

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2016 - 2017

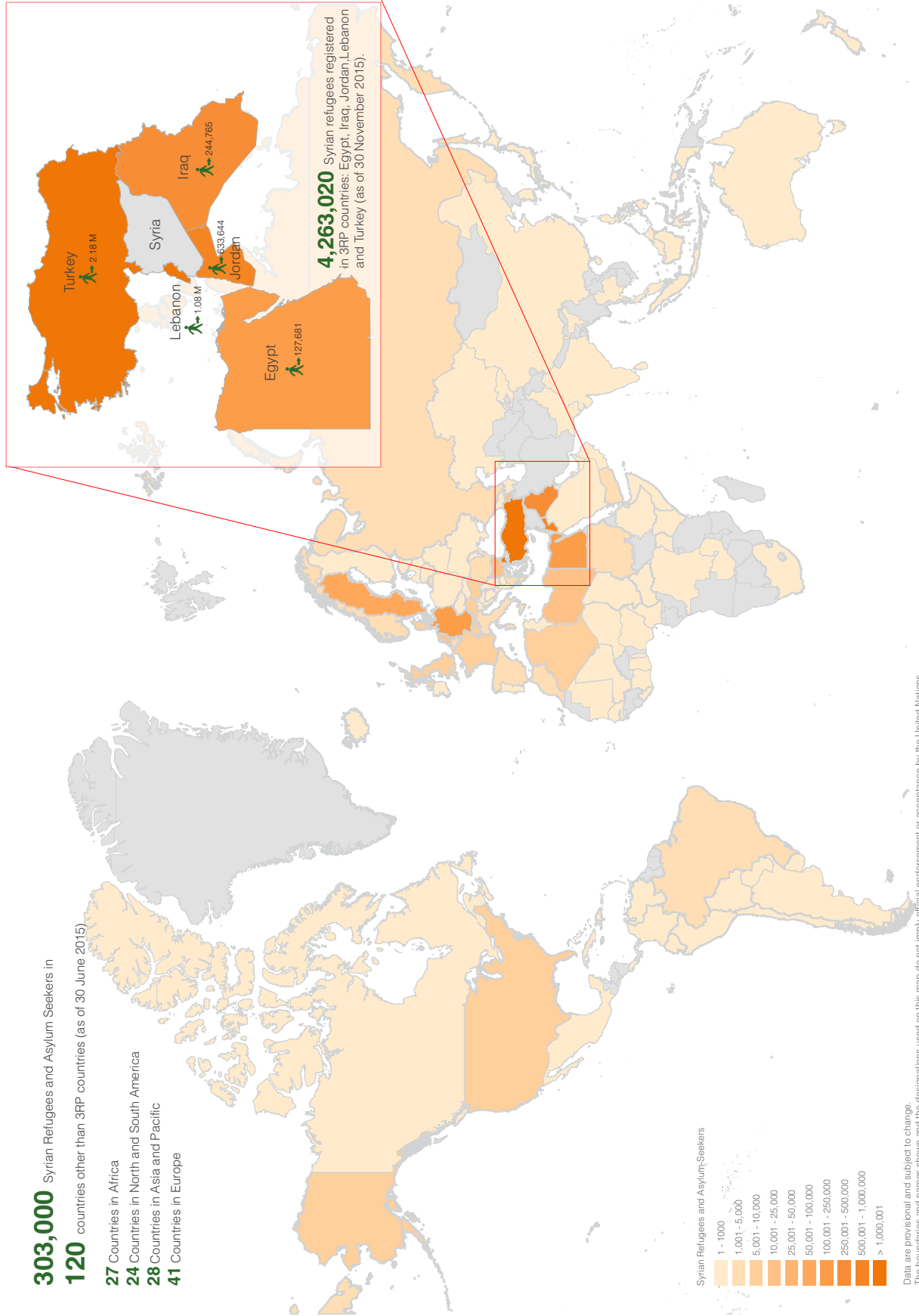
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Regional Strategic Overview



Registered Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers



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“The Secretary-General underscores the importance of fully funding both efforts to care for refugees and asylum seekers in host countries as well as longer-term development efforts. Resources for one area should not come at the expense of another.”

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Statement, November 2015.

“In the UN system, we have championed a resilience-based approach to the Syria crisis – with development support complementing humanitarian support. It’s not a question of either/or – both are needed. All partners see the need to provide refugees with increased access to livelihoods, but more livelihoods are needed for host communities too. National and international partners need to look at job creation initiatives, strategies, policies and public-private partnerships...It is critical that the international community look at new, multi-year financial commitments to support neighbouring countries to address the challenge of hosting very large numbers of refugees. Widening our partnerships to IFIs and the private sector is imperative.”

United Nations Development Group Chairperson and United Nations Development Programme Administrator Helen Clark. Address to the Resilience Development Forum, 9 November 2015.

“One key element in ensuring the world effectively responds to humanitarian crises is a much closer link between humanitarian and development interventions, one which goes beyond the traditional concept of ‘bridging the gap’. Development actors – supported by development budgets – have to work side by side with humanitarians from the very beginning of each crisis, to help us prevent further conflict, to support host communities and to pave the way for durable solutions for refugees.”

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres. Address to the United Nations General Assembly, 3 November 2015.

2016 REGIONAL PLAN HEADLINES



4.7 million
 registered Syrian
 refugees - projected by
 December 2016



4 million
 members of host
 communities - direct
 beneficiaries targeted



USD 5.8 billion
 required - total
 government, UN and NGO
 programmatic response



Overview and Strategic Directions

INTRODUCTION

Since the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria crisis was first launched in December 2014, the humanitarian and development situation has deteriorated or continues to be under threat both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries.

Over the last 12 months, the number of registered Syrian refugees in the Republic of Turkey, the Lebanese Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, and the Arab Republic of Egypt has increased by more than 1 million, bringing the overall total to almost 4.3 million. Based on the most recent trends in displacement and population growth, and with access to safety in some countries becoming increasingly managed, it is expected that some 4.7 million Syrian refugees will be registered in the region by the end of 2016.

Fighting has intensified in almost all Syrian governorates, driving thousands more people from their homes. The 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan estimates that there are 13.5 million people in need, of whom 6 million are children and 6.5 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs).

A political solution is urgently needed to end the conflict in Syria and bring about peace, stability and eventual voluntary

return of displaced people in safety and with dignity.

INCREASING VULNERABILITIES AND IMPACTS

After almost five years, refugees from Syria are losing hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the conflict in their homeland. They have limited livelihood and education opportunities, and living conditions in exile are steadily deteriorating. Savings have been depleted and valuables have been sold to cover rent, food and other basic needs. Refugees have become increasingly vulnerable to protection risks, and many resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage.

The crisis continues to have an enormous social and economic impact on the host countries, with many local, municipal and national services such as health, education and water under severe strain. Vulnerable host community populations have reported decreases in wages and deteriorating working conditions due to increased competition for low- and unskilled jobs.

With the 3RP only 50 per cent funded in 2015, the shortfall in funding for humanitarian and resilience-building activities is exacerbating these problems and is

among the triggers for the large-scale movement of refugees further afield, including more than 440,000 Syrians who have arrived in Europe by sea in 2015.

THE RESPONSE: 3RP 2016-2017

The 2016-2017 3RP brings together more than 200 partners in a coordinated region-wide response to the Syria crisis. In 2016, the 3RP appeal is USD 5.78 billion for the total programmatic response of Governments, United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This represents an overall increase of 10 per cent in the appeal compared to the corresponding 2015 figure, reflecting a rise in the number of refugees in the region, their increased vulnerabilities, an increase in host Government requirements, and a greater focus on service delivery through local and municipal systems to reduce duplication and build resilience.

Within the USD 5.78 billion programmatic requirements of the national plans, United Nations agencies, IGOs and NGO partners are appealing for up to USD 4.55 billion to support those national plans, an increase of 5 per cent compared to the revised 2015 appeal. This small increase reflects continued efforts to make the response more effective, targeted and



Jordan/WFP/Shada Moghraby

efficient, including through cash-based interventions to provide assistance for food and other basic needs such as rent and household items. Agencies are undertaking improved targeting of resources and assistance to the most vulnerable. After large investments in establishing camp infrastructure in Jordan and Iraq in recent years, the Shelter Sector is appealing for a reduced amount in 2016 as it moves towards a maintenance phase in camps.

There are significant increases compared to 2015 in the Education Sector and in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion sector, reflecting key strategic directions of the response in 2016-2017. Agencies aim to help the more than 700,000 out-of-school refugee children to access learning, as well as make significant investments to support the capacity of national systems to cope with the increased number of students. The increase in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector reflects a desire by 3RP partners to further policy change, offer life-skill and vocational training as well as support small and medium initiatives that offer refugees and un- or under-employed nationals livelihood opportunities.

The requirements reflect an overall increase in the Resilience Component which is aimed at providing a more sustainable response. Of the USD 4.55 billion inter-agency appeal, USD 2.82 billion (62 per cent) is to address immediate protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component while USD 1.73 billion (38 per cent) is in support of the Resilience Component, including investments in livelihoods and support to national knowledge, capacities and systems. This represents a greater share (38 per cent in 2016 versus 29 per cent in 2015) of resources in the Resilience Component. Some 4 million members of impacted host communities will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP in 2016.

The 3RP partners emphasize and reiterate the importance of donors disbursing funds earlier in the year, and request multi-year funding to assist in better planning, predictability, and delivery of longer-term, resilience-based interventions. With this in mind the total indicative requirements for the 2017 programmatic response of Governments, United Nations agencies,

IGOs and NGOs is USD 2.99 billion (excluding Lebanon which does not have an indicative budget for 2017), although this will be subject to change in line with the evolving situation. The 3RP, with its linked refugee and resilience components, is designed to encourage donors to support a new aid architecture by significantly expanding and harmonizing funding allocations from their different funding streams.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING

The Syria regional crisis is an increasingly global one, and greater international solidarity and responsibility-sharing are needed. Refugees need international protection and require access to safety, including protection from *refoulement*. While many countries around the world have responded in 2015 with additional resettlement places, there is still a need for additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, such as humanitarian visas, private sponsorship, scholarships for tertiary education and facilitated access to family reunion. It is vital that the international community provides adequate funding to address the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in host countries. At the same time,

resilience-planning must be embedded in the process in order to provide support to nationals, local authorities and state institutions as well as to prevent any further deterioration of development gains. Simultaneously, the national response plans are more integrated and designed to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities.

Greater support needs to be provided to Governments in the region, which continue to generously host significant numbers of refugees and are struggling to address the magnitude of the needs. In 2016, the 3RP will continue and expand the approach of providing protection and assistance for refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria and other vulnerable communities (the Refugee Component), while building the resilience of individuals, families, communities and institutions in impacted host countries (the Resilience Component).

Taking stock of progress in 2015, and looking forward to the key policy and programmatic challenges and opportunities in the coming years, 3RP partners have outlined a number of strategic directions for 2016-2017. These key focus areas are listed below, and outlined in the following pages.

3RP 2016-2017 KEY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

- Strong national leadership of response planning and implementation through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and 3RP country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.
- Enhanced accountability mechanisms, including through coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and two-way communication.
- A regional protection framework operationalized and protection principles mainstreamed across all sectors.
- Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda's principles and actions to inform a more robust resilience-based response to the protracted crisis.
- Investing in livelihoods and employment opportunities to better equip refugees and host community members to provide for themselves and their families.
- Promoting educational opportunities for children and young people in line with the No Lost Generation initiative.
- Continued outreach and partnerships for an innovative and inclusive response.

REGIONAL RESPONSE SUMMARY

A. 3RP Beneficiaries

Country	Registered Syrian Refugees (30/11/2015)	Total Estimated number of Syrians **	Projected Registered Syrian Refugees by Dec 2016 ***	Members of Impacted Communities (Targeted Direct Beneficiaries) ****
Egypt	127,681	260,000	107,000	1,200,000
Iraq	244,765	250,000	250,000	100,000
Jordan	633,644	1,400,000	630,000	824,000
Lebanon *****	1,075,637	1,500,000	950,000	1,268,000
Turkey	2,181,293	2,750,000	2,750,000	565,000
Total	4,289,792*	6,160,000	4,687,000	3,957,000

Explanatory Notes Table A:

* Regional total of 4,289,792 registered Syrian refugees on 30 November 2015 includes 26,772 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa.

** Total Estimated Number of Syrians of 6,160,000 represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees as well as Syrians residing in the host countries under alternative legal frameworks.

*** Projected registered Syrian refugees of 4,687,000 is the 3RP regional refugee planning figure, representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2016.

**** Members of Impacted Communities (Targeted Direct Beneficiaries) represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP.

***** This figure does not include the 75,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 42,189 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

B. Total Funding Requirements (USD) for Country Plans 2016

	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Other	Total 2016 *
Egypt	96,154,698	50,423,318		146,578,016
Iraq	202,814,506	95,509,129		298,323,635
Jordan (JRP) **	837,558,333	773,834,948	1,045,774,052	2,657,167,333
Lebanon (LCRP) ***	1,398,559,362	1,081,749,193		2,480,308,555
Turkey	606,529,468	200,453,632		806,983,100
Regional	175,975,190	259,562,080		435,537,270
Total	3,317,591,557	2,461,532,300		
Total 2016 Programmatic Response****	5,779,123,857			

Explanatory Notes Table B:

* This column reflects the total requirements in 2016 of the LCRP, the JRP and the 3RP country chapters of Turkey, Egypt and Iraq, as well as regional agency requirements.

** The JRP is a three year plan (2016-18) totalling USD 7,990,882,500 over those three years.

*** The LCRP breakdown between refugee and resilience components is an estimate.

**** The total Programmatic Response of USD 5,779,123,857 in 2016 includes government, United Nations and NGO requirements for humanitarian and development programming, but excludes government requirements for subsidies for Syrian refugees, security support, accelerated income depreciation and income loss (these are included in the "Other" column).

C. Total Funding Requirements (USD) for Country Plans 2017* and 2018

	2017 Programmatic Response	Other 2017	Total 2017	Total 2018**
Egypt	146,578,016		146,578,016	50,432,318
Iraq	254,648,402		254,648,402	112,700,772
Jordan (JRP)	1,644,342,371	1,076,205,560	2,720,547,931	2,613,167,236
Lebanon (LCRP) ***	-		-	-
Turkey	791,155,277		791,155,277	-
Regional	156,833,125		156,833,125	-
Total 2017 Programmatic Response****	2,993,557,191			

Explanatory Notes Table C:

* Figures for 2017 are indicative funding requirements only, and are subject to change.

** The Jordan 2018 total of USD 2,613,167,236 reflects the total requirements of the JRP for that year. The Egypt and Iraq figures are projections for the resilience component for 2018.

*** Lebanon does not have an indicative budget for 2017 as it intends to establish a multi-year framework from 2017 onwards.

**** The total Programmatic Response of USD 2,993,557,191 for 2017 includes government, United Nations and NGO requirements for humanitarian and development programming, but excludes government requirements for subsidies for Syrian refugees, security support, accelerated income depreciation and income loss (these are included in the "Other" column).

INTER-AGENCY FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

D. Inter-Agency Funding Requirements (USD) in support of Country Plans 2016*

	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2016
Egypt	96,154,698	50,423,318	146,578,016
Iraq	202,814,506	95,509,129	298,323,635
Jordan (JRP)**	750,910,701	354,606,344	1,105,517,045
Lebanon (LCRP)***	985,449,534	773,643,437	1,759,092,971
Turkey	606,529,468	200,453,632	806,983,100
Regional	175,975,190	259,562,080	435,537,270
Total	2,817,834,097	1,734,197,940	4,552,032,037
Total 2016 Inter-Agency Response	4,552,032,037		

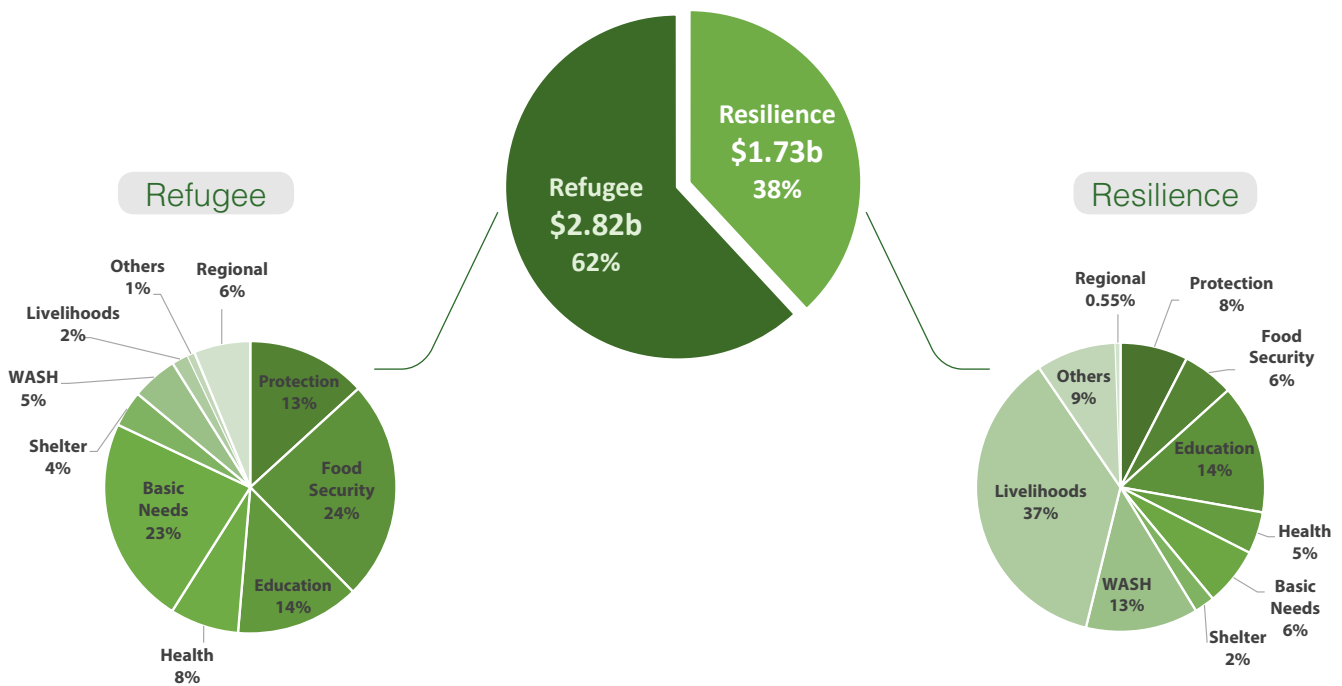
Explanatory Notes Table D:

* The total Inter-Agency Response of USD 4,552,032,037 reflects the portion of the total Programmatic Response (USD 5,779,123,857 - see table B) being appealed for by United Nations agencies and NGOs, and which will be tracked by the 3RP financial tracking system.

** The Jordan figure refers to the United Nations and NGO Inter-Agency appeal in areas where they can leverage funding sources not available to the government, and where these agencies have a comparative advantage.

*** The Lebanon figure is an estimate of United Nations and NGO appeal targets in support of the LCRP. The breakdown between refugee and resilience components is indicative only.

E. Inter-Agency Funding Requirements by Component and Sector 2016



REGIONAL RESPONSE TARGETS 2016

Targets include refugees and members of impacted communities unless specified



Protection

4,687,000 Syrian refugees registered
 887,000 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes



Food Security

2,702,000 individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
 305,900 individuals receiving food and agricultural livelihoods support



Education

999,700 targeted children (boys and girls, 5-17) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)
 1,121 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated



Health and Nutrition

4,977,700 consultations for target population in primary health care services
 650 health facilities supported



Basic Needs

452,000 households receiving core relief items in-kind
 346,800 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance



Shelter

18,100 households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades
 438,700 households outside camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades



WASH

4,468,300 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water
 4,417,600 beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session

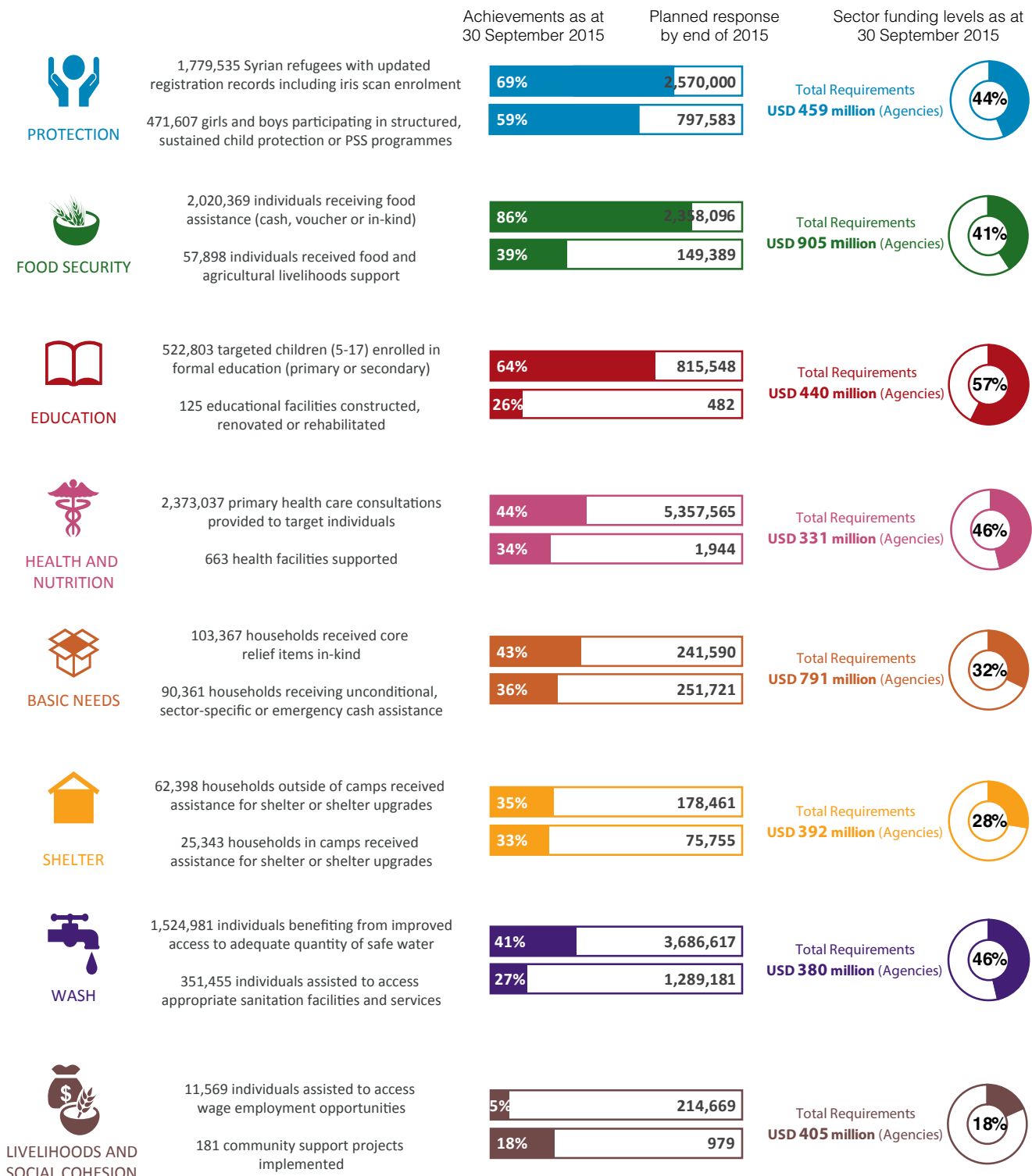


Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

217,000 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities
 4,760 community support projects implemented

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND SECTOR FUNDING 2015

3RP partners report monthly against key response indicators and quarterly against funding received by sector and component. This enables regional-level analysis of achievements, challenges and trends and has assisted in developing the key focus areas for 2016. For example, as the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors have struggled to meet their response targets in 2015, in part due to underfunding, efforts are made to advocate for more support through funding and policy advocacy in this important area in 2016-2017. Similarly, while many indicators in the humanitarian component are on track to meet their targets, others such as investment in school and health facility infrastructures have been less successful, indicating the need to further strengthen investment in local service delivery through the resilience component.



NATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN RESPONSE PLANNING

The global public good being provided by the Governments of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt is recognized by the international community, which works in support of their national response plans.

The 3RP is composed of country chapters developed under the leadership of national authorities with support from the United Nations and NGOs in each country. It draws together the LCRP, JRP

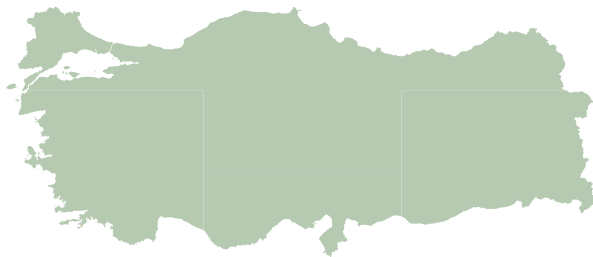
and country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Within these plans, needs, targets, approaches and resources are identified and implemented at country level to ensure alignment with national planning processes and frameworks. Thus, the centre of gravity for implementation and decision-making remains at the country level, with coordination structures determined in each country under the leadership of

the national Governments. These structures are outlined in each of the respective country plans.

A brief summary of each of the country response plans, including sectoral budgets, is outlined on the following pages.

TURKEY

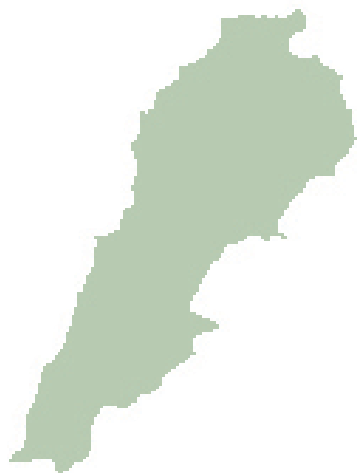


Turkey 3RP 2016 - Total Appeal (USD)

The Government of Turkey is the main responder to the emergency. Under the leadership of the central government, a field coordination structure is established at the governorate level, with the provincial governors taking the lead in field coordination, with the field presence of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) and other concerned ministries. 3RP partners are providing inputs to these government coordination meetings. As Turkey leads the response and has already developed a rights-based national asylum framework, the overall strategy of the 3RP response is to strengthen national capacity to ensure sustainability and national ownership of interventions.

Sector	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2016
Protection	69,426,500	41,464,500	110,891,000
Food Security	238,490,868	1,904,132	240,395,000
Education	89,090,000	28,325,000	117,415,000
Health	19,896,400	9,310,000	29,206,400
Basic Needs & Essential Services	170,875,700	50,700,000	221,575,700
Livelihoods	18,750,000	68,750,000	87,500,000
Total	606,529,468	200,453,632	806,983,100

LEBANON

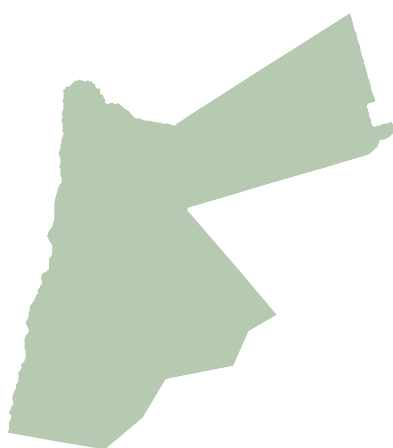


The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2016 (LCRP) in its entirety is the 3RP country chapter for Lebanon. The LCRP is a joint Government of Lebanon, UN and NGO plan to ensure that the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilize the country during this challenging period. It continues the necessary work of delivering humanitarian assistance to the displaced from Syria and other vulnerable groups, while expanding plans to invest in Lebanese services, economies and institutions. The Plan is a crucial channel through which the international community can support Lebanon to address the needs of both its own people and the displaced from Syria. The LCRP represents an opportunity to invest in national capacities through Lebanese ministries and institutions to implement the priorities of the Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap.

Lebanon LCRP 2016 - Total Appeal (USD)

Sector	Total 2016
Basic Assistance	356,604,240
Child Protection	48,123,110
Education	388,183,390
Food Security	473,506,846
Health	290,931,134
Livelihoods	143,286,003
Protection	98,500,000
SGBV	31,750,000
Shelter	138,729,222
Social Stability	119,438,931
Energy & Water	391,255,679
Total	2,480,308,555

JORDAN



The Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis 2016-2018 (JRP 2016-18) in its entirety is the 3RP country chapter for Jordan. The JRP 2016-18 represents a three-year programme of high priority interventions to enable the Kingdom of Jordan to respond to the effects of the Syria crisis without jeopardizing its development trajectory. The JRP 2016-18 is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions, ensuring that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented. The implementation of the Plan will be guided by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), under the leadership of the Government of Jordan.

Jordan JRP 2016-2018 - Total Appeal (USD)

Sector	2016	2017	2018	Total (2016-2018)
Education	249,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772
Energy	107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000
Environment	2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000
Health	183,354,762	178,840,190	170,085,832	532,280,784
Justice	11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000
Livelihoods and Food Security	266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321
Local Governance and Municipal Services	69,163,402	76,361,270	58,227,216	203,751,888
Shelter	32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044
Social Protection	420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893
Transport	28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000
WASH	238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000
Management	1,420,000	1,140,000	740,000	3,300,000
Sub Total: JRP Programatic Response	1,611,393,281	1,644,342,371	1,533,818,050	4,789,553,702
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees	213,214,431	222,409,642	232,725,266	668,349,339
Security Support	448,216,824	454,082,611	430,294,742	1,332,594,177
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation	258,640,000	274,158,400	290,607,904	823,406,304
Income Loss	125,702,797	125,554,907	125,721,274	376,978,978
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support	1,045,774,052	1,076,205,560	1,079,349,186	3,201,328,798
Total	2,657,167,333	2,720,547,931	2,613,167,236	7,990,882,500

IRAQ



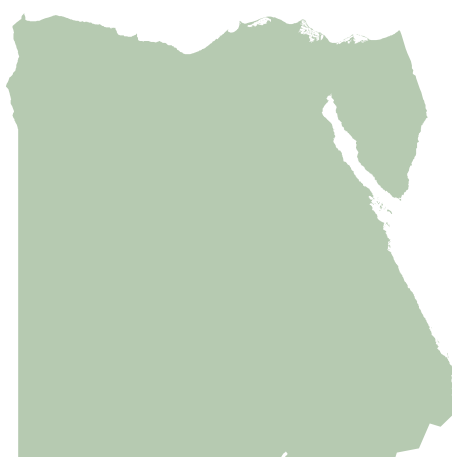
The Iraq 3RP plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. As 62 per cent of the refugees reside in the urban and peri-urban areas, additional efforts will be made to reach out to this dispersed population and their hosts. Multi-purpose cash assistance and livelihood projects linked with local markets to

reinforce resilience will be prioritized. The management of refugee camps and the provision of basic services will be consolidated in coordination with the local authorities to achieve further sustainability. In Iraq, it is important to note that there is a mixed situation and that efforts have been made to align the refugee response with the IDP programme as presented in the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan.

Iraq 3RP 2016 - Total Appeal (USD)

Sector	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2016
Protection	33,519,058	3,661,250	37,180,308
Food Security	29,085,882	9,325,000	38,410,882
Education	26,279,723	23,120,885	49,400,608
Health	16,405,548	3,764,400	20,169,948
Basic Needs	45,169,199	-	45,169,199
Shelter	26,434,166	7,720,000	34,154,166
WASH	22,009,946	12,122,793	34,132,739
Livelihoods	-	35,794,801	35,794,801
CCCM	3,910,984	-	3,910,984
Total	202,814,506	95,509,129	298,323,635

EGYPT



The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP Country Plan for Egypt. The plan aims to strengthen protection and support for Syrian refugees and host communities. To address the needs of refugees and the most

vulnerable among impacted communities, targeted assistance will be focused in the areas of protection, food, health, education, livelihoods and basic needs, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthen service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates.

Egypt 3RP 2016 - Total Appeal (USD)

Sector	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total 2016
Protection	23,407,509	2,902,191	26,309,700
Food Security	24,059,198	12,293,715	36,352,913
Education	13,565,400	7,044,600	20,610,000
Health	10,496,000	6,605,975	17,101,975
Basic Needs and Livelihoods	24,626,591	21,576,837	46,203,428
Total	96,154,698	50,423,318	146,578,016

REGIONAL COORDINATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Over 200 local, national and international actors across the region have been brought together through strategic and effective coordination to address the challenges facing refugees, impacted communities and host countries. Needs assessments are regularly undertaken to inform the response, and the participation of refugees and host communities play an important role in every level of programme design and implementation. Protection and assistance are available on a non-discriminatory basis, with particular attention to persons with specific needs including refugees with disabilities, elderly refugees, unaccompanied and separated children, and families headed by women. Agencies pay close attention to the principle of 'do no harm' as well as gender dynamics to prevent or minimize unintended consequences especially those which may inadvertently increase the vulnerability of women, men, girls and boys.

Coordination

The 3RP is a nationally-led, regionally coherent strategy, with UNHCR guiding the refugee response and UNDP guiding the resilience response.

A light governance structure composed of a 3RP Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and 3RP Regional Technical Committee (RTC) guides and supports the 3RP at the regional level.

The RSC, co-chaired by the respective UNHCR and UNDP Regional Coordinators and composed of members representing 3RP partner agencies at the Regional Director level, provides strategic guidance to the 3RP and advises agency principals on key issues related to the regional response. With the involvement, participation and support of the other regional United Nations agencies and NGOs, the co-chairs of the RSC undertake outreach and advocacy in a manner which affirms

and highlights that the 3RP is a partnership among more than 200 humanitarian and development actors.

Expanded 3RP Steering Committee meetings are convened on a biannual basis, bringing together the participation of government representatives and respective Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators and Resident Coordinators.

The RTC, co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP, is composed of members representing 3RP partner agencies at the senior regional operations level. The RTC advises the RSC and guides the technical planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the regional response.

NGOs are represented on the RTC and RSC by the Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) representative and elected SIRF members.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

3RP countries have systems to collect information related to needs, responses and gaps to support sector and inter-sector coordination. More efficient tools for response planning and monitoring, including the online *ActivityInfo* tool which helps to collect, manage, map and analyze indicators, have been introduced in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq and will be implemented in Turkey and Egypt in 2016.

Wider participation of United Nations agencies and NGOs at regional and country levels in designing monitoring and evaluation tools and frameworks will be continued in 2016.

At country level, each sector working

group sets baselines and targets for sectoral objectives. Sectoral dashboards are produced on a monthly basis by each sector in each country and also at the regional level to report on achievements against the set response targets.

Financial tracking by sector and component will be continued at country and regional level to monitor levels of funding support to the 3RP. Appropriate tools and methods will be strengthened to continue this process.

Progress and year-end reports will also be produced to highlight the successes and challenges as well as to provide documented evidence for lessons learned.

Two-Way Communication

Accountability to beneficiaries remains a priority for 3RP partners, who are committed to engaging and empowering refugees and affected populations to participate in the response. Women, girls, boys and men are regularly consulted and engaged in the programme cycle from assessment of needs, to planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Two-way communication is vital to ensure that communities are not passive recipients of the messaging of agencies, but are active participants in the dialogue with those agencies on vital issues affecting their lives. Effective complaints mechanisms and two-way communication with communities help to maintain effectiveness, transparency and integrity of the programmes.

3RP partners are using a range of mechanisms to ensure communities are included in decisions that affect their lives.

These include, among others, home visits to discuss refugees' main concerns and gaps and to be able to suggest solutions face to face, as well as town hall meetings and community gatherings for refugees living in camps.

With 89 per cent of refugees living outside of camps, and transportation often an issue, help lines and call centres enable direct two-way communications, while SMS and other mobile technologies are being used to distribute short messages quickly and efficiently to large numbers of people.

Websites and social media are also used by 3RP partners to ensure that refugees and other beneficiaries have access to up to date and credible information on services available, as well as further channels for two-way communications and dialogue.

A REGIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

3RP partners work in close collaboration with host Governments to maintain access to safety and *non-refoulement*, support national protection systems and integrated services, and to strengthen specialized protection responses for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), refugees with disabilities, children, and other individuals with specific needs or at particular risk.

Reinforcing national capacities is an overarching priority for strengthening effective and sustainable protection and education services. 3RP partners work in partnership with Governments to offer technical advice to strengthen national legal frameworks in line with international standards, including those enshrined in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. This includes mapping domestic legislation and institutional capacities and services, and proposing measures to address possible gaps in law, policy or practice.

In 2015, line ministries and 3RP partners collaborated extensively on further aligning national child protection systems, prioritizing the best interests of the child in decisions affecting their well-being, in particular for unaccompanied and separated children. Ongoing technical support was also provided to Governments in establishing appropriate responses to SGBV.

The 3RP emphasizes identifying persons in need of specialized protection services and ensuring they benefit from safe, confidential, survivor-centred referral pathways and services across all relevant sectors including health, protection, psychosocial services and legal assistance. In relation to children in particular, this includes mainstreaming child sensitive procedures across all sectors and ensuring the immediate provision of quality services in line with the best interests of the child.

Recognizing the central role that refugee families and communities play in mitigating the protection risks they face on a daily basis, the 3RP prioritizes investments in the capacities of refugees to act as informed decision-makers and protection actors. With 89 per cent of Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural



Turkey/UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

settings dispersed over large geographic areas, support for community-based responses improves access to refugee populations and ensures that responses are attuned to their needs, priorities, and capacities. Community centres have been established in urban and peri-urban settings in Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey to offer psycho-social support, skill development opportunities, legal information and counselling and recreational activities, including with local host communities.

A range of activities are undertaken to support the capacities of refugees and members of impacted communities to serve as protection actors. In Lebanon, for instance, Refugee Outreach Volunteers assist refugees to obtain marriage and birth certificates, including by raising awareness, counselling women on the relevant procedures, and accompanying them to facilities where necessary. Efforts are also

being made to significantly expand the scale of community-based protection responses. In Lebanon and Jordan alone, over 900 community outreach volunteers participate in programmes to better reach and serve refugees. In Iraq and Jordan, Community-Based Committees have proven key to building trust and cooperation between refugee and impacted communities by improving the access of both populations to information and protection services.

Given the scope and complexity of the Syria situation, quality registration and efficient knowledge management are key tools to ensure that humanitarian policy and programming are grounded in evidence. The foundation of the response is building and strengthening partnerships with Governments, United Nations agencies, refugee communities, and civil society organizations from the region and beyond.

Mainstreaming prevention of and responses to SGBV

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a serious and life-threatening protection issue which is often under-reported. Prevention of and response to SGBV is mainstreamed throughout sectors, and all humanitarian actors need to take necessary action in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Based Violence Guidelines (2015) to identify and mitigate the risks of such violence throughout the programme cycle from assessment through to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

ASSISTING PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA

UNRWA has been providing lifesaving and essential services to Palestine refugees in the Middle East for over 65 years. The Agency's presence in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan have enabled it to respond effectively to the crisis, through a rapid expansion of humanitarian operations¹ and, together with 3RP partners, adapting development programmes to meet changing needs. For example, distance learning materials developed by UNRWA have been widely used across Syria to support continuing education for children, and the Agency has opened new microfinance branches inside the country to provide services to IDPs. Throughout, the objective of UNRWA has been to save lives and

to protect and preserve the dignity and resilience of Palestinian communities.

Palestine refugees from Syria have been severely affected by the ongoing conflict. More than 50 per cent of the 560,000 refugees registered with UNRWA in Syria have been displaced and an estimated 110,000 have fled the country, including around 42,000 to Lebanon and 16,000 to Jordan. These numbers have remained relatively stable since stricter measures on admission were introduced over 18 months ago. Many Palestine refugees from Syria who have been able to reach Jordan and Lebanon live in a difficult environment with heightened protection risks

including *refoulement* in some instances. While they are able to benefit from the regular services provided by UNRWA, including access to basic schooling and health care, alongside its humanitarian assistance, the Agency's ability to extend this support has been undermined by funding shortfalls.

UNRWA has a dedicated appeal document for 2016 that describes the plight facing Palestine refugees affected by the regional Syria crisis, available at www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis.



Lebanon/UNRWA/Kate Brooks

1. Outside UNRWA's areas of operation, the Agency liaises with UNHCR and other partners to ensure that Palestine refugees have access to the services they need.

OPERATIONALIZING THE RESILIENCE AGENDA

The Resilience Development Forum

Both humanitarian and development actors continue to apply a resilience-based approach to the response to the Syria crisis and much progress has been achieved to date in operationalizing the resilience agenda in the 3RP, both conceptually and organizationally. This includes: (i) the formal adoption of an integrated regional response, with a resilience and refugee component; (ii) the preparation of a clear guidance document; (iii) the adoption of a common planning process and format that allows effective reporting on progress; (iv) the joint elaboration of a resilience lens which was formally included in the 2016 planning process; and (v) strengthening the policy environment through the adoption of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda. The latter two are highlighted below.

Adoption of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

The Resilience Development Forum was held in November 2015 with the objectives to: (i) ensure that the long-term development needs and priorities of countries impacted by the Syria crisis are accounted for; and (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.

With a focus on making aid architectures fit resilience requirements, on social stability, and on engaging the private sector, the Forum and the country consultations that preceded it have resulted in the adoption of a breakthrough document, the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda, a joint document within the 3RP framework and in support of the No Lost Generation initiative that is intended to complement and strengthen national planning processes, re-invigorate a more robust resilience response and sustain the paradigm shift initiated in the 3RP.

The key recommendations to resolve crucial bottlenecks in the Syria crisis response formulated at the Resilience Development Forum concretize the application of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda's five core principles.

1. Increase synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches

- Long-term assistance needs robust financing mechanisms and seamless, 'hybrid' assistance (pooled funding, combining humanitarian and recovery funding) to maximize effectiveness.
- The Resilience Agenda should be complemented with a financing chapter and the promotion of a 'financing compact' to support resilience-building using innovative financing.

- National ownership/leadership for sustainable results in the implementation of the response plans should be promoted.
- The resilience-building approach requires strong partnerships and complementarity of humanitarian and development interventions in sustainable livelihoods.

2. Prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations

- Promoting labour-intensive public works targeted to restore and maintain critical infrastructure represents a key element of supporting incomes and livelihoods at scale, as does promoting decent work and the well-being of all affected populations.
- The No Lost Generation initiative establishes a framework to protect children and youth from poverty, provide equitable services, provide space for entrepreneurship, and support family stability, working women and mothers.
- Increase the role of the private sector in providing online education and skills training for employability.
- Ensuring access to quality education for all without discrimination is an essential pillar of building the resilience of populations.

3. Reinforce, don't replace, local capacities

- Promote justice, the rule of law and dignity as essential building blocks for resilience and social stability.

- Building resilience in communities is enhanced through conflict-mitigation mechanisms at the local and national levels.

- Municipalities are at the front line of building resilience and should be perceived and recognized as critical players in the response and the provision of technical support to strengthen operating and delivery systems and capacities is critical.

4. Generate new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency

- Opportunities for the private sector to play a beneficial role can be found in: expanding financial resources for business development; deploying project planning, management and implementation capabilities; creating jobs and providing skills training for local and refugee populations; identifying demand for locally-produced products; and encouraging international businesses to look at value-added platforms for investment.

5. Safeguard social cohesion to foster resilience and cooperation

- Inclusion and participation of women, inclusion of youth, restoration of human dignity, fostering social peace and stability.
- Changing the focus on refugees as assets for host communities as opposed to burdens will foster social cohesion.

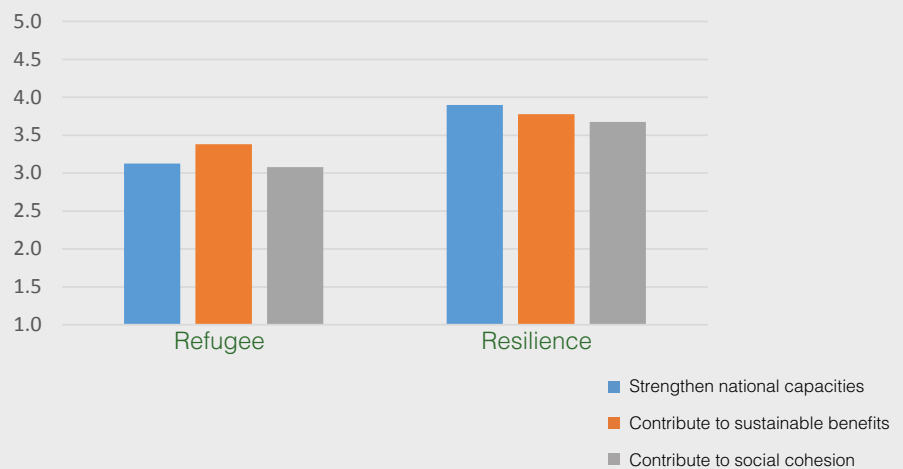
Experience with the Resilience Lens

Having a standardized concept of 'resilience' which can then be adapted according to the specific context of each country is essential to tracking and measuring future progress. The Resilience Lens was introduced to: (i) identify and assess resilience activities across both the refugee and resilience components of the 3RP; (ii) advance resilience across all population groups, sectors and countries, through adequate planning, monitoring, and reporting; and (iii) create a baseline to measure how 3RP partners are strengthening resilience in support of increasingly integrated national plans.

For the countries that chose to apply the resilience lens (Turkey, Iraq and Egypt), project outputs were rated using a five-point self-assessment scale on the extent to which they: (i) strengthen national/local capacities and institutions; (ii) contribute to sustainable benefits; and (iii) contribute to social cohesion. These ratings can be found in the sector response matrices in each of those three country plans.

A preliminary analysis indicates that of the three countries, Turkey achieved

Average Scores by Component



the highest scores, reflecting the ongoing programming situation. On the other hand, an analysis by sector indicates that the highest scores were achieved in the Education Sector because projects often work with national systems, focus on sustainable benefits and emphasize social cohesion. Overall, the resilience component rated only slightly higher than the refugee component, indicating that humanitarian activities also have strong resilience programming.

The application of the Resilience Lens proved to be a useful exercise to identify the level of integration of resilience activities in both the refugee and resilience components. This approach will be further refined in the course of 2016 to generate periodic reports on further progress on the adoption of resilience-based programming and to document best practices that could be scaled up or replicated elsewhere.

How these principles and recommendations apply practically will require illustrations to further stimulate thinking as well as the adoption of an improved common monitoring and evaluation framework and learning processes.

Many current initiatives under the 3RP have strong resilience-building features, in their focus on strengthening national ownership, leadership and systems, in their orientation to generating sustainable benefits and developing absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities and in their attention to social cohesion. When they are viewed through a Resilience Lens, these features are heightened, and the opportunities they

present to further enhance their resilience-building potential with simple adjustments becomes evident.

For example, agencies in Turkey are supporting a strong nationally led and owned response by adapting the nature of their intervention towards innovation and knowledge-sharing.

In Lebanon, in the context of developing the capacities of municipalities to respond to the immediate challenges they are facing, opportunities are being seized to devise new mechanisms to bring technical assistance and coordination of line ministries to the sub-national level, thus

forging new pathways of decentralized governance. In addition, innovative models of community engagement focusing on the assessment of risks and resources have been adopted and modified by government agencies and have led to a restructuring of these agencies to better respond.

In Jordan, opportunities for synergies between responses to urgent municipal needs, creation of new livelihood options and developing more environmentally sustainable processes are being seized through integrated programming, inter-agency collaboration and adaptive planning and implementation.

LIVELIHOODS AND JOBS

The livelihood situation for Syrian refugees is worsening as a result of the cumulative effects of prolonged displacement, including the depletion of their assets and savings, a reduction in humanitarian aid, increases in cost of living, and no formal access to livelihood and employment opportunities in most host countries.

At the same time, with the Syrian refugees competing informally for low skilled jobs at lower rates and the impact on host country businesses of loss of trade with Syria, the unemployment rate across host countries, which was already high before the crisis, has worsened dramatically, especially among the youth, reaching 25-30 per cent in some countries, which is much higher than the global youth unemployment rate of 13 per cent reported by ILO. The unemployment rate of young women is particularly high in the region, as it exceeds that of young men by as much as 22 percentage points.

The increasing distress and vulnerability of Syrian refugees and the increasing perception in host communities across the region that refugees are a threat to their own livelihood are causes for alarm and constitute one of the most important risks to stability in the region, which must be addressed vigorously and comprehensively.

While, with an increasing focus on a resilience agenda, a large number of partners are turning to vocational training and small business development in an attempt to address this core issue, they are limited by doing so both in a piece-meal way and in the absence of a supportive policy environment. Both of these must be addressed clearly in 2016.

In terms of policy, the first requirement is a change of perception: rather than seeing Syrian refugees as a burden to the country, taking away jobs that are in short supply, they should be seen as an asset as they represent a significant workforce possessing many skills not traditionally found in host communities, that can be used to stimulate rather than inhibit economic growth in the region. Investment in further developing that human capital is both good for the host country and for the eventual reconstruction of Syria.

The second requirement, as pointed out

emphatically in the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda, is the full involvement of the private sector in large scale investment that can make use of both Syrian and host community manpower. The region is endowed with a very strong private sector. The main obstacle for investment in support of the Syrian crisis by businesses is the fear that comes from uncertainty.

Many have shared their willingness to participate fully in the development of innovative business responses, but they perceive the risk to be too high. Anything that can be done to reduce that perceived risk, and there are many examples of such policies, would accelerate investment that can absorb a significant number of unemployed youth, reduce the need for humanitarian support, reduce tensions, and spur on a cycle of economic growth.

The third requirement is to adopt creative labour policies for Syrian refugees to allow for these investments to operate. Here again the main policy block is a fear of the potential consequences of allowing Syrians to work on the unemployment in

host countries. This fear can be removed by taking an incremental and adaptive approach to policy development, as is increasingly advocated in the resilience discourse in the context of complex social-ecological systems. The response of the system to a policy cannot be determined ahead of time. A limited initiative, allowing certain groups to do certain work in certain areas under certain conditions, supplemented by private sector job creation, would inform and guide further policy development in this area.

In terms of the approaches to employment creation undertaken by various partners in the 3RP, what is needed is a much larger scale and a more systematic effort to livelihood development, with various partners taking on specialized roles within a collaborative whole, for example for market analysis, for vocational and life skills curriculum development, for the promotion of innovative technologies, green business, alternative energy solutions and the expansion of the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach advocated in Lebanon, for example.



Jordan/ILO/ Nadia Bseiso

Priorities

A fundamental enabler in the new sustainable development agenda – that is, reforming growth and development models, will be progress in demonstrating how livelihoods and jobs can be generated at a pace, scope and quality that satisfy expectations for rising incomes, declining poverty and inequality while meeting the objectives of environmental sustainability and inclusiveness. This is consistent with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Resilience Based Development Response position paper. Countries that are in crisis should form a major focus of this agenda, hence the need for new innovative models of jobs and livelihoods generation that address the needs of crisis affected people in particular refugees and refugee hosting communities at large.

The livelihoods and jobs agenda needs to leave no one behind. In the Syria crisis and beyond: (a) refugees represent a

significant labour force that can be used for economic growth; (b) their skills capital should be preserved for future reconstruction of Syria; and (c) promoting livelihoods for refugees and host communities represents a win-win deal where host countries are required to establish required policy conditions for investment and the international community the needed resources.

During 2016-2017, the employment and sustainable livelihoods response will address challenges faced by refugees (in and out of camps) and host communities. The following elements will define interventions:

Approach: A comprehensive approach, implemented in an iterative manner, will include the following interactive components: (1) analysis and monitoring and (2) program design and implementation. This approach is necessary because

of the constantly changing situation on the ground requiring flexibility and an adaptive capacity for situation-sensitive programming.

Policy and Institutional Environment: In each country affected by the crisis the policy and institutional environment regarding working, owning and operating businesses, travel, rights, etc. is different. The policy and institutional framework needs to be analysed and articulated so that an open and transparent conversation on opportunities and constraints to sustainable livelihoods can take place. A first step has been taken with the adoption of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda. It is recognised that national governments determine the national policy and institutional space for dialogue on what could be done differently and they will be supported in doing this.

In 2016-2017 a consolidated effort will be required from 3RP partners, in conjunction with host governments and the donor community, consistent with national legal frameworks, to focus on the following:

1. Stabilize livelihoods and employment through income generation and emergency job creation for host community members and refugees.
2. Support local economic revitalization for strengthening maximum absorption capacity of hosting communities for refugees.
3. Support host communities through development and scale up of sustainable employment and inclusive economic growth.
4. Implementation of private sector partnerships on livelihoods and employment, for the sub-region, promote inter regional trade, explore options for employment and jobs creation, youth employment. Explore further linkages on areas around green jobs, information technology, and services making use of the younger and higher educated youth in the countries affected by the Syria crisis.
5. Develop knowledge products and instruments that reinforce a resilience response through sustainable livelihood strategies and stabilization where focus is on host communities and refugees.

3RP Regional Livelihoods Initiative:

3RP actors as well as other stakeholders in the region are working to further policy change, offer life-skill and vocational training as well as support small and medium initiatives that offer refugees and un- or under-employed nationals livelihood opportunities. Based on policy shifts, and in full consultation with governments, funding will be provided to livelihood initiatives. These initiatives may be technical-based skills transfers, support to policy shifts including labour policy analysis and commissioned studies as well as micro, small and medium initiatives that provide cash-for-work or employment to people affected by the crisis.

These funds will be managed regionally, and allocated to countries based on their request pursuant to set criteria. A regional team will monitor the disbursement of the funds and provide technical oversight on their implementation.

NO LOST GENERATION

The No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative was launched in 2013 to focus attention on the plight of children affected by the Syria crisis. By articulating real concerns about the possible 'loss' of a whole generation of children, adolescents and youth to the effects of violence and displacement, the initiative puts education and child protection at the centre of the response inside Syria, and across the five refugee host countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt).

The NLG initiative is informed by and integrated in the 3RP, reflecting the vision for protecting and educating all children affected by the Syria conflict.

Despite all efforts, the situation for refugee children from Syria across the sub-region is desperate. The protracted nature of the

crisis means more needs to be done to expand quality services for refugee and other vulnerable children. Increased investment in capacity-building of national services and systems is crucial so that communities are better served in the medium to long-term.

Access to education and community-based approaches remain key priorities to mitigate and respond to protection risks, including through engaging adolescents and youths and scaling up appropriate livelihood opportunities.

Partnerships have been key in driving the NLG initiative. As it moves into the new phase, further emphasis will be placed on ensuring that children and young people themselves are the true advocates and 'Champions' of the NLG.

The NLG initiative works because of its alignment to existing processes and mechanisms, including the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), all of which are informed by national plans and strategies. For clarity, NLG targets and indicators are clearly marked within these plans to ensure that results are more easily tracked.

The key priorities are to ensure longer-term, more predictable financing from development and humanitarian budgets, while working with the public and private sectors, and promoting investments in cost-efficient and innovative programmes for education, child protection and adolescents and youth.



"My name is Ghazale Al Ahmed. I am 14 years old and I am from near Aleppo, in Syria."

Ghazale fled with her family to Lebanon when the bombing reached her village. Determined to continue her childhood and to focus on her dream, she quickly enrolled for school.

"My ambition for the future is to become a famous fashion designer."

"The subject that is going to help me the most with my dress designs is mathematics. I will learn about different sizes, angles and geometry."

In her spare time, Ghazale designs and sews dresses. Her Lebanese and Syrian friends help her by giving their opinion on her work.

"Your friends are important, but your studies are the most important thing in your life. You have to work hard but obviously, you will need a rest at times."

"My message to all children who come from Syria is to convince their parents to register them in schools."

The 3 Core Pillars of the NLG

The second phase of the NLG focuses on strengthening the integration of its three core pillars (education, child protection, adolescents and youth) at the policy, service delivery and community levels, for example through child and family centres that provide protection, education and adolescent services under one roof.

In addition, livelihoods and social protection programmes are crucial to mitigate the impact of increasing poverty on negative coping strategies, such as child labour, school drop-out and early marriage.

Guiding all three core pillars will be four inter-dependent strategies:

1. To increase the supply of and access to services.
2. To improve the quality of services.
3. To increase demand and address barriers to access.
4. To advocate for legal and policy reforms to strengthen national education and child protection services.

Pillar 1: Education

This new phase of the NLG aims to improve quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities for children in the refugee host countries. This will be achieved by:

1. Scaling up equitable access to education in formal and non-formal settings.
2. Increasing demand for learning by engaging families and communities in the education of their children.
3. Improving the quality and relevance of education.
4. Strengthening national and sub-national education systems, including recognition and accreditation of formal and non-formal learning.

Pillar 2: Child Protection

Refugee children face a range of child protection issues, including physical and sexual violence, child labour, child marriage and recruitment by armed groups, which are exacerbated by limited access to basic services, lack of legal documentation, protracted displacement and restrictions on livelihood opportunities for adults within the household. The new phase of the NLG will support children with structured, sustained child protection interventions including through:

1. Scaling up access to quality community-based child protection, including but not limited to psychosocial support.
2. Providing specialized child protection services including where appropriate linking with livelihood support to families and children.
3. Strengthening national formal child protection systems, including through legal and policy reform.

Pillar 3: Adolescents and Youth

Refugee adolescent boys and girls are experiencing an increasing sense of isolation, depression and hopelessness within their families and communities. The new phase of the NLG focuses on ensuring that adolescents and youth are empowered to grow to their full potential and to participate in processes that affect their lives. This will be achieved by:

1. Increasing access to meaningful civic engagement opportunities.
2. Improving networking and mentorship opportunities.
3. Amplifying the voices of adolescents and youth at local and national levels.
4. Ensuring that youth, both males and females, have expanded livelihoods opportunities in line with national legislation frameworks.

PARTNERSHIPS

The host Governments of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt remain the leaders and key partners of the United Nations and national and international NGOs in delivering the 3RP response across the region.

In 2016-2017, one of the key objectives of the 3RP is to build upon the existing partnership platform to expand engagement and coordination with a range of different actors, several of whom are highlighted in the following sections.

Innovation

Innovation is a core feature of the 3RP and lies at the heart of the humanitarian and resilience-based response. The capacity to cope with and to adapt to challenging environments requires new learning approaches and improved tools and technologies.

The scale and complexity of the Syria crisis has compelled partners involved in the response to develop new and innovative solutions and strengthen resilience. The 3RP offers partners a platform to share knowledge about innovative practices.

The 'Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to the Syria Crisis', released in October 2015 by UNHCR and UNDP, is a programmatic tool for international organizations to support the expansion of resilience-based responses within and beyond the sub-region. It summarizes principles of good practice that are particularly pertinent in resilience-based programming and provides concrete examples of how these principles are being implemented throughout the region. As agreed in November 2015 at the Resilience Development Forum, which also featured an Innovation Marketplace, these lessons extend beyond the region and are central to the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda.

Another core principle of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda is to generate new and inclusive partnerships to build resilience, foster innovation, and promote relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. This Regional Strategic Overview includes examples of innovative practices across all of the Sector Overview chapters.

Engaging the Private Sector

Integrating the private sector in the Syria crisis response is indispensable to a more holistic, resilience-based approach. The engagement of the private sector has often focused on addressing shorter-term needs in coordination with humanitarian entities and on a narrow definition of support, usually in the form of financial contributions or pro-bono and corporate social responsibility activities. Innovative solutions provided in conjunction with the private sector such as cash- or voucher-based assistance and refugee registration solutions highlight the private sector's ability to work creatively, efficiently and profitably in the crisis response. However, there is also a need for new ways of doing business with dignity for those affected, greater cost-savings due to the elimination of duplication and promoting local entrepreneurial opportunities.

As resilient communities and countries are good for business, the private sector has a fundamental role in and benefits from promoting sustainable and resilient development in these countries. As the magnitude of the task is beyond the scale of the response to date, the private sector's contribution is critical, although there are challenges to the broad participation of the private sector including instability and uncertainty in the current situation, information gaps and lack of coordination, and constrained demand.

A more strategic approach to advocacy and promoting the added value of the private sector's engagement in crisis response is needed to lay the foundation for an integrated resilience-building

programme. This would have to include strong collaboration with national Governments, the local and international private sector, and the United Nations and international organizations to identify concrete pathways for private sector engagement that goes beyond traditional resource mobilization and cash-based assistance to promote basic protection, increase public sector capacities, deliver basic services and develop infrastructure, all of which lead to improving the economic ecosystem, which in turn fosters private sector participation and investment.

The Dead Sea Resilience Agenda recommends engaging the private sector in the resilience response and in developing new approaches. Multinational companies and, in particular, regional and national enterprises have phenomenal capacities and comprise an indispensable part of the Agenda. Businesses can help to create opportunities for livelihoods among affected populations, and social public-private partnerships provide a structure for Governments and companies to collaborate on expanding basic services and improving key infrastructure. Unlocking this tremendous potential will require building trust, formulating guidelines to ensure collaboration, and forming national and regional platforms for dialogue and cooperation.

The actions will be taken forward in the context of existing planning and programming processes, resulting in a road map for the implementation of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda.

Donor Partnerships

3RP partners would like to thank donors for their key role in advocating on behalf of refugees and host Governments. Donors have been instrumental in national, regional and international forums in strengthening the 3RP response. The 3RP partners are committed to maintaining and further strengthening these strategic partnerships in 2016 and 2017.

3RP partners acknowledge the generosity of Governments, private donors, international funds and other institutions and organizations, which have contributed USD 2.2 billion to the 3RP in 2015. Since 2012, when the first Regional Refugee Response Plan was issued, more than USD 6.9 billion have been mobilized by donors. In the absence of a political solution in Syria, increasing these funding levels in 2016-2017 will be essential in responding to the needs of refugees and hosting communities through both humanitarian and resilience/development programming. Donors are also encouraged to consider more multi-year funding to assist in better planning, predictability, and delivery of longer-term, resilience-based interventions.

The following Governments have provided funding to assist refugees, members of host communities and others under the 3RP in 2015. Funding to the 3RP has also been received from private donors and other institutions, while contributions made outside of the 3RP framework by governments, charities and other organizations are also acknowledged. Agencies are also grateful for unearmarked funds provided by donors to their global operations.



Contingency Planning

The situation in Syria continues to generate displacement within the country as well as externally, with significant numbers of people continuing to seek safety in the Middle East and North Africa region. For the first time, however, the movements show different trends, with an increasing number of departures from the host countries including returns to Syria undertaken primarily to reunite with family members and for medical reasons.

Contingency plans are in place for partners to respond to the situation in Syria as it continues to evolve. The existing 3RP plan would cover further refugee outflows of up to 4.7 million refugees. Should return trends increase, 3RP partners and in particular the protection actors would rapidly scale up existing responses, including monitoring and counselling to allow refugees to make an informed and voluntary decision. While these activities could be accommodated to a certain degree within existing programmes, further support would be needed to expand them rapidly together with 3RP partners. These efforts can also help to avoid situations where refugees may return to situations that would lead to further displacement.

GCC Contributions

Since the beginning of the Syria crisis, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), State of Kuwait, State of Qatar, Sultanate of Oman, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and organizations from those Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have responded by providing much-needed aid and assistance to Syrian refugees and host communities alike in the 3RP countries.

In addition to the financial support given by the GCC States to the 3RP appeal, it is important to recognize the role that GCC organizations have played in the response to the Syria refugee crisis. While some of this support has been in the form of contributions within the formal 3RP process, the majority of the aid is being provided in the form of assistance to local NGOs, through direct implementation or bilaterally.

To ensure coordination between 3RP partners and GCC organizations and to minimize duplication and fill gaps in the assistance delivered, efforts to build an effective process of engagement and coordination are undertaken at both regional and country levels. For example, in Lebanon, GCC partners have been more engaged this year in the 3RP interagency coordination processes through more meetings, exchange of information and data sharing.

At the regional level, progress also has been made in establishing an understanding of the 3RP planning and reporting mechanisms. Most recently, building on similar meetings in 2014, a planning meeting was held between 3RP regional partners and organizations from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in November 2015. The meeting served as an opportunity for GCC partners to provide an overview of their work, programmes delivered in 2015 and 2016 plans.

Kuwaiti organizations such as the Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KRCS) and the International Islamic Charitable Organization (IICO) have extensive programmes across various sectors in the 3RP countries. The KRCS delivers core relief items to Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq, and also focuses on health and livelihood projects. In Lebanon and Jordan, KRCS established bakeries and operates several health clinics serving Syrian

refugees. The IICO is active in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. In 2016 it will continue its focus on resilience programmes in education, microfinance, economic empowerment and employment. IICO has also established refugee villages in Jordan and Turkey which include shelter, schools and health clinics.

Governments and charities are working closely to synergize the United Arab Emirates response to the Syria refugee crisis. For 2016, the Ministry of International Cooperation and Development (MICAD) has developed priority themes of food, shelter, WASH and education. The UAE Red Crescent Association continues to provide large-scale humanitarian relief and livelihood programmes to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Lebanon. Its largest operation is in Jordan where it is managing and funding the 'Mrajeeb Al Flood' camp, with the capacity to take in 10,000 refugees.

The Big Heart Foundation has been a staunch supporter of Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis. Under the auspices of Her Highness Sheikhha Jawaher Al Qasimi, Wife of the Ruler of Sharjah and UNHCR Eminent Advocate, the Foundation has supported a multitude of initiatives that have had a lifesaving impact in providing protection and assistance to the millions of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. Programmes funded have included cash assistance, baby and children's support, health, shelter and education.

In Saudi Arabia, charities and foundations responding to the crisis include the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KS relief), which is newly-established and plans to serve as the coordinating mechanism for all of KSA's international humanitarian relief response programming and funds. The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) has invested in large infrastructure programmes such as construction of water reservoirs and WASH-related activities in Lebanon and Jordan.

The Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation, through its partnership with several humanitarian organizations, is in the process of establishing a humanitarian academy which aims to build capacities of local NGOs in host communities. The International Islamic Relief Organization

of Saudi Arabia (IIROSA) is working across the region with direct implementation in all programmatic sectors with a specific focus on the food sector and seasonal programmes.

The Bahrain Royal Charity (BRC) has funded shelter, infrastructure and health facilities for Syrian refugees residing in Azraq camp in Jordan, and is exploring the possibility of providing further assistance in the form of kitchen facilities and internal transportation within the camp.

The Sultanate of Oman, through the Oman Charitable Organization (OCO), continues to be an important humanitarian contributor and supporter of Syrian refugees in Jordan through the provision of various forms of relief and shelter assistance.

Qatari Charities such as Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF), Reach out to Asia (ROTA), Qatar Charity and Qatar Red Crescent, invest in and implement a diverse set of humanitarian and resilience programmes when responding to the Syria refugee crisis. In 2015, RAF began the construction of a city for Syrian orphans and their relatives in Reyhanli, Turkey, and this project will continue in 2016. RAF will continue education programmes from primary to university level, economic empowerment and food security in Lebanon and Jordan. Qatar Charity is allocating funds for its 2016 Syrian refugee programmes in six key sectors (basic needs, education, protection, livelihoods, food security and shelter) in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. As part of its regional Syrian refugee programme, Qatar Red Crescent in Lebanon will provide large-scale medical relief to refugees and continue its winterization programme, particularly looking at sustainable solutions such as plastic sheets with a five-year guarantee and thermal insulation. Meanwhile, ROTA continues to support and fund long-term education and vocational training programmes for Syrian refugees in the region.

Providing an effective process of engagement of GCC partners in the 3RP planning, implementation and reporting cycles will remain a priority in 2016.

A woman wearing a patterned headscarf is looking out a window. The window shows a dark interior with two horizontal fluorescent light fixtures. The scene is framed by a light-colored border with a subtle map of Turkey in the background.

Regional Sector Strategies



PROTECTION

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 504 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 100% of Syrian refugees above 7 years in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment
- 56,800 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission
- 72,600 girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support
- 887,000 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes
- 426,000 people receiving SGBV services
- 1,540,000 women, girls, boys and men who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities
- 4,828,400 individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns
- 31,000 individuals trained on child protection and SGBV

Regional Sector Strategy

The 3RP integrates protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees with resilience initiatives, bringing together some 200 humanitarian and development partners, including Governments, United Nations agencies, and NGOs to jointly meet needs of Syrian refugees, impacted communities and the countries most affected by the crisis. Coordination is maintained through informal and formal networks, including the Protection Sector Working Group in each country, along with Sub-Working Groups on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Within this framework, the response continues to prioritize access to safety and *non-refoulement*, support for national protection systems and integrated services, the strengthening of specialized protection responses for persons at particular risk and those with specific needs, and the provision of services for survivors of SGBV. The 3RP also seeks to expand the involvement of communities in the design, implementation, monitoring and improvement of protection initiatives. Active data collection and knowledge management are emphasized to ensure that humanitarian programming and policy are grounded

in evidence, and accurately reflect evolving needs, priorities and opportunities.

3RP partners provide Governments with technical advice to help strengthen their national legal frameworks in line with international standards while investing in national protection systems and infrastructure. This includes close engagement with Governments to support the implementation of their responsibilities under international refugee and human rights law, including *non-refoulement* and alternatives to immigration detention.

Noting the increase in onward movements in 2015, which is linked to challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities and education and health services, 3RP partners also work closely with Governments, civil society and refugee communities to provide information and counselling, and to respond to protection risks which may arise from these movements. Attention is also maintained with respect to spontaneous returns, with 3RP partners counselling individuals to assess the voluntariness of such movements and share information regarding associated risks.

Refugee registration provides an

evidence-based foundation for humanitarian planning, protection responses, and resilience activities. Biometric iris registration in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt facilitates more effective identification of specific profiles and protection needs at the individual level, such as elderly refugees and persons with disabilities, while allowing for aggregate protection data at the country and regional levels. Registration and verification helps to ensure that refugees receive documentation reflecting their status as persons in need of international protection, including *non-refoulement*.

Children represent half of the 4 million Syrian refugees in the region. Eight per cent of these children need specialized care, some 10,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and over 52 per cent of those who are school-aged do not attend school. The main child protection risks are child labour, early marriage, recruitment into armed forces and groups, family separation, the lack of birth registration, and violence in homes, schools and communities. Harassment on the way to school is a child protection concern that can contribute to lower rates of enrolment in formal education. Families may resort to



situations of child labour and early marriage as negative coping mechanisms in response to the depletion of their savings and resources, and the difficulties of meeting basic needs as their displacement becomes more protracted. In response, the No Lost Generation initiative within the 3RP prioritizes the strengthening of national child protection services; expanding quality specialized child protection services including psychosocial support; enhancing the capacity of communities to protect children; and advocating for appropriate laws and policies which ensure family unity. Alternative, family-based, care arrangements are also sought for unaccompanied or separated children, in line with their best interests. Child-sensitive policies and procedures are mainstreamed in all sectors, including with government and civil society partners, as well as within United Nations agencies.

Increasing access to civil status documentation is also a key element of the protection response. Refugee Outreach Volunteers counsel and accompany new mothers to hospital and civil registration offices. Religious courts and leaders counsel refugees on the procedures to obtain official birth and marriage certificates, and help to deter early marriage - a protection issue which can also impede the registration of any subsequent births.

Multi-media materials, including print, video and photography, are shared in all operations to raise community awareness. Partnerships with civil society and host Governments also seek to improve access to marriage registration, a measure which increases the protection of women's security and rights and also facilitates the registration of their children. Partnerships with hospitals ensure that pregnant refugee women can deliver in safety and

obtain a medical birth notification, which is needed to register new births.

Collectively, these efforts help to ensure that every refugee child begins life with a birth certificate that provides evidence of his or her identity, family composition and nationality, measures which are critical in addressing the risks of statelessness arising from conflict, displacement, family separation and the loss or destruction of documents. Improving access to identity documentation also enhances freedom of movement, and thus improves access to services.

To harness the aspirations of young refugees to have a sense of agency and purpose and to develop and contribute to their communities, the 3RP expands opportunities for engaging with young people as partners through adolescent- and youth-led civic engagement initiatives. Efforts also focus on scaling up secondary and tertiary education, including formal and non-formal education such as accelerated learning and linkages to relevant vocational training. These measures are complemented by initiatives to improve the ability of young refugees to access safety, receive documentation and benefit from child protection and SGBV services. Targeting both refugee and impacted communities, such initiatives have also been proven to enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Even as refugees escape from the immediate dangers of armed conflict, the risk of SGBV remains and may escalate as displacement becomes protracted. While under-reporting remains a concern, domestic violence is the most prevalent form of SGBV identified, with forced and child marriage an issue of particular concern. The 3RP seeks to institutionalize effective protection for persons of concern against

SGBV, and those who have been affected by it, through multi-sectorial prevention and response programming, along with specialized services. Support is provided to government and civil society partners to establish safe reporting, referral and follow-up mechanisms, and to promote community awareness.

The SGBV prevention and response strategy emphasizes the strengthening of national systems and capacity, community-based prevention and response initiatives, the promotion of gender equality in national laws and policies, improved data collection and analysis, and the provision of medical and legal assistance for survivors. Protection actors also engage men and boys as agents of positive change in addressing unequal power dynamics, while seeking to ensure services are accessible to them in situations where they may be SGBV survivors. Collectively, these efforts support the goal of establishing safe, confidential and quality prevention and response services for all refugee women, girls, men and boys.

Sector Innovation

With the large inflow of Syrian refugees in the region, UNHCR introduced iris-scan biometric technology to ensure the efficient registration of refugees upon arrival in the countries of asylum. As of November 2015, 97 per cent of Syrian refugees aged above 7 years registered with UNHCR in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt had been registered using biometric technology, a faster, more secure and durable method to protect people and target assistance. This technology provides real-time, high-confidence recognition of a person's identity and in turn prevents fraud.

Hemayati Partnership to Help Women

The needs of vulnerable groups such as women and girls cannot be met by one project or a single agency. Recognizing this, UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF are working together on an innovative project in five Jordanian communities to provide a medley of service and referral options to meet the needs of both local vulnerable women and Syrian refugees. It is being implemented through local partners such as the Jordanian Women's Union and the Ministry of Social Development in order to build up national capacities and to more fully integrate the project in the host communities. The 'Hemayati' project provides such comprehensive services as a reproductive health clinic and livelihood services while also responding to the needs of women who are at risk of or are survivors of gender-based violence by providing 'safe spaces' and shelters and by furnishing psychosocial and legal services in a sensitive, non-stigmatizing and culturally-appropriate manner. As a result, survivors of SGBV and vulnerable women and girls have increased access to quality services adapted to their age and specific needs. 'Hemayati' illustrates daily that the most successful projects do not distinguish between the needs of refugees and their hosts and work within a resilience framework that addresses longer-term issues like gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women, including by combating SGBV.



Lebanon/UNHCR/E.Dorfman

Resettlement and other forms of Admissions

Following an appeal by UNHCR in 2013, States pledged around 139,000 places for the resettlement, humanitarian admission or other forms of lawful admission of Syrian refugees, from the region and elsewhere, by the end of 2016. By early November 2015, this target was met through UNHCR-referred resettlement and state-led programmes. Yet nearly 400,000 Syrian refugees in the region are in need of resettlement based on the assessment of vulnerabilities and protection needs.

Since 2013, over 45,741 Syrian refugees have been submitted for resettlement or other forms of admission to third countries, with an estimated 15,000-16,000 departures by the end of 2015. With the exception of Turkey, where the Government conducts registration, Syrian refugees in all 3RP countries are registered and have their biometrics taken by UNHCR following their registration interview. In these operations, prior to a resettlement interview with UNHCR, Syrian refugees identified for resettlement consideration would have to first undergo biometrics verification.

While the resettlement programme is designed specifically for the most vulnerable refugees, there are other forms of admission, often based on existing links such as family and community links, and the skills and academic qualifications of refugees. 3RP partners advocate that States provide additional legal avenues to allow refugees to access safety in third countries. Additional avenues protect vulnerable refugees and help them to re-establish their lives. They represent important gestures of international solidarity and responsibility sharing with host countries neighbouring Syria. Such legal pathways, including sponsorships, labour mobility schemes with protection safeguards, and extended family reunification programmes, provide additional opportunities to greater numbers of Syrian refugees.



FOOD SECURITY

Regional Inter-Agency
Sector Budget
USD 787 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 2,702,000 individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
- 305,900 individuals receiving food and agricultural livelihoods support

Regional Sector Strategy

The majority of Syrian refugees in the five regional countries rely on critical humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Even with the support provided, evidence from assessments and monitoring reveals a startling deterioration in refugees' food security over the past year. This development is particularly worrying, as the assessments do not capture the impact of the recent cuts in humanitarian assistance. The dire situation particularly affects vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, the chronically ill and people with disabilities. Refugee households report spending their savings, taking their children out of school to work, and relying on credit and selling household assets. They also report relying upon less expensive food, reducing the number of meals consumed each day and limiting portion sizes.

Food security and vulnerability assessments conducted annually in Jordan and Lebanon provide solid data to understand the changes in refugees' food consumption scores, dietary diversity, and usage of

Only 14% of refugee households in Jordan and

11% of refugee households in Lebanon are food secure

food-consumption and livelihoods-based coping strategies. The results from Jordan's 2015 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) and Lebanon's 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) confirm that refugee households are more food insecure than during the previous year. In Jordan, only 14 per cent of refugees were food secure compared to 53 per cent last year. In Lebanon, moderate food insecurity has doubled, affecting one quarter of refugee households, while the percentage of food secure households has decreased sharply from 25 per cent to 11 per cent.

The reduction in refugees' food security can be attributed to a high dependence on food assistance, limited access to income and the overall decline in the amount of food assistance provided, which has left households more vulnerable. In Lebanon, the proportion of Syrian refugee households living below the national poverty line has increased by 40 per cent from the previous year. Among refugees living in communities in Jordan, food now constitutes 51 per cent of household expenditures, a 20 per cent increase since 2014 with food having replaced rent as the largest household expenditure. Vulnerable host populations are increasingly resorting to negative

coping strategies in response to increases in rents and competition for local jobs, which in turn have resulted in lower wages and increased social tensions.

In Turkey, evidence from a vulnerability assessment found that 16 per cent of refugees not living in Government camps had school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs. While the most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy was buying food on credit (40 per cent), other strategies included spending savings (20 per cent) and reducing non-essential non-food expenditures such as health and education (28 per cent). Urban assistance is being scaled up in response to the findings. In Egypt, monitoring indicated that 37 per cent of respondents in mid-2015 had already exhausted all of their savings. Food security actors continue to monitor the impact of targeting and potential cuts on beneficiaries.

Throughout 2015, food security actors have continued to work with other actors to develop and refine inter-agency vulnerability frameworks. The vulnerability frameworks allow food security actors to identify the most vulnerable. Moreover, the frameworks provide sufficient data to introduce tiered assistance where appropriate.

In areas bordering Syria, where farming systems are characterized by pastoralism, crop and horticulture production, the collapse of field veterinary and plant protection services inside Syria has increased the risks of trans-boundary animal and crop diseases, compounding challenges related to land and water scarcity, climate changes, low productivity and limited market participation. In areas with large refugee populations, there is evidence of environmental and natural resource depletion, water pollution, land degradation and destruction of the habitat of indigenous fauna and flora.

The economic repercussions, including trade and market disruptions, and the unstable security situation of the region affect the agricultural economy and food production capacities. In Lebanon for example, farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs and services at subsidized/cheaper rates from Syria have faced an increase in production costs. Unofficial border crossings of agricultural and livestock products pose threats to food safety and food quality.

The primary goals of the Food Security Sector within the framework of the 3RP are to:

1. Ensure equitable and safe access to nutritious food for vulnerable refugees.
2. Mitigate the usage of food-consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies among the most vulnerable.
3. Strengthen the capacities of food and agricultural production systems to better respond to the food and livelihood needs of the populations affected by the crisis.

The Food Security Sector strategy will pursue a combination of direct food assistance through cash-based transfers and other mechanisms to respond to immediate short-term humanitarian needs. The strategy will promote and support access, availability and consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food for targeted vulnerable households through food assistance, and support national safety net programmes for both targeted



Lebanon/WFP/Sandy Maroun

refugee and resident vulnerable populations. To mitigate the impact of negative coping mechanisms such as withdrawing children from school, food sector actors will work to improve enrolment through school-feeding programmes in selected countries.

Opportunities to support sustainable production and creation of agriculture-related temporary-income generating opportunities will be sought, in addition to those aiming to protect agricultural assets in promoting an efficient animal health control strategy and pest management. To increase food availability and address the structural problems related to the scarcity

of natural resources, efforts will be made to promote 'climate smart' and innovative agricultural technologies and practices in areas with large numbers of Syrian refugees. Surveillance and early warning systems to control trans-boundary animal and crop pests and diseases to protect the assets and the health of Syrian refugees and vulnerable communities will also be established.

The Sector will advocate for a coordinated and evidence-based food security response in accordance with proper food security and livelihoods assessments and needs-based delivery.

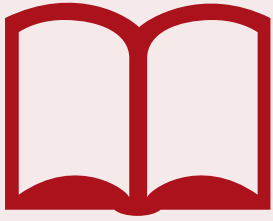


Sector Innovation

The WFP cash-based transfer programme allows beneficiaries to spend their entitlements in multiple visits to shops, which is more discreet and less stigmatizing. As the cards are recharged automatically through the partner bank, beneficiaries are no longer required to travel for monthly distributions to receive their food assistance. When making a purchase in the supermarket, refugees present their e-card together with their matching UNHCR refugee identification card and input their four digit security code. Another recent innovation in the delivery of WFP assistance has been the iris-scan payment system which allows beneficiaries to pay for their purchases through an iris scan. This has been successfully tested in Jordan.



Turkey/WFP/Berna Cetin



EDUCATION

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 638 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 84,100 targeted children (under 5 years old, boys and girls) enrolled in early childhood education
- 999,700 targeted children (5-17 years old, boys and girls) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)
- 704,500 targeted children (5-17 years old, boys and girls) enrolled in non-formal or informal education or life-skills
- 278,300 youth, adolescents and adults (male and female) accessing vocational training or higher education
- 99,900 education personnel (male and female) trained
- 1,190,500 children (3-17 years old, boys and girls) receiving school supplies or supported through cash grants
- 1,121 educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated

Regional Sector Strategy

There are more than 1.3 million school-age (5-17 years) Syrian children in the five 3RP countries. However, only 48 per cent, or 667,000 school-age children, are accessing education opportunities, while close to 52 per cent, or 708,000 school-age children, are out-of-school². Children and families face many educational challenges, from insufficient supply of learning spaces to economic barriers to language difficulties. Issues of curriculum and certification represent a major challenge, specifically for those children unable to get a place to participate in formal public education.

As of August 2015, in Turkey, there are over 663,000 registered Syrian refugee school-age children, of whom an estimated 433,000 are out of school. There has been remarkable progress in the number of Syrian children enrolled in formal education during the most recent academic year compared to the previous academic year.

708,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children are not enrolled in school

However, while enrolment rates in camps remain relatively high, in host communities the enrolment rate is particularly low (less than 30 per cent). Enrolment rates are highest in the lower grades and drop significantly in the higher grades, with large numbers of youth requiring access to skills training, language programmes and higher education. In Lebanon, 53 per cent, or more than 204,000 Syrian children (5-17 years), remain out of school. Children face multiple challenges including the costs of going to school (especially transportation), security concerns, and the need to work (particularly those aged 10-14 years). In Jordan, more than half of registered Syrian refugees are children under 18 years of age. Some 43,000 (17 per cent) Syrian children remain out of school and in need of formal, informal and non-formal education opportunities. In Egypt, 6,231 Syrian children are out of school (15 per cent). The quality of the school environment in public schools needs to be addressed to further increase the enrolment and retention rate of Syrian children, and help them adjust to the Egyptian dialect and curriculum. An estimated 65,000 child refugees from Syria are in Iraq, along with 900,000 internally displaced Iraqi students. Some 42 per

cent of Syrian children, or 27,700, remain out of school and in need of expanded education opportunities in Arabic - as the language of instruction in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq is Kurdish.

The overarching goals of the Education Sector in the five 3RP countries are to ensure access to safe, equitable and quality education for children and adolescents affected by the crisis and to strengthen the capacities of education systems and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response.

Education interventions will prioritize school-age children who are currently out of school and children receiving low-quality education services. Children in affected host communities will be supported to access quality education opportunities.

Partners are working to overcome barriers in the education sector by widening access opportunities for children in formal and non-formal education, improving the quality of education and supporting education systems to provide a better response to education needs.

2. Out-of-school children estimations based on Syrian refugee population data from UNHCR and enrolment figures from 3RP Country Education Sector Dashboards. All data for children 5-17 years as of August 2015.

In line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative, the education sectors in the five 3RP countries will implement programmes aimed at:

1. Scaling up opportunities for equitable access to formal and non-formal education.
2. Promoting the quality and relevance of education.
3. Strengthening education systems at national and sub-national levels.

Scaling up opportunities for equitable access include the rehabilitation of formal public schools and establishment of other safe temporary/alternative learning spaces, the provision of gender-sensitive WASH facilities and adequate quantities of water and the procurement and distribution of school furniture and material to ensure safety in school. Double shifts will continue to be supported and expanded to widen access to formal education. Quality non-formal learning initiatives such as accelerated learning programmes (ALP) and catch-up classes, remedial education, literacy and numeracy classes, language courses, and e-learning programmes will be expanded and linked to child protection programmes where relevant. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) services and tertiary education for youth will be supported by partners. Access strategies include a focus on back-to-learning campaigns and the mobilization and engagement of parents, families and communities. Necessary social protection services will be expanded through school transportation, school feeding, school grants and scholarships, and assistance to families for school costs.

To absorb the number of Syrian students and increase response capacities, the public education systems in some of the countries have re-introduced or expanded double shifts in overcrowded schools, thus affecting the quality of education and slowing public education reform. The quality and relevance of education will be improved through professional development for teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and psychosocial support. Part of ensuring quality education is the procurement and distribution of textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school supplies. Life-skills education will be strengthened to improving learning, employability and school-to-work transitions. Citizenship education is a means of preventing violence and bullying among

children, fostering social cohesion, addressing risks of radicalization, and preparing children and young people to engage in potential transitions to peace and reconstruction.

At the systemic level, policy development, planning and sector coordination capacities of education systems will be strengthened to increase the resilience of education systems in the region. Programmes will be developed to strengthen the capacity of schools to collect data, plan and act in contexts of emergencies to reach out to the excluded and improve effectiveness and efficiency. Partners will work to develop accreditation frameworks for alternative education, such as non-formal and informal education, together with pathways to formal schooling.

There is increasing national leadership in the education sector, with partners working closely with national ministries of education to provide formal education and scale up informal and non-formal education opportunities. Examples of reinforced national leadership include the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) initiative in Lebanon, the Jordan Ministry of Education planning for the sector until 2018, and the Ministry of National Education (MONE) in Turkey enhancing education planning capacity through provincial action plans.

The 3RP in 2016 calls for significant budget increases for the education sector to scale up the response in all areas of education, including pre-primary education, formal and non-formal basic education, technical and vocational training, teacher incentives and professional development. In countries such as Turkey, providing

prefabricated schools to house temporary education centres for Syrian children, expanding national capacity establishing second shifts and supporting teacher incentives and training will contribute to the aim of MONE and partners to double current levels of enrolment. In Lebanon, the budget of the resilience component has almost doubled compared to the 2015 3RP, with critical support provided to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in expanding absorption capacity and to families in overcoming some of the key barriers to education.

Education programme outcomes will contribute to the reduction in the number of out-of-school Syrian children and children in vulnerable host communities in the region, increased access to technical and vocational education and training and tertiary education opportunities for young people, strengthened capacity of teaching staff (including increased financial support), and strengthened education systems. If the education sector is fully funded in 2016, almost one million children will be able to access formal education and 705,000 children non-formal education.

Sector Innovation

In Lebanon, UNICEF piloted the Raspberry Pi for Learning project, which offered a low-cost computer solution to deliver content in humanitarian situations. The Raspberry Pi is a low-cost (USD 25) credit card-sized computer that plugs into a monitor or TV and uses a standard keyboard and mouse. It is a capable device that enables children to explore computing.



Iraq/UNICEF/Chris Niles



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Regional Inter-Agency
Sector Budget
USD 296 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 4,977,700 consultations for target population in primary health care services
- 377,300 referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary health care services
- 650 health facilities supported
- 14,600 health care staff trained
- 17,892,800 children receiving polio vaccination

Regional Sector Strategy

Across the five countries, Ministries of Health, United Nations agencies and NGOs provide much-needed health care for Syrian refugees. The sheer demand for health services places enormous strain on public health infrastructure, and has resulted in overwhelming patient case-loads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment. An example of the impact of Syrian refugees on the health systems is the decision of the Government of Jordan in November 2014 to charge Syrians the same fees charged to non-insured Jordanians in public health facilities. Prior to this, Syrians were treated as insured Jordanians which has seen the Government incur significant costs. The decision is reported to have negatively impacted access of vulnerable Syrians to public health services, including hospital-based delivery care.

Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk of communicable diseases due to overcrowding, substandard housing, limited access to safe water and sanitation and varying degrees of access to primary health care (PHC) services. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea continue to be prevalent among vulnerable communities all year round, but with specific seasonal peaks. Lebanon has seen a notable increase in cases of hepatitis A, mumps and measles over the past two years, and cholera has been a major concern for the region following an outbreak in Iraq in September 2015, with

neighbouring countries fearing cross-border transmission.

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illnesses remains a key priority. Full routine vaccinations are being provided, in most cases for free, to all children under 5 years of age. Thanks to the efforts of multiple partners, the Middle East polio outbreak was closed in October 2015, following a two year regional response involving mass vaccination campaigns reaching more than 27 million children under 5 years of age. Partners are vigilant, monitoring closely for cases of acute flaccid paralysis, a major indicator for the disease. The need for health and hygiene messaging and proper waste management is a key focus area.

Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant case-loads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic services and medicines.

The pronounced need for emergency care remains, with surgical trauma and intensive care for severely injured patients from conflict areas requiring considerable inputs of equipment and human and financial resources. Treatment of

complex injuries often involves long-term post-operative rehabilitation. Ensuring the provision of adequate and appropriate emergency obstetric and neonatal care services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, and family planning services, is also essential. Counselling on birth registration as part of pre-natal services is vital. The provision of such services depends on the country context.

As the conflict is well into its fifth year and refugees brace for further uncertainty, it is imperative that a comprehensive approach be taken to mental health care at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The impact of chronic unemployment and associated financial hardship, experiences of discrimination, rights violations and conflict exposure are likely to result in increased demand for mental health and psychosocial services catering for depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. Enhancing mental health care services is a key priority in all 3RP countries. One of the major challenges is the shortage of mental health specialists. Lebanon and Jordan have already started the integration of mental health services into the PHC level through the implementation of the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP), which utilizes trained PHC workers to provide mental health services in PHC facilities.

The 3RP emphasizes the need to increase access to quality and equitable

Host Government support to Syrian refugees in health care systems

In Egypt, Syrians have access to PHC services at a nominal rate, and free emergency care within 24 hours of an emergency. Cost of secondary and tertiary health services are waived for poor Egyptians but not Syrians.

In Iraq, Syrians accommodated in camps have free access to health care services. For refugees outside of camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), PHC centers and public hospitals are accessible at a very low cost and Syrians can access similar health services as provided to Iraqis. In the Centre and South, Syrians can benefit from free access to public health facilities.

In Jordan, refugees living in camps have access to free health care services. Outside camps, Syrian refugees pay the non-insured Jordanian rate for all Ministry of Health services. Immunization, ante-natal/post-natal care and family planning are offered free of charge.

In Lebanon, services are provided against nominal fees for both Lebanese and Syrians. Hospital services are covered partially by UNHCR.

In Turkey, PHC services are free for Syrians registered with the Government.

health care for refugees and impacted local populations, both through direct interventions and through strengthening national systems and capacities. Health partners in all 3RP countries will provide direct health services for Syrian refugees and impacted host communities, and build the technical expertise of local actors, enhancing their resilience to potential future shocks.

A full transition and ownership of health services by the national Government is successfully underway in Iraq. This is being demonstrated with the integration of all PHC services in the refugee camps with the national health system. It is anticipated that the remainder of PHC service provision in Arbat and Gawilan refugee camps will be gradually handed over to the Ministry of Health/Directorate of Health by December 2016. Egypt is looking at building the capacities of the national health care services to provide quality and non-discriminatory health care in the most affected governorates in 2016. This is in line with the mainstreaming strategy of integrating Syrian refugees into the public health system, which has driven a rise in attendance of refugees at public health facilities in Alexandria and Cairo, as well as support and understanding of health care staff in relation to Syrians. This strategy enabled Syrian refugees to receive similar PHC services provided to Egyptians. In Turkey, where the Ministry of Health has ensured that emergency health care is provided to both registered and unregistered Syrians, WHO and the University of Gaziantep have developed a training curriculum to allow Syrian doctors and nurses to be trained to provide health services to Syrian refugees within the Turkish health system. This will make

positive steps in addressing the language barrier for Syrian patients.

The Health Sector's priorities for 2016 include boosting routine immunization coverage for measles, polio and other vaccine-preventable diseases and strengthening disease early warning and surveillance systems. Building more robust health information systems to inform health response action is a priority. A project successfully piloted and rolled-out in Jordan utilizing mobile technology to aid in the collection and reporting of public health data is being expanded to other countries. Measures to expand the existing health information system to register and record data on Syrian refugees and to enable better planning is a priority in Turkey where SMS texts will be used and a hotline established to strengthen information outreach to Syrians. Adequate management of noncommunicable diseases and mental health cases at the primary level and the continuity of care are key priorities.

Improving access to reproductive health care services for refugees, which includes clinical management of rape services and referral mechanisms for SGBV psychosocial services is another key concern. The Health and Protection Sectors will work closely to ensure that all medical and non-medical personnel are trained to apply confidentiality, safety and respect for survivors receiving treatment as well as safe identification and referrals. Safe spaces for women and girls are being established to serve as the entry point for the provision of sexual and reproductive health services and services for SGBV survivors.



Iraq/UNHCR/Chloe

Sector Innovation

WHO introduced pioneering technology for routine public health surveillance, utilizing mobile technology and an online platform. The roll-out of this technology started in Jordan in April 2014. The application introduced clinical-decision support as well as real-time reporting to clinicians, which disseminated automated SMS and email alerts, mapping support and reporting - for access at all levels of the Ministry of Health.



BASIC NEEDS

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 763 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 452,000 households receiving core relief items in-kind
- 346,800 households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance
- 569,800 households receiving seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance

Regional Sector Strategy

Many Syrian refugees arrive in a desperate condition, their personal belongings, if any, minimal and basic. The current economic decline, coupled with limited access to sustainable livelihood options, has resulted in many refugees entering a cycle of asset depletion, with their savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing. Changes in the demand for basic services have already burdened local and national systems, threatening development gains. As a result, refugee households are drawn into situations of extreme poverty and potentially resorting to negative coping strategies, including a reduction in food consumption, withdrawing children from school and taking on informal, exploitative or dangerous employment.

In order to prevent further deterioration in economic vulnerability, the Basic Needs Sector response focuses assistance to over 2 million Syrian refugees based on a multi-sectoral household profiling and identification methodology, differing from country to country. This aims to increase support to refugees through the provision of cash assistance and core relief items (CRI) such as blankets, mattresses, jerry cans and kitchen sets, in an attempt to lift part of the burden triggered by the crisis while addressing the crucial needs of refugees. Basic needs assistance is provided to eligible families across the region using identification and selection criteria that combine protection, social and economic criteria.

Where markets are functioning and accessible, cash-based interventions can ensure that humanitarian aid is delivered to those in need in a timely fashion. Cash assistance continues to be expanded as an effective means of assistance to refugees across the region, responding to basic needs in a dignified, effective and efficient manner. The regional sector strategy is to achieve cost-effective outcomes through the use of coordinated assistance delivered through cash transfers to 1.3 million Syrian refugees.

For the cash support programmes, the identification and selection of potential beneficiaries is a fundamental step to ensure prioritized attention to those in greatest need.

The results of the ongoing socio-economic assessment have indicated that in Egypt over 60 per cent of those assessed are in situations of severe vulnerability and require interventions including cash grants to meet their basic needs. Some 42,000

Syrian refugees living in extreme poverty in Egypt will be assisted in 2016 in order to prevent negative coping strategies.

As of 2015, the approach of targeting the socio-economically vulnerable population in Iraq, with analysis of dependency and income ratios, was incorporated into the implementation of activities of the Basic Needs Sector. Going into 2016, effective and inclusive communication, premised on full appreciation of accountability obligations towards the refugees, is essential for the prevention and mitigation of community tensions generated by targeting 120,000 Syrian refugees for cash assistance.

In Jordan, to cope with reduced levels of assistance and the increased cost of living, the majority of refugees (86 per cent) have been forced into dangerous debt levels. An additional 25 per cent of refugee households are more than USD 700 in debt compared to 2014, according to WFP's Comprehensive Food Security

2016 Winter Support

Ensuring that families are equipped to survive the winter becomes critical from November onwards; failure to do so will almost certainly result in dire consequences, with households increasingly struggling to access goods and services critical to their survival and basic well-being. In 2016, early planning, preparation, procurement and coordination will deliver an efficient and timely response to millions of Syrian refugees through both CRIs and cash assistance.



Monitoring Exercise. The Sector in Jordan aims to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms through a social protection response which includes 55,000 Syrian refugees with protection concerns receiving urgent or emergency cash assistance and through continued investment in CRIs for all new arrivals.

In Lebanon, the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees indicates that the proportion of Syrian refugee households living below the national poverty line (USD 3.84/person/day) has increased by 20 percentage points from the previous year (50 per cent in 2014 to 70 per cent in 2015). The majority of refugee households (52 per cent) are living below

the minimum survival expenditure basket (MSEB), a steep increase from 29 per cent in 2014; while 100 per cent of Syrian refugees cannot meet their basic needs without engaging in severe coping strategies. With current vulnerability trends, the number of people in need in 2016 will be approximately twice that of 2015 and therefore 624,000 Syrian refugees will be targeted for multi-purpose/sector cash transfers in 2016.

In 2016, assistance in Turkey will be primarily for 485,000 vulnerable Syrians in camps and host communities supported with multipurpose cash or emergency non-cash assistance. The provision of non-food items will be prioritized for

775,000 Syrians including new arrivals, camp residents in need of replenishments, and Syrians living in locations where cash schemes are not able to be implemented due to operational constraints.

An integral part of the resilience strategy across the region sees the continued coordination with the affected displaced population through their self-management structures to ensure decreasing dependency on direct assistance, as well as expanding the capacity of central and local social safety nets for the identification of needs and vulnerabilities.

Sector Innovation

To distribute cash assistance to thousands of Syrian refugees living in urban settings in Jordan, UNHCR partnered with Cairo Amman Bank, which pioneered the use of biometrics in its banking system by introducing iris-scan technology in various branches and ATM machines. This gives refugees the flexibility to retrieve UNHCR cash assistance from any Cairo Amman Bank ATM without having to remember the PIN associated with traditional bank cards. It also ensures that allocated funds reach only the intended recipients and has eliminated the need for UNHCR to carry out 'presence of checks' with individual households.



Iraq/UNHCR/N. Colt



SHELTER

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 152 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 18,100 households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades
- 438,700 households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades

Regional Sector Strategy

The large majority of Syrian refugees live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. The high demand for shelter, to which the local and national housing markets have not been able to adjust, has led to housing shortages and an increase in rental prices, affecting host communities and refugees alike. In Jordan alone, it is now estimated that 91,000 housing units are required, 184 per cent more than the estimated average annual domestic need of 32,000 units. Such pressure on the housing market has triggered tensions between communities.

With vulnerability levels on the rise, many refugees cannot pay for adequate accommodation and live in substandard shelter conditions, in informal settlements or unfinished structures. These include homes with leaking roofs or plastic sheets in place of windows or with no running water or toilet. More than 50 per cent of the displaced Syrian population in Lebanon are estimated to need support so that their dwellings meet minimum standards. Moreover, refugees often have difficulties securing tenure and have no written rental agreements, which put them at risk of eviction or exploitation by landlords. Urban planning at the local level has not

yet responded to the existing urban challenges, where substandard shelter conditions have often been compounded by a decrease in the quality of basic services provided by local municipalities.

In Turkey, 13 per cent of the refugee population lives in camps, while the figure is 18 per cent in Jordan and 39 per cent in Iraq. Refugees living in camps need protection against the elements, sufficient housing space for families and a sense of privacy and security. More durable shelter options continue to be required to adjust to the protracted nature of the displacement.

Targeting of beneficiaries of the shelter interventions will be based on vulnerability assessments, both in terms of overall economic vulnerability and shelter-specific vulnerabilities. Priority households will be identified at field level, in coordination with local authorities and other sectors' partners to ensure synergies and complementarities.

The Shelter Sector, which is active in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, aims at ensuring sustainable and appropriate access to shelter and infrastructure for refugees and host community members. Sector partners will focus on the availability, affordability and quality of shelter and on improving security of tenure in a holistic manner, addressing both the short- and long-term shelter needs of the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host communities. Close coordination

and cooperation with local municipalities and national authorities will be sought throughout 2016.

In urban, peri-urban and rural areas, substandard shelters will be upgraded by sustaining weatherproofing and other shelter enhancement activities such as raising of floors and fire protection. In order to enhance the availability of adequate and affordable housing, unoccupied structures such as unfinished houses, worksites and other structures will be rehabilitated and upgraded where possible. The value of the rehabilitation will be exchanged for accommodation free of charge or for a negotiated rental fee during a fixed period, guaranteed by lease agreements in compliance with national laws. This will provide adequate and secure shelter for Syrian refugees while also benefiting landlords. As the inability to pay rent continues to be one of the major issues faced by refugees, which ties into the risk of eviction, negative coping mechanisms and SGBV, conditional cash for rent will be provided to vulnerable refugees who are unable to pay their rent.

Resilience will be encouraged at two different levels in urban, peri-urban and rural areas: by integrating energy and water-saving components into the shelter response when possible, and by having a more institutional approach through which local and national authorities are closely involved in the design and implementation of the shelter response and

Over half of displaced Syrians in Lebanon need shelter assistance



capacitated to assist the shelter needs of their constituencies. In Jordan, shelter partners' interventions will complement and support the Jordan Housing Sector Reform programme to address the structural issues affecting the housing sector.

In camps, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure will take place to continue upholding international SPHERE

standards. In some camps, additional construction work (cooking area, water and sanitation facilities, etc.) will be carried out. In Iraq, durable shelter options will continue to be implemented as part of the long-term plan to make camps 'tent free' and turn them into settlements where refugees will have access to all basic facilities. Vulnerable households will be supported with materials and

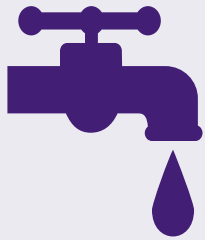
technical advice to build their own houses. Replacement of tents will nonetheless still be required pending the full transition to durable solutions. To the extent possible, water and sanitation facilities in camps will continue to be handed over to the relevant government departments.

Sector Innovation

An innovative shelter project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in Lebanon and Jordan provides financial incentives and technical support to landlords to finish their semi-constructed housing. In return, vulnerable Syrian refugees identified by NRC benefit from rent-free accommodation for a period of 12 to 24 months. NRC selects its shelter beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria which include currently living in sub-standard conditions, an inability to find adequate shelter, female or child-headed households, persons with a disability and people with other special needs.



Lebanon/UNICEF/Ramzi Haidar



WASH

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 361 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 3,252,000 target beneficiaries with access to adequate quantity of safe water
- 4,468,300 individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water
- 2,070,800 target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services.
- 4,417,600 beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session

Regional Sector Strategy

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand for water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

The 2014 cases of wild polio virus and the recent cholera outbreak in Iraq are reminders of the risks that flow from poor hygiene and sanitation. While few cases of cholera have affected the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) where the majority of Syrian refugees reside, infectious diseases remain a major risk with people living in overcrowded and substandard accommodation.

Some 11 per cent of the Syrian refugees across the region live in camps, with the remaining 89 per cent living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings - often in informal settlements, collective centres and substandard buildings and apartments. Other vulnerable groups include Palestinian refugees and vulnerable host populations.

With most refugees concentrated in areas close to the Syrian border or in the main

cities there is pressure on local services. In northern governorates of Jordan daily per-capita water consumption has fallen in some areas from 88 litres pre-crisis to 64.5 litres at present, and while 97 per cent of households have access to piped water, an estimated 45-60 per cent of water is lost through leakage and unauthorized connections. As few as 43 per cent of households have access to sewage systems.

The Ministry of Energy and Water in Lebanon estimates that Syrian refugees have contributed to an increase of 28 per

cent in water demand and waste water generation, as well as an increase in solid waste, placing a major burden on municipal budgets. The lack of means to deal with the increase in solid waste is having serious repercussions in terms of environmental pollution, disease risk and ground-water contamination.

In the KRI, over 45 per cent of refugee households surveyed in host communities perceive their water to be unsafe for drinking, while only half of them are treating their water.



Turkey/IOM/Mura Mahli

The enhanced support provided by host Governments to WASH services across the region in response to the crisis, including through water subsidies, has placed significant burdens on public finances. While there has been an increase in support to services in host communities, further support is needed to increase capacities for water pumping, solid waste management and reinforcing municipal services. Considerably more structural and long-term investment is needed.

The 3RP partners will continue to focus WASH interventions on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Existing services available in Turkey and Egypt mean that there is less need for specific international assistance from the WASH Sector, and instead other sectors provide support for target groups to live in adequate shelters with satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene, and to rehabilitate WASH systems in schools alongside provision of hygiene promotion.

In the refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment has been made in 2015 to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery. Long-term piped networks and waste water systems have been developed in Zaatari and Azraq camps in Jordan, and in Al-Obaidi, Akre, Arbat, Darashakran, Domiz I and II, Gawilan, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps in Iraq.

2016 will be a year of transition in terms of handover of the services, gradually and partly, to local governments. However, as the establishment of these systems is a major infrastructure undertaking, water trucking and desludging continues in several camps particularly where water yields are insufficient, in transit areas and in areas with high water salinity. WASH Sector partners are focused on improving other services in camps including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation. The WASH committees which have started to become operational in most camps will continue to be reinforced to ensure a larger number and type of WASH issues can be solved locally, including for cost recovery.

The WASH Sector will continue to work on preventing and responding to disease outbreaks such as the hepatitis A outbreak in Jordan's Azraq camp and cholera

in Iraq in 2015. In both cases, the lessons from the collaboration between the WASH and Health sectors have been drawn and will be used for 2016 preparedness. All countries are ensuring that contingency capacities and plans are in place to respond to high risk scenarios including disease outbreaks and new influxes of refugees. Across the region, WASH partners will continue to support basic needs by providing hygiene items, and cash grants including to newly arriving refugees and vulnerable populations.

The WASH sector is reinforcing efforts to ensure national leadership of sector interventions, including building resilient systems in host communities, and capacity building of national systems on tariffs and regulatory frameworks. In Lebanon WASH interventions are now under the Energy and Water sector, while an increasing number of national partners are engaged in Jordan and Iraq. In host communities

partners will continue reinforcing capacity of national partners and local communities to promote sustainable and resilient systems. Across the region, sector partners will scale up support on environmental issues including through water conservation campaigns, community mobilization and improved management of water resources such as studies on groundwater abstraction and sustainable waste disposal.

WASH sector partners will work with other sectors including Basic Needs, Shelter, Health, Education and Protection to deliver services and raise community awareness for the most vulnerable groups. Inter-sector programming will promote safe services to reduce risks, reduce disease incidence and ensure vulnerable populations have access to basic assistance items. WASH services in schools will include water conservation and hygiene promotion.

Sector Innovation

An innovative project by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) has focused on decentralizing waste water management in schools in host communities. The project views water management as a circular system; for instance, urine-diverting toilets can separate liquid from solid deposits, which can then be used as valuable fertilizers in agriculture. The project focuses on infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance and on increasing students' awareness of these issues to improve sanitation conditions and reduce vandalism. To date, GIZ has implemented these projects in a number of schools in Amman, Irbid and Mafraq.



Jordan/UNICEF/Gilbertson



LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION

Regional Inter-Agency
 Sector Budget
USD 687 million

Regional Sector Response Targets

- 217,000 individuals accessing wage employment opportunities
- 4,760 community support projects implemented
- 274,000 people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services

Regional Sector Strategy

One of the 10 elements of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda is to “strengthen the legal and programmatic basis for – and dramatically scale up – economic opportunities for affected refugees, vulnerable groups and communities.” The private sector and national Governments must work together with international actors to determine how best to create livelihood opportunities for women and men that fill gaps within labour markets and contribute to the establishment of new enterprises, rather than fostering competition for jobs and driving down wages. With expanded livelihood opportunities, affected households will be better able to contribute to local economies and move towards self-sufficiency.

Expanding access to livelihoods is central to resilience-building. In 2016, the livelihood and social cohesion sector will target around 500,000 refugees and vulnerable host community members and an estimated 5 million indirect beneficiaries with a range of interventions to expand opportunities to cope with, recover from and transform in response to crisis, as well as improve access to and quality of service delivery. Assessed in financial terms, this sector makes up 10 per cent, or USD 477 million of the resources required to implement the 3RP in 2016. After the first year of implementation of the 3RP, the sector received less than 20 per cent of resources required to expand livelihoods and employment opportunities for vulnerable men, women and especially

youth in compliance with national laws and regulations.

With the constraints on refugees’ access to the formal labour market and, in some cases, restriction of refugees from participating in training programmes, in the first year of the 3RP sector partners still assisted nearly 12,000 refugees and vulnerable host community members with wage employment opportunities. In addition, nearly 20,000 people have received job training (including language training) to increase access to livelihood opportunities. With predictable multi-year resources, these initiatives could be taken to scale, strengthening the resilience of refugees and host communities in countries neighbouring Syria.

This section identifies the two-pronged strategy to strengthen human and social capital, as well as institutional capacities that anchor a resilience response to the protracted crisis. The approach to livelihoods is designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable host communities and the refugee population and build their self-sufficiency. This strategy includes increasing income-generation opportunities through job training and placement, and cost-effective approaches to address poverty and unemployment in the short term, while laying the foundation for resilience and economic growth. The governance structures, operating and delivery systems and capacities of municipalities (institutional capacities) are critical to

support a scalable response to improve livelihood opportunities for vulnerable refugees and host communities, in line with local growth and development needs.

A pillar of the livelihoods approach is investing in human capital. In Jordan, projects to create jobs can be taken to scale. For example, small, medium-sized and micro enterprises (MSME) and vocational training using the innovative approach of linking demand and supply through partnership with the private sector resulted in high employment and retention rates of graduates from the training. Through these projects, it is estimated that over 2,000 vulnerable people (50 per cent women) will benefit from job creation, and at least 500 men and women will transition from short-term employment. In Iraq, efforts are underway to improve public services while providing economic opportunities for Syrian refugees. Some 14,000 people directly benefited from training and small business creation. The support has been balanced among refugees, IDPs and host community members.

A second pillar of the livelihoods response is investing in institutional capacities. Municipalities are the front line and critical players in the response to the Syrian crisis and are facing an additional burden, having struggled to meet people’s needs even before the crisis. Faced with issues such as greater competition for jobs, rising food and fuel prices, higher housing costs, increased pressure on service



delivery systems, increasing insecurity and loss of social cohesion, municipalities are trying their best to meet the growing challenges while facing critical limitations linked to their mandates and legal frameworks, capacities and fiscal situations. Municipalities face budgetary constraints due to a lack of fiscal decentralization, a limited revenue base and weak data collection and enforcement mechanisms. In Turkey and Jordan, for example, the large number of refugees overwhelmed municipal capacities to collect and process waste. In the Alakedir site in Jordan, the amount of solid waste has increased by 50 per cent, from 800 tons in 2010 to 1,200 tons in 2014, as a result of the Syria refugee crisis.

Overall objectives for the livelihoods and social cohesion/stabilization sector in the five 3RP countries include creating the necessary conditions and environment for job creation while enhancing existing systems and promoting social cohesion and community integration initiatives at the community and municipal levels.

In the context of a rapidly evolving refugee and resilience landscape, with displacement within and beyond the region, sector partners will focus on:

1. Increased livelihood opportunities for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members (especially youth and women) by scaling up successful projects, while advocating for access to livelihoods for refugees. Livelihoods will make a significant contribution to the No Lost Generation initiative. The sector partners will continue providing job training (according to local needs) and language training (in Turkey) and establish job-referral mechanisms to improve employment opportunities. Vulnerable refugees and host populations (including youth and women) will benefit from cash-for-work schemes to create an enabling environment for sustainable livelihoods, with possible links to midterm employment or self-employment for both host communities and refugees.
2. Stimulating local economic development by improving the capacities of the MSME sector and upgrading / strengthening the value chain to generate employment opportunities for affected populations and refugees, including support to all productive assets required to improve livelihood opportunities. Partnership with the private

sector is key to creating income-generating opportunities and improving work conditions. With adequate financing, a multi-year plan will include increased access to the financial system (especially for affordable credit and savings), access to appropriate technology for MSMEs and access to physical capital including spaces for manufacturing, retailing and vending.

3. Enhancing the capacities of municipalities by continuously training their staff in service delivery, project management and dispute resolution as well as by providing hardware necessary for planning, information management and service delivery. This will lead to the further development of the role and level of empowerment of municipalities within their current legal framework while securing and strengthening the resilience of the central State.
4. Promoting social cohesion/stability at the local level by engaging communities in planning and other governance processes, encouraging collective action in responding to needs and in the creation of safe public spaces that can be used by all.

Innovative interventions are emerging and being rapidly scaled up. In Lebanon, for example, through the Host Communities Support Programme, a methodology for risk and resource assessment, leading to the collective development of municipal plans and the implementation of rapid responses by municipalities, is not only helping to identify priority interventions but is also improving the relationships

between municipalities and their constituents while enhancing social cohesion. The methodology has been adopted by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which has modified and adapted it to its needs and longer-term priorities, and also modified its own organizational structure (through the appointment of area coordinators to facilitate and oversee the process). Because the municipal plans are multisectoral, they require a coordinated central response. Efforts are now under way for a formal integration and coordination of services of four line ministries in support of these municipal plans. This requires changes in policy, institutional structures and delivery mechanisms at the subnational level. The response to the crisis is thus fostering transformational capacities within the system at many levels.

Promoting labour-intensive public works targeted to restore and maintain critical infrastructure is a key element of supporting incomes and livelihoods at scale, and is a first step towards revived economic growth. An environment conducive to attracting investments is required, in which host Governments can manage their labour markets to protect the dignity and well-being of all affected populations and promote decent work. Partners in Lebanon will continue working in the 'Making markets work for the poor' ('M4P') approach which promotes the sustainability of economic gains. The approach aims to change the way market systems work so they operate more effectively and sustainably, allowing vulnerable Lebanese to improve their livelihoods and also benefiting those displaced from Syria.

Sector Innovation

In Jordan, UNDP has adapted the '3x6 approach', an approach that adds to emergency employment through cash for work for rapid improvement of community infrastructure, the innovative dimensions of promoting savings and supporting emerging entrepreneurs with sustainable microbusiness development.

The 3x6 approach is a good example of building a bridge from the short-term to the longer term, with a clear view on increasing resilience by widening the range of opportunities available to vulnerable people.

In the process, the training also has an important effect on attitudes, perceptions and life skills, and since it is implemented with the full participation of the municipality to address priority needs, it contributes to alleviation of tensions and social cohesion and establishes a new relationship between the municipality and its constituency.



Financial Tables

The following tables present the total programmatic response being appealed for by United Nations agencies and NGOs under the 3RP framework in the five countries in 2016. Details of appeal budgets are available in the relevant country chapter.

The Jordan figures refer to the United Nations and NGO Inter-Agency appeal in areas where they can leverage funding sources not available to the government, and where these agencies have a comparative advantage.

The Lebanon figure is an estimate of United Nations and NGO appeal targets in support of the LCRP.

The regional figures refer to funding appealed for to support regional activities including activities in multiple countries, and activities in support of regional standards, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and reporting. It includes a Regional Livelihoods Initiative to further policy change, offer life-skill and vocational training as well as support small and medium initiatives that offer refugees and un- or under-employed nationals livelihood opportunities.

FAO's regional requirements refer to the strengthening of the evidence base for programming and policy through the Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN) for the Syria crisis-affected

countries. UNOCHA's regional requirements support the work of the Humanitarian Coordinators in Lebanon and Jordan in the implementation and coordination of the LCRP and JRP, respectively. UNHCR's regional requirements support protection and assistance to smaller caseloads of Syrian refugees further afield, including in countries in Eastern and Western Europe and North Africa.

Other agencies appealing for regional activities, coordination and support are UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA and WHO.

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
Action contre la Faim (ACF)		1,700,000	7,979,500				9,679,500
AFKAR Society for Development and Human Relief		1,877,104					1,877,104
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)			5,148,506				5,148,506
Alehya'a Scientific Association (ASA)		90,000					90,000
Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS)			529,694				529,694
ARDD - Legal Aid Organization			304,942				304,942
AVSI - The Association of Volunteers in International Service			1,034,924				1,034,924
CARE International			16,930,500				16,930,500
Caritas			15,639,753				15,639,753
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	2,705,343						2,705,343
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)			3,000,000				3,000,000
Civil Development Organization (CDO)		138,000					138,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)		6,489,100	7,437,316				13,926,416
Finn Church Aid (FCA)			2,492,000				2,492,000
Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO)		9,200,000	7,150,000		7,000,000	1,500,000	24,850,000
French Red Cross (FRC)		7,105,000					7,105,000
Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)			1,664,816				1,664,816
Handicap International (HI)		205,000	3,750,000				3,955,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)			2,993,054				2,993,054
International Labour Office (ILO)	2,000,000		11,000,000		8,800,000		21,800,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)		1,295,450	3,837,075				5,132,525
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	3,550,000	20,434,591	7,518,000		28,060,000		59,562,591
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)			956,906				956,906
International Relief and Development (IRD)			1,190,000				1,190,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		3,700,000	11,513,548				15,213,548
INTERSOS		3,002,500	3,565,761				6,568,261
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)			732,159				732,159

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
Jiyan Foundation		250,000					250,000
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)			4,147,213				4,147,213
KnK Children without Borders			1,144,794				1,144,794
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)			1,610,515				1,610,515
MEDAIR			2,197,500				2,197,500
Médecins du Monde (Mdm)			1,596,500				1,596,500
Mercy Corps			33,272,496				33,272,496
Middle East Children's Institute (MECI)			500,004				500,004
Movement for Peace (MPDL)			270,000				270,000
NEF Near East Foundation (NEF)			2,385,062				2,385,062
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD)			960,231				960,231
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		13,600,000	37,747,578				51,347,578
Nour al-Hussein Foundation - Institute for Family Health (NHF-IFH)			996,932				996,932
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)						4,700,000	4,700,000
Orchard Association for Children Protection and Education		98,000					98,000
Oxfam			5,337,811				5,337,811
Partners - Lebanon				1,759,092,971			1,759,092,971
Partners - Turkey					19,851,000		19,851,000
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)		925,260					925,260
People in Need (PIN)		930,000					930,000
Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)		1,200,000	4,660,413				5,860,413
Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)			2,000,000				2,000,000
Questscope			2,544,000				2,544,000
Regional Livelihoods Initiative						250,000,000	250,000,000
Relief International (RI)		1,125,000	3,811,868				4,936,868
Save the Children International (SCI)	3,415,100	10,316,200	8,662,247				22,393,547
Save the Children Jordan (SCJ)			1,385,457				1,385,457
Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq (SCI KR-I)		265,000					265,000
Secours Islamique France (SIF)			150,000				150,000
Seeking to Equip People (STEP)		165,000					165,000
Terre des Hommes (TDH)			129,807				129,807
Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH Italy)		6,000	1,025,000				1,031,000
The Engineering Association for Development & Environment (E.A.D.E.)		400,000					400,000
TRIANGLE GH (TGH)		2,250,000					2,250,000
Un Ponte Per (UPP)			838,136				838,136
UN Women	2,000,000	5,275,000	3,855,145				11,130,145
UN-Habitat		2,250,000	4,409,987				6,659,987
United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS)		300,000					300,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	17,033,882	39,984,396	192,681,612		112,340,000	6,000,000	368,039,890
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	12,500,000	14,900,000	129,065,788		85,250,000	2,500,000	244,215,788

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Grand Total
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		9,381,582	7,080,472				16,462,054
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	61,294,178	104,561,220	229,964,286		294,614,200	146,370,783	836,804,667
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	2,000,000				15,000,000		17,000,000
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)			65,303,500				65,303,500
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1,546,600	5,260,000	21,066,600		17,198,900	1,100,000	46,172,100
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)						21,866,487	21,866,487
War Child UK		1,880,000	1,806,000				3,686,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	36,352,913	24,214,232	193,183,488		213,444,000		467,194,633
World Health Organization (WHO)	2,180,000	3,550,000	1,715,000		5,425,000	1,500,000	14,370,000
World Relief Germany			1,061,800				1,061,800
World Vision International (WVI)			20,581,347				20,581,347
Grand Total	146,578,016	298,323,635	1,105,517,045	1,759,092,971	806,983,100	435,537,270	4,552,032,037

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