
Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016

In Response to the Syria Crisis

Regional Strategic Overview

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



CONTENTS

5 - 6	FOREWORD	21 - 24
7	INTRODUCTION	25 - 27
8 - 11	3RP RESPONSE SUMMARY	28 - 30
12 - 13	POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS & ASSISTANCE TARGETS	31 - 32
14 - 17	2014 RRP6 ACHIEVEMENTS & LESSONS LEARNED	33 - 34
18	3RP REGIONAL GOALS & PRIORITIES	35 - 36
18 - 19	STRENGTHENING PROTECTION OF REFUGEES	37 - 38
19	ADDRESSING CAPACITY GAPS	39 - 40
20	SUPPORTING SOCIAL COHESION	41

SECTOR OVERVIEW

PROTECTION
FOOD SECURITY
EDUCATION
HEALTH & NUTRITION
BASIC NEEDS
SHELTER
WASH
LIVELIHOODS

COORDINATION

MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

RESILIENCE FORUM

ENGAGING & COMMUNICATING WITH REFUGEES & COMMUNITIES

TARGETING

FINANCIAL TABLES

42 - 43

44

45

46

47 - 52

FORREWORD

The Syria crisis will soon enter its fifth year, with no end in sight. The impact is daunting. At least 190,000 people have been killed since the beginning of the conflict. Almost half of the population has been forced to leave their homes including over 3.2 million who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Among these refugees are 1.7 million children.

As the crisis persists, refugees are exhausting their savings and resources, becoming more vulnerable, and are increasingly at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Millions remain in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and international protection. Refugees continue to stream across borders, with more than 800,000 arriving to countries in the region and countries further afield during this year. Many have been internally displaced multiple times.

The crisis has had unprecedented social and economic impacts on host countries in the region, affecting their stability and reversing years of hard-won development gains; exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities; overstressing basic social services such as health, water, sanitation and education; aggravating unemployment; diminishing trade and investment; and creating competition for limited and declining resources.

Lebanon and Jordan now have the highest per capita ratios of refugees worldwide, and they, like the other major host countries of Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt, have been the largest providers of both human and financial resources for the response. They cannot, however, bear this responsibility without the support of the international community. The situation in Iraq is particularly complex given the overlapping refugee and IDP crises. In this context, traditional humanitarian assistance is no

longer enough, especially given that an end to the crises is not imminent.

The task ahead goes well beyond the resources, expertise, capacities, and mandates of humanitarian organizations. Longer-term – and scaled-up – assistance by development actors, bilateral partners, international financial institutions and the private sector is being brought in to address the massive structural impact of the crisis. The response requires a new aid architecture.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is a UN first. It represents a paradigm shift in the response to the crisis by combining humanitarian and development capacities, innovation, and resources. The 3RP is a nationally-led, regionally coherent strategy which is built on the national response plans of the countries in the region. It brings together almost 200 humanitarian and

development partners, including governments, United Nations agencies, and national and international NGOs. It is a unique and coordinated initiative aimed at bringing about a scaling-up of resilience and stabilisation-based development and humanitarian assistance to cope with the crises.

We are hopeful that the 3RP will serve as a platform to engage donors through their humanitarian and development funding streams to help address the critical needs in the region comprehensively. This crisis demands that we break down financing silos.

The Syria crisis is not only a huge humanitarian and development crisis, but also has become one of the most serious threats to regional peace and security. We must invest to help those suffering today and to strengthen the systems responsible for ensuring their future and dignity tomorrow.



Helen Clark
Administrator of the United Nations
Development Programme and United Nations
Development Group Chairperson

A handwritten signature in white ink that reads "Helen Clark".



António Guterres
United Nations High Commissioner
United for Refugees

A handwritten signature in white ink that reads "António Guterres".

INTRODUCTION

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) brings together the plans developed under the leadership of national authorities - namely, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, and the Republic of Turkey – to ensure protection, humanitarian assistance and strengthen resilience.

The 3RP integrates and is aligned with existing and emerging national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 to the Syria Crisis¹, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan², the Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP)³, and country responses in Turkey and Egypt⁴. Needs, targets, approaches, objectives and resources are identified, and responses implemented, at country level. The 3RP acknowledges the centrality of national ownership in securing a more effective and sustainable response to the crisis. All activities are designed in support of the priorities of governments with the response strategy adapted to the respective country context.

This Regional Strategic overview is a summary of the programme priorities and resource requirements of nearly 200 partners responding to the Syrian crisis in support of government priorities. The overview benefits from the analysis of almost 200 national and international partners and reflects an integrated and innovative multi-sector response in support of the resilience and refugee response in countries in the region. The 3RP has the over-arching goals of ensuring protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria and other vulnerable communities, while building the



Lebanon: A Syrian refugee holds her daughter, who was severely burned in an accident with scalding water during a bombing raid in Syria. UNHCR / Andrew McConnell

resilience of individuals, families, communities and institutions in the most impacted countries.

The 3RP embraces the notion that the needs and priorities of vulnerable populations, refugees and members of impacted communities alike, must be central to the response Building upon the success of the current and previous Regional Response Plans (RRP), the 3RP will continue to ensure protection and humanitarian

assistance for refugees and other vulnerable communities. This means working together so that refugees have access to asylum and international protection, that they can meet their basic needs in safety and dignity, that those with specific needs and vulnerabilities receive specialized services and support.

Furthermore, the 3RP seeks to address the adverse socio-economic effects that the Syria crisis has

¹ The Jordan chapter of the 3RP consists of the Jordan Response Plan, with the complete document accessible via: <http://www.jrpssc.org>

² The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCPR) is an integrated joint GoL – UN plan to ensure that the response to the Syria crisis tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilize the country during this difficult period. It continues the necessary work of delivering protection and humanitarian assistance to families displaced from Syria, while expanding plans to invest in Lebanese services, economies and institutions reaching nearly three million vulnerable people in the poorest and most “at-risk” municipalities.

on communities in countries neighbouring Syria.

Thus, the 3RP adopts an innovative, integrated approach that combines protection and humanitarian relief efforts with more focus on supporting national plans and development interventions to build resilience among individuals, communities and institutions across sectors. Complementing key protection activities, and central to resilience and stabilization efforts, is the expansion of livelihoods and employment opportunities for vulnerable men and women, especially the youth, in accordance with national laws and regulations. The strengthening of national and local institutions and systems' capacities to cope with increased demands and continue

providing quality services is a priority. Scaling-up investments in the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions will contribute to reduce dependency on external support, enhancing the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the response to the crisis.

The 3RP has been developed alongside the Strategic Response Plan for Syria, and reflects the principles set out in the Comprehensive Regional Strategic Framework developed in May 2014. Harmonized planning figures and reinforced and revised coordination structures across the region are designed to ensure complementarity of support to refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable members of impacted communities across the region.

This document provides an overview of the 3RP's rationale and scope. It contains sections on achievements in 2014 as well as objectives for 2015-2016, providing a synopsis of the priorities emerging in the country chapters. Sector Overviews describe each activity and how investments advance an integrated response to the protracted crisis. The final sections describe coordination arrangements as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting, along with the 3RP's financial tables and analysis. The two-year plan consists of a detailed budget requirement for 2015, along with an indicative 2016 budget to assist with planning and funding for longer-term activities.

3RP RESPONSE SUMMARY

The 3RP provides a consolidated framework to address refugee protection needs, the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, and the longer-term socio-economic impacts of the Syria crisis on neighbouring countries. It aims to do

this in a coordinated manner, bringing humanitarian and resilience responses together into a single framework.

Reinforcing national capacities is an overarching priority to make the collective response more

cost-effective and sustainable over the long run, and to reduce the degree to which parallel service delivery systems are established.

The plan comprises two interconnected components:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The 3RP Refugee protection and humanitarian component will address the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, in settlements and in local communities in all sectors, as well as the most vulnerable members of impacted communities. It will strengthen community-based protection through identifying and responding with quick-impact support for communal services in affected communities.

The 3RP Resilience/Stabilization-based development component will address the resilience and stabilization needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors; build the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems; strengthen the ability of governments to lead the crisis response; and provide the strategic, technical and policy support to advance national responses.

³The Iraq SRP aims to continue its support of the Government of Iraq in effectively addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of 5.2 million Iraqis across the country through 2015.

⁴All 3RP Country plans are available at www.3rpsyriacrisis.org

SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION PLANNING FIGURES						
2015 Planning Figures						
As of:	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
Dec 2012	13,000	74,000	168,000	180,000	148,000	583,000
Dec 2013	145,000	216,000	575,000	905,000	562,000	2,403,000
Nov 2014	137,504	228,484	619,777	1,146,405	1,165,279	3,297,449
Dec 2015	120,000	250,000	700,000	1,500,000	1,700,000*	4,270,000

* Population figures to be aligned with Government of Turkey registration figures during the course of 2015, subject to change.

3RP Beneficiaries: Syrian Refugees and Members of Local Communities			
Country	Refugees	Local Communities	
		Direct	Indirect
Egypt	120,000	34,550	5,734,324
Iraq	250,000	47,941	2,397,033
Jordan	700,000	138,150	2,632,994
Lebanon	1,500,000	336,000	1,422,000
Turkey	1,700,000*	500,000	8,216,534
Total	4,270,000	1,056,641	20,402,885

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Total Funding Requirements (USD)

	Refugee component	Resilience component	Other *	Total 2015
Egypt **	211,130,327	168,633,269	-	379,763,596
Iraq	317,808,854	108,232,478	-	426,041,332
Jordan ***	889,038,530	916,287,754	1,062,774,000	2,868,100,284
Lebanon ****	1,419,048,853	724,206,229	-	2,143,255,082
Turkey	460,717,975	163,371,500	-	624,089,475
Regional	123,202,608	5,026,058	-	128,228,666
Total	3,420,947,147	2,085,757,288		

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
2015 (REFUGEE & RESILIENCE)** **5,506,704,435**

Agency Requirements (USD) *****

	Refugee component	Resilience component	Total 2015	Total indicative 2016
Egypt	106,448,327	83,133,269	189,581,596	184,144,927
Iraq	317,808,854	108,232,478	426,041,332	423,003,561
Jordan	875,481,985	315,910,190	1,191,392,175	1,131,822,566
Lebanon	1,365,781,246	608,133,768	1,973,915,014	1,923,885,510
Turkey	460,717,975	163,371,500	624,089,475	624,089,475
Regional	123,202,608	5,026,058	128,228,666	115,405,799
Total Agency	3,249,440,995	1,283,807,263	4,533,248,258	4,402,351,838

**AGENCY TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
2015 (REFUGEE & RESILIENCE)** **4,533,248,258**

* Includes Subsidies, Security Support, Infrastructure Depreciation, Income Loss and Management.

** The Government of Egypt requirements include: Ministry of Education (USD 102,000,000) and the Ministry of Health (USD 88,182,000). The total USD 190,182,000 is broken down by USD 104,682,000 for the Refugee component and USD 85,500,000 for the Resilience component.

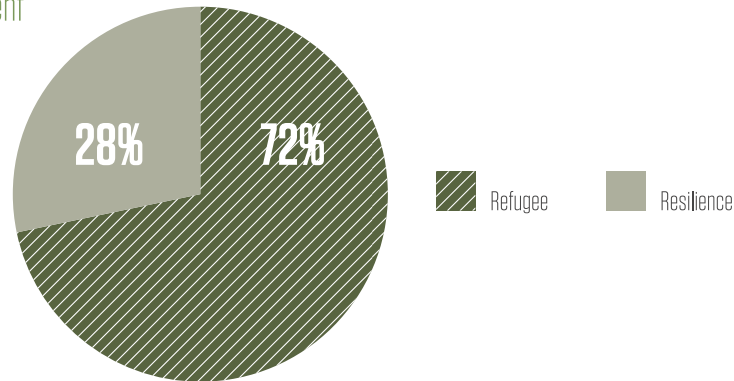
*** Represents the total requirements of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), as identified by the Government of Jordan, based on the JRP final draft of 1 December 2014.

**** The Government of Lebanon requirements include: Ministry of Education and Higher Education (USD 22,600,000), Ministry of Energy and Water (USD 22,200,000), Ministry of Agriculture (USD 6,000,000), Ministry of Public Health (USD 33,000,000) and Ministry of Social Affairs (USD 85,540,068). The total USD 169,340,068 is broken down by USD 53,267,607 for the Refugee component and USD 116,072,461 for the Resilience component.

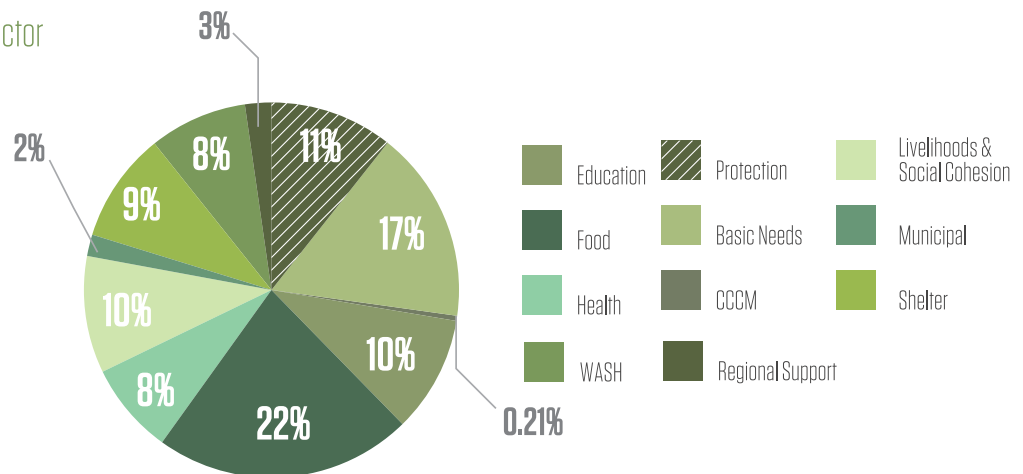
***** Represents the support of partners to country plans. Agency requirements totals are included in the total funding requirements. Detailed agency requirements can be found in the Annex.

AGENCY REQUIREMENTS

Agency Requirements - By component



Agency Requirements - By Sector



Agency Requirements By Sector and Country (USD)

Country/Sector	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan*	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional Support	Total
Protection	21,067,490	51,437,459	155,295,485	166,491,431	84,697,900		478,989,765
Basic Needs	49,825,000	43,690,124	183,252,882	268,985,267	224,823,500		770,576,773
CCCM		9,395,504					9,395,504
Education	19,277,454	41,213,135	94,315,770	241,005,732	59,316,000		455,128,091
Food Security	70,635,471	70,304,948	309,261,118	403,246,343	149,536,075		1,002,983,955
Health	28,776,181	34,294,959	72,694,443	204,549,080	28,941,000		369,255,663
Livelihoods & Social Cohesion		40,933,230		333,203,736	76,775,000		450,911,967
Municipal			87,224,458				87,224,458
Shelter		55,451,544	193,704,819	147,206,832			396,363,195
WASH		79,320,429	95,643,200	209,226,593			384,190,222
Regional Support						128,228,666	128,228,666
TOTAL	189,581,596	426,041,332	1,191,392,175	1,973,915,014	624,089,475	128,228,666	4,533,248,258

* The Jordan Response Plan is composed of 11 sector strategies, each guided by an overall objective that will be met through the realization of specific refugee assistance and resilience-building objectives. The 11 sectors are as follows: Education, Energy, Environment, Health, Justice, Livelihoods and Food Security, Local Governance and Municipal Services, Shelter, Social Protection, Transport, WASH. For the purpose of this regional strategic overview those sectors within the JRP which have no direct counterparts in other countries in the region have been merged as follows: JRP Energy and Environment sectors are reflected within 3RP Shelter; JRP Transport sector is reflected within 3RP Municipal Services; JRP Justice sector is reflected in 3RP Protection; JRP Social Protection sector is reflected partially in 3RP Basic Services and partially in 3RP Protection.

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE TARGETS 2015

Targets include refugees and members of impacted communities unless specified.



Protection:

4,270,000 Syrian refugees registered

895,000 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes

18,000 individuals trained on child protection & SGBV



Food:

2,337,000 individuals receiving food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)

50,000 individuals receive training and support in the agriculture sector



Education:

830,000 targeted boys and girls (5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)

423,000 targeted boys and girls (5-17) enrolled in non-formal or informal education

41,000 educational personnel trained

482 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated



Health:

439 health facilities supported

13,000 health care staff trained



Basic Needs:

252,000 households receiving core relief items in-kind

284,000 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



Shelter:

106,000 households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades

175,000 households outside camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades



Wash:

1,800,000 target beneficiaries with access to an adequate quantity of safe water

3,000,000 beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session



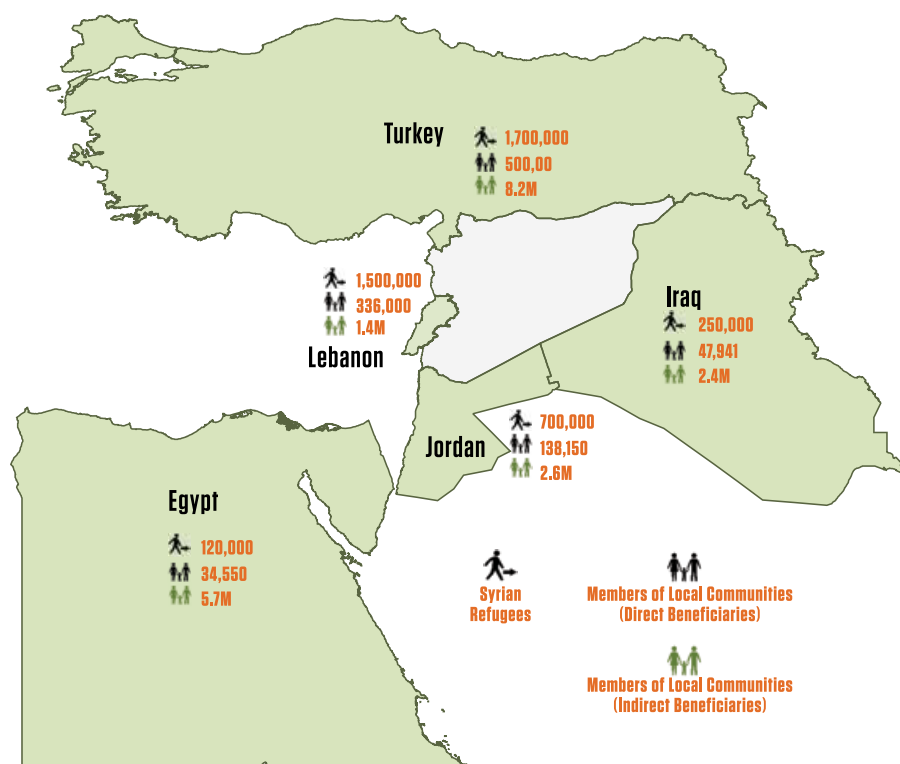
Livelihoods & Social Cohesion:

272,000 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities

1,100 community support projects implemented

POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS & ASSISTANCE TARGETS

3RP DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES



All indicators are that the human costs of the Syria crisis will continue to grow, with continuing population displacement and deepening vulnerabilities.

The overall planning assumptions for 2015 are that armed conflict and insecurity will continue inside Syria; that an effective overall peace agreement will not yet be achieved and implemented; and that Syrians will continue to flee and seek international protection.

The assumption in this plan is that an additional 1.18 million Syrians may arrive in the five host countries by the

end of 2015, bringing the total regional refugee population up to 4.27 million.

More than half of these refugees are children.

The 3RP includes among those that it will assist some 270,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, 45,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, 50,000 Lebanese returnees, and 240,500 others affected by the crisis.

As middle-income countries, the countries neighbouring Syria have significant government capabilities and growing civil societies.

Nevertheless, the crisis is severely straining the coping abilities of millions of vulnerable people in impacted communities in these countries⁵. Many refugees are living in already poor areas where there are limited livelihood opportunities, and where housing and social services are stretched, exacerbating vulnerabilities among the local population. Conflict in Iraq has compounded the difficulties for refugees and impacted communities there, with the two displaced populations overlapping and placing a large burden on local services.

In 2014 more than two million people in impacted communities in the region were assisted directly and indirectly under the RRP6. In 2015 and 2016, with the 3RP's expanded scope of assistance to national systems and resilience-building in impacted communities, it is expected that just over one million people in impacted communities will be directly assisted by the Plan and in the regions of 20 million people will indirectly benefit.

With changes occurring in the regional refugee situation, locally and as a whole, national governments and international partners will continue to monitor the needs of affected populations to better inform the provision of assistance and targeting of services. Planning and targeting assumptions will be regularly assessed. Targeting is largely informed by assessments of immediate humanitarian aid needs.

⁵ Between 2008 and 2013 Turkey rose 16 places in the Human Development Index, to 69th out of 187 countries; Lebanon rose from 63rd to 65th; Jordan fell from 69th to 77th; and Iraq fell from 119th to 120th. See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013> and UNDP, 'Human Development Report 2014 – Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience' (New York: UNDP, July 2014). For additional analysis, access the R-UNDG Position Paper, Resilience-Based Development Response, 2014 via this link.

As of late 2014 Egypt was host to 140,000 Syrian refugees and had incurred costs for food and energy subsidies, adding to public spending and debt pressures. Cuts in subsidies have diminished household purchasing power and are likely to push more vulnerable refugees and other impacted community members into poverty. Government ministries and departments are struggling to increase access to legal, psychosocial and child protection services for Syrian refugees living outside the major urban centres of Cairo and Alexandria.

Iraq is struggling to meet the needs of over 2.1 million IDPs and 220,000 Syrian refugees. Most of these refugees and around half of the IDPs are hosted in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), constituting a more than 10 per cent increase in its population. Of these refugees and displaced, roughly 64 per cent are women and children with specific protection needs and 22 per cent are young males who struggle to access educational or employment opportunities. The combination of a large IDP population and a Syrian refugee population entails increased competition for housing, employment and services.

As of late 2014 Jordan was hosting at least 620,000 refugees from Syria,

equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of its pre-crisis population. A needs assessment review carried out in October 2014 confirmed that 74 per cent of refugees are extremely or very vulnerable, with needs being highest in northern and central governorates. Refugee families, particularly those living in non-camp settings, report increased debt and dependency on humanitarian assistance or reliance upon negative coping strategies. An estimated 70,000 children have no access to education. Growing pressure on essential public services has necessitated a substantial increase in public spending, which the government has had to seek to finance through foreign grants. It is projected that the number of refugees from Syria in Jordan will rise to around 700,000 by the end of 2015.

Lebanon, a country with a pre-crisis population of around 4 million, received more than 1.2 million registered refugees from Syria between 2011 and the end of 2014. Despite its recent history of political and military conflicts, and pressures on its infrastructure, Lebanon has kept its borders open and is now the highest per capita host of refugees in the world. However, the refugee influx has been accompanied by a decline in overall socio-economic

indicators. GDP growth decreased from 10 per cent in 2010 to 1 per cent in 2014, while unemployment has doubled. These factors have tested the economic, political and social resilience of the country, and have strained public spending. It is projected that the number of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon will reach 1.5 million people by the end of 2015.

Turkey, Syria's most populous neighbour, hosts an estimated 1.6 million Syrians (1 million of whom are registered as refugees), spread across urban areas and 22 camps. The number of Syrians in Turkey is expected to grow to 1.7 million by the end of 2015. Despite its generosity, the government has been challenged to respond to the needs in the education sector, where 70 per cent of the 550,000 Syrian children are estimated to be out of school, and the health sector, for which clinics have reported a 30-40 per cent increase in patient load. Responding to the refugee influx has entailed a public spending increase of several billion dollars, but the government has received only US\$ 265 million in donor support through previous response plans.

RESETTLEMENT AND OTHER FORMS OF ADMISSION

The international community is encouraged to share the burden with countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region by offering opportunities for resettlement or other forms of admission for Syrian refugees. These interventions are critical for the most vulnerable refugees who are in urgent need of safety and protection. The first pledging exercise of 30,000 Syrian refugees through resettlement, humanitarian admission, or other programmes from 2013 to 2014 was met. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the number of Syrian refugees who will need resettlement or other forms of admission will continue to grow. For 2015 to 2016, States are invited to consider an expanded goal of 100,000 places for Syrian refugees

for resettlement or other forms of admission. While resettlement plays a vital role for the most vulnerable refugees, 3RP partners also encourage the international community to consider an array of solutions that can be mobilized in addition to resettlement programmes. These solutions can include humanitarian admission programmes, individual sponsorship, medical evacuation, or admission of relatives beyond existing family reunification programmes. States may also make commitments to expand their capacities to receive Syrian refugees under labour mobility and private investor schemes, student scholarships, or other programmes.

2014 RRP6 ACHIEVEMENTS & LESSONS LEARNED

Although only 53 per cent funded (as of December 2014), the 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) delivered protection and assistance to millions of refugee women, girls, boys and men. Using innovative approaches to improve quality and service delivery, the RRP6 increased the efficiency and impact of aid interventions. These

approaches included the introduction of iris scanning technology to facilitate the use of registration as a protection tool; and the shift to cash-based modalities in lieu of in-kind delivery of food and non-food items, to give refugees the dignity of choice and to strengthen local economies.

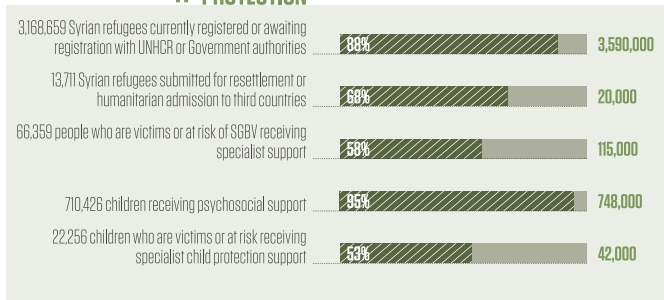
The 2014 plan also sought to address the needs of the most vulnerable members of local communities, especially in education, health, water and sanitation, as well as in terms of livelihoods and social cohesion.



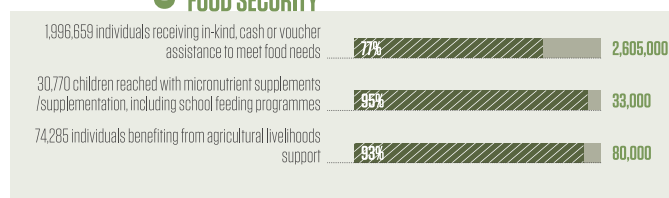
Jordan: A Syrian refugee takes cash from an ATM after using iris scan technology to identify herself. UNHCR / Jared Kohler

The below reflects progress and achievements reported to international platforms and does not include significant investments and support provided by national governments and other actors involved in the response. Selected cumulative achievements as of 1 October 2014 for the five countries are summarized below.

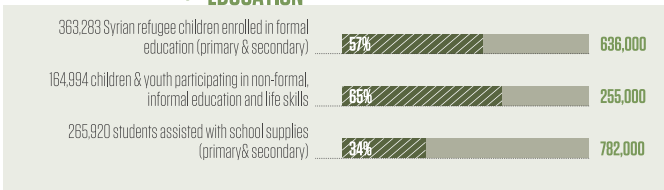
PROTECTION



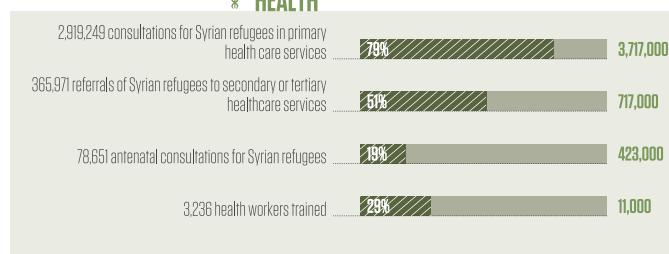
FOOD SECURITY



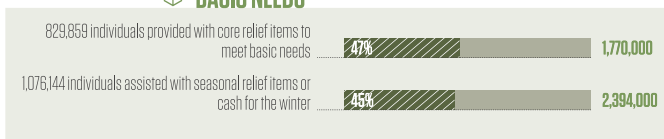
EDUCATION



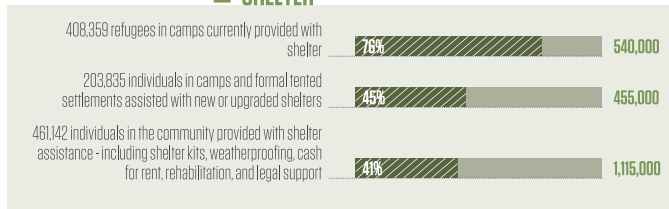
HEALTH



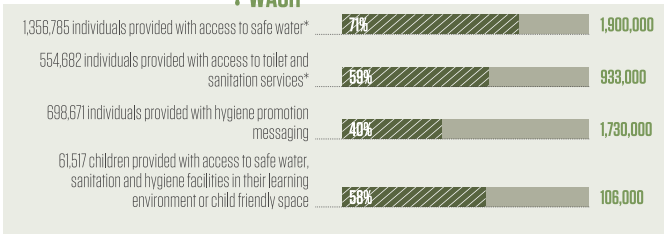
BASIC NEEDS



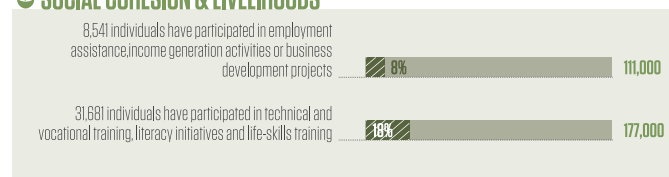
SHELTER



WASH



SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS



The response targets are based on full funding of the RRP6 for an expected population of 3.59 million Syrian refugees in the region by end 2014. As at 1 October 2014, there were 3.17 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal was 51 per cent funded. Unless noted otherwise, beneficiaries include refugees, members of impacted communities and other vulnerable groups.

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

GAPS AND RESPONSES



Lebanon: Healthcare centres like this one in Akkar province are under a lot of pressure because of the Syria crisis, and a large number of extra patients. UNDP / Martin Edström

The 2014 RRP mid-year review noted the growing gaps resulting from inadequate support to national and local service delivery systems, and the need to increase livelihoods and employment opportunities. Although some development funds for education and child protection have been made available to host countries under the No Lost Generation initiative, more support is needed to strengthen national systems and quality of services.

Greater investment is needed in the formal education sector to ensure that more children from both refugee and local communities benefit from quality education. Investment in education is particularly important in areas with high numbers of refugees. Key policy constraints such as the need for certification for Syrian refugee students must be addressed. In Iraq education pressures have been compounded by the large numbers of IDPs temporarily sheltering in school buildings.

The capacity to cope with increasing demand in water and sanitation, waste

management and energy is also under strain. There is a growing consensus among stakeholders that ensuring access to sustainable water resources for vulnerable communities, and reducing the necessity for emergency water trucking, is a priority.

Efforts are under way in the health, education and livelihoods sectors to bring about a more concerted response to new needs and longer-term development challenges, including:

- In Jordan education partners have provided additional learning spaces by supporting refurbishment and small-scale renovations in 140 public schools in impacted communities. Ninety-nine schools were renovated in Lebanon to increase classroom capacity, improve school conditions, and provide WASH facilities for boys and girls, while 22 educational facilities were constructed or renovated in Turkey. Seventeen educational facilities have been supported in Egypt.
- In Egypt, a strategy is being put forward to integrate Syrian refugees into public primary health care facilities and to gradually phase out parallel health care services. In Iraq, almost a quarter of a million visits, including for reproductive health services, were made to primary health care centres supported by RRP6 partners, while in Jordan some 1,500 health workers have been trained.
- To respond to the polio outbreak in 2013 and 2014, over 22.8 million children across the region, the overwhelming majority of whom were members of local impacted communities, were vaccinated with support from WHO, UNICEF and host governments and partners.
- In Turkey an organic olive oil processing, packaging and storage facility was established in Kilis to foster local socio-economic development and to mitigate the impact of the crisis in one of the areas most affected by the influx

of refugees; in Egypt a value chain analysis was conducted by UNHCR and ILO in March 2014 which identified the food service sector as offering potential for livelihoods growth.

The 3RP promotes initiatives across sectors to support livelihoods and the capacity of service providers to respond to the crisis, with particular attention to the needs of women and youth. For example, the authorities in Lebanon plan to anchor their livelihoods interventions around the

idea of “Making Markets Work for the Poor”, which prioritises helping the poor and disadvantaged by changing the way local market systems work. The 3RP encourages the development of work opportunities as a means for increasing women’s economic participation. The plan also promotes targeted support for vulnerable women to improve their employability with protection from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Both the Egypt and Turkey country chapters of the 3RP include robust

livelihoods components, with initiatives designed to expand social safety nets, and provide basic services to affected communities and localities. In the case of Egypt, this includes communities that have the highest concentration of refugees. In the case of Turkey, the focus of activities is on communities which have the strongest economic and trade linkages with Syria and are the most affected by the crisis.

WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

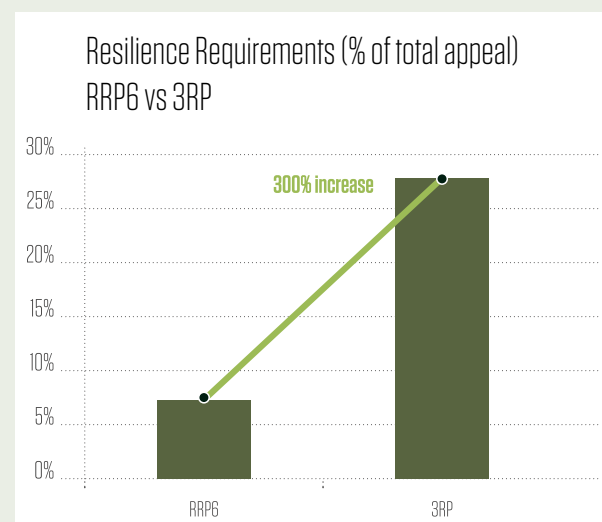
Resilience is the ability of individuals, households, communities and institutions to anticipate, withstand, recover and transform from shocks and crises. In a crisis situation, people require interventions that bolster their ability to overcome the worst impacts of the crisis and return to a path of sustainable prosperity. Therefore, a resilience-based development approach to the Syria crisis is different from humanitarian relief. Creating resilience involves investing in the capacities and resources abilities of those communities and institutions most affected by a crisis so that they can eventually deal with their intermediate and long-term needs. The resilience approach recognizes people in need as active and creative agents and empowers them towards greater ownership of their own lives through rapid employment generation, life skills training and inclusive governance. Thus, the primary objective of resilience-based development is to create a viable path away from the need for direct assistance and toward self-sufficiency and sustainable human development for all affected communities.

Building resilience is not just desirable; it is economically, socially and politically imperative. For example, Lebanon’s gross domestic product (GDP) fell by more than an estimated three per cent between 2012 and 2014, resulting in a loss of US\$ 2.6 billion in the government’s budget. In Jordan, the crisis put an additional \$ 850 million strain on the education, health, electricity and water sectors in just two years (2012-2013), forcing the country to reduce essential subsidies for already poor and vulnerable households. Evidence shows that if the countries in the sub-region do not benefit from economic growth and the development of human potential, further social unrest and chaos will not only continue, but may even worsen.

The Regional UN Development Group (R-UNDG) has substantively supported the development and adoption of the resilience-based development

approach, which is the centrepiece of a new and more effective way to deliver UN assistance in the context of the Syria crisis. In addition, the R-UNDG supported the development of innovative tools that support Country Offices in measuring, mapping and diagnosing resilience-related issues. This includes the Resilience Marker for guiding intervention design, the Stress Index for measuring host community resilience and the Vulnerability Mapping and Analyses for the use of various leading organizational partners such as OECD and Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

The 3RP champions the resilience approach and has increased the share of resilience-related activities in the regional response by 300 per cent compared to previous plans.



3RP REGIONAL GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The overall goals of the 3RP are to ensure protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria and other vulnerable groups, while stabilizing and building the resilience of the most vulnerable individuals, communities, systems and institutions in impacted countries.

Providing international protection to refugees and strengthening international solidarity and

cooperation to share the burden and responsibility will remain at the core of the response.

Strengthening refugee protection, meeting humanitarian needs and implementing life-saving interventions will be priorities of the 3RP. These will be accompanied by enhanced cross-cutting efforts to preserve and promote social cohesion and build self-reliance opportunities through livelihood support for

vulnerable people within the respective national frameworks.

Acknowledging that communities, institutions and governments of neighbouring countries have been the first and largest supporters of refugees, and the most economically impacted by the Syria crisis, the 3RP will give priority to enhancing support to national and municipal services and systems.

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

Refugees from Syria continue to need international protection, with access and admission to safety, and protection from refoulement - cornerstones of the protection response. Continuous registration, verification and renewal of documentation are critical tools to determine those who are in need of protection and assistance; to maintain accurate records of numbers, locations and profiles of refugees; to ensure refugees have documents essential to facilitate their eventual return; and to enable access by refugees to humanitarian aid and services in host countries. Women, girls, boys and men with specific needs and those most at risk are systematically identified and their needs addressed through specialized services and interventions, in close cooperation with host governments and through national systems. Resettlement and humanitarian admission will continue to play an important role in providing protection to some of those most vulnerable and at risk. The response will also strengthen legal information,

counselling and legal aid for refugees to address protection challenges related to residency and to civil status documentation, especially birth registration.

The 3RP emphasizes engaging refugees and communities in their own protection as key to resilience-building. Strengthening community engagement helps to ensure that



Syrian refugees streaming across the border into Jordan. UNHCR / Jared Kohler

responses meet priority needs and are sustainable over time. Women, girls, boys and men in affected communities should continue to be regularly consulted and engaged in the assessment of needs, in planning and in implementing responses. In this way, community members will be more involved in the delivery of key services. The 3RP emphasizes the need to enhance relations within and between communities by strengthening community centres, engaging community outreach volunteers and investing in other community-based

initiatives. Strengthened two-way communications between refugees, impacted communities and 3RP partners is important for social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Equally critical are efforts to support national child protection systems, as well as support to families and communities to protect children. This goes along with ensuring access to specialized child protection services to respond to a broad range of concerns (including risks faced by unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, early marriage and exploitation), focusing on family

unity, quality education and protecting children from violence in homes and at schools.

Likewise, the 3RP emphasizes the need to continue to prevent and mitigate risks related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, girls, boys and men. It will continue to support responses to the needs of survivors of such violence through national systems in host countries, civil society and communities.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

The 3RP will continue to mainstream protection and gender concerns across all interventions, with the overarching principle of equitable and non-discriminatory availability of and access to protection and assistance for women, girls, boys and men, while prioritizing the needs of the most

vulnerable. Guiding principles in the 3RP will be that assistance should be provided in safety and with respect for people's dignity, that refugee communities should be engaged in the development of programmes of support, and the aid provided should do no harm.

ADDRESSING CAPACITY GAPS

With 85 per cent of refugees living in communities, municipal and local authorities are at the forefront of responding to the crisis and dealing with the pressures it places on already strained national and local systems. However, gaps in national capacity and systems constrain the delivery of quality educational, health, water, sanitation, protection and other core services, and the effectiveness of humanitarian and development assistance.

A resilience-based development response is about strengthening national capacities and systems. This can help to improve local and national response to new needs (immediate and longer-term), such as re-emerging or new diseases, extra burden of chronic diseases, and mental health issues.

As part of the national plan formulation, governments in collaboration with partners have identified such capacity gaps and formulated targeted measures to address them.

Comprehensive capacity needs assessments have been conducted in Jordan and Lebanon.

The 3RP will therefore prioritize scaling up support to address capacity gaps in local and national service delivery. International support will be provided in the form of technical expertise, policy advice, and administrative support. The 3RP will focus this technical support on services being delivered to the communities that are most affected by the refugee influx.

SUPPORTING SOCIAL COHESION

Households, communities and societies that are resilient are able to withstand shocks and stresses, to recover from such stresses, and to work with national and local administrative institutions to achieve lasting transformational change. In the countries and communities affected by the Syria refugee crisis, such cohesion needs to be fostered and developed to reduce the incidence and risk of local violence or larger conflict.

The protracted nature of the Syria crisis affects the behaviour and attitudes of refugees and impacted communities. There is evidence that social tensions are increasingly becoming an issue in the neighbouring countries. An increase in competition for scarce

resources, housing, and employment opportunities and a decline in the standard of living limit interactions between communities and increase protection and security risks. Perceptions of host communities and stereotyping may also contribute to distrust and conflict.

The 3RP therefore supports initiatives and projects that directly or indirectly address social cohesion needs among refugees and vulnerable populations in impacted communities. The common goal in this regard is to mitigate inter- and intra-community tensions. Social cohesion can be indirectly pursued through initiatives for livelihoods, infrastructure and other socio-economic needs, targeting both refugees and vulnerable populations.

In Lebanon, for example, planned social cohesion interventions aim to develop local conflict mitigation mechanisms, involving relevant municipal and community stakeholders. Stakeholders will be helped to conduct participatory conflict analysis, to identify the main sources of tensions, and will be trained on conflict resolution skills such as negotiation, problem solving and mediation. In this way, with the appropriate national or international support, local efforts to prevent and resolve conflict can be made more effective. Such initiatives aim to enhance positive interaction in all affected communities, building on existing community and municipal structures.

PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA

UNRWA's crisis response builds on a broad, 65-year presence in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan that includes education, health, work and other vital services to Palestine refugees. Of the approximately 560,000 Palestinians registered with UNRWA in Syria, over 50 per cent have been displaced. The Agency's priority is to protect and preserve the resilience of all Palestinian communities by providing emergency relief and ensuring continuity of regular programmes, including for those displaced from their homes. Selected UNRWA services, like vocational training and microfinance, have traditionally also been open to Syrians.

Palestinians from Syria who reach Lebanon and Jordan have ready access to UNRWA services offered to Palestine refugees already hosted in those countries. This critical support for the newly-displaced ensures continued investment in their welfare and human development. This established presence has enabled UNRWA's rapid and effective response to the crisis. Unfortunately, the response is hampered by increasing underfunding, which puts development gains at risk, erodes existing infrastructure and strains community relations.

While over 65,000 Palestinians have already fled from Syria to neighbouring countries, most Palestinians are now unable to cross international borders legally. Barred from their homeland and often without travel documents, Palestine refugees suffer through acute vulnerability and multiple dispossession. UNRWA and the humanitarian community continue to advocate with neighbouring states the necessity of adhering to the core humanitarian principles of non-refoulement and equal treatment of refugees. Unprecedented numbers of refugees have taken drastic and dangerous routes to flee the conflict. In Egypt and other countries outside UNRWA's fields of operation, UNRWA liaises with UNHCR and other partners to ensure Palestinians from Syria receive the support they need.

UNRWA has a dedicated appeal document for 2015 that reflects the specificity of the plight of Palestine refugees within the context of the regional Syria crisis. It describes UNRWA's ongoing efforts to address their critical needs and support their ability to cope with the conflict. The document can be found at: www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis.

PROTECTION OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- **4,270,000 SYRIAN REFUGEES REGISTERED**
- **894,000 GIRLS AND BOYS PARTICIPATING IN STRUCTURED, SUSTAINED CHILD PROTECTION OR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES**
- **18,000 INDIVIDUALS TRAINED ON CHILD PROTECTION & SGBV**

While the conflict in Syria continues to cause loss of life, injury, destruction as well as displacement on a large scale, it is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum. These difficulties have resulted in a marked decline in the number of newly arriving registered refugees and in their ability to access critical international protection. Many of those arriving in host countries in the region are increasingly vulnerable and many have been displaced internally multiple times prior to arriving. At the same time, many refugees who have found protection in neighbouring countries are exhausting their assets and resources.

In view of these challenges, international solidarity and burden-sharing with host countries in the region are ever more important to preserve the protection space for Syrian refugees and to ensure protection from refoulement. The 3RP therefore prioritizes continued efforts to prevent refoulement, to support the protection-sensitive

management of borders, including approaches that minimize the risks of family separation and that ensure the voluntary nature of spontaneous returns, where they occur, based on informed decisions.

Access to registration for new arrivals, continuous registration, verification, including the use of biometrics (iris scanning), and the renewal of documentation remain critical tools to determine who needs protection and assistance, to maintain accurate records of numbers, locations and profiles of refugees, and form the basis for continued contact with the refugees throughout the response. These tools facilitate outreach to communities, help identify and target those with specific needs and most at risk, and contribute to maintaining or re-establishing family unity. Registration also supports the identification of those in need of resettlement and humanitarian admission to third countries. Maintaining effective and efficient continuous registration is thus a priority of the 3RP.

The 3RP focuses on enabling refugees to obtain or maintain lawful residency status in host countries, thus reducing the risks of arrest, detention and refoulement, by strengthening legal information. The 3RP response will work closely with and support host governments. The response will also strengthen legal information, counselling and legal representation for refugees to address protection challenges related to residency and to civil status documentation.

With 85 per cent of refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings dispersed in large geographic areas (in contrast to the 15 per cent living in camps), community outreach is a challenge. The 3RP therefore encourages the use of community-based protection approaches. These include working with community outreach volunteers and community committees, support to community centres as platforms for the delivery of services, and supporting community-based protection and response networks, and other community initiatives.



Turkey: This Syrian family with five young children – including a two-month-old baby – sleep under a bridge in Istanbul. UNHCR / Shawn Baldwin

Greater engagement of families and communities in their own protection will also contribute to the identification of protection risks, the development of community-based responses, as well as the identification

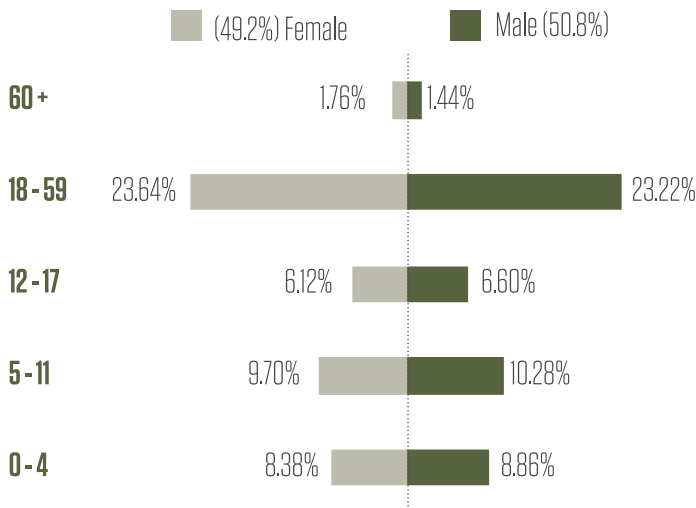
of individuals with specific protection needs, including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities, who represent an increasing proportion of the refugee populations. The continued identification of

refugees facing protection risks, such as eviction or exploitation, as well as legal aid programming, will be essential to offering targeted support and assistance.

Despite these measures, many refugees will continue to face challenges, often in relation to the violence endured in the country of origin. Accordingly, resettlement will be enhanced and used as a tool of protection to prioritize access to safety in countries further afield for particularly vulnerable refugees with urgent protection needs.

Children, families and communities will also be supported to help children overcome the effects of conflict and displacement, to protect them from further violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, and to help them access appropriate support. Programmes include community-based psychosocial support, support to

Age & Gender of Syrian Refugees In The Region



community networks and committees, structured parenting programmes to strengthen the capacity of parents and caregivers to protect children, and life skills and mentoring programmes to build children's skills to protect and express themselves and safely report abuse.

Priority will also be given to strengthening national child protection systems, as this provides a dual benefit of providing protection to refugee children, at the same time as strengthening the systems that should protect all children in a country. In addition, specialized child protection services will be provided to address a range of specific child protection risks, including violence at home

and school, the particular risks faced by unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, early marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation, recruitment and use of children by armed parties to conflict, and the detention of children.

More than 114,000 Syrian children who have been born in exile since the onset of the conflict have urgent and immediate needs for protection, security, and assistance. It is important that births are promptly registered and documented given the role that birth registration plays in the fulfillment of rights and preventing statelessness. While marriage registration is generally a prerequisite to registering a new

birth in the region, there has been an increase in informal and unregistered marriages, including early marriages.

To increase the percentage of birth certificates issued to refugee children each year, the 3RP emphasizes the need to reduce the impediments to birth registration through awareness-raising, counselling and legal aid, and coordinated efforts to ease administrative processes. This approach aims to achieve a policy and practice of universal birth registration, to the benefit of all children in host communities. As possession of a valid marriage certificate is generally required to register births in the region, the response will include



Lebanon: Two Syrian brothers go to school by day, and work in the evening selling flowers by the sea in Byblos. UNHCR / Lynssey Adario

a protection-sensitive approach to preventing and responding to informal and unregistered marriages, including early marriages.

Violence, including SGBV, has been a persistent feature of the conflict in Syria affecting women, girls, boys and men in different ways. Syrian women and girls face increased risks and multiple forms of violence, as a result of the conflict and displacement, including domestic violence, forced and early marriage and sexual violence, such as sexual abuse, exploitation and other negative coping mechanisms. While women and girls report domestic violence as one of the key protection concerns, anxiety over the safety of family members and exploitation at work

affects men too. There are significant challenges with regards to under-reporting of SGBV, particularly of sexual violence, including cultural constraints and isolation at home. Similarly, engaging with men and boys on this culturally sensitive topic remains difficult.

Efforts will be made to reduce the risk of SGBV and to improve survivors' access to support. Providing access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral services that are adapted to age and gender, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms, supporting equal participation of male and female representatives in camp and urban settings and national policies and services in line with

international standards constitute the axis of the multi-level and multi-sectoral SGBV strategy. The strategy includes health, psychosocial, protection and legal services. Support to national systems and institutions will be ensured through the development of standard operating procedures, protocols and toolkits for the care of SGBV survivors. The plan also includes initiatives such as a programme in Iraq which raises awareness of violence against women in Syrian refugee and host community populations, and supports community capacity to recognize cases of SGBV and act appropriately to protect victims.

GENDER EQUALITY

In everyday life, women, girls, boys and men have roles and tasks that they are expected to perform, including in the access to, and use of resources and opportunities. In emergencies, these roles may be either heightened or disrupted by exceptional circumstances or violence. Where possible, programmes and projects under the 3RP will seek to advance gender equality while supporting women, girls, boys and men (including children,

youth, adults and the elderly) to cope with the crisis. Individuals' access to and use of resources and opportunities are affected by their gender and roles, as well as by local circumstances and other factors. Design, implementation and monitoring of projects and initiatives to support refugees and host countries must therefore take these factors properly into account.

UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN

A significant number of Syrian refugee children are separated from their parents due to the conflict and flight from Syria. In order to mitigate the protection risks faced by unaccompanied or separated refugee children, timely identification, family tracing and reunification remains a priority,

as well as the provision of alternative family-based care, access to basic services and assistance and continuous monitoring of the situation of unaccompanied children.

FOOD SECURITY OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- **2,337,000 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD ASSISTANCE (CASH, VOUCHER OR IN-KIND)**
- **50,000 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVE TRAINING AND SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

The majority of Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria rely on humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Without such support, refugee vulnerabilities would increase, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, chronically ill and persons with disabilities. There is much evidence of refugee households resorting to spending their savings, taking their children out of school to work, relying on credit, selling household assets, and reducing food intake.

Pre-assistance baseline assessments of newly-arrived refugees and continuous post-distribution monitoring have indicated that the food assistance provided by WFP and other organizations helps to stabilize and improve refugees' food consumption frequency and dietary diversity.

To address the identified needs of the beneficiaries, the 3RP emphasizes the need to continue to provide

food assistance to vulnerable refugees through vouchers and other mechanisms. Simultaneously, in an effort to make the response more sustainable, resilience-building programmes will be implemented where feasible. These include enhancing the capacity of impacted

communities to use their resources and assets to increase agricultural production and their incomes in more effective and sustainable ways. Organizations will monitor the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable households closely and will develop new programmes as needed.



Egypt: A Syrian boy shops for food at the store. UNHCR / Scott Nelson

In Jordan, the Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) found that 74 per cent of refugee households cited food vouchers as their main source of income, underlining the heavy reliance of the refugee households on regular food assistance. In host communities, food accounted for the largest proportion of household expenditure at almost 40 per cent. Low and limited income remains the main constraint for adequate food access and is compounded by greater national demand for food and non-food items due to the increased refugee population. Prices of commodities such as fruits and vegetables have in many places increased between 2011 and 2014, especially for locally produced food.

In Iraq, the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), released in September 2014, listed the implementation of a food voucher system in all camps across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) as a priority action to address people's inability to buy sufficient food. The 2014 Iraq IDP crisis has compounded food security pressures for refugees, IDPs and host communities, as the conflict in Iraq has directly affected some food production areas and disrupted food supply chains.

In Lebanon, pre-assistance baseline and post-distribution monitoring shows that, following six months of food assistance, the acceptable Food Consumption Score amongst the refugee population had increased from 49 per cent to 73 per cent, a 49 per cent increase. Nonetheless, the 2014 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) estimated that half of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon fall below the poverty line of US\$ 3.84 per day, while 29 per cent are not able to cover

the minimum survival expenditure basket; 71 per cent of Syrian refugees cannot meet their basic needs without engaging in negative coping strategies. Hosting communities, particularly in the north and in the border areas, have also been impacted by the crisis because of the reduction in incomes caused by a decline in traditional agriculture and food trade with Syria which is due to trade routes disruptions and increases in freight, transportation and inputs costs. Trade disruptions have been negatively affecting small producers and workers along the supply chain.

In Lebanon, food security initiatives will facilitate market access for small-scale farmers in areas worst affected by the crisis. This will be done by helping farmers to negotiate contracts to supply fresh food products to food assistance shops. Efforts will be made to expand private sector engagement in initiatives such as joint farmer training on food safety and quality standards, so that small-scale farmers

can access better markets. Such engagements will also include studies on local food value chains linked to humanitarian food assistance and, more importantly, exploring mobilization of resources from corporate entities through corporate social responsibility. The outcomes pursued in this sector aim to: (i) promote sustainable family farming so as to increase productivity, while prudently managing available natural resources such as water and land; (ii) restore and maintain agricultural livelihoods and essential assets and develop income generating activities in agriculture; and (iii) to continue providing support to the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor and control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and plant diseases that threaten livelihoods and food safety in Lebanon.

In Turkey, post-distribution monitoring found that, for Syrian refugees in camps, the food security situation has stabilized, with an above 95 per cent level of acceptable food



Iraq: A Syrian refugee receives her food parcel. WFP / Abeer Etefa



Turkey: Refugee children on the Turkish-Syrian border. WFP / Joelle Eid

consumption over the January-June 2014 period. However, refugees still resorted to negative coping strategies with more than 70 per cent of interviewed households relying on less preferred food, and over half of respondents borrowing food or reducing the number of meals per day over a seven day period. Negative food coping mechanisms have been reported, including withdrawing children from school in order to work, marrying off girls at an early age, selling assets and taking on substantial

loans. At present there are limited occurrences of malnutrition amongst the refugee population. However, the situation could change rapidly due to poor sanitation conditions, decreases in food assistance, and limited dietary diversity.

In Egypt, the proportion of assisted Syrian households with acceptable food consumption has increased by 26 per cent in comparison to when they first arrived from Syria in 2013. However, monitoring and evaluation reports as well as the

preliminary results of the socio-economic assessment, show that refugees are exhausting their savings and resources, resulting in their coping abilities being eroded, and increased vulnerability to exploitation and irregular departure and migration to Europe. Furthermore, the sudden increase in costs of living in the summer of 2014, due to cuts in fuel subsidies, has resulted in an average 12 per cent increase in food prices, increasing pressures on vulnerable households.

EDUCATION OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- **830,000 TARGETED BOYS AND GIRLS (5-17) ENROLLED IN FORMAL EDUCATION (PRIMARY OR SECONDARY)**
- **423,000 TARGETED BOYS AND GIRLS (5-17) ENROLLED IN NON-FORMAL OR INFORMAL EDUCATION**
- **41,100 EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL TRAINED**
- **482 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED, RENOVATED OR REHABILITATED**

The education sector across the region faces major challenges, with significant needs in terms of access, quality and capacity of education systems in impacted countries. Nearly 2.3 million children are out of school in Syria and nearly 50 per cent of the 950,000 registered school-age Syrian refugee children in refugee-hosting countries are not enrolled in school. In Turkey, some 70 per cent of Syrian children outside camps do not access any form of education. In Lebanon, it is estimated that fewer than 25 per cent of Syrian children are enrolled in public education. In camps in Iraq, enrolment rates decrease dramatically for children 12 and above, with girls of all ages slightly more likely to attend school than boys. Non-formal education caters for only around 10 per cent of registered school-age children.

There are a range of key factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates and to poor learning, ranging from policy and bureaucratic regulations, with many

children required to take placement tests and provide documentation for school registration, which many families no longer have or are unable to obtain. Uncertainties remain regarding student accreditation and certification, which limit children's opportunities to advance their education. Families also face financial barriers, including school-related expenses such as clothing and school supplies, and have concerns about safety issues such as harassment, violence and discrimination in and around schools. Issues in the quality of provision include: children's difficulties with new and different curricula; languages of instruction; lack of appropriate infrastructure; teacher capacity; overcrowding; lack of certified education programmes; students with trauma and distress; gender-related considerations such as safe WASH facilities; and limited programmes to address lost years of schooling. Access to quality education mitigates protection risks such as child labour, early marriage, unaccompanied children and other

protection concerns contributing to low attendance rates. Targeted education interventions are needed for adolescents and youth to address the risks of negative coping behaviours.

While education ministries in refugee-hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their education systems, there is a profound strain on resources, capacity and planned education reforms, with the most marginalized groups bearing a disproportionate burden as a result. For example, the Lebanese education system had limited capacity prior to the crisis, reaching only 30 per cent of its student population. In Iraq, the recent humanitarian crisis leading to large-scale internal displacement has placed serious pressures on the education system, including through the use of schools as temporary shelters by IDPs.

In line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative, the 3RP will prioritize an education response strategy that ensures



Lebanon: Syrian refugee children attending second shift in Lebanese school. UNHCR / Bathoul Ahmed

non-discriminatory access for refugee children to quality and relevant formal as well as non-formal education. This strategy will address the education needs of refugees as well as vulnerable host community children. Resilience building efforts in the sector will focus on expanding the capacity of the formal education sector, including secondary education, through infrastructure rehabilitation and improvements, provision of equipment and learning material, and training of new teachers. Access will also be facilitated by working with national authorities' policy frameworks that address curricula and certification for Syrian refugee children, and safe transportation and social mobilization. School feeding programmes will promote health and nutrition among children

while encouraging attendance and participation.

The quality and relevance of education will be improved by increasing teacher capacity to teach the appropriate curricula, manage classrooms with diverse learner needs, and use child-centred teaching methodologies. This will be done by introducing strategies for standardizing and incentivising the professional development of teachers, and by promoting certified education programmes. Educational opportunities will be expanded through remedial education, catch-up classes, life skills, and child-centred interactive and innovative approaches (like e-learning). For children who are unable to attend formal education, quality non-formal education will continue to be supported through the

engagement of civil society and the development of accredited curriculum and standards with pathways to formal education. It will be a priority to ensure that educational services are safe and supportive, and that there is appropriate provision of psychosocial support and peace education. Support will also be provided to develop life skills among children and capacity to prevent violence, and to strengthen referral systems for identifying and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children.

The 3RP will also focus on strengthening the capacity of the education sector to deliver a cost-effective response through the use of monitoring systems to benefit all education stakeholders, including marginalized and vulnerable children.

NO LOST GENERATION (NLG) STRATEGY

In October 2013, UNICEF with host governments, donors, UN and international agencies, and NGOs developed a strategy to prevent the loss of a generation of Syrian children to the effects of the country's brutal civil war. The aim of the strategy is to provide Syrian children, within and outside Syria, access to an education, a protective environment, and opportunities that would eventually help them rebuild their country and create an environment conducive to sustainable peace and reconciliation. The NLG initiative offers a comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing the education and protection needs of millions of children from Syria – covering both immediate emergency support and resilience-based interventions.

Since the launch of the NLG initiative, partners have made tangible progress, with a steady increase in access to both formal and non-formal education. The proportion of out-of-school Syrian refugee children in neighbouring countries decreased from 70 per cent in August 2013 to 49 per cent in July 2014. In addition, over 563,000 Syrian refugee children have been provided with psychosocial support. Children, parents and other community members were supported to help keep children safe and reduce the risk of children being exposed to further violence.

The risk of a “lost generation” of children has not been averted and the situation continues to deteriorate. Refugee children continue to be vulnerable to exploitation, family separation, child labour, child marriage, recruitment and other forms of violence and abuse.

To protect the gains made over the past year, NLG partners are committed to accelerating efforts to achieve targets in 2015, including through the 3RP, with a specific emphasis on scaling up access to education and child protection services; improving the quality of services in both education and child protection; ensuring a stronger focus on adolescents and youth; promoting more precise data; and ensuring greater engagement of communities in the education and protection of affected children.

To continue to scale up the NLG response, sustainable funding needs to be secured. National governments, UN agencies and partners must find ways to mobilize longer-term, multi-year financing from development and humanitarian budgets. Together with the private sector, investment in cost effective and innovative education and protection solutions is critical.

YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS

More than one million Syrian children have been forced to flee their war-torn country. Of these young refugees, one in every three is between the ages of 12 and 18. Adolescents and youth are largely missing out on key education and life milestones, as they are increasingly either forced to stay indoors for their safety – the case for many adolescent girls - or to work to help provide income for the family – the case for many adolescent boys. Impeding these rights for adolescents and youth will deny Syria and the region of the productive, wage-earning youth and adults needed to stabilize tensions and drive future social and economic development for decades to come.

Adolescents and youth display unique talents, positive attitudes, skills and resources which - if effectively nurtured - can assist them, not only in their own transition to adulthood, but also to make considerable contributions to their communities. Despite adversity, adolescents and youth are often the first to grasp opportunities and can be powerful agents

for change within their communities towards peace, reconciliation, security, gender equality and a more inclusive society. Harnessing the potential of adolescents and youth is essential by engaging them to eliminate discrimination, exclusion and prejudice, to transform gender stereotypes, and to prioritize educational opportunities and skills development beyond basic education. Finding solutions to reduce their families' economic vulnerability and providing opportunities for them to contribute to their communities through community participation, mentoring and youth life skills development programmes will help to elicit potential. To address the specific needs of adolescent refugee boys and girls, scaled implementation of education programmes and engagement within their communities is therefore a priority for 3RP partners. Under the No Lost Generation initiative strategies that cater specifically to the needs of adolescents and youth will be promoted, specifically in relation to their positive engagement in communities.

HEALTH & NUTRITION OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- **439 HEALTH FACILITIES SUPPORTED**
- **13,000 HEALTH CARE STAFF TRAINED**



Jordan: A nurse moves a young Syrian refugee to the operating theatre prior to surgery on his leg at the Jordan Hospital in Amman. UNHCR / Shaun Baldwin

Throughout the region, national health services provide significant health care to Syrian refugees. The increasing demands, however, are stretching local health systems, which have insufficient personnel, medical supplies, and inadequate service delivery (including language and communications constraints). The strain on health services is also affecting local communities. Vulnerable populations are at

increased risk of communicable diseases due to unfavourable environmental conditions (such as limited access to safe/adequate water and sanitation, poor vector control, and sub-standard housing) and limited access to basic health services, such as child immunization. Outbreaks of polio in northern Syria and Iraq precipitated a regional response of mass immunization campaigns in affected and high-risk areas in

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey throughout 2014. Other diseases are also increasingly prevalent, such as Acute Respiratory Infections and diarrhoea in children in Iraq.

The management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is a significant challenge. Nearly 30 per cent of refugees in Jordan suffer from NCDs such as hypertension or diabetes, and 78 per cent of households in Egypt have reported a family member suffering from a chronic disease⁶. Extra care and support are needed for survivors of torture and violence who are suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety or depression, as well as for those with other mental health conditions. A comprehensive care approach at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, including referrals to wider psychosocial services, is required.

Access to adequate and appropriate reproductive health care is a continuing need. To ensure that

⁶ 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan for Health <http://www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/docs/syria-rrp6-sectoral-plans-HEALTH.pdf>



Lebanon: A Syrian baby receives a polio vaccine. UNICEF / Joe Saade

these needs are met, it is necessary to improve capacities for basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care at primary, secondary and tertiary health care locations. In countries where reproductive health care is readily available, such as Turkey, it is normally the most used of primary health care services. However, in other countries, there is low utilization of antenatal care and high rates of caesarean sections. These are both indicators that overall reproductive health needs are not being met. In most areas, there is limited access to and availability of clinical management of rape services and wider gender-based violence services.

The main nutrition concern among refugees is micronutrient deficiency such as iron deficiency. In Jordan,

for example, prevalence is high for both those in camps and those in communities. Global acute malnutrition rates are at acceptable levels, below five per cent among refugees. Inappropriate infant and young child feeding have also been recorded.

Given the diverse mechanisms of health support across the region, the 3RP emphasizes the need to increase access to quality and equitable health care for refugee and impacted local populations both through direct interventions and through bolstering national systems and capacities. Improvements will be directed towards strengthening routine immunization and campaigns especially for polio and measles, which continue to threaten the region. New born and child health will be

addressed through capacity building and delivery of integrated packages at health facility and community level. Mechanisms to address communicable disease outbreaks through early warning and response systems, and to increase capacity of health information systems, will be improved. Access to reproductive health care, including clinical management of rape services and referral mechanisms to SGBV psychosocial services will remain a priority. NCD management and mental health care across the service levels require significantly greater support both through direct service delivery and increasing technical capacity of national systems.

BASIC NEEDS OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- 252,000 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CORE RELIEF ITEMS IN-KIND
- 284,000 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING UNCONDITIONAL, SECTOR-SPECIFIC OR EMERGENCY CASH ASSISTANCE

The majority of the projected 80,000 monthly new refugee arrivals to all countries in 2015 will arrive with few personal possessions and in need of basic domestic items to meet basic needs, including blankets, water jerry cans and kitchen sets. In Jordan and Iraq, most new arrivals are initially accommodated in camps whereas in Lebanon and Egypt, new arrivals find their own housing arrangements. In Iraq, 75 per cent of new arrivals leave camps after a few weeks, reportedly due to concerns about over-crowding. In Turkey, due to limited possibilities for camp placement, a majority of new arrivals need to make their own housing arrangements.

Weather in the Middle East includes low winter temperatures, near or below freezing (especially at higher elevations), and heat during the summer often reaching in excess of 40 degrees Celsius. These extremes require warm clothes, energy for heating, and reinforced shelters during the winter, while in summer refugees need basic materials to



Lebanon: A Syrian refugee family walking in the falling snow, in an informal tented settlement. UNICEF

create shade and protection from disease vectors, especially for children and the elderly.

The 3RP provides a response for basic needs which is predominantly humanitarian, with packages of basic domestic items for new arrivals, and replacement items for refugees accommodated in camps for long periods of time. Winter assistance, such as supplemental cash assistance, stoves, fuel and additional blankets, will be targeted to those living in sub-standard shelter and in higher elevations.

For the most vulnerable families, agencies have increasingly adopted unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance programmes throughout the region. Unconditional cash assistance is designed to allow

beneficiaries to spend the assistance on those goods and services they feel they need most, giving them the dignity of this choice, while also positively impacting on local economies.

Cash mechanisms have been rolled out in all countries of the region and partners are working together to develop harmonized approaches. Agencies collaborate to develop, implement and reach shared conclusions from vulnerability assessments, agree distribution modalities per family amounts based on monthly minimum requirements, post-distribution monitoring, analysis and evaluations to measure the impact on local markets. Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt have rolled out for use of all individual assistance partners a UNHCR database – the

Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) – to track assistance by individual case to prevent duplication or neglect.

Country teams have made efforts to develop and begin implementing an approach to provide cash assistance to cohorts of poor local families, including through government programmes which have similar objectives. Expanding the capacity and effectiveness of community-based safety nets is part of developing local resilience.

The following are the numbers of vulnerable people, including refugees and members of impacted communities, targeted for regular unconditional cash assistance or emergency financial assistance under the 3RP:

Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
43,000	50,000	533,506	432,140	287,500	1,346,146

Efforts are also underway to streamline and leverage cash assistance with other sectoral responses, including protection, to reduce the risk of negative coping mechanisms including exploitation and child labour. A multi-sectoral response will also promote food security, address shelter needs, mitigate overall protection risks and encourage school attendance and retention.

Partners in the Basic Needs and Food Security sectors have committed to find ways to ensure that cash and food assistance are harmonized. Together, UNHCR and WFP will develop targeting mechanisms in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon to ensure minimum, yet adequate, assistance to the most vulnerable. During the first quarter of 2015, the two agencies will publish a report reviewing

the methods, advantages and lessons learnt in unconditional and conditional cash assistance in the region, with recommendations for improvements. The report will also compare cash assistance practices in the region with those elsewhere in the world.

SHELTER OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- 106,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN CAMPS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FOR SHELTER AND SHELTER UPGRADES
- 175,000 HOUSEHOLDS OUTSIDE CAMPS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FOR SHELTER AND SHELTER



Turkey: More than 1,500 Syrians were being sheltered in this boarding school in the district of Suruç in Sanliurfa Province. UNICEF

It is expected that up to 500,000 people will be accommodated in 35 refugee camps in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey in 2015. While most refugee camps in the region meet SPHERE international standards, refugee camps have inherent challenges in relation to aid dependency, security, high running costs and continuing isolation from normal life.

For those people living outside camps, an increasing number are now living in sub-standard shelters, including nearly 300,000 refugees in 1,800 informal settlements; 222 in Jordan and over 1,400 in Lebanon. Overall, it is estimated that more than half of all refugees live in sub-standard shelters, with challenges related to tenure, privacy, over-crowding, and risks of sexual exploitation. The shortage of shelter solutions is driving up rents and family indebtedness. These pressures especially affect lower-income housing areas, as well as host communities and the wider housing market.



Egypt: A child carries water in the 6th of October district of Cairo. UNHCR / Scott Nelson

The 3RP emphasizes the need to improve living conditions and promote a healthy environment for all residents, as well as protecting the sustainability of camps through investments in camp infrastructure.

Established camps, some up to four years old, will be rehabilitated, with tents being replaced where needed. High electricity costs, in particular, are a burden. Strategies to address electricity concerns are being developed in Jordan, including the use of solar power and improved electrical infrastructure. Extending the introduction and use of solar power and more efficient electricity distribution systems will provide camps a more cost-effective energy solution for the medium and longer term. Camp residents will be involved in the

design, implementation and follow-up, including where possible, the costs and maintenance of electricity systems. Installing energy efficient systems will help to mitigate the impact of high energy prices and energy shortages.

In informal settlements, a holistic approach is needed that encompasses public service infrastructure improvements to the benefit of all, especially for improved electricity, water and sanitation. Environmental concerns will be addressed through ongoing and regular maintenance.

In urban and rural areas, there is a need to continue upgrading substandard housing, including through weatherproofing, and to increase the number of affordable housing units in the market for the

longer term. Such activities will provide improved shelter conditions for refugees, and provide fair benefits to landlords. Many Syrians living in rented accommodation lack basic tenure security and are at risk of eviction and excessive rental increases by exploitative landlords. Legal counselling, awareness-raising on tenancy rights and other assistance and support will be made available and accessible. Programmes will be implemented to upgrade depressed and fragile urban neighbourhoods through site or infrastructure improvement, provision of basic services, and rehabilitation of public spaces.

Such interventions in both private dwellings and their neighbourhoods will help build the resilience of communities into the future.

WASH WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- **1,800,000 TARGET BENEFICIARIES WITH ACCESS TO ADEQUATE QUANTITY OF SAFE WATER**
- **3,000,000 BENEFICIARIES WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED A HYGIENE PROMOTION SESSION**

The 3RP recommends that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) be focussed on Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. With the existing services available in Egypt and Turkey, there is less need for international assistance.

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing local services in the hosting countries. Even before the emergency, Jordan was the fourth most water scarce country in the world. In Iraq, the pressure on services in impacted communities is also acute because of the overlapping refugee and IDP crises. With the majority of refugees living out of camps, public WASH services are under stress, and local authorities require support to improve and run public water, sewage, wastewater treatment, and municipal solid waste collection and disposal systems.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support. There are competing demands for

safe drinking water and wastewater services from both local communities and the refugees living in impacted areas, exacerbating an already volatile social, economic and political environment. National WASH systems required investment even

before the influx of refugees, with piped systems leaking up to 70 per cent of water in some areas.

In 2015, the focus of the 3RP's WASH component will be to transition from first-phase emergency services to



Jordan: WASH services in Zaatari camp. UNICEF



Jordan: Children in a Jordanian host community learn about hygiene. ACTED

more sustainable and more cost-effective systems. Services such as water tankering/trucking will be progressively replaced by piped networks. New piped systems will be built or existing systems will be augmented or extended, so that both refugees and local host communities benefit. For sanitation, the strategy in camps is to ease the transition from common to household-level facilities, which are family-owned and maintained, and to transition to modern wastewater treatment and disposal options.

Humanitarian WASH interventions will also target the prevention of water-borne disease, including through increased water quality and access to hygiene items in impacted communities. Disease outbreaks in conditions of overcrowding and poor housing are a significant risk. For example, Iraq was already prone to major epidemics, including

cholera, every two to three years even before the overlapping refugee and IDP crises.

Priority for 2015 is to continue the existing service provision and life-saving interventions, and to invest in new, more efficient and more cost-effective infrastructure. In the case of Jordan, for example, once planned infrastructure is completed, operational savings will be evident in 2016 and will yield a return on the investment in four years. The new facilities are also conceived to guarantee a higher environmental respect of the fragile groundwater resources, through more rational use of resources and better treatment of wastewater, and also better address the needs of people living with disability, privacy and gender issues.

All WASH interventions included in this appeal are the product of extensive participatory planning

under UNICEF and UNHCR leadership, where the needs of women, men and children have been of primary concern. Where possible, WASH interventions will be more closely linked with the goal of building the resilience of local communities.

This includes augmentating and improving existing water, sewage and waste collection systems, for residents, host families and refugees alike. With the aim of progressively handing over responsibility, capacity building of local authorities, local NGOs and WASH committees will also be the focus of the WASH strategy. Governments will also be supported through strategic advice on how to improve preparedness and contingency planning, and water conservation and management policies.

LIVELIHOODS OVERVIEW

SELECTED REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS, BY END 2015:



- 272,000 INDIVIDUALS ACCESSING WAGE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- 1,100 COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

Along with efforts to strengthen local and national systems and improve service delivery for all, a critical dimension of building resilience is to expand livelihoods and employment opportunities for vulnerable men, women and, especially, youth, in compliance with national laws and regulations, and in line with national priorities.

In all five countries, livelihoods support under the 3RP is therefore seen as a key way to slow and reverse the depletion of individual, family and community assets. Livelihoods initiatives give refugees the means to cope with hardship, to increase their skills and abilities, and to prosper, improving their prospects too in a future return to Syria.

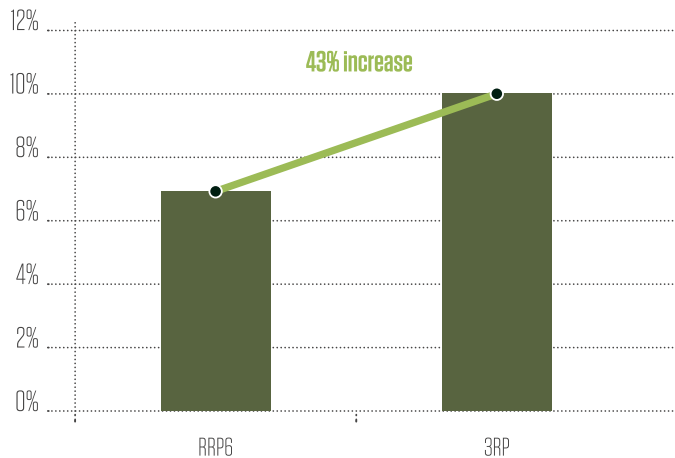
Evidence from the five country chapters indicates different priorities depending on the country context. Interventions include options for livelihoods stabilization aiming to equip households and communities with coping mechanisms through



Egypt: Livelihood activities. UNDP / Heewoong Kim

temporary employment for youth and women through labour intensive methods such as the rehabilitation of key community socio-economic infrastructure, including markets and roads, skills and vocational training to increase employability, and start-up packs and grants for revamping new and old enterprises. A second track includes interventions designed to generate employment opportunities through addressing rehabilitation/restoration needs of the local economy, promoting access to financial capital for sustainable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) development, investing in socio-economic infrastructure and local institutions, and restoring the natural resource base. It also includes creating partnerships between public and private institutions at local level to improve social dialogue and economic collaboration. Here it concerns the development of recovery mechanisms. A third track of interventions contributes to creation of sustainable employment including private sector through a

Livelihoods Requirements (% of total appeal) RRP6 vs 3RP



more enabling policy environment and support to institutions and capacities. The three tracks will be implemented as a contiguum for resilience building, with simultaneous and complementary interventions designed to ease the transition from initial emergency or short-term interventions into long-term recovery and sustainable development.

The livelihoods sector makes up almost around 10 per cent of the 3RP financial requirements, up from around 7 per cent under the RRP6.

The focus and extent of livelihoods responses in the region vary across countries. In Egypt, the resource requirements of the sector (which also includes basic needs) makes up just over one-quarter of the total requirements. The first priority for 2015 is to assist the most vulnerable, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, to meet their basic needs and access basic services in safety, with dignity and without discrimination. Furthermore, refugees and poor members of impacted communities will be targeted by 'cash-for-work' and 'public works' programmes to create short and medium-term jobs for unskilled workers. To boost

employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in affected areas, 3RP partners will provide technical and financial support to for livelihoods interventions.

In Iraq, nine per cent of all interventions of the 3RP are focussed on livelihoods. As part of the short-term response, there is still a need for cash assistance activities, such as cash-for work, particularly for the most vulnerable households. However, the overall strategy acknowledges the need to shift to more sustainable support, with a market-oriented approach, strengthening the local economy as a whole to support the creation of jobs through the development of the private sector. Consequently, partnerships with the private sector for the development of market systems will be strengthened.

The JRP includes activities to enhance national capacity in food security analyses, early warning systems and policy formulation and supporting the creation of increased and improved job opportunities for vulnerable women, and young men and women through the growth of sustainable MSMEs and the revival of

local economies of the most-affected areas for sustainable employment and income generation using a value-chain development approach.

In Lebanon, the LCRP maps out several response areas and represents inputs from government ministries and 77 international and national organizations. Lebanon will support the expansion of temporary income-generating opportunities at scale for stabilization, linked with the priorities of local economic development and longer-term planning at local and national level. Interventions will be rooted in the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which promotes the sustainability of economic gains by strengthening and developing markets for goods, services and commodities that operate effectively for everyone but especially the poor as consumers, producers or employees.

Turkey's Country Plan provides for a nearly threefold increase in spending on livelihoods, compared to the RRP6, and reflects Turkey's commitment to development that builds resilience. Spending on livelihoods accounts for nine per cent of total planned spending; roughly 81 per cent of funding for livelihoods aims to build resilience. In governorates with a high concentration of Syrian refugees and in refugee camps in south-eastern Turkey, new livelihoods generating initiatives will be launched, and existing ones will be expanded, with new investments to boost job creation.

In all cases, implementing livelihoods initiatives and projects requires finding a productive combination of strengthening the capacity of available institutions, the engagement of the private sector in financing innovative initiatives and identification of key growth sectors, including those for women.

COORDINATION

The 3RP is composed of country chapters developed under the leadership of national authorities with support from the UN and NGOs in each country. It draws together the Jordan Response Plan, which is also the Jordan chapter of the 3RP, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and country chapters in Turkey, Egypt and Iraq - including support to existing UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) strategies - into a coherent regional strategy. Within these plans, needs, targets, approaches and resources are identified and implemented at country level to ensure alignment with national planning processes and frameworks.

The 3RP has been specifically designed to provide a consistent regional strategy, reflecting the realities and strategies outlined in each national plan. As such,

the existing differences in the composition and scope of national plans are readily accommodated in, and indeed are one of the strengths of, the regional framework.

Coordination at the country level will be determined by each country context and under the leadership of the national governments. Normally, sector working groups (SWGs), task forces, or their equivalents in each country, will continue to support planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, and will ensure alignment with national planning and monitoring. Country-level working groups and task forces will gather evidence to inform planning, monitoring and reporting, in consultation with national counterparts and other stakeholders, including NGOs, the private sector and community-based organizations.

UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators support national governments, in close coordination and partnership with the international community. UNHCR continues to guide the refugee response, while UNDP facilitates the coordination of the resilience component.

At the regional level, the coordination mechanisms for the 3RP are designed to ensure synergies in planning, monitoring and reporting to external stakeholders. This process is overseen by an inter-agency 3RP Regional Steering Committee. An expanded Regional Steering Committee, including representatives from the five refugee hosting governments, UN Regional Directors and the RC/HCs meets under the chairmanship of UNDP and UNHCR.



Turkey: Humanitarian workers playing with Syrian children at a refugee camp in Turkey. UNHCR / A. Akad

MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

The 3RP will build on the systems used for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the RRP6 and earlier refugee response plans, both at the national and regional level. In 2014, around 150 UN agencies and national and international NGOs carried out activities within and around the RRP6 to respond to the impact of the Syrian crisis. The coordination of so many organizations and activities, and the need to inform all partners, including donors and host governments, about the multi-faceted support, have necessitated the development and application of a variety of information management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools. These include regional and national dashboards, M&E reports, information portals and reporting systems.

3RP monitoring will track overall progress on both the humanitarian and resilience elements of the regional response to the Syria crisis. Within this overall framework, 3RP information management, monitoring and evaluation systems will be guided by four main principles:

- 1. Alignment.** The 3RP is a country-led process, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting should be aligned as far as possible with each country's national M&E framework and systems. The 3RP is committed to supporting governments and country coordination teams, as required, and responding to the particular needs of individual countries.
- 2. Complementarity.** 3RP monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems should build on existing tools that have



Iraq: Assessing the health needs of a family in Duhok Camp. WHO

- proved effective for monitoring and reporting on the work of humanitarian and development organizations. They should avoid duplication, share knowledge, and increase overall coherence in monitoring and reporting.
- 3. Consistency.** 3RP monitoring and reporting should be consistent. It should include progress updates against outputs and outcome indicators, as well as mid-term and annual reviews, including impact measurements. For
- accountability purposes, efforts will be made to strengthen financial tracking of the 3RP refugee and resilience components.
- 4. Specialization.** 3RP partners should specifically monitor the needs and risks regarding stabilization and resilience, collecting, analysing and sharing the data needed to support this monitoring, nationally and regionally.

MONITORING TOOLS & INDICATORS

Performance monitoring will be enhanced, to strengthen the focus on results. Sex and age disaggregated information and data, where available, will be collected and used to inform advocacy and programming.

Comparing progress on outputs and outcomes across countries remains challenging, with sectors at the country level tracking a range of indicators appropriate to the response in that country. However, a minimum common set of indicators has been identified which the 3RP sectors will use to report regularly at the output and outcome level.

ActivityInfo is an online response monitoring and reporting tool, currently being used in Lebanon and Jordan for inter-sector coordination, and also being introduced in Iraq.

Countries in the region also use sector reporting and coordination tools such as the 3/4Ws (tracking the who, where, when and what of activities). Existing financial tracking mechanisms such as the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) currently do not account for streams of non-humanitarian funding and associated donors and recipients.

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting challenges of the 3RP provide an opportunity to introduce new tools for monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and analysis, and to tighten standards. Efforts are already underway at the country level to support new initiatives like a digital atlas in Lebanon, which is intended to improve targeting, decision-making and programme design. The 3RP coordination mechanisms include a 3RP Regional Technical

Committee. This inter-agency body continues to undertake research into how to improve monitoring and evaluation of progress on humanitarian and resilience components of the 3RP, or specific sub-areas.

The research agenda of the 3RP includes filling critical knowledge gaps as well as developing and testing innovative tools or frameworks. Part of the monitoring needs will be to develop better tools for planning and monitoring the relative impact of specific assistance on refugees and host communities. This can be helped by sharing knowledge at the sub-regional level about the specific ways in which host communities respond to refugee influxes, and positive practices that can be replicated or encouraged elsewhere.

THE GENDER MARKER

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker has been applied to the sector response plans within most of the 3RP's country chapters. To the extent possible, the indicators these country chapters are disaggregated by sex and age to help monitor the equitability of access by women, girls, boys and men to the benefits of assistance under the 3RP. Where monitoring identifies that sex is determining inequitable access to benefits, the relevant agencies and sector working groups will take appropriate action, which might include trying to remove

barriers to access and participation, changing elements of activities, gender-matching of staff, or better engagement of males and females in activity and project consultations and management.

Gender Marker coding of the 3RP sector plans has been done as follows:

- 2A where the needs, response strategy and indicators show potential to contribute significantly to gender equality;

- 1 where there is potential to contribute in some limited way to gender equality (for example when this is evident in only one component of the needs, response strategy and indicators);
- 0 where there is no visible contribution in the needs, response strategy and indicators to gender equality.

Efforts are made to continuously improve the analysis of all activities using the gender marker.



RESILIENCE FORUM

In order to expand the scope of partnerships and enlarge participation of development stakeholders, the first resilience development forum will take place in 2015. The main goal is to bring together leaders from government, the international community, civil society, think tanks and the private sector to work around a common vision, brainstorm on the best ways to overcome the most pressing development challenges posed by the Syria-related crisis and mobilize tangible support to concerned countries.

The overarching aims of the forum are to (1) to establish a large

platform of partners to support the resilience-based development approach; and (2) to mobilize appropriate technology, knowledge and financial resources to better address the Syria crisis. To this end, the forum will be a concerted effort towards the fulfillment of the following important objectives: (i) Ensure that the long-term development needs and priorities of countries impacted by the Syria crisis are not overshadowed by the pressing short-term emergency needs of the massive humanitarian crisis; (ii) Establish a lasting and strong partnership between all stakeholders including the private and public sectors, international

organizations, civil society, think tanks and donor countries to join efforts around a common vision for development in the region; (iii) Engage partners to play their central role and add substantial value to the aforementioned vision by tapping into its vast network of knowledge and international best practices; (iv) mobilize knowledge, technology and financial resources in support of the resilience-based development agenda; and, (v) Enhance coordination between donor and recipient countries to ensure alignment of visions and priorities.

ENGAGING & COMMUNICATING WITH REFUGEES & COMMUNITIES



Jordan: Help desk for Syrian refugees providing information about protection, health and registration in the city of Zarqa. UNHCR / Jared Kohler

Engaging refugees and affected populations to participate and lead protection in their own communities is central to the 3RP.

Strengthening community engagement and empowerment in the response are key priorities and essential both to ensure that the response meets their needs, but also to strengthen the quality, sustainability and cost effectiveness of the response. Women, girls, boys

and men in affected communities will continue to be regularly consulted and engaged in the assessment of needs, in planning and in implementing responses. Furthermore, the engagement of community members in the delivery of key services will be expanded.

Accountability to beneficiaries remains a particular priority to Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) members engaged in the

response. All signatories of the Red Cross/Crescent Code of Conduct, SIRF members also participate in different initiatives such as the Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP) and People in Aid. Taking these wider frameworks into account, SIRF members have also developed humanitarian accountability frameworks specific to their organizations.

Two-way communication between service providers, refugees and local communities plays a vital role. Information needs to be regularly made available, while opportunities for refugees and communities to provide feedback, ask questions and complain need to be supported. Strengthening communication between communities and service providers ensures greater accountability to beneficiaries. Feedback mechanisms such as complaints desks, boxes and hotlines in refugee camps enable access to information and effective two-way communication, while the community outreach workers, networks and community-based organizations are supported. Partners also continue to collect information and data from refugees and communities to analyse well their needs and prioritize responses.

All systems and mechanisms are designed to be family friendly and especially facilitate access to information and to channels of communication for all women, men, boys and girls affected by the humanitarian crisis.

TARGETING

Efforts will be continuously made to ensure scarce resources benefit the most vulnerable - a central tenet of the refugee response in all 3RP country chapters. The outcome of the 3RP mid-term review and systematic monitoring will be designed to better target and to prioritize the most vulnerable refugees and those communities that stand to suffer the biggest deprivations in human development on account of the crisis. It should also prioritize social services that have the biggest shortages in capacity and are under the most stress.

3RP partners have initiated assessments of vulnerability criteria with respect to the humanitarian response and the refugee population in Jordan and Lebanon. In Jordan, a review of vulnerability criteria being used for Syrian refugees is being undertaken in order to establish a vulnerability assessment framework that creates a more nuanced picture of vulnerability among refugee households, incorporating capacities, resilience and coping strategies in order to better target assistance and judge its effectiveness in mitigating and reducing vulnerability.

Furthermore, a new Vulnerability Analysis Framework for Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Jordan is being drafted, based on some of the recommendations of earlier studies. The conceptual framework proposes an approach to vulnerability that looks at access to certain services (distance to water, sanitation, health, education services, etc.) and income, as well as household profile (threat of eviction legal status, family

support, children under five, etc.). The humanitarian sector in Lebanon has developed a similar approach. The VASyR in Lebanon provides a multi-sectorial profile and determines vulnerability criteria of the refugee population in order to enable humanitarian stakeholders to improve their programming and to target assistance for the most vulnerable. The VASyR is based on sector-specific criteria related to shelter, health, non-food items, WASH, education, food security, protection and economy (e.g. expenditures, livelihood sources) and categorizes vulnerability according to severe, high, medium and low levels through a weighing system that emphasizes food insecurity and economic dimensions of vulnerability.

In Iraq, humanitarian partners undertake regular multi-sector needs assessments of refugees living inside and out of camp settings. These assessments allow partners to track the needs and well-being of refugees across a range of core indicators over time.

Critical to addressing these problems and their effects is a more detailed knowledge of refugee poverty and welfare. UNHCR and the World Bank have explored possible forms of cooperation based on the mutual understanding that these two institutions can complement one another. The World Bank offers expertise related to social welfare programming and targeting that can possibly result in more effective analyses and policies to improve refugee well-being with a more efficient use of financial resources. In 2015, UNHCR, the

World Bank, and other 3RP partners will finalize a welfare and needs assessment for Syrian refugees throughout the region. The study will include refugee vulnerability and targeting assessments, with recommendations for alternative policies.

On the development side, addressing the needs of impacted communities requires information on both the pressure from refugees but also on the development gaps and most urgent needs. In cooperation with ODI ⁷ (accessible via link), UNDP has studied how humanitarian, development, government and inter-governmental actors approach vulnerability criteria to inform the targeting and prioritization of resilience-based development efforts. The study suggested vulnerability criteria beyond refugee density, including considerations for poverty and social cohesion. In addition, UNDP developed a composite Index of Stress for the purpose of targeting and prioritizing the most vulnerable communities at the district or municipality level affected by the Syrian crisis. The index has informed program planning in Lebanon and Jordan.

In cooperation with government ministries, UNDP has piloted the development of sophisticated targeting tools in Lebanon such as the Digital Atlas, the Municipal Risk Mapping and the 4WS. Together these tools allow the detailed geo-referencing of needs and responses as well as the immediate identification of response gaps, increasing targeting accuracy.

⁷ Towards a resilience-based response to the Syrian refugee crisis, A Critical review of vulnerability criteria and frameworks, UNDP and the Overseas Development Institute, May, 2014.

FINANCIAL TABLES

Total Funding Requirements (USD)

	Refugee component	Resilience component	Other*	Total 2015
Egypt**	211,130,327	168,633,269	-	379,763,596
Iraq	317,808,854	108,232,478	-	426,041,332
Jordan***	889,038,530	916,287,754	1,062,774,000	2,868,100,284
Lebanon****	1,419,048,853	724,206,229	-	2,143,255,082
Turkey	460,717,975	163,371,500	-	624,089,475
Regional	123,202,608	5,026,058	-	128,228,666
Total	3,420,947,147	2,085,757,288		

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
 2015 (REFUGEE & RESILIENCE)

5,506,704,435

Agency Requirements (USD) *****

	Refugee component	Resilience component	Total 2015	Total indicative 2016
Egypt	106,448,327	83,133,269	189,581,596	184,144,927
Iraq	317,808,854	108,232,478	426,041,332	423,003,561
Jordan	875,481,985	315,910,190	1,191,392,175	1,131,822,566
Lebanon	1,365,781,246	608,133,768	1,973,915,014	1,923,885,510
Turkey	460,717,975	163,371,500	624,089,475	624,089,475
Regional	123,202,608	5,026,058	128,228,666	115,405,799
Total Agency	3,249,440,995	1,283,807,263	4,533,248,258	4,402,351,838

AGENCY TOTAL REQUIREMENTS
 2015 (REFUGEE & RESILIENCE)

4,533,248,258

* Includes Subsidies, Security Support, Infrastructure Depreciation, Income loss and Management.

** The Government of Egypt requirements include: Ministry of Education (USD 102,000,000) and the Ministry of Health (USD 88,182,000). The total USD 190,182,000 is broken down by USD 104,682,000 for the Refugee component and USD 85,500,000 for the Resilience component.

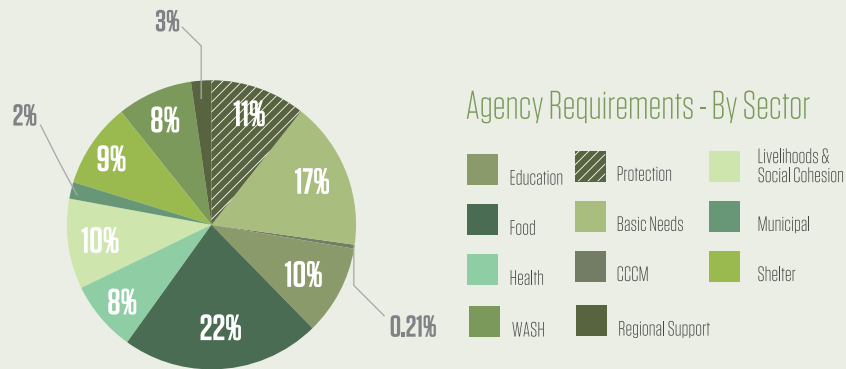
*** Represents the total requirements of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), as identified by the Government of Jordan, based on the JRP final draft of 1st December 2014.

**** The Government of Lebanon requirements include: Ministry of Education and Higher Education (USD 22,600,000), Ministry of Energy and Water (USD 22,200,000), Ministry of Agriculture (USD 6,000,000), Ministry of Public Health (USD 33,000,000) and Ministry of Social Affairs (USD 85,540,068). The total USD 169,340,068 is broken down by USD 53,267,607 for the Refugee component and USD 116,072,461 for the Resilience component.

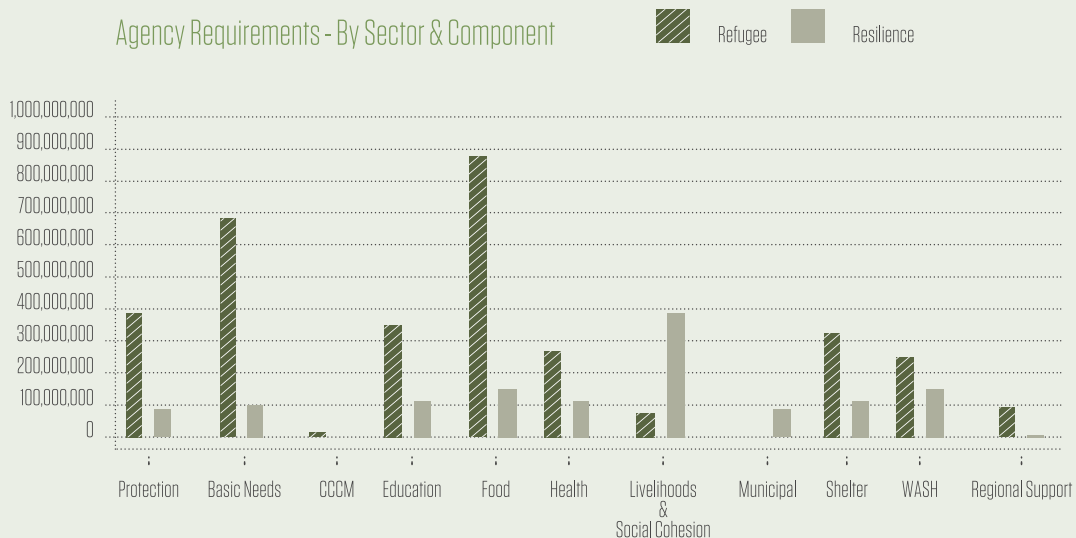
***** Represents the support of partners to country plans. Agency requirements totals are included in the total funding requirements. Detailed agency requirements can be found in the Annex.

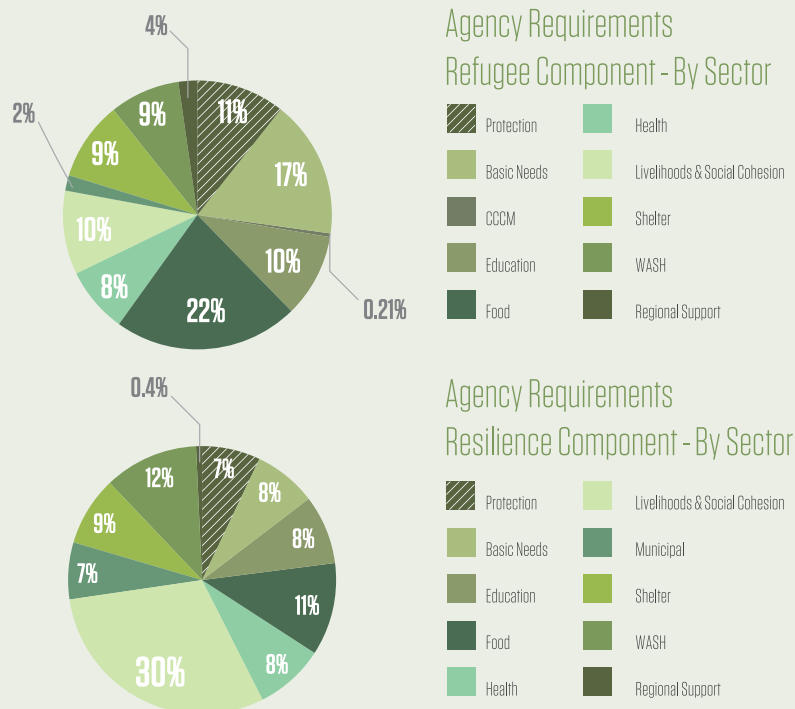
AGENCY REQUIREMENTS

Sector	Refugee	Resilience	Total
Protection	386,686,054	92,303,711	478,989,765
Basic Needs	672,478,202	98,098,571	770,576,773
CCCM	9,395,504	-	9,395,504
Education	349,375,450	105,752,641	455,128,091
Food Security	860,721,491	142,262,464	1,002,983,955
Health	260,984,920	108,270,743	369,255,663
Livelihoods & Social Cohesion	62,488,318	388,423,648	450,911,966
Municipal	-	87,224,458	87,224,458
Shelter	287,253,463	109,109,732	396,363,195
WASH	236,854,986	147,335,236	384,190,222
Regional Support	123,202,608	5,026,058	128,228,666
GRAND TOTAL	3,249,440,996	1,283,807,262	4,533,248,258



Agency Requirements - By Sector & Component





This presentation of budget requirements provides stakeholders including donors with information as to the totality of the funding requirements needed to support informed decision-making.

Refugee component requirements are proportionally greater than the resilience component requirements, reflecting the necessity to respond to life-saving and immediate humanitarian needs, including those of impacted communities. Through the elaboration of a robust resilience strategy, increased government leadership as well as more effective targeting to address the needs of the most vulnerable has allowed 3RP

actors to present a more cost-effective response. The refugee component financial requirements are more than 10 per cent less than requested in 2014, despite the forecast of an increase of up to another one million refugees by end-2015. If fully funded and if sufficient investments are made to strengthen resilience, 3RP actors foresee further reductions of financial requirements in 2016.

Some agencies are appealing for funds to support regional activities, including support to and direct implementation of activities in multiple countries as well as to support regional standards, monitoring and evaluation, and

reporting. These include OCHA's offices in Lebanon and Jordan; the UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility in Amman; UNHCR; and UNICEF's Syria Crisis Hub within the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office.

OCHA supports the work of respective Humanitarian Coordinators and the development of Jordan Response Plan and Lebanon Crisis Response Plan. UNHCR's requirements support protection and assistance to the smaller caseloads of Syrian refugees farther afield, including in countries in Eastern and Western Europe, North Africa, among others.

Partner	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
ABAAD				400,000			400,000
ACF Action contre la faim		4,396,951		4,901,500			9,298,451
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		11,814,000		25,956,499			37,770,499
ActionAid				1,188,000			1,188,000
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency				500,000			500,000

Partner	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action				3,131,498			3,131,498
ANERA American Near East Refugee Aid				9,923,120			9,923,120
ARMADILLA				358,788			358,788
AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service				716,000			716,000
British Council				1,451,000			1,451,000
CARE International				12,650,100			12,650,100
CCPA Lebanon				360,000			360,000
CDO Civil Development Organization		59,735					59,735
CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli				1,890,000			1,890,000
CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center				24,086,852			24,086,852
CONCERN				13,800,069			13,800,069
COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale				2,706,473			2,706,473
CRS Catholic Relief Services	2,550,000						2,550,000
DCA Dan Church Aid				900,000			900,000
DOT Digital Opportunity Trust				300,000			300,000
DRC Danish Refugee Council		6,310,157		26,820,500			33,130,657
EMERGENCY		180,500					180,500
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization		10,385,750	9,550,000	32,000,000	10,000,000		61,935,750
FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura				627,750			627,750
GVC Gruppo di Volontariato Civile				1,683,000			1,683,000
HI Handicap International		1,880,000		11,142,000			13,022,000
Humedica				532,340			532,340
HWA Hilfswerk Austria International				690,000			690,000
ILO International Labour Office	2,150,000		13,200,000	12,000,000	8,800,000		36,150,000
IMC International Medical Corps		5,226,000		8,037,454			13,263,454
International Alert				620,000			620,000
INTERSOS		142,423		6,100,875			6,243,298
IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities				7,683,000			7,683,000

Partner	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
IOM International Organization for Migration	3,550,000	26,303,692		40,118,680	19,860,000		89,832,372
IRC International Rescue Committee		1,148,080		22,477,597			23,625,677
IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide				2,775,000			2,775,000
KCSAMA Kurdistan Center for Strengthening Administrative and Managerial Abilities		400,000					400,000
KURDS		12,000,000					12,000,000
Leb Relief				1,676,170			1,676,170
MAG Mines Advisory Group				995,000			995,000
Makassed				324,935			324,935
Makhzoumi Foundation				2,971,258			2,971,258
MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians				1,324,250			1,324,250
MEDAIR				10,077,099			10,077,099
Mercy Corps		3,275,000		17,298,000			20,573,000
Mercy USA				251,000			251,000
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council		14,046,500		24,493,057			38,539,557
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs						5,052,116	5,052,116
Oxfam				16,058,133			16,058,133
PAO Public Aid Organization		2,290,000					2,290,000
Partners - Jordan			210,612,175				210,612,175
Partners - Turkey					38,140,560		38,140,560
PCPM Polish Center for International Aid				20,779,293			20,779,293
PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale		1,291,000		12,542,713			13,833,713
PWJ Peace wind Japan		3,100,000					3,100,000
QANDIL		16,628,232					16,628,232
RET Refugee Education Trust				4,729,500			4,729,500
RI Relief International		5,397,000		7,552,550			12,949,550
Safadi Foundation				2,850,000			2,850,000
SCI Save the Children International	4,670,000	3,314,294		47,670,915			55,655,209
SeraphimGLOBAL				330,000			330,000
SFCG Search for Common Ground				1,280,150			1,280,150

Partner	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
SI Solidarités International				9,010,000			9,010,000
SIF Secours Islamique France				5,873,292			5,873,292
Solidar Suisse				3,020,200			3,020,200
SOS Children's Village				301,000			301,000
TDH Terre des Hommes				965,000			965,000
TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia		800,000		1,152,300			1,952,300
Toastmasters International				30,000			30,000
UN Women		600,000	5,999,000				6,599,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	16,000,000	16,614,000	103,108,000	221,792,278	58,750,000	2,500,000	418,764,278
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		15,300,000	13,710,000	3,081,500			32,091,500
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	1,091,465	3,465,000	15,000,850	8,276,000	20,254,500		48,087,815
UN-Habitat		3,881,600	4,852,458	19,674,000			28,408,058
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	65,134,659	109,774,481	290,000,000	471,108,586	291,838,900	114,676,550	1,342,533,176
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	10,660,000	78,721,707	179,512,352	289,022,463	60,350,000	6,000,000	624,266,522
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization	4,700,000			7,250,000	10,000,000		21,950,000
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime			1,535,000				1,535,000
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services			87,440,600				87,440,600
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency				63,545,687			63,545,687
URDA Union of Relief and Development Association				11,631,200			11,631,200
War Child Holland				4,573,900			4,573,900
War Child UK		300,000					300,000
WFP World Food Programme	70,635,471	56,425,230	252,671,740	348,134,720	104,045,515		831,912,677
WHO World Health Organization	8,440,000	10,570,000	4,200,000	8,335,000	2,050,000		33,595,000
WRF World Rehabilitation Fund				2,191,318			2,191,318
WVI World Vision International				43,214,453			43,214,453
GRAND TOTAL	189,581,596	426,041,332	1,191,392,175	1,973,915,014	624,089,475	128,228,666	4,533,248,258