



SYRIAN REFUGEES

INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL UPDATE

September 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

4 million

Syrian refugees have fled to neighboring countries and North Africa

1.69 million

Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment

522,140

Children (5-17 years old) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary) in 2015

2 million

Primary health care consultations provided in 2015

21,607

Households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades in 2015

3RP 2015 FUNDING

USD 4.5 billion (agency total requirements requested for 2015, not including government funding)



3RP OVERVIEW



USD 5.5 billion total funding requirements



5.9 million direct beneficiaries (Projected December 2015)



4.3m refugees (Projected December 2015)

- **Recent months have seen a marked increase in the number of Syrians seeking refuge further afield, notably in Europe.** There have been nearly 429,000 asylum applications by Syrians in Europe since 2011, but many more recent arrivals are yet to apply. For information on refugees and migrants crossing in the Mediterranean to Europe visit: <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>
- Until May, the mixed movements of migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean to Europe, occurred mainly across the Central Mediterranean. By June and July, there was a significant increase in the number of arrivals in Greece, across the Eastern Mediterranean, with a majority of arrivals originating from refugee producing countries. Since January 2015, arrivals in Greece have reached over 400,000 persons, more than nine times the figures of 2014, an acceleration largely a result of the Syria crisis, with 70 per cent of the arrivals reported to be Syrians (moving from host countries in the region or from Syria transiting through host countries in the region). **The overall number of sea arrivals in Europe has reached 615,895 persons, including 53 per cent Syrians.**
- The spike in Syrian refugees arriving in Europe, including from Syria directly, is mainly due to the **loss of hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the war as well as to steadily deteriorating living conditions in exile, triggered by the humanitarian funding shortfall, felt by refugees in the region.** Based on ongoing monitoring and assessments, surveys, focus group discussions, and daily interaction with refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq, UNHCR has also identified limited livelihood and education opportunities, hurdles to renew legal residency, and refugees feeling increasingly unsafe as reasons for onward movement. Further information on this is available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/560523f26.html>
- **Following the recent events in the Mediterranean Sea, resettlement countries have offered additional resettlement places for Syrian refugees in the MENA region.** The 2015 resettlement submission target for Syrians has increased by 11,590 or over 42 per cent (from 27,500 to 35,750). As part of international burden and responsibility sharing, these offers serve to protect vulnerable refugees from further harm and help them to re-establish their lives. Since 2013, States have generously pledged a total of 130,408 places.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The number of Syrian refugees in the neighbouring countries currently stands at 4,183,535 people. Tragically, and with no end in sight to Syria's war now in its fifth year, the crisis is intensifying and the number of refugees are rising. More than 4.2 million refugees are expected to be hosted in neighbouring countries by the end of 2015.

Recent months have seen a marked increase in the number of Syrians seeking refuge further afield, notably in Europe.

The Syria crisis has unprecedented social and economic impacts on host countries in the region, overstressing basic services, diminishing trade and investment, increasing pressure on scarce natural resources, and at times affecting their stability and development pathways.

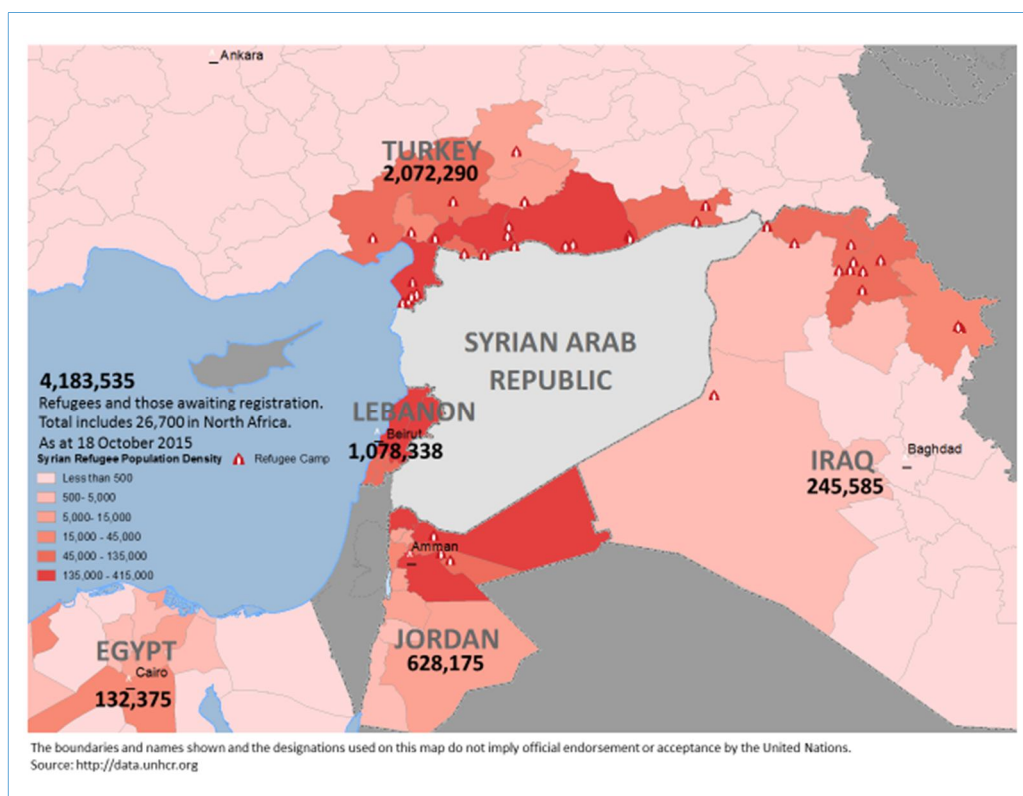
Lebanon, which now ranks first in the world in refugees per capita, currently hosts close to 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees. The preliminary findings of a recent vulnerability study found 70 per cent of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon live below the national poverty line of USD 3.84 per person per day – up from 50 per cent in 2014. The same study found an increase in refugees who do not have enough food and are therefore adopting harmful behaviours to cope, including buying food on credit, withdrawing children from school and begging, which has increased 30 per cent since last year.

In Jordan, of the over 628,000 Syrian refugees, 86 per cent of people living outside refugee camps, in urban and rural areas across the country in increasing over-crowded or otherwise sub-standard accommodations, are now living below the national poverty line of USD 3.2 per person per day.

In Turkey, the registration of Syrian refugees continues under the supervision of the Director General for Migration Management (DGMM). More than 2 million Syrian refugees have been registered, meaning almost one out of two Syrian refugees in the region is now hosted in Turkey, the vast majority in urban settings.

There are currently more than 245,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, with 97 per cent in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In Egypt, there are currently 132,375 Syrians living in urban neighborhoods and shared accommodation.

The July monthly sectoral dashboards have been published on the [Syria Regional Response Data Portal](http://data.unhcr.org), detailing priorities, achievements and needs by country and regionally.



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs whilst building the resilience of vulnerable people and impacted communities and strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems in the five most affected countries neighbouring Syria.

The 3RP integrates and is aligned with existing and emerging national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 to the Syria Crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Iraq SRP, and country responses in Turkey and Egypt.

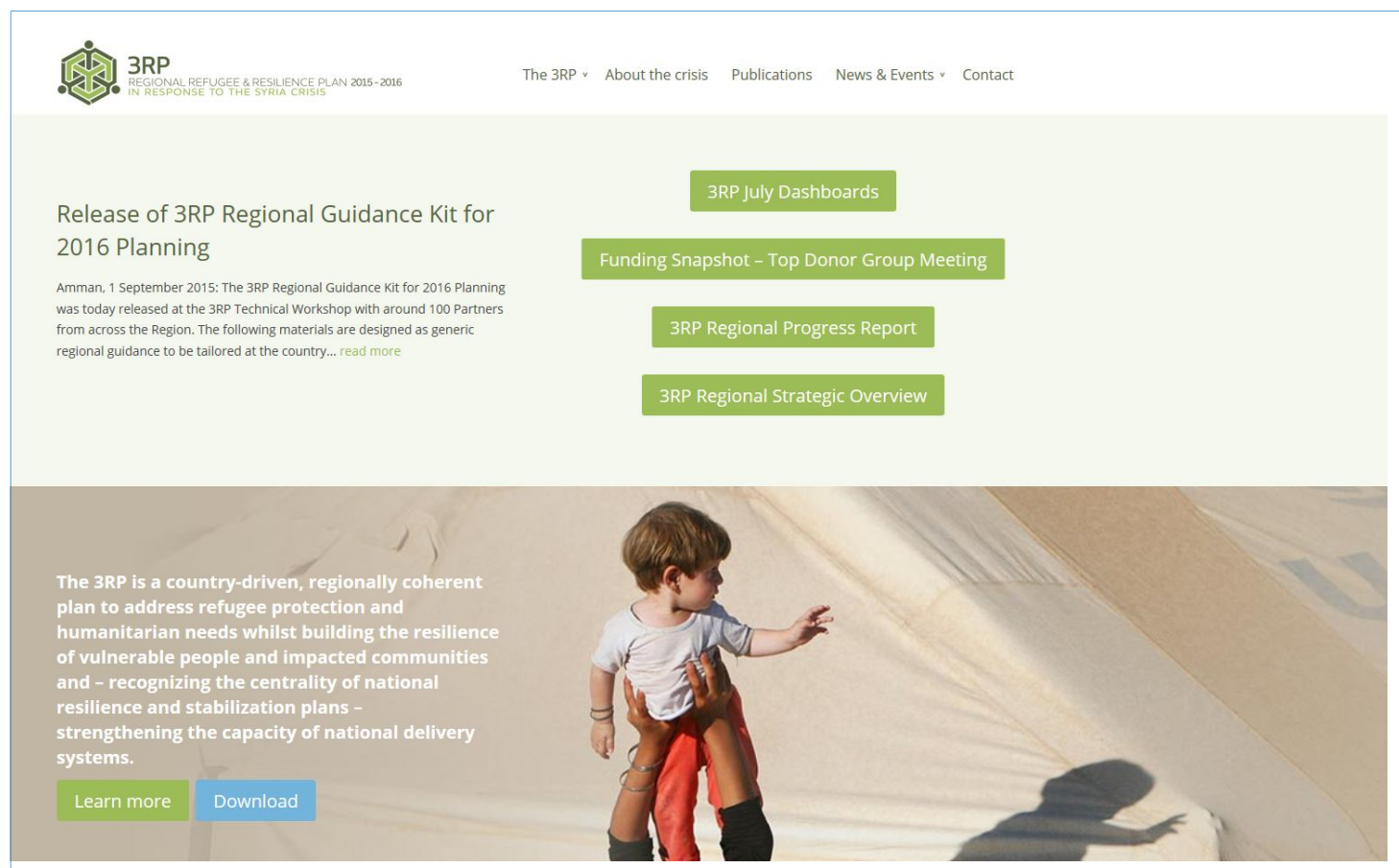
Requiring USD 5.5 billion in funding to directly support almost six million people, the 3RP is based on planning projections of up to 4.27 million refugees in countries neighbouring Syria by the end of 2015 and help to over a million vulnerable people in host communities. The appeal comprises USD 1 billion of host government requirements and USD 4.5 billion in agency requirements for United Nations (UN) agencies and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Beyond those receiving direct support, an additional 20.6 million people in impacted local communities will benefit from upgrades to local infrastructure and services in areas such as health, education, water and sewage, training and capacity building of service providers, and policy and administrative support to local and national authorities.

The 3RP Progress Report (released on 25 June) is available here: www.3RPSyriaCrisis.org

2016 Planning

The 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning was released on 1 September at the 3RP Technical Workshop with around 100 Partners from across the Region. The materials were developed by the 3RP Regional Drafting Committee, made up of UN and INGO representatives from each 3RP country and the regional level, and have been endorsed by the 3RP Regional Technical Committee, which is comprised of representatives of UN Agencies and INGOs at the regional level. These materials can serve as recommendations and good practices for planning to be used in full, tailored, or not used at all, depending on the country context.



The screenshot shows the 3RP website with a navigation bar at the top. The main content area features a large green button labeled "3RP July Dashboards". Below it, a section titled "Release of 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning" includes a text block about the release on 1 September 2015 and a "read more" link. To the right of this section are three more green buttons: "Funding Snapshot – Top Donor Group Meeting", "3RP Regional Progress Report", and "3RP Regional Strategic Overview". At the bottom, there is a large image of a child being held up by an adult, with a text block on the left describing the 3RP as a country-driven plan to address refugee protection and build resilience. Below this text are two buttons: "Learn more" and "Download".

3RP
REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN 2015-2016
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

The 3RP ▾ About the crisis Publications News & Events ▾ Contact

3RP July Dashboards

Release of 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning

Amman, 1 September 2015: The 3RP Regional Guidance Kit for 2016 Planning was today released at the 3RP Technical Workshop with around 100 Partners from across the Region. The following materials are designed as generic regional guidance to be tailored at the country... [read more](#)

Funding Snapshot – Top Donor Group Meeting

3RP Regional Progress Report

3RP Regional Strategic Overview

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent plan to address refugee protection and humanitarian needs whilst building the resilience of vulnerable people and impacted communities and – recognizing the centrality of national resilience and stabilization plans – strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems.

[Learn more](#) [Download](#)

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS



TURKEY

- In September, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) opened the first Community Center in Kilis providing a space for accessing of vital services such as legal referrals, livelihoods, vocational training, psychosocial support, child friendly activities as well as rare neutral space to enhance social interactions and cohesion for Syrian and local population. The Community Centers are viewed as essential social rehabilitation tool for displaced populations, both used as a unique entry point to the communities and offering a protective environment where different kinds of services are provided to people in need.

LEBANON

- UNHCR and partners continue to provide information and counseling to ensure that refugees are aware of government policies and are able to maintain valid residency and legal documentation to the greatest extent possible. So far in 2015, UNHCR has provided legal assistance to more than 19,000 individuals. At the same time, UNHCR has been discussing with Government counterparts ways to reduce and lessen requirements to ensure that refugees are in a position to renew their residency. Without legal residency, Syrians are not able to work formally in Lebanon, while others have pledged not to work as a condition of their residency. UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government of Lebanon to expand opportunities for Syrians to support themselves and their families.

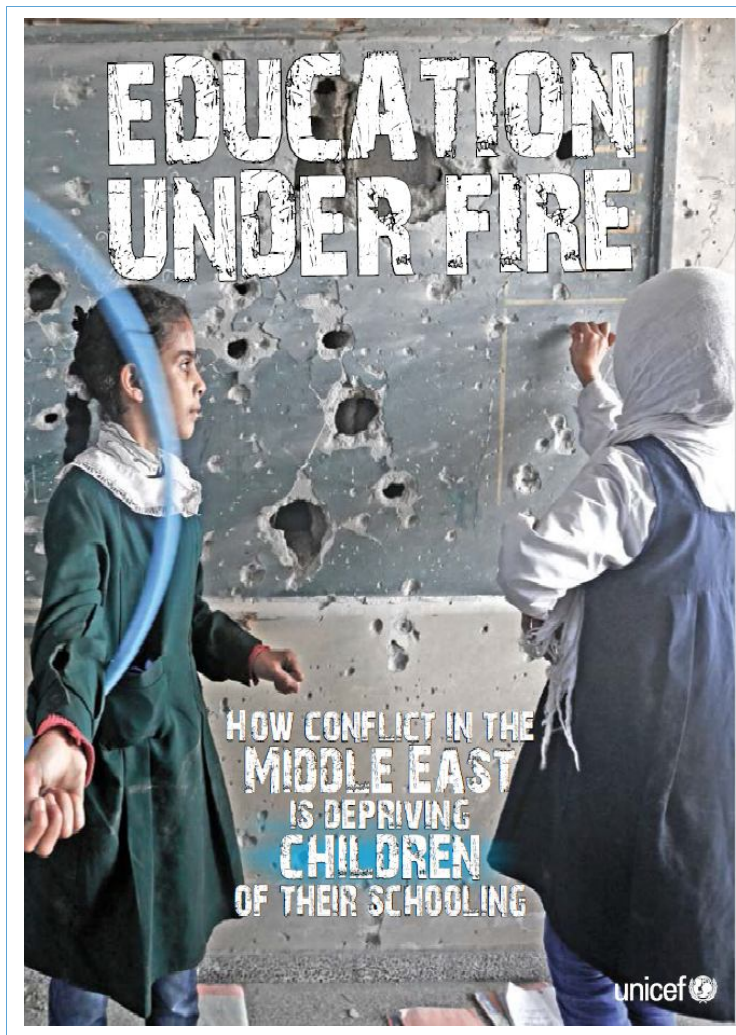


Photo credit: Simine Alam/Save the Children

Seven-year-old Yara and her brother, two-year-old Laith, take part in activities in Child and Family Centre run by Save the Children in Obour in Greater Cairo, Egypt. Activities provided for the children include health awareness sessions, drawing and art classes, drama classes, handicrafts, and sports.

Education

- According to the UNICEF report 'Education Under Fire', released on 3 September, surging conflict and political upheaval across the Middle East and North Africa are preventing more than 13 million children in the region from going to school. The report focuses on the impact of violence on school children and education systems in nine countries that have been directly or indirectly impacted by violence. Attacks on schools and education infrastructure – sometimes deliberate – are one key reason why many children do not attend classes. In Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Libya alone, nearly 9,000 schools are out of use because they have been damaged, destroyed, are being used to shelter displaced civilians or have been taken over by parties to the conflict. Other factors include the fear that drives thousands of teachers to abandon their posts, or keeps parents from sending their children to school because of what might happen to them along the way – or at school itself. In Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, more than 700,000 Syrian refugee children are unable to attend school because the overburdened national education infrastructure cannot cope with the extra student load. The report highlights a range of initiatives – including the use of self-learning and expanded learning spaces – that help children learn even in the most desperate of circumstances. The report can be accessed here: http://www.unicef.org/mena/Education_Under_Fire.pdf



- UNICEF and partners are taking forward the next phase of the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative in alignment with existing plans (Syria Response Plan (SRP), Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)). The three pillars of the NLG (education, child protection and adolescents and youth) are sustained by the following programmatic shifts: longer term programmes which address both humanitarian and development needs; expanded collaboration between public and private sector to foster effective national delivery systems; renewed focus on livelihoods and social protection systems; promote specific social cohesion models having youth at the centre of the efforts.
- UNESCO is scaling its response by launching a new regional initiative, 'Quality Universal Education for Syrian Students and Teachers (QUESTT)' which focuses on three areas: 1) Bridging access gaps in higher education; 2) Improving quality of education in Syria through second chance education and capacity development; and 3) Empowering national education system in Jordan through expansion of OpenEMIS for Syria refugees. The first component concerning higher education is building on previous work undertaken by UNESCO in the region, such as the Jami3ti initiative to identify and register profiles of Syrian refugee learners demanding support for higher education. The second component concerns second chance education and capacity development inside Syria. The third intervention deals with system strengthening support to the national education system in Jordan.

LEBANON

- On 21 September, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), with the support of education partners, launched the 'Back to School' campaign for 2015/2016 which will ensure that certified formal education is provided for free for all children from Kindergarten to Grade 9 in public schools across Lebanon.

The initiative aims to reach a total of 366,667 children (166,667 Lebanese and 200,000 non-Lebanese vulnerable children). The Ministry, with the support of UN agencies and international donors, will cover the costs of school registration, parent's fund fees, and the cost of schoolbooks and stationary for just over 325,000 children through the USD 94 million grant. An additional USD 25 million is needed to provide formal education to the remainder of the children the initiative aims to reach – 41,645 non-Lebanese vulnerable children.

- As student registration continues in secondary public schools in Lebanon, UNESCO is closely coordinating with the MEHE to support the tuition for more than 1,200 secondary education students to enroll in schools. Once the registration is over, UNESCO will distribute 1,300 'Learning Kits' for Lebanese and Syrian secondary school students. Discussions are also underway between UNESCO, the Ministry and the Center for Educational Research and Development to identify priority capacity building needs for teachers and school directors and design trainings accordingly for the academic year 2015/2016.

JORDAN

- UNESCO's 'Enhancing Access to Secondary Education and Quality Results for Youth Affected by the Syria Crisis (EASE)' programme aims to facilitate access to secondary education to a significant number of youth affected by the crisis, while improving the quality of education by developing the capacities of education authorities and schools to accommodate more students and to provide quality education services in Lebanon and Jordan.
- As part of this project in Jordan, the Queen Rania Teacher's Academy (QRTA) is working on creating an online teacher training course that will combine three important factors: technology, specialized content, and delivery of the Blended Approach to Teacher Training (BATT). UNESCO-QRTA's vision is to expand the BATT to reach a large number of teachers across disciplines and throughout country, expanding the knowledge base and teaching capacity of teachers. The project's design and implementation will be applied in two stages. The first stage will concentrate on developing and piloting a blended approach to the training course. The second stage will concentrate on scaling up the training to a large number of teachers across Jordan.
- UNICEF and 13 partner organizations launched the 'Learning for All' campaign which aims to provide education opportunities to all children. Children, parents and community members collaborated to develop key messages which are used in the campaign, which centered on promoting the continuation and retention of students in the formal education system and increasing access to alternative education options for children who are on the waitlist for formal education. These alternative options include both the Ministry of Education-accredited education pathway and other alternative education pathways such as Makani.



Food Security and Nutrition

- Due to constrained financial environment, difficult decisions had been (and are being) made to ensure the resources are being channeled to those most in need. WFP has developed an implementation plan until the end of the year – based on available and foreseeable resources – prioritizing the most vulnerable of those refugees in need of assistance. Needless to say that this plan is resources based and does not reflect real needs.

TURKEY

- Following the Vulnerability and Food Security Verification exercise conducted amongst off-camp Syrian households and the consequent identification of vulnerable families, around 4,000 urban refugees in Hatay and Gaziantep are receiving WFP assistance (off-camp programme was launched in July). Efforts are being exerted to maximize the reach to those vulnerable in communities with a planned target of 30,000 people.
- In September, around 160,000 beneficiaries have been reached representing the refugees in 11 camps as well as those living in urban areas.



Photo credit: Yayladaqi Camp in Turkey, by Berna Certin/WFP

LEBANON

- Starting September, WFP started to cap household assistance at five persons reaching 635,482 beneficiaries with USD 13.5 million. The reduced food voucher value continues to be USD 13.5 per person per month, applying a 50 per cent reduction.
- In October, 21,429 beneficiaries will be removed from assistance as a result of targeting. WFP is in discussion with UNHCR and UNICEF on the possibility for both agencies of using the One Card Platform for the winterization assistance.

JORDAN

- September was the first month since the start of its operations (in mid-2012) that WFP was unable to provide assistance to all eligible registered Syrian refugees in Jordan. Only 306,635 refugees were reached in September, compared to 532,896 in August. Those reached included 92,969 persons in camps and 213,666 extremely vulnerable persons living in urban communities.

IRAQ

- In total, 48,914 Syrian refugees received WFP food assistance in September, 94 per cent of which were reached with paper vouchers. The monthly voucher value remained at a reduced rate of either IQD 22,300 (approximately USD 19) for those extremely vulnerable to food insecurity or IQD 11,700 (approx. USD 10) for those vulnerable to food insecurity.
- In September, one of the two remaining refugee camps that distributed food parcels, Gawilan camp, transitioned to paper vouchers. Arbat camp is expected to make a similar transition in the month of October. WFP's hotline was maintained for the month of September to answer calls by refugees and register their complaints in regards to the recently applied targeting process.

EGYPT

- The reduced food voucher value continues to be USD 17 per person per month, applying a 30 per cent reduction. There has been no exclusion based on targeting in the September distribution cycle, following a total of 12,594 individuals excluded from the WFP list in August.



Health

TURKEY

- In September, UNFPA provided reproductive health and family planning services to some 1,390 women and girls. Brochures on reproductive health issues were developed in partnership with the Refugee Education Trust (RET) and distributed. UNFPA in partnership with the Malumat project, provided 212 hygiene kits for children and 104 hygiene kits for women in Gaziantep, and a total of 4,776 kits reached the UN storehouse for further distribution.

LEBANON

- During the month of September, UNFPA in partnership with International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), International Medical Corps (IMC), Lebanon Family Planning Association for Development and Empowerment (LFPAGE), and Al-Mithaq provided reproductive health services to 8,080 women and girls in Bekaa and Akkar. Some 400 women in Bekaa and 200 in Akkar received one-on-one counselling on infant and young child feeding. UNFPA, through the Lebanese Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, organized six capacity building workshops for 160 paramedical staff and 73 medical doctors across the country.

JORDAN

- The first phase of national expansion of public health surveillance, led by the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO), was implemented between April and September 2015 and introduced case based reporting across 269 health facilities in all 12 governorates of the country, using 409 mobile devices. According to the results, of the total of 4,241 cases of communicable diseases reported between April-September 2015, acute diarrhoea had the highest reported proportional morbidity (70%), followed by chicken pox (16%) and animal bite (4%). Of the 1,673 cases of non-communicable diseases reported, in-situ Neoplasms had the highest reported proportional morbidity (39%), followed by hypertensive diseases (22%) and diabetes mellitus (20%). The top three mental health conditions were mood [affective] disorders (62%), Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (13%) and Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (12%). The report can be accessed here: <http://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/jordan-public-health-surveillance-april-september-2015>
- In September, UNFPA provided 11,630 reproductive health services in camps and urban communities. Some 180 women received safe delivery services, 1,692 women (4 per cent of them less than 17 years of age) benefited from family planning services, 3,235 received ante-natal care, and 1,612 received five post-natal services. UNFPA, in partnership with the Institute for Family Health (IFH) and Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS), organized awareness sessions and one-to-one counseling sessions in Zaatari camp, reaching 3,315 beneficiaries (26 per cent of them women aged between 18 and 24 years). The awareness sessions covered topics such as family planning methods, personal hygiene, early detection of breast cancer, infections and sexually transmitted diseases, early marriage, and safe pregnancy.



Shelter and NFIs

LEBANON

- To help refugees meet their basic needs, UNHCR has in recent years shifted from the direct distribution of in-kind relief items for vulnerable refugees to the provision of humanitarian cash assistance, primarily through

ATM cards and vouchers. UNHCR currently provides monthly cash assistance to nearly 15,000 households per month, for a total of USD 21 million in multipurpose cash assistance provided so far in 2015.

JORDAN

- So far in 2015, UNHCR has delivered USD 29.6 million in cash assistance to over 25,000 refugee families living in urban areas in Jordan. The delivery mechanism is based on an innovative biometric system using the iris recognition of beneficiaries at iris equipped ATM machines.
- In addition to the cash assistance provided by UNHCR, UNICEF's unconditional Child Cash Grant (CCG) programme (initiated in February 2015) targets the most vulnerable children and their families living in host communities in Jordan. Between February and August 2015, UNICEF assisted around 56,000 girls and boys from 15,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families every month. The CCG programme provides a grant of JOD 20 (USD 28) per child per month with the aim that, it will enable families to cover their children's basic needs. The money is intended to provide a safety net, preventing the families from resorting to the use of negative coping strategies that impact upon child wellbeing. UNICEF is partnering with UNHCR for the innovative CCG that leverages on the existing UNHCR cash assistance system which is exceptionally secured through biometric identity verification system and unrivalled in terms of cost effectiveness and efficiency. The programme utilizes the UNHCR Inter-Agency Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) in order to identify its target group.
- According to a recent report by UNICEF on the findings of the first round of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of the CCG programme conducted in June 2015, 89 per cent of the respondents reported that the CCG is contributing to improving their overall family wellbeing and 71 per cent felt that the CCG had either significantly or moderately helped them to fulfil their children's basic needs. The PDM results highlighted that house rental costs took up the largest part of their overall monthly expenditure, with 15 per cent of respondents also indicating that their rent had increased since the CCG began. The PDM was based on focus group discussions and questionnaire responses from a geographically representative sample of 500 beneficiary families, out of approximately 15,000 families who are receiving the CCG. More information on the findings is available at <http://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/window-hope-unicef-child-cash-grant-programme-jordan-post-distribution-monitoring>



Photo credit: UNHCR/Jared Kohler

A father's tale: "Keeping my family together means everything."



The Basara* family: Father Mahdi said without help life as a refugee is impossible.
Photo and story credit: DRC/Rowena McNaughton

It's midday in Kilis, a village in south-east Turkey, and the searing sun has pushed most of the locals under the awnings of shops and plastic market stall tarpaulins where they wait hoping someone will buy their produce. In the corner of the market, and in front of stacks of neatly folded clothing, stands Mahdi. A grin breaks-out across his face as I approach wearing my Danish Refugee Council lanyard. After whistling to a nearby stall-holder of his taking of leave, we set off down a twisting lane way, enter a somewhat crumbling wooden door and take two flights of narrow stairs to a room furnished with three thin mattresses and a handful of cushions.

I am also introduced to a young boy, six month-old twins and his wife, Hadi. Mahdi has agreed to meet me as I wanted to know the real impact of DRC's one-off and monthly cash-assistance and support packages. "I consider DRC as a tree and my family is protected by its branches," Mahdi opens our conversation with.

In September 2012, the father said he made the difficult decision to leave his farm and home in Der Zor, Al Bukamal, and try and find safety for his family. He loaded his car with their possessions and started a journey that has seen them in three years move to Aleppo in Syria, Iraq and now Turkey where he has been for 15 months.

Despite once living "comfortably" the constant movement and inability to make an income has forced him to steadily sell-off all his possessions and has emptied his bank account. Aside from the few dollars he earns selling his second hand clothes, the family's needs are now met by foreign aid. This has included paying for on-going health treatment for his wife who suffers severe asthma, mattresses and blankets and an 800 Turkish Lira (USD 260) per month cash assistance E-card that has been used for food and diapers for the twins. The DRC outreach team also makes regular visits to the family home to ensure their basic needs are being met.

"It is only with support we can stay otherwise I must look to where I can make a living to support my family."



Water and Sanitation

JORDAN

- In Zaatari camp, each Syrian refugee is provided with a minimum of 35 litres of safe water a day. ACTED has recently developed two new innovations that have vastly improved water delivery in the camp - a water application (WAPP), which tracks how much water is dispatched into the camp, to which district and block, and the water destination initiative (WADI), a data collection system which tracks how much water is received at block level. Combined, the WAPP and WADI systems will allow ACTED to track how much water is dispatched and how much is actually received, which helps them to address the inequities in delivery and ensure proper delivery. These two innovations have vastly improved water delivery.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

LEBANON

- UNHCR and its partners support various projects aimed at empowering refugees and local communities to assume more responsibility for themselves, their families and their communities. This includes support to over 60 community development centres established by the Ministry of Social Affairs that offer various services and activities for refugees, and Lebanese as well. These centres provide training on protection risk detection and response and vocational training courses such as computer and cell phone maintenance and life skills training such as IT and English classes. So far this year, more than 93,000 individuals have participated in UNHCR-supported activities at community centres and Social Development Centres. Additionally, UNHCR also engages over 500 refugee outreach workers who provide practical information to refugees and who refer persons with specific needs to UNHCR and partners for help.
- UNDP Lebanon has concluded the Youth Economic Empowerment Project (YEPP) in Akkar region in North Lebanon. The project targeted 100 young girls and boys from different areas in Akkar (where approximately 24 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon reside) to ensure that the youth would obtain marketable employment skills through soft skill training and on the job training. Through this programme, 96 vulnerable Lebanese youth have completed job training in five areas: 1) Hospitality; 2) Garden Maintenance and Floral design; 3) Dairy production; 4) Administrative Assistance; and 5) Mobile Phone Maintenance. As part of the project, 25 participants will receive in-kind and incubation support to start up their own businesses. So far, 15 beneficiaries have already secured jobs and employment support services will be provided for at least six months after project completion to the participants.



Photo credit: UNDP

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

ABAAD | [ACF Action contre la faim](#) | ACTED | [ActionAid](#) | ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency | [AMEL Association-Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action](#) | ANERA American Near East Refugee Aid | [ARMADILLA](#) | AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service | [British Council](#) | CARE International | [Caritas](#) | CCPA Lebanon | [CDO Civil Development Organization](#) | CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli | [CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center](#) | CONCERN | [COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale](#) | CRS Catholic Relief Services | [CVT Center for Victims of Torture](#) | DCA Dan Church Aid | [DOT Digital Opportunity Trust](#) | DRC Danish Refugee Council | [EMERGENCY](#) | FAO Food and Agricultural Organization | [FCA Finn Church Aid](#) | FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura | [GVC Gruppo di Volontariato](#) | HI Handicap International | [Humedica](#) | HWA Hilfswerk Austria International | [ILO International Labour Office](#) | IMC International Medical Corps | [International Alert](#) | INTERSOS | [IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities](#) | IOM International Organization for Migration | [International Relief & Development](#) | IRC International Rescue Committee | [IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide](#) | JEN | [JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society](#) | JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency | [KCSAMA Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities](#) | KURDS | [Leb Relief](#) | LWF Lutheran World Federation | [MAG Mines Advisory Group](#) | Makassed | [Makhzoumi Foundation](#) | MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians | [MEDIAR](#) | Mercy Corps | [Mercy USA](#) | MPDL Movement for Peace | [NEF Near East Foundation](#) | NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | [Oxfam](#) | PAO Public Aid Organization | [Partners – Jordan](#) | Partners – Turkey | [PCPM Polish Center for International Aid](#) | PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale | [PWJ Peace Wind Japan](#) | QANDIL | [QRC Qatar Red Crescent](#) | Questscope | REACH | [RET Refugee Education Trust](#) | RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society | [RI Relief International](#) | Safadi Foundation | [SCI Save the Children International](#) | SCJ Save the Children Jordan | [SeraphimGLOBAL](#) | SFCG Search for Common Ground | [SI Solidarités International](#) | SIF Secours Islamique France | [Solidar Suisse](#) | SOS Children's Village | [TDH Terre des Hommes](#) | TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia | [Toastmasters International](#) | UN Women | [UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#) | UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | [UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#) | UN-Habitat | [UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) | UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund | [UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | [UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services](#) | UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency | UPP Un Ponte Per | [URDA Union of Relief and Development Association](#) | War Child Holland | [War Child UK](#) | WFP World Food Programme | [WHO World Health Organization](#) | WRF World Rehabilitation Fund | [WVI World Vision International](#) |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2015)

2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation.

3RP Total Funding Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 5,506,704,435

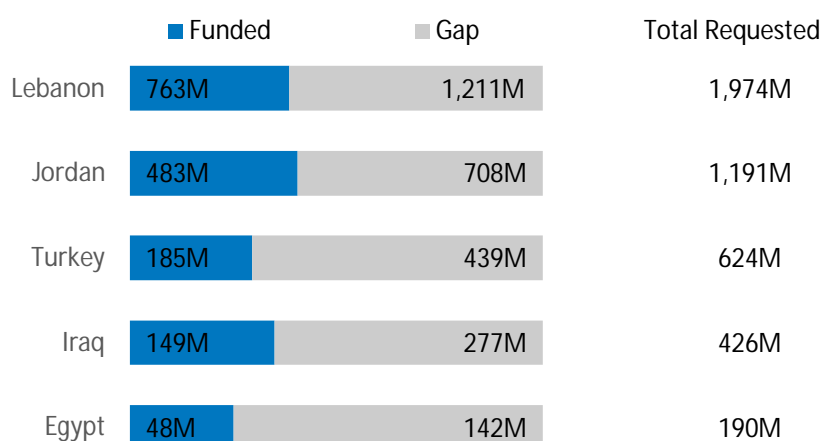
3RP Agency Total Requirements for 2015 (Refugee and Resilience): USD 4,533,248,258

Donors who have contributed to the situation:

- Australia
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- CERF
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- ERF
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Holy See
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Private donors
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Funding received (in million USD) for the Agency Requirements for 2015

A total of **USD 1.84 billion*** has been funded
(as of 24 September 2015)



** This is excluding the funding requested and received by Governments.*

** The total USD 1.839 billion Includes USD 211.7 million of regionally earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.*

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Links: [Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal](#); [UNHCR Syria Emergency Response](#)