This is either because there are (almost) no Syrian migrants in Egypt, or because this group is largely invisible.

Refugee needs and concerns

Shelter

- Accommodation is a priority need of Syrian refugees living in Egypt, as well as income and livelihood support in order to 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

- Individuals who participated in 5 UNHCR focus group discussions among 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. In addition, the existing public health system is 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 the cost of medication and hospitalisation are additional factors barring access to healthcare. (OCHA 2012/12/31, RRP 2012/12/19, OCHA 2012/12/31, UNHCR 2013/05/14)

Livelihoods and food security

- Initially, Syrian refugees were seeking employment in their particular fields of expertise. But as time passes and their financial resources diminish, they lower their expectations. Multiple sources indicate that Syrians are often focussed on a return 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 was reported as a problem. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- Syrians are generally keen to work, but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits difficult to obtain as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. (FAO 2013/04/03, RRP 2012/12/19, Assafir 2013/03/22)
- Some refugees have managed to establish a business, and the number of factories established by Syrians in Egypt until the end of last year reached 350, concentrated mainly in the industrial cities such as Obour, October 6 and Al-'asher of Ramadan and New Damietta and Sadat. Some male Syrian refugees work in the informal market but the vast majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR has not been able to find jobs. (RRP 2012/12/19, Assafir 2013/03/22)

Protection

- Child labour, unwelcome offers to girls for early marriage, and challenges locating services in their new communities were some of the protection concerns mentioned during a Save the Children assessment. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- A joint assessment in December identified several other protection concerns among Syrian refugees. These include documentation and residency issues, discrimination, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), domestic violence, including harassment, prostitution and forced marriage; security threats such as theft and physical aggression. The increased reports of harassment of women in the community have also been raised as a main concern for the Syrian community and the women arriving into the country. These concerns have been reaffirmed during later assessment missions. (UNHCR 2013/02/21, OCHA 2012/12/31, UNHCR 2013/01/15)
- Similar to other Syrian refugee hosting countries, psycho-social support has been flagged as a major need by the Syrian community in Egypt.

Education

- Re-entering the school system after a long absence was mentioned during a recent assessment as an obstacle to education. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- The Government of Egypt has given access to public primary and secondary education to Syrians on the same basis as Egyptians. However, some problems are apparent; 38% of interviewed families during UNHCR registration said their main concern regarding education is school fees, 25% said that differences between Egyptian and Syrian curricula are their major problem. Other issues mentioned were the difficulty of enrolment after the

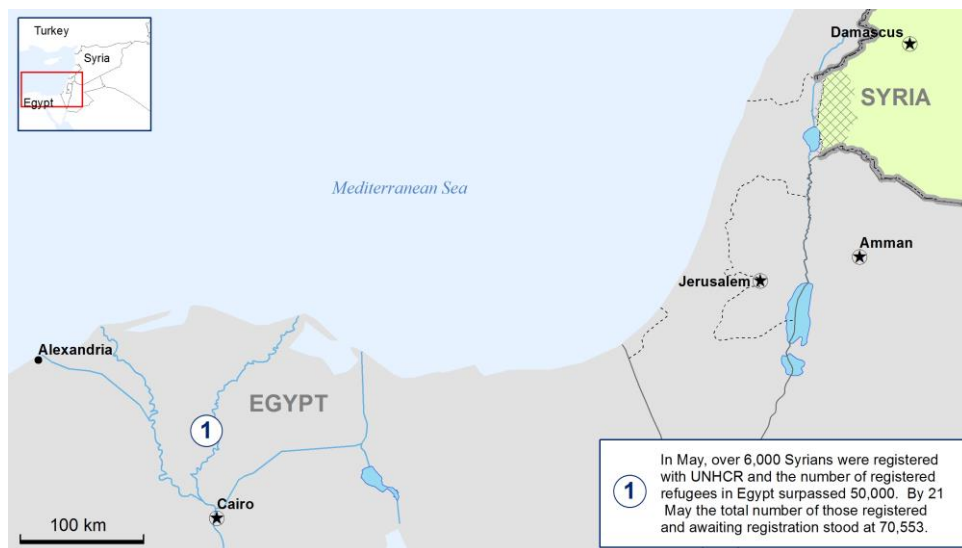
start of academic year, accent barriers, and discouraging class environments such as overcrowded classes. ([UNHCR 2013/01/15](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/21](#))

WASH

- No WASH concerns have been reported.

Non-Displaced

- No information is available on the impact of the crisis on the Egyptian population. However, as the number of Syrians residing in Egypt is relatively small (there are around 140,000 Syrians in Egypt while the total population of Egypt is estimated at 80 million), the impact can assumed to be minimal. However, on a localised level, an increase in rent has been witnessed. ([GeoHives2011](#))
- There have not been any incidents reported in Egypt between Egyptians and Syrian refugee populations and the atmosphere has been one of solidarity. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))



Previous SNAP reports

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| • RAS (Part I and Part II) | January 2013 |
| • RAS (Part I and Part II) | February 2013 |
| • RAS (Part I and Part II) | March 2013 |
| • RAS (Part I and Part II) – Summary version | April 2013 |
| • Baseline data Syria | January 2013 |
| • Scenarios | February 2013 |
| • Thematic report: Aleppo Governorate Profile | April 2013 |

Forthcoming SNAP reports

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| • RAS (Part I and Part II) | End June 2013 |
| <i>The RAS report will be updated on a monthly basis</i> | |
| • Thematic report: Livelihoods and economy in Syria | TBC |
| • Thematic report: Relief actors in Syria | TBC |

Map data sources

Administration: [OCHA Common Operational Datasets](#). **Displacement:** (1)IDPs – MoLa 2013/03/10, (2)Palestinian Refugees IDP in Syria – [UNRWA 2013/02/15](#), (3)Syrian In Country Migrant – [IOM 2013/02/01](#), (4a)Syrian Refugees (registered & awaiting) – [UNHCR 2013/03/24](#), (4b) Syrian Refugees (Estimated unregistered) – Multiple sources, (5)Palestinian Refugees – [UNWRA 2013/03/23](#), (6)3rd Country Nationals - [IOM 2013/02/01](#), (7)Iraqi returnees – [UNHCR 2013/01/13](#), (8), Syrian returnees – [UNHCR 2013/02/21](#). **Refugee camp locations:** U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit.

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).

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 (snap@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). Information sourced as PI refers to personal interviews with experts.

