



3RP

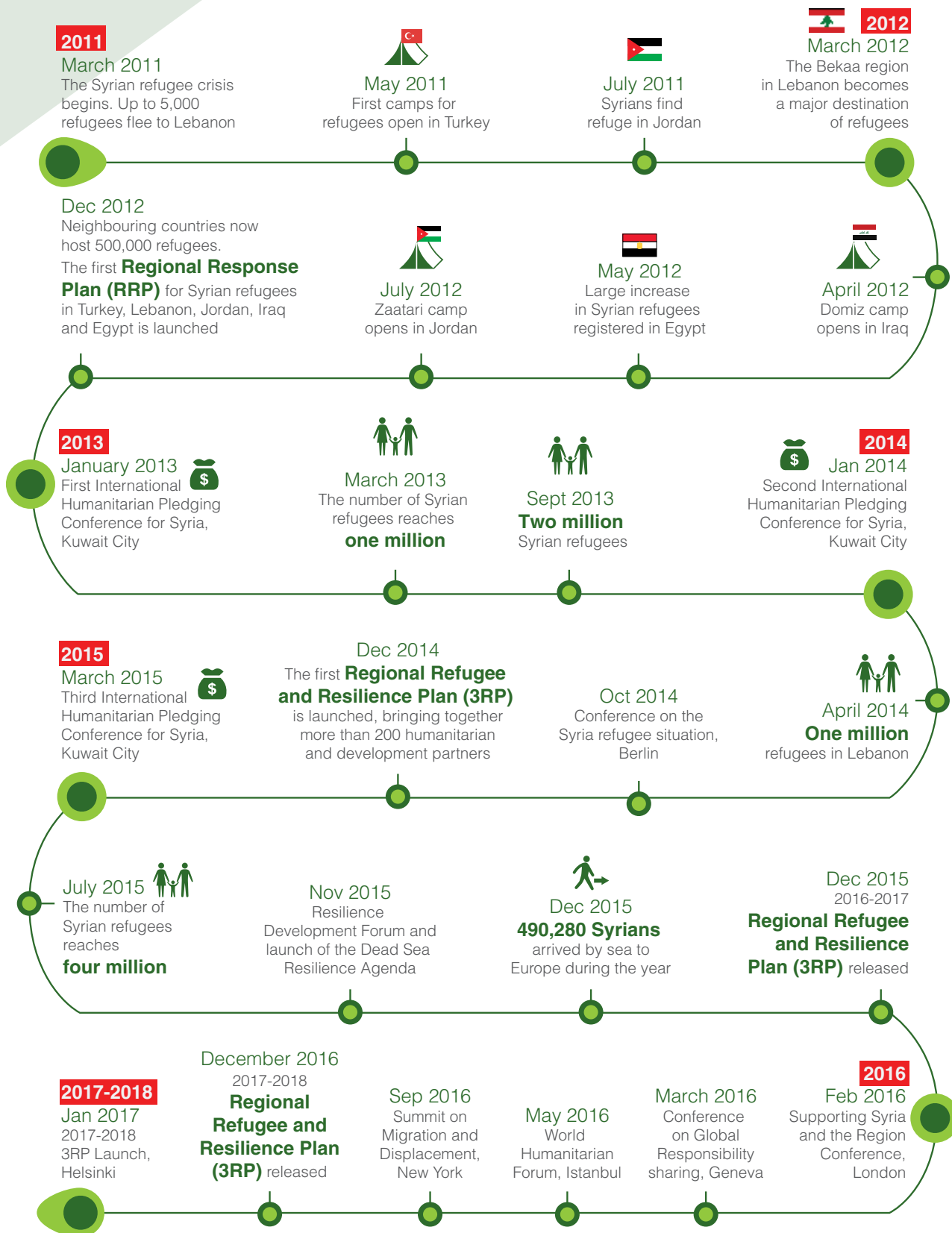
REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2017 - 2018

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Regional Strategic Overview

SYRIA REFUGEE TIMELINE



FOREWORD

The conflict in Syria continues to produce the gravest displacement crisis in the world today; generating dramatic levels of suffering, and shattering the lives of many Syrian people - along with their hopes and dreams. The social fabric of the country has drastically weakened, as have levels of trust among its people. Sadly, the impact of the conflict has rolled back hard-won development gains and compromised prospects for stability, peace and prosperity for future generations in the country and across the region. Despite unparalleled generosity demonstrated by host countries and donors at large, the resources of many Syrian refugee families are long exhausted.

A crisis of such proportions, complexity, and duration calls for a response of an unprecedented scale and nature. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), now entering its third year, combines a humanitarian response focused on alleviating the suffering of the most vulnerable, addressing basic needs and preventing large numbers of refugees from falling deeper into poverty, with longer term interventions bolstering the resilience of refugee and host communities, while also capacitating national systems. The 3RP has mobilized the combined knowledge, efforts and resources of five states, more than 200 partner agencies, and an increasing number of donors.

Partners are not only responding to the most critical needs on a daily basis, but are also engaged in a dynamic process of constant adaptation, bringing the different facets of assistance to Syrian refugees and host communities into an increasingly coherent and effective framework linking humanitarian and resilience-building actions.

Significant progress has been achieved in this direction over the past two years. Governments have reaffirmed their leadership of the response, managing coordination and planning as nationally-owned processes. Humanitarian and development institutional and financing silos are beginning to break down with the emergence of innovative multi-year financing mechanisms. The private sector is progressively bringing its experience and resources to bear on the response. And not least, 3RP stakeholders are developing innovative best practices in both coordination and programming, ranging from biometric registration and cash programming to resilience-based approaches.

The impact of the 3RP has also been felt far beyond the borders of the region. Since the launch of the *Dead Sea Resilience Agenda* at the *Resilience Development Forum* in November 2015, which called for changes in the way the Syria crisis is dealt with, the global policy and aid environment has evolved rapidly, stimulated by several important events, including the “*Supporting Syria and the Region Conference*” in London in February 2016, the *High Level Meeting on global responsibility sharing through pathways for admission of Syrian refugees* in Geneva in March 2016, the *World Humanitarian Summit (WHS)* in Istanbul in May 2016, and the *United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants* held in New York in September 2016. The London Conference, in particular, has stimulated a broad range of measures to address jobs, education, host community support and other elements - including through innovative instruments such as the Jordan Compact, which bundles trade, humanitarian aid and development support.

While peace in Syria remains the only solution to this protracted crisis, the 3RP response model in the neighbouring countries aims to preserve human capital and critical assets within the displaced Syrian population to foster stability and restore hope. This promise, however, can only be translated into reality through renewed international solidarity with Syrian people and the neighbouring countries. This 3RP offers a platform for all partners to contribute to this vital endeavour.

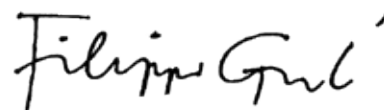
Helen Clark

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



Filippo Grandi

United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees





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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

The Syria crisis has displaced 4.81 million Syrian refugees into the Republic of Turkey, the Lebanese Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt, and there are an estimated 6.1 million internally displaced people within Syria. Turkey hosts more refugees than any other country – some 2.76 million, accounting for around 3.5 per cent of the population of Turkey. In Lebanon, the one million registered Syrian refugees are equivalent to over 20 per cent of the population, and the 655,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan is equivalent to nearly 9 per cent of the population. Iraq hosts nearly 230,000 Syrian refugees, as well as 3.2 million internally displaced Iraqis. Egypt hosts around 115,000 Syrian refugees along with refugees from many other countries.

During 2016, the number of registered Syrian refugees protected by these five countries has increased by almost 200,000 to stand at 4.81 million at the end of November.

Despite the ongoing conflict inside Syria which continues to generate displacement, large-scale new arrivals to the refugee hosting countries are not anticipated during 2017 given increasingly managed admission policies. The refugee planning figure of 4.7 million Syrian refugees in the region by the end of 2017 reflects: limited new arrivals as well as new registrations; births and marriages; and changes occurring as a result of departures from host states including through resettlement and other forms of admission to third countries.

Refugees from Syria are losing hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the bloodshed in their homeland, and yet struggle to meet their basic needs in countries of asylum in the region.

Refugees are living primarily in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, with only

a minority – some 10 per cent – living in camps. However, despite this geographic integration, refugees face extremely high rates of poverty – 93 per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan are living below the poverty line, more than 70 per cent of refugees are below the poverty line in Lebanon, 65 per cent in Egypt, and 37 per cent in Iraq. While refugees and host nationals have a similar labour force participation rates, the unemployment rates for refugees are far higher than host nationals given the existing policies.

Weak economic growth, stressed public finances and export disruption have long been major challenges facing these economies, in some cases threatening development gains. In the case of Lebanon, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has fallen by more than 50 per cent since the beginning of the crisis. An average economic growth during 2010-2014 in per capita terms was below one per cent in Jordan and Lebanon and negative in Egypt. In Jordan and Iraq, the additional population pressure has taxed both public infrastructure (e.g. roads, health, water) and private infrastructure (e.g. housing), with the government facing significant pressure to maintain the quality of services and infrastructure. The loss of trade opportunities has dramatically impacted agricultural exports from Lebanon, which account for nearly 15 per cent of exports; Lebanon relies on ground transport through Syria to access markets in Jordan and the Gulf that account for some 60 per cent of these exports.

Over the past year, a number of far-reaching events¹ have accelerated calls for profound changes in the way humanitarian crises are responded to, with a particular focus on Syria. The centrality of using and supporting national systems and local responders is now widely accepted; funding architecture is progressively shifting towards multi-year predictable funding;

commitments were made to mobilize the necessary financial resources and domestic political support to create up to 1.1 million jobs by 2018; and private sector actors have signalled their willingness to provide new investment.

The 3RP 2017-2018 was prepared in response to this evolving policy landscape, reinforced by a global commitment to invest in resilience in countries neighbouring Syria. The 3RP continues to be a nationally-led process, incorporating in full the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the Turkey, Iraq and Egypt country chapters that have been developed with the full involvement of the respective governments.

Regionally, more than 240 Partners working through the 2017-2018 3RP framework, either appealing directly for funding, as partners of appealing agencies, or as part of the broader platform of policy, advocacy and delivery. Partners include government authorities in host countries, United Nations agencies, non-government organizations, donor governments, the private sector, charities and foundations.

In 2017, United Nations and NGO partners are appealing for USD 4.63 billion to support national plans. Of this, USD 2.73 billion (59 per cent) is to address protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component and USD 1.9 billion (41 per cent) is in support of the Resilience Component, including investments in livelihoods and other support to national knowledge, capacities and systems.

3RP partners strive to address the needs of the most vulnerable through effective humanitarian and resilience-based interventions, while building a more sustainable response. Efficiencies include the use of biometrics for refugee registration, increased use of cash-based interventions for food and other

¹ Including the Dead Sea Resilience Development Forum in November 2015, the London Supporting Syria and the Region Conference in February 2016, the High-level meeting on global responsibility sharing through pathways for admission of Syrian Refugees in March 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in Istanbul in May 2016 and the UN Migration Summit in New York in September 2016.

basic needs assistance, integrated education, protection and youth services, and a focus on service delivery through local and municipal systems to reduce duplication and build national capacities.

At the London Conference donors pledged more funds than ever before, and made the first major multi-year commitments at a pledging conference for the Syria crisis response (both the 3RP and the Humanitarian Response Plan for inside Syria). Pledges totalled USD 6 billion for 2016 and a further USD 6.1 billion for 2017-2020.² In addition,

the Conference brought an important number of new development partners (International Financial Institutions, development funds and agencies), representing an unprecedented shift in international responses to a protracted crisis. In 2016, the total funding provided by donors is USD 2.54 billion toward the 3RP (56 per cent) as at 30 November.

3RP Partners continue to emphasize the importance of predictable, longer-term funding, and as such the 3RP is now a fully costed, two-year plan across the region.

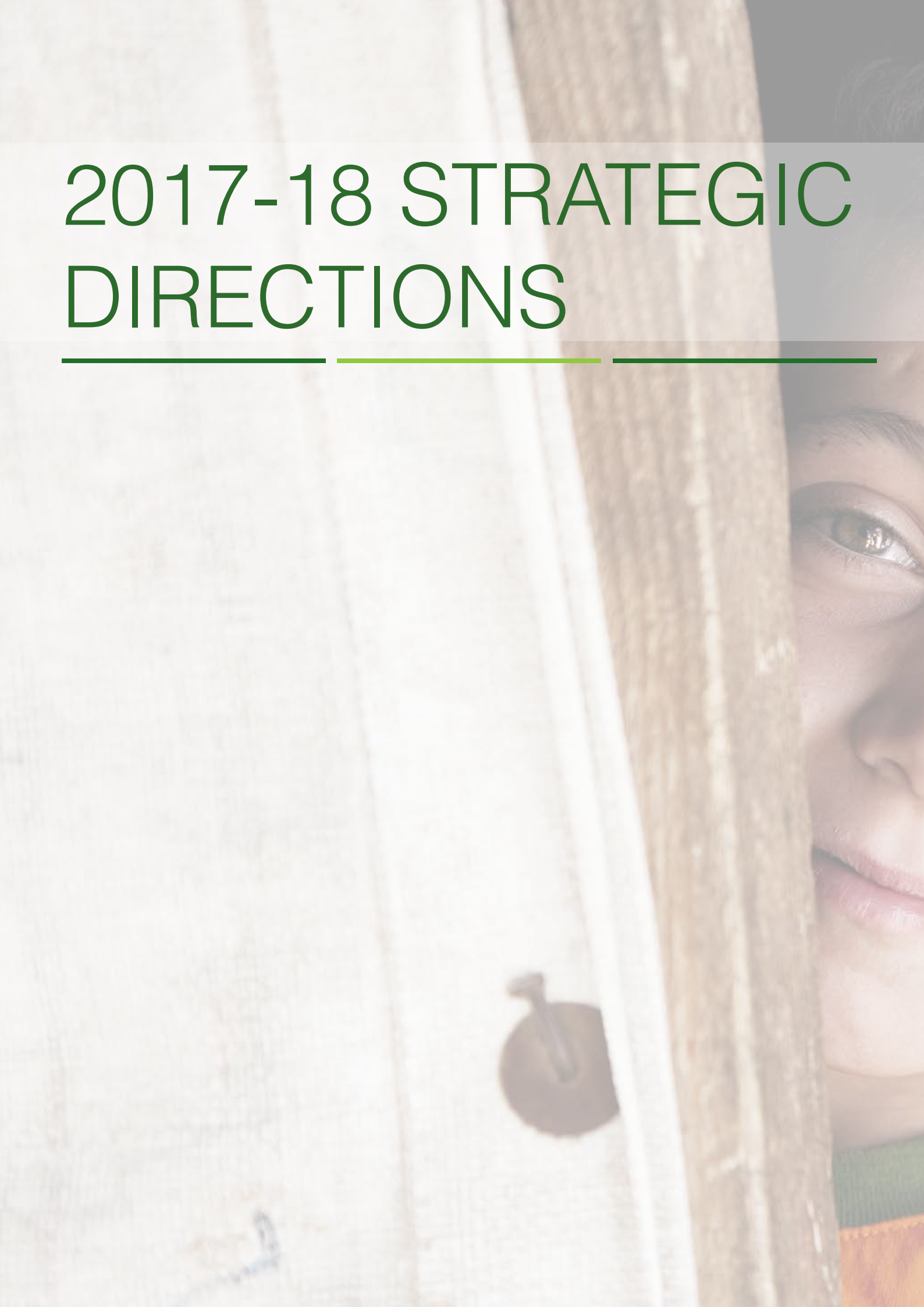
This Regional Strategic Overview outlines the key parameters and guiding principles of this integrated approach, summarizes the nationally-led plan in each country, provides a regional overview of each sector response, and highlights key areas of focus for the 3RP in 2016 including: protection; meeting the basic needs of refugees and other affected people; building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda; livelihoods and job opportunities; the No Lost Generation initiative; innovation; new partnerships; and leadership and accountability.



Egypt/UNHCR/Pedro Costa Gomes

² For full details of the pledges, see www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/.

2017-18 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS





2017-2018 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The importance of integrating development into ongoing humanitarian assistance activities, to support individuals impacted by the Syrian crisis, is now widely recognized. By 2013, a development crisis was emerging alongside the humanitarian crisis, and that development assistance would be needed to support both refugees and citizens of the host nations throughout the region. The integration of humanitarian and development efforts was formalized in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2014, though agencies had already begun programming on expanding economic opportunities, supporting national services and assisting members of the host community since the beginning of the crisis.

The 3RP is made up of two interlinked components:

- The 3RP refugee protection and humanitarian component addresses the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as in camps and settlements, in all sectors, as well as the most vulnerable members of impacted communities. It will strengthen community-based protection through identifying and responding to immediate support needs of communal services in affected communities;
- The 3RP resilience/stabilization-based development component addresses the resilience and stabilization needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors, builds the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems, strengthens the ability of governments to lead the crisis response, and provides the strategic, technical and policy support to advance national responses.

From these two components, a number of strategic directions set the high-level parameters of the 3RP response. These directions, broadly, are designed to enhance the protection of vulnerable persons and to create the conditions and opportunities for dignified lives and better futures for refugees and host communities. They are strongly interrelated, such that, for example, a robust resilience-based response cuts across all sectors and initiatives, strong accountability mechanisms underlie 3RP interventions across the board, and the 3RP's position as a regional partnership platform drives impactful programming in all areas.

These strategic directions are outlined on the following pages.

STRONG NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

REGIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

BUILDING ON THE DEAD SEA RESILIENCE AGENDA

ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

NO LOST GENERATION

CONTINUED OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

STRONG NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

While the 3RP is a regionally coordinated plan, it is founded on the principle of national ownership and leadership of the response in each country. It emphasizes that international assistance should seek to strengthen and make effective use of in-country capacities and avoid the creation of parallel systems. Such leadership should be fostered at the national, sub-national and local levels. The international community supports national leadership by building capacity and promoting the role of government authorities and local civil society actors in the response.

Four crucial aspects of national leadership are: a clear national institutional framework; a single nationally led planning and programming process; accessing diverse sources of funding; and the alignment of the international crisis response with the national agenda.

What form this takes depends on the circumstances of each country.

In Turkey, the Government has from the beginning, taken full leadership of the response to the Syrian refugee crisis with an evolving institutional structure and approaches, providing important lessons about nationally owned management of forced displacement. Recently, the coordination of the Syria Response in Turkey has been assigned to a Deputy Prime Minister, reinvigorating the coordination needed for a comprehensive inter-agency response. Within the framework of the Temporary Protection Regulation, the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) under the Ministry of Interior coordinates registration and the implementation of the Temporary Protection Regulation. The Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), equally reporting to the Deputy Prime Minister, is responsible for the establishment and operation of Temporary Accommodation Centres (refugee camps) and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to Turkey in support of the Syria response, which involves all key ministries. A field coordination structure operates at the governorate level under the leadership

of provincial Governors. United Nations and NGO partners play a supporting role to the Government of Turkey and the established national asylum framework.

As of October 2016, the Government of Turkey announced that it had contributed over USD 12 billion in support of Syrians in Turkey since the beginning of the crisis. Turkey has a vibrant private sector, which is increasingly engaged in the Syria response. Private sector partners bring additional resources (both financial and in-kind) and expertise, and play an important role in innovation and promoting access of Syrians to the labour market.

In January 2016, a regulation allowing Syrian refugees to obtain work permits was enacted, and some 10,000 work permits have been granted to Syrian refugees so far.

The **Government of Lebanon (GoL)** established an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced as the highest national authority for international partners supporting the crisis response inside Lebanese territory, with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) mandated to oversee the Government's response to the crisis. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) is a joint GoL, United

Nations and NGO plan to ensure that the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilize the country. It is tailored to respond to the specific needs of Lebanon and vulnerable populations within this ongoing regional crisis and ensures that humanitarian and stabilization interventions are mutually reinforcing to deliver value, and emphasize support to Lebanon's national capacities including its aid and assistance management efforts. In line with the requirements of multi-year planning, the LCRP has now evolved into a four-year strategic framework for 2017-2020.

Funding appealed for through the LCRP is complemented by the recently-established Concessional Financing Facility (CFF), which presents new pathways to mobilize large-scale international financing to address Lebanon's longer-term development priorities.

The LCRP incorporates priority measures articulated in the GoL 2013 Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict and its updated projects, and furthers its three objectives: (i) to restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups; (ii) to restore and build resilience



in equitable access to and quality of sustainable public services; and (iii) to strengthen social stability.

Livelihoods and education activities are key priorities for the GoL and its national and international partners - as highlighted in Lebanon's Statement of Intent for the London Conference - as they reduce the dependence of vulnerable people on aid, but also increase the productivity and income of local communities.

The LCRP in full constitutes the Lebanon chapter of the 3RP.

In Jordan, led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) constitutes the strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs for the development of a comprehensive refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan. It also ensures the alignment of assistance to the Government's main development priorities and harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) is a three-year rolling plan now covering the period 2017-2019 integrating refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector and places the resilience of national systems and institutions at the core of the response. The plan provides a three-year vision to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented.

Jordan has taken steps, including the signing of the "Jordan Compact" at the London Conference, to turn the response to the Syrian crisis into an opportunity for the development of the country towards the realization of its Vision 2025. As in the case of Lebanon, the CFF approved funding to support two projects in Jordan -- amounting to USD 340 million in concessional financing. On access to labour markets, Jordan has extended until 31 December 2016 the grace

period for work permits to be issued free of charge to Syrian refugees, with over 31,864 permits being issued to Syrian refugees as of 31 October 2016.

The JRP in full constitutes the Jordan chapter of the 3RP.

In Iraq, a Joint Crisis Centre has been in operations since May 2015 to coordinate Government actions to respond to the crisis and to facilitate liaison with the international community, at both national and Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) levels. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement is a key Government partner and the Ministry of Interior of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is the main partner for the refugee response specific to the KRI, while the Ministry of Planning is playing an increasingly important and dynamic role in the design and monitoring of the refugee response programme.

The overall development vision (Vision 2020) of the KRG is for all people to enjoy access to health, welfare, and economic security and opportunity. In line with this vision, the KRG has taken leadership in accommodating the influx of refugees and IDPs, building permanent and transitional camps, providing funding from its meagre resources and working with the governorates, United Nations partners and agencies, and NGOs to provide food, shelter, education, and healthcare to the refugees. The KRG allows Syrian refugees to work, allowing refugees to sustain themselves and to contribute positively to the local economy.

In Egypt, the Government, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main United Nations counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP. There are currently four channels of coordination with partners in Egypt: the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), the Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs). The IAWG is the highest coordination level used for the refugee response in Egypt. It is a non-sectorial coordination forum which aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and flow of information. It discusses policy issues, protection and programme gaps regarding refugee communities of all nationalities.

The Government of Egypt has extended full access for Syrians to public education and health care services on equal footing with Egyptian nationals. Syrians also benefit from all subsidized services provided by the State to Egyptian citizens, such as energy, transportation and food. The Syrian Business Association helps Syrians support each other with employment opportunities, vocational training, employment offices, information networks, and advocacy.



Increased responsiveness and effectiveness by planning and delivering together

The principle of delivering together has been demonstrated through the past two years by the continued use of and support for joint national response plans, in particular the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). The international "compacts" or agreements made at the London Conference in February 2016 for international support to the governments of Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan were also a major step forwards in international solidarity, responsibility-sharing and delivering an effective response together.

REGIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

3RP partners work with host governments and civil society to protect and promote the safety, dignity and rights of refugees and other affected communities in accordance with international law and standards. 3RP partners promote the establishment of appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints, including on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

3RP partners respect and promote the following protection principles across the response: improving access to assistance and services without discrimination; providing protection and assistance in safety and with dignity; respecting the principle of “do no harm”; and empowering and engaging with refugees and communities. Activities which operationalize these principles at the country and regional level include safety and gender audits, sectoral specific analysis on unintended consequences and training on issues such as gender and the prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) for various sectors.

The regional protection strategy aims at promoting access to safety and non-refoulement through strengthening national protection systems, providing specialized protection responses, including psychosocial support, for persons with specific needs and engaging with communities as protection actors. The 3RP partners work with host governments through protection monitoring, advocacy and technical assistance to strengthen asylum frameworks and procedures and reduce barriers to accessing legal documentation and key services.

Ongoing refugee registration provides a powerful tool to update the profiles and needs of refugees, identify the most vulnerable, provide individual protection and facilitate access to basic and essential services. Access to legal rights, justice and civil documentation is also strengthened through building the capacity of national systems

and provision of legal assistance. Resettlement and other forms of admission to third countries serve as a protection solution for extremely vulnerable refugees. Expanding the engagement of communities in their own protection through community-led protection initiatives, establishing dialogue and two-way communication with communities and supporting

community outreach and engagement remains a key strategy. SGBV prevention and response as well as the protection of children from violence, abuse, exploitation and separation continue to be high priorities. Protection strategies are coordinated through the protection sector, and where relevant, with child protection and SGBV sub-sectors.

Resettlement to third countries



116,130 refugees
submitted for resettlement 2015-16

Resettlement remains an important protection tool for refugees with heightened protection risks, and is integrated

within ongoing protection and assistance programmes. The pledges made by over 30 countries for Syrian refugees under various admission pathways including resettlement, humanitarian admission or other complementary pathways cover over 242,000 persons since 2013.

The High Level Ministerial Meeting in March 2016 and the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016 underscored the importance of providing safe pathways for refugees. UNHCR advocates that at least 10 per cent of the registered Syrian population are offered safe pathways by the end of 2018.



Jordan/UNICEF/Sebastian Rich

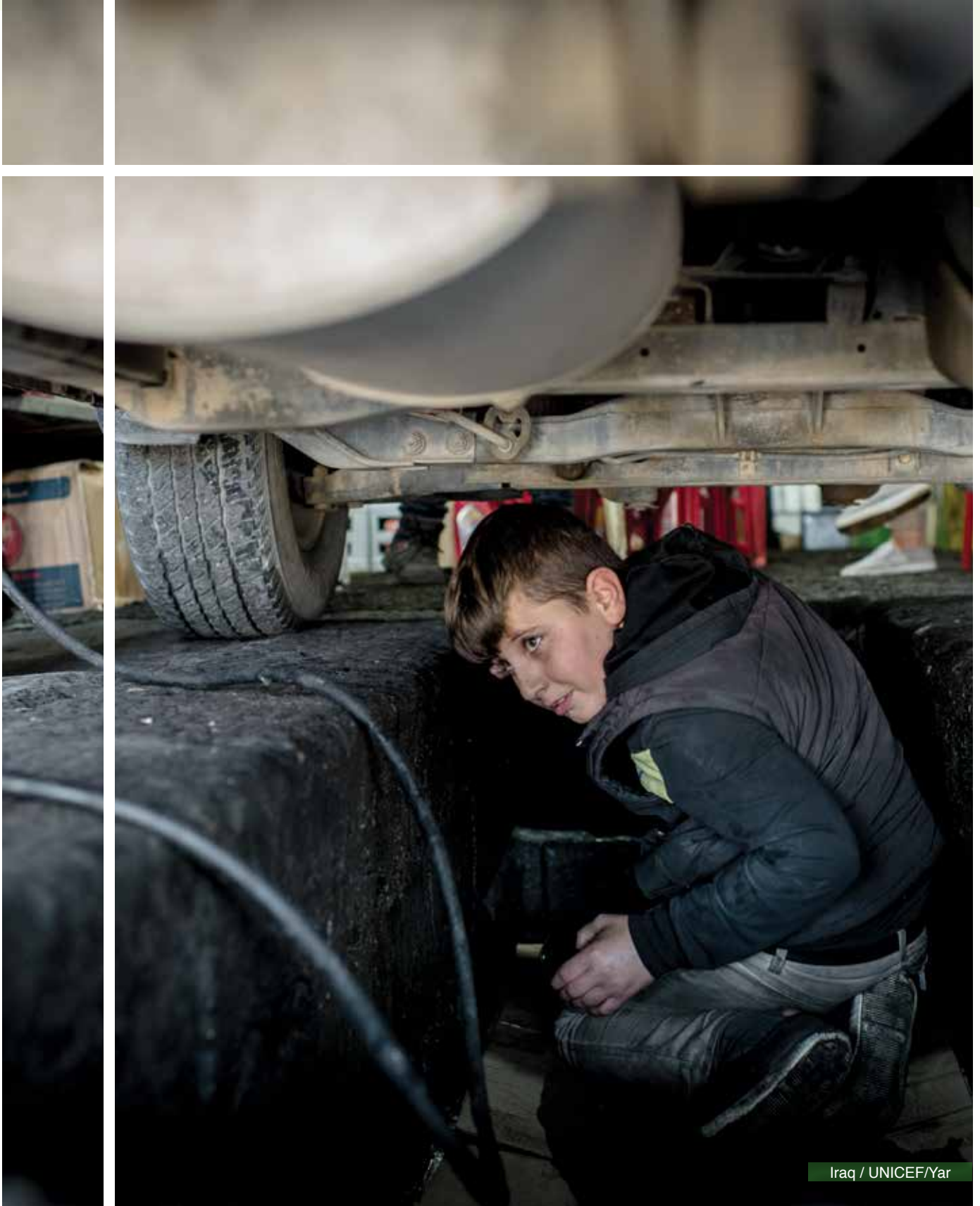
Addressing the worst forms of child labour through a multi-sectoral strategic framework

Widespread child labour continues to be one of the most prevalent and persistent forms of violence and exploitation facing Syrian refugee children. Many Syrian refugee children start working before the age of 12 and become increasingly involved in work that is hazardous and limits their right to education. The consequences of harmful work for children are widespread and long-lasting.

In order to respond to the worst forms of child labour in the Syria crisis, a multi-sectoral approach is being developed to both reduce the incidence of child labour and mitigate the risks that children involved in such labour face. The strategy aims for the following results:

1. Educational policies and programmes are designed and implemented to effectively address child labour. This includes reducing barriers to access formal education, with a focus on secondary school aged children, as well as providing flexible, appropriate educational options for working children.
2. Policies and programmes address the socio-economic vulnerability of refugees with a view to mitigate the risks of child labour. This includes advocacy with governments on policies related to refugee families' access to livelihoods and ensuring that these policies benefit those households more likely to have child labour, such as female headed households.
3. Specific child labour interventions provide targeted and holistic support to the most vulnerable children and their families engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Families and children are engaged on how to prevent and respond to child labour through community-based protection interventions.
4. Enhanced knowledge management and coordination on child labour, to ensure an efficient and sustainable response. This includes more effectively tracking the impact of livelihoods and cash-based assistance programmes on child labour and revising the design and implementation modalities accordingly.

As part of the strategy UNICEF, UNHCR and ILO have collaborated on a project on child labour on a project on prevention and response to child labour, to develop and strengthen existing policies in close collaboration with national authorities and 3RP partners.



Iraq / UNICEF/Yar

BUILDING ON THE DEAD SEA RESILIENCE AGENDA

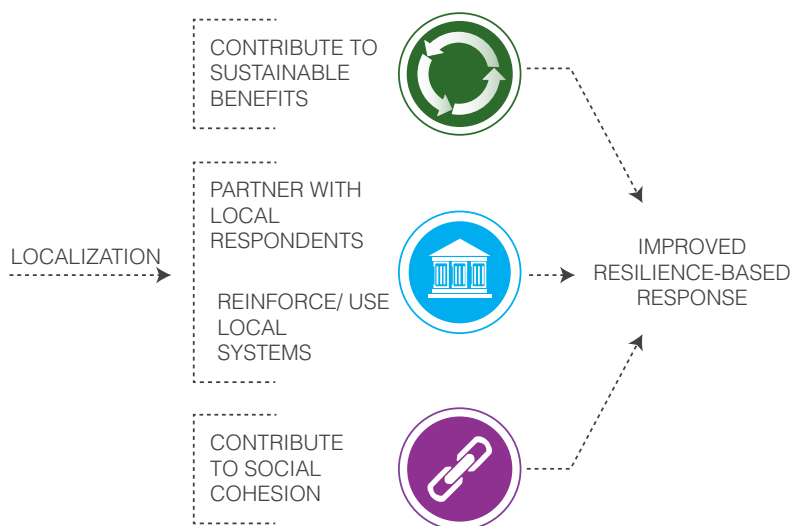
The aim of Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA) is to provide a common basis for resilience-based responses across the countries affected by the Syrian refugee crisis – a basis which can be adapted or elaborated as appropriate to specific circumstances and contexts. Five resilience-based programming principles were reaffirmed by the DRSA: increase synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches; prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations; reinforce, don't replace, local capacities; generate new and inclusive partnerships; and safeguard social cohesion. The agenda also summarized ten key ways by which these principles can be put into action. Achievements along these tracks include:

- Increased **integration of humanitarian and development planning** under common country frameworks, particularly the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), with changes in donor and International Financial Institution (IFI) internal processes and regulations allowing them to better respond to the requirements of resilience programming;

Translating Dead Sea Resilience Agenda Principles into Action

1. Strengthen the resilience of people, communities, and response capabilities inside Syria.
2. Increase responsiveness and effectiveness by planning and delivering together.
3. Develop innovative, multi-year financing mechanisms and instruments to enhance financial predictability.
4. Strengthen local capacities by responding with and through local systems, institutions and structures.
5. Expand the use of programme-based approaches for basic service delivery.
6. Engage the private sector in the resilience response and in developing new approaches.
7. Expand opportunities by strengthening the enabling environment for established businesses and entrepreneurs.
8. Strengthen the legal and programmatic basis for – and dramatically scale up – economic opportunities for affected communities.
9. Cultivate capacities for dispute resolution among affected populations, public institutions, host communities, faith-based organisations, and other relevant entities.
10. Begin planning and building capacities to enable future reconstruction and recovery efforts.

The resilience lens: increased focus on localization



At the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), national and international organizations expressed a strong and shared commitment to make 'humanitarian action as local as possible'. Localization of the crisis response will maximize alignment between the humanitarian assistance needs and the long term development plans of local actors and foster synergies between humanitarian and development activities. Localization is a necessary objective as well as a tool for implementing a resilience-based approach. In the 3RP country chapters, localization is incorporated in some sectors. The implementation of these projects will be monitored throughout 2017.

- The establishment of **innovative and multi-year financing** arrangements enhancing financial predictability, such as the European Union Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT), the increase from two donors making multi-year pledges in 2015 to 17 donors making multi-year pledges at the London Conference in 2016, increased use of pooled funding, and the World Bank concessional loans under the Concessional Financing Facility;
- **National and local capacities** that have been at the forefront of the refugee response over the past five years are being further strengthened. Many programmes are therefore engaging closely with local authorities. In Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, municipalities have been at the forefront of the crisis response and their capacities to do so have been enhanced by large scale interventions to improve services, enhance infrastructure and engage both displaced and host communities in the collective response. The “Resilience Lens” was revised to strengthen and monitor the localization of the response under the 3RP.
- Partners in the 3RP more carefully design programmes and projects that maintain or expand **equitable and sustainable access to basic services** for refugees and host communities, by strengthening and integrating delivery by line ministries at the sub-national level, such as the consolidation and expansion of the Social Development Centers (SDCs) network in Lebanon.
- As further detailed in the next section, progress on building resilience through livelihoods can be seen in further positive changes to **labour market policies** in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, a strengthening of the enabling environment for business particularly in special economic zones in Jordan, and a greater involvement of the private sector collaboration in the response.

- Studies of social cohesion have increased understanding of the factors involved and contributed to increased investment in **efforts in preserving or fostering social cohesion and local peace**, the most notable being in Lebanon, with an explicit focus on conflict prevention and peace-building initiatives.

Further evidence that principles of resilience are being translated into action is the increase in the level and share of appeal for the resilience component of the 3RP which has gone from 38 per cent in 2016 to 41 per cent for 2017, as well as the increased actual level of funding received for the resilience component in 2016.

In parallel to these developments, there has also been a substantial increase in learning about resilience programming and the capacity of 3RP partners to deliver on it, as highlighted in all interventions during the Resilience Building Week in October 2016.

The report on the “State of Resilience Programming in the 3RP” recently released clarifies resilience programming concepts and illustrates their application within 3RP initiatives. While it notes that more progress is needed in collective resilience programming, it highlights the resilience building features of existing initiatives in both the refugee and resilience components of the 3RP. The report also calls for a systematization of the collective learning process, an increased integration of programming, especially in livelihoods, the refinement of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and the adoption of more flexible funding and adaptive design and management processes.

The stage is now set for a step change in the intensity and scope of resilience-based programming, with calls for a scaling up across the region demonstrated approaches such as UNDP municipal support programmes as well as a coherent integrated livelihood strategy.



Jordan/ UNDP

ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Increased access to livelihoods and jobs for both refugees and vulnerable host communities continues to be perhaps the single most positive and pressing way in which the response to the Syria crisis could be moved towards a more sustainable footing. Last year, an urgent call was made for improving both the policy environment and programmatic approaches to livelihoods, including the adoption of the ambitious target set in London of creating 1.1 million new jobs in the region by 2018.

This year has seen many positive developments in this area which augur well for a rapid acceleration of job creation and improved livelihoods:

- **At the policy level**, perceptions of, and attitudes towards, allowing Syrian refugees to work have changed fundamentally and have opened the door to entering formal agreements about job creation with the international community. This change of attitude and commitments made in London are increasingly leading to creative policy changes in various countries affected by the crisis, including: allowing Syrian refugees equal access to the private sector job market; allowing Syrians to provide services for other Syrians; trade agreements that support expanded access to European Union markets; expanding and facilitating access to business development services for Syrian refugees; allowing Syrians to start both large businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and facilitating access to available industrial infrastructure; and facilitating Syrian private investment.
- **Programmatically**, the need for coordinating responses to livelihoods and achieving coherence and synergies among the key actors with various partners taking on specialized roles within a collaborative whole has been well understood as is being formalized. A first outcome of such partnership is the joint UNDP, ILO, WFP Multi-Country Economic Opportunities Assessment (MCEOA) conducted in Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, which has resulted in

The Multi-Country Economic Opportunities Assessment

The study conducted in partnership with UNDP, ILO and WFP to support efforts by host nations, the international donor community and the private sector to achieve the ambitious political goals of creating 1.1 million new jobs by 2018. Based on the interviews with nearly 120 stakeholders and desk review of existing studies and consultations with senior-level consultative bodies in the six countries (including Syria), the study identifies challenges and promising approaches.

Promising Approaches

- *Greater access to work for refugees.* In **Turkey** and **Jordan**, significant number of work permits for the Syrian refugees have been issued during 2016.
- *Identification of sectors with potential for employability.* **Lebanon** has identified three sectors where temporary employment for Syrians can be further explored: agriculture, infrastructure and environment.
- *Delivery of some social services for Syrians by Syrians in a host country.* Syrian medical professionals and teachers are allowed to provide services to other Syrians in **Turkey**.
- *Include Syrian refugees and host populations as explicit beneficiaries in the response programming.* In **Lebanon**, programmes run by the Government and NGOs offer the same services to both Syrian refugees and nationals that live in the communities.
- *Support expanded access to European Union markets.* The "Rules of Origin" deal signed between **Jordan** and the European Union represents a great example of a "development solution" to a crisis problem and a new trend on how the international community can promote investments in **Jordan** and support employment for Syrians and Jordanians.
- *Expand and facilitate access to information for Syrian refugees.* In **Jordan**, ILO awareness campaign with UNHCR contributed to a more than tripling of permits in the agricultural sector.
- *Facilitate Syrian refugee networks and NGOs.* In **Egypt**, there is a Syrian Business Association. These associations enable Syrians to support each other in livelihoods such as employment opportunities and vocational training.
- *Encourage local production and use of direct procurement.* Many partners across the 3RP countries source the large majority of their needs from the local market.
- *Support Syrians to start large businesses and SMEs, and facilitate access to available industrial infrastructure.* Approximately 500 Syrian workshops and small factories operating informally in El Obour Industrial city in **Egypt**, employing both Syrians and Egyptians.
- *Facilitate Syrian private investment.* Syrian capital counted for nearly 15 per cent of all new foreign capital in **Jordan** in both 2013 and 2014. In addition, in **Egypt**, Syrian investors have invested some USD 800 million in capital.

clear recommendations for action. To achieve the 1.1 million job target, the report stresses the need to leverage development resources by making strategic use of short-term emergency employment alongside, and in complement to efforts focused on creating sustainable economic opportunities. There is also increasing synergy in livelihoods programming across all sectors, such as the NLG areas, a positive trend that must be reinforced to mitigate negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and child marriage.

Crucial to the approach to job creation is **a step increase in private sector involvement** in the Syria crisis; large and small, domestic and international, and promoting links to the diaspora. Approaches that would facilitate this, identified during Resilience Building Week, include: a substantial increase in access to credit facilities, dialogue with employers' associations to better understand needs and tailor vocational training accordingly, supporting job-generating investment in special economic zones like those targeted in Jordan, improvements in the business environment, connections between international and local businesses, and improvement of social entrepreneurship.

Two **challenges** that must be addressed in the context of such expansion of job creation are to ensure decent working conditions for all and addressing the work and livelihood needs of women who are left far behind in employment opportunities.

Informal sectors in the host nations are large, and employ large numbers of host nationals and refugees. There are few measures to safeguard decent work with adequate salaries. Working in the informal economy leaves workers open to exploitation, harassment, non-payment, low wages, and abuse. Although informal sectors have demonstrated an ability to absorb large numbers of Syrian refugees, the UNDP-WFP-ILO Multi-Country Economic Opportunity (MCEO) Assessment argues that work conditions in the informal economy can be exploitative and the pay insufficient to support a family.

Regional Livelihoods Initiatives

At the 2015 Resilience Development Forum, senior government representatives from host nations and the international community committed to strengthen the legal and programmatic basis for economic opportunities for affected communities. This commitment was reaffirmed at the London Conference for Supporting Syria and the Region. Participants agreed to reduce the pressure on countries hosting refugees by improving access to jobs and education targeting refugees and host communities. Donors have followed up their commitments with various agreements including the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, Jordan Compact, and Lebanon Statement of Intent. With these agreements, multiple funding mechanisms have been established; European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis, MADAD fund and Concessional Financing Facility (CFF). However, short-falls remain, particularly in for Livelihoods and Social cohesion/stability. This sector only received 13 per cent of the funding requested in 2016 (as at 30 November).

With additional changes to employment regulations by host governments, it is expected that refugees will have improved access to employment opportunities. The 3RP livelihoods sector partners continue to advocate for economic policy shifts to promote growth and expand employment opportunities as well as to optimize employability through language courses, job training and internship programs. UNDP and 3RP livelihoods partners will expand employment generation responses commensurate with the London commitments of 1.1 million jobs by 2018 by supporting the economic opportunity ecosystem, to meet immediate livelihoods needs through emergency employment while addressing long-term sustainable employment creation.



NO LOST GENERATION

Launched in 2013, the UNICEF-coordinated No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative is an ambitious commitment by humanitarians and donors to combine strategic efforts across sectors in support of children and youth affected by the Syria and Iraq crises, recognizing that their safety, wellbeing, and education - and as a result their future - stand to be decimated by over five years of war. At the regional level over 20 United Nations agencies and NGOs undertake joint advocacy in support of NLG objectives, whilst at country level the number of actors working to achieve NLG results under all three pillars is likely over 100.

The NLG initiative has increasingly mobilized support from policy makers and donors for all three of its pillars: education, child protection and adolescent and youth engagement. In the case of education this has been particularly successful making it one of the best funded sectors in the 3RP, and has placed the sector at the forefront of the 3RP response in the five host countries. In February 2016, the London Education Strategy Paper brought together all NLG partners to discuss key strategic shifts that need to take place to effectively address the education challenges resulting from the Syria crisis, while maintaining the humanitarian dimension of the education response. The present context of the Syria crisis requires the continuous strengthening of national education systems, the promotion of a conducive national policy framework as well as accelerated scaling of access to quality education.

At the policy level, efforts will continue to ensure the accreditation and regulation of non-formal education programmes as a necessary mode of delivery because of its flexibility and rapidity in reaching out to children and youth for whom the formal system may be inaccessible. Breakthroughs are needed regarding certification of learning both in the formal and non-formal sectors. Syrian teachers will be factored in national education plans and considered a resource to support the education response to refugee children. Lastly, social protection frameworks will be put

in place to overcome financial barriers to schooling and reduce negative coping mechanisms.

The second pillar will see specialized child protection services for children facing risks including family separation, physical and sexual violence, cross border recruitment, bullying, discrimination, limited access to basic services, engagement in hazardous

forms of labour, psychosocial distress and lack of civil documentation such as birth certificates. Partners will also continue to support families' and communities' own efforts to protect children and to reduce discrimination and violence in communities. Underpinning all this will be measures to strengthen national child protection systems and ensure access to these for refugee children.



Iraq/UNICEF/ Anmar

The third pillar of the NLG will provide opportunities for adolescents and youth (both refugees and those in host communities) to engage in social and civic terms; as well as increasing livelihood opportunities for youth. This work is essential to enable young people affected by the crisis to regain a sense of purpose and agency; and

to realise their potential. Opportunities for positive engagement offset the risks, frustration and lack of hope that young people otherwise face, and which are associated with onward movement and negative coping mechanisms.

The NLG provides a platform to combine strategic efforts across

sectors to achieve results for children and youth, and facilitate multi-sector efforts to address the root causes and consequences of issues such as child labour and child marriage. Partners will also use the initiative as a platform to engage children and youth in advocacy on their priority issues.

Strengthening opportunities for adolescents and youth

Approximately one third of the population affected by Syria crisis are young people between the ages of 10 and 24. These young people have been drastically affected by the conflict with limited access to quality education, protection and basic services, restricted livelihood opportunities and limited opportunities to contribute to their communities resulting in growing hopelessness. Empowered and skilled adolescents and youth are critical to the future of the region. Provided with the right opportunities, adolescents and youth have enormous energy to contribute positively to their communities and decision making, promote social cohesion and develop their potential, in spite of their difficult situation. A recent stock taking exercise has highlighted that although all sectors reach adolescents and youth, it is challenging to define the scope and coverage of adolescents and youth across sectors and only 7 per cent of the identified interventions engage adolescents and youth in all stages of the programme development and implementation.

For the 3RP 2017-2018, sectors will use the following strategies to strengthen the response for young people:

1. Analyzing the needs of adolescents and youth, taking age, gender and diversity into account, to ensure sector programmes respond to their specific needs and capacities .
2. Scale-up programmes with the specific purpose of adolescent and youth engagement, including youth-led delivery of community services and youth-led initiatives on protection and social cohesion. They also include reinforcing mechanisms for networking, mentorship and youth-led research opportunities; as well as entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives led by or involving young people.
3. Strengthen engagement of adolescents and youth in the design, implementation, review and adjustment of 3RP programmes.
4. Systematically collect evidence on programmes that benefit adolescents and youth in the 3RP including through the use of age and sector appropriate indicators.

CONTINUED OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The 3RP has a crucial role in advocacy and partner outreach, and it is a central component of the added value at the regional level.

There are more than 240 partners listed in the 3RP across the five country plans, including government agencies, United Nations agencies, International NGOs and National NGOs. A key objective of the 3RP 2017-18 will be to build upon the existing partnership platform to expand engagement and coordination with a range of different actors.

At the country level this means involving not just national governments or ministries, but also for example the thousands of municipalities with which 3RP partners are engaged. It also involves outreach and partnerships with civil society groups and NGOs, charities and foundations, the private sector, development actors, and new and emerging donors.

Some of the examples of partnerships are described in brief in this Regional Strategic Overview. More examples can be found in the 3RP country chapters and from the agencies involved in the responses.

In recognition of the importance of accountability, WFP is partnering with Microsoft to expand and improve its beneficiary communication system. The improved system will provide a platform for WFP and beneficiaries to communicate in real time. Beneficiaries, most of whom have access to mobile phones, will receive timely and on-demand information on key aspects of WFP assistance, permitting near real time reporting of their experiences. WFP will be able to triangulate feedback received from beneficiaries with existing vulnerability mapping, monitoring, and evaluation systems to improve the speed and accuracy of programmatic decision making and delivery.

In late September 2016, UNHCR reached a new milestone in biometric registration. The two millionth refugee in the Middle East region was registered using the IrisGuard biometric registration system based on iris scanning. With over 300 registration stations distributed across the five operations, the authentication process draws on the biometric registration records so that without sharing any biometric data, third parties like banks, supermarkets and health centres are able to authenticate refugees

before providing them with assistance. Due to this service, refugees are able to access assistance with increased dignity and safety.

An emerging initiative in the area of education is QUEST (Qatar Upholding Education for Syrians' Trust) - a comprehensive Qatar-led initiative that seeks to help children and youth affected by the Syrian crisis to unlock their full potential through having the necessary education and skills to effectively transition into formal/informal education and future gainful employment and be positive members of their community. QUEST is a five-year programme, sponsored by the Qatar Fund for Development, and implemented by Qatari NGOs including Education Above All, Qatar Charity, RAF, Reach Out To Asia, and Silatech. QUEST is aligned with the HRP and 3RP plans, and responds to the education sector strategy set forth under the No Lost Generation strategic framework.

Innovation for Crisis



Innovation drives the development and diffusion of new, cost-efficient and effective interventions and programmes across sectors and organizations and is at the heart of the 3RP's position as a regional partnership platform. Successful innovations in products, processes or positions result in improvements in efficiency, quality, or social outcomes and impacts. Taking contextual factors such as social, economic, political, and cultural dynamics into consideration, a number of good practice principles have emerged in the region. These practices have been compiled into Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to The Syria Crisis.

International and national actors have worked together across the region finding new ways to collaborate, develop good practices and encourage innovative thinking. To take stock of the knowledge and experience from this process, a second volume of its Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices will be produced at the end of 2016. This knowledge base will inform the Innovation for Crisis (I4C) Learning event in December 2016 with the participation of innovation partners including UN agencies, I/NGOs, civil society organizations, donors, businesses, entrepreneurs and host governments. The event aims at knowledge sharing and networking and reinforcing effective, efficient and locally led practices in the response.

Assisting Palestine Refugees From Syria

UNRWA has been providing lifesaving and essential services to Palestine refugees in the Middle East since 1950. The Agency's presence in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan has enabled it to respond effectively to the regional Syria crisis, through a rapid expansion of humanitarian operations 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 – whether or not they are Palestine refugees.

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 internally displaced. Over 110,000 have fled the country, including around 32,000 to Lebanon and 16,000 to Jordan, while 3,000 are estimated to be in Egypt and under 1,000 in Gaza. 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. Levels of humanitarian need amongst Palestine refugees forced to flee Syria remain extremely high. In Lebanon, an estimated 95 per cent are food insecure³, whilst in Jordan, 85 per cent require assistance⁴.

The objective of UNRWA continues to be to save lives and protect and preserve the dignity and resilience of Palestinian communities. UNRWA's dedicated appeal document for 2017 describes the plight facing Palestine refugees affected by the regional Syria crisis. It is available at www.unrwa.org/Syria-crisis.



Lebanon/ UNRWA/Mahmoud Kheir

³ UNRWA and American University of Beirut (AUB), Survey on the socioeconomic status of Palestine refugees in Lebanon 2015, p.206.

⁴ From ongoing vulnerability assessment of newly arrived PRS households, undertaken by UNRWA Emergency Social Workers (ESWs), as of October 2016.

ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

The 3RP brings together over 240 partners assisting people displaced beyond the borders of Syria. To ensure complementarities, avoid duplication and enhance accountability, coordination of local, national and international stakeholders has been key. Partnering to better deliver assistance - a critical part of coordination - as well as building strategic partnerships for joint needs assessments and measuring impact are instrumental in responding in a coherent and effective manner. Due to the size of the appeal, the high public interest in the response, and the protracted nature of the crisis, all actors delivering assistance are increasingly scrutinized and held accountable by the populations they serve – refugees and host communities – and by donors and taxpayers. To support a more effective, credible and transparent response, the 3RP will continue to strengthen coordination, and monitoring and evaluation efforts, along with a constant and dynamic two-way flow of communication with the affected population.

Coordination: effective partnership with a light governance structure

The 3RP is made up of regionally and strategically coherent country plans. UNHCR continues to guide the refugee response while UNDP focuses on the resilience response, with the two agencies ensuring the two components are integrated and mutually reinforcing. The light regional governance structure guiding and supporting the 3RP is composed of a 3RP Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and a 3RP Regional Technical Committee (RTC). The RSC is composed of members representative of 3RP partner agencies at the Regional Director level, provides strategic guidance on key issues related to the response. With the involvement, participation and support of partner United Nations agencies and NGOs, the co-chairs of the RSC undertake outreach and advocacy in a manner that displays partnership amongst actors

within and across the humanitarian and development communities.

The RTC is composed of members representing the 3RP partner agencies and organizations at the senior regional operational level. The RTC advises the RSC and guides the technical planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the regional response.

The Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) representing NGOs and elected by SIRF members is a full member of the RTC and RSC.

As agreed by the 3RP Regional Steering Committee, efforts continue to find and develop complementarities between the 3RP and Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), including through working with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure complementarity of planning frameworks.

Monitoring and evaluation: concrete evidence of impact and lessons learned

Collecting evidence to measure the impact of all 3RP partners not only supports sector and inter-sectoral coordination but also builds an evidence base that helps better inform programming and strengthen coordinated information and advocacy messages. Monitoring and evaluation helps the 3RP actors remain both relevant and transparent.

The Activityinfo tool, in connection to the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) where available, helps coordinate planning, data collection, response management, mapping and analysis of indicators, and has been introduced in all countries. At the regional level, concerted efforts to refine indicators will allow a better measurement of both the direct and broader impact of interventions. In the case of Jordan, the Government established the Jordan

Response Information System (JORIS), a website to search updated funding status, 4W tracking, and project search of the JRP.

Regular country and regional-level indicator and financial tracking will continue, as will mid-year and annual progress reporting.

Accountability: two-way communication with beneficiaries and beyond

In line with the Core Humanitarian Standards⁵, the 3RP will ensure that beneficiary communities and people affected by the crisis are placed at the centre of the actions taken. If two-way communication and appropriate feedback mechanisms are tailored to address the needs of women, girls, men and boys and people in marginalized situations, such as the elderly or people with disabilities, the ongoing consultation and dialogue should help improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided. 3RP stakeholders endeavour to the extent possible to have a participatory approach to programming. Throughout the project cycle, all partners must communicate intervention approaches to beneficiaries and stand accountable and ready to adjust programming according to beneficiary feedback.

Accountability to donors and taxpayers is more crucial than ever. As the magnitude of the crisis increasingly impacts people beyond the region, partners will continue to provide reliable information to a broad range of interested parties. Not only will partners report to donors as requested but will also increase pro-active reporting by conducting joint donor briefings and engage with donors throughout the project management cycle. All partners involved need ready access to accurate and reliable information that can be widely shared through social and traditional media.

⁵ http://www.spherehandbook.org/~sh_resources/resources/Sphere_Core_Standards_and_CHS.pdf

Refugee needs assessments provide the evidence base for response planning

In the five countries of the Syria refugee crisis response, a wide range of information is gathered, analyzed and used to inform response planning. In particular, vulnerability and economic assessments are helping to ensure that scarce resources are directed to those most in need.

The Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) has conducted 19,688 household assessments (covering over 87,311 individuals). The EVAR builds on the previous Socio-Economic Assessment of 2014-15, and its analysis will show vulnerability trends over time and be used to target beneficiaries for assistance such as multi-purpose cash, food vouchers, education grants, and winter assistance.

In Iraq, more than 3,600 households were surveyed as part of an Urban Profiling Study. The study, carried out with the support of the Ministry of Planning and involving refugees, IDPs and host communities, focused on the population

living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and will allow for better directed humanitarian interventions in areas with high concentration of displaced populations. This comprehensive study identified multi-sectoral needs to inform the planning process. This builds on previous multi-sector needs assessments carried out in previous years.

In Jordan, the comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) is used by each sector to prepare the basis for targeting assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities. The VAF process supports humanitarian assistance partners to establish a profile of vulnerability across Syrian refugee households. It enables monitoring of changes in vulnerability over time, and targeting of assistance in a more efficient and equitable manner, and it strengthens the coordination and decision-making of the delivery of assistance. The VAF process consists of an annual baseline survey and over

5,000 monthly household visits.

In Lebanon, more than 4,950 households were visited to conduct Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) – a multi-sectoral vulnerability situation identification and analysis tool to provide information on vulnerabilities among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. In addition, various sectoral thematic assessments clearly identify the needs of refugees, host populations and Palestine Refugees from Syria.

In Turkey, under the leadership of the Government, verification of the personal data of foreigners within the scope of Temporary Protection is expected to better target the most vulnerable refugee across the country.

The findings of these and other assessments are outlined in the relevant areas of the country plans and used to develop plans to target beneficiaries based on their needs and particular vulnerabilities.

Partnerships & local community initiatives improving accountability to beneficiaries

There are wide range of activities where accountability is being enhanced at the local and community levels across the 3RP countries. Just some of these activities are described in brief below, and more information can be found in the country plans and from 3RP partners.

In Turkey, education outreach activities promote refugees awareness of how to access services, and direct community feedback continues to allow partners to put responses in place to overcome barriers in access to services.

In Lebanon, a network of Outreach Volunteers (ORV) conducts information sessions and refers refugees on cases of civil documentation and special needs, such as birth, residency and marriage registration, as well as children-at-risk, and individuals with serious medical conditions. They also take part in over 160 homework support groups. More than 24,000 individuals have benefited from their work in 2016.

Also in Lebanon, in order to identify the priority needs of the most vulnerable host communities that were affected by the Syria crisis, a participatory conflict-sensitive methodology: The Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) has been applied to identify the priority needs by host communities. The MRR established a dialogue between key local stakeholders including representatives of the municipality, the private sector, cooperatives, women and youth groups to identify problems facing their community and proposes solutions. To date, 251 communities have been mapped through the MRR and 374 projects have been implemented, benefitting more than one million Lebanese and Syrians.

In Jordan, helplines and hotlines are available to assist refugees with queries and allow them to provide feedback on a wide range of issues relating to their protection and assistance. These serve

as a dual purpose feedback mechanism for beneficiaries, enhancing the participatory process by empowering recipients of assistance with avenues for both providing and accessing information.

In the UNICEF-led WASH sector in Iraq, local committees are empowered to affect decisions and manage resources, and call centres which provide opportunities for communities to provide feedback on services, also enhance service providers' capacity to respond to issues as they arise.

In Egypt, health sector partners providing direct medical assistance to the Syrians refugees are working to improve documentation of complaints in their premises and health clinics for refugees to access safe and responsive services.

2017-18 RESPONSE SUMMARY





3RP BENEFICIARIES

Country	Registered Syrian refugees (30/11/2016) ¹	Total estimated number of Syrians ²	Projected registered Syrian refugees by Dec 2017 ³	Members of impacted communities (direct beneficiaries) in 2017 ⁴	Projected registered Syrian refugees by Dec 2018	Members of impacted communities (direct beneficiaries)
Egypt	115,204	400,000	113,000	1,200,600	110,000	1,502,000
Iraq	227,971	235,000	235,000	78,000	240,000	63,000
Jordan	655,833	1,266,000	640,000	520,000	637,000	520,000
Lebanon ⁵	1,017,433	1,500,000	965,000	1,000,000	913,000	1,000,000
Turkey	2,764,500	2,750,000	2,750,000	1,636,000	2,750,000	1,800,000
Total	4,810,216	6,151,000	4,703,000	4,434,600	4,650,000	4,885,000

¹ Regional total of 4,810,216 registered Syrian refugees on 30 November 2016 includes 29,275 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa.

² Total estimated number of Syrians of 6,151,000 represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees as well as Syrians residing in the host countries under alternative legal frameworks. Total estimated number of Syrians in Jordan is based on the census conducted by the Government of Jordan in December 2015.

³ Projected registered Syrian refugees of 4,703,000 is the 3RP regional refugee planning figure, representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2017. Total projected registered Syrian refugees in Jordan is based on UNHCR Jordan's analysis on the trends of return to Syria, resettlement departures to third countries, births, deaths and new arrival rate.

⁴ Members of impacted communities (direct beneficiaries) represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP.

⁵ This figure does not include the 257,460 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 31,502 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.



TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Total Funding Requirements by Country

Country	2017 Inter-Agency Appeal ¹			Multi-year funding received	Total Needs 2017 ²	Total Needs 2018 ²
	Refugee	Resilience	Total			
Egypt ³	92,232,594	37,431,834	129,664,428		344,037,428	351,942,177
Iraq	162,338,438	65,806,394	228,144,832		228,144,832	204,879,018
Jordan ⁴	734,031,400	455,840,147	1,189,871,547	7,000,000	2,661,938,950	2,673,018,486
Lebanon ⁵	1,131,054,868	903,742,041	2,034,796,909	135,681,345	2,800,640,604	2,832,711,700
Turkey ⁶	456,144,663	434,027,371	890,172,034	800,000,000	1,690,172,034	1,845,499,650
Regional	155,605,723	5,000,260	160,605,983		157,679,626	77,938,308
Total	2,731,407,685	1,901,848,047	4,633,255,733			
	4,633,255,733					

¹ The 2017 Inter-Agency Appeal reflects the amount being appealed for by UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs, within the 3RP country chapters, and within and in support of the LCRP in Lebanon and JRP in Jordan.

² Total needs for 2017 and 2018 reflect the full requirements of the Jordan Response Plan, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and each country chapters, including government appeals, and multi-year funds already received, where applicable. The Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019 was endorsed at the JRP Platform meeting on 12 January 2017. See the final version at <http://www.jrp.org/>.

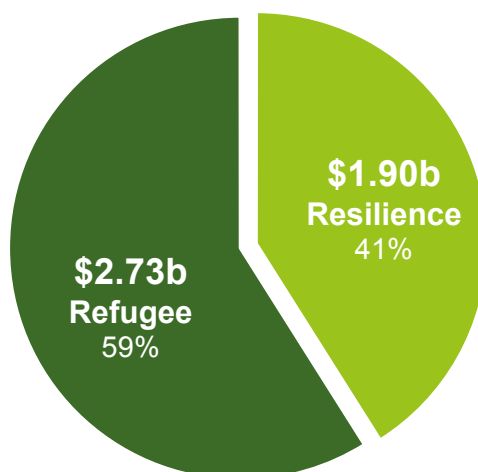
³ Egypt total needs also includes the Government of Egypt requirements under the Education and Health Sectors.

⁴ The Jordan Response Plan 2017 and 2018 figures are based on the Jordan Response Plan 2017 – 2019 endorsed at the JRP Platform meeting on 12 January 2017. The Jordan Inter-Agency Appeal refers to the United Nations and NGO appeal in area where they have a comparative advantage to leverage funding to support the Government of Jordan. The above-mentioned Inter-Agency budgets are estimates as of 15 January 2017 and requires a non-objection by the Government of Jordan. The inter-agency appeal listed above excludes the estimated USD 7,000,000 of multi-year funding already received for 2017.

⁵ Lebanon's total needs reflect the total requirements of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017. The Lebanon Inter-Agency Appeal reflects UN and NGO requirements within the LCRP, excluding the estimated USD 135,681,345 of multi-year funding already received for 2017.

⁶ The Turkey Inter-Agency Appeal reflects UN and NGO requirements, excluding the estimated USD 800,000,000 of multi-year funding already received for 2017.

Total Funding Requirements by Refugee and Resilience Components



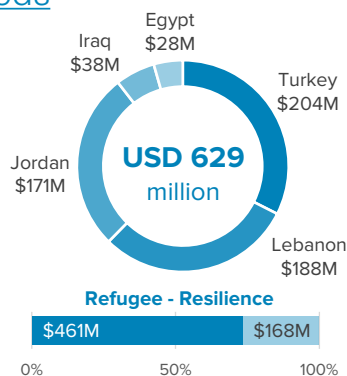


PROTECTION

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
61,100	# of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission
62,800	# of girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services
365,100	# of women and men participating in parenting programmes
630,500	# of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes
426,000	# of persons receiving SGBV services
575,100	# of WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities
231,000	# of individuals trained on protection including child protection and SGBV
1,450,200	# of individuals engaged in or benefited from the response through involvement, participation, or community-led initiatives
3,337,800	# of individuals reached through awareness or information campaigns/sessions

2017 Inter-agency needs



2017 Targeted Population



In 2016, 3RP partners developed innovative, multi-sectoral approaches geared to achieving greater effectiveness and sustainability within the regional protection framework. Promoting access to safety remains a core focus of coordinated advocacy and protection efforts. Borders continued to be managed, with the greatest increase in the number of registered Syrian refugees arising from those who were already present in the region coming forward in 2016 to seek registration.

With 84 per cent of Syrian refugees residing in urban, peri-urban and rural settings, 3RP partners continue to expand community-based approaches

to protection as a strategic component for empowering communities and delivering protection services. This approach calls for meaningful engagement with communities in all stages of the protection response process. It is rooted in the realization that communities themselves bring immense skills, knowledge, assets and capacities to serving their communities, identifying gaps and addressing protection concerns. 3RP partners examine existing community-based approaches and build upon them so that the protection response becomes more sustainable, efficient and attuned to the concerns, capacities and aspiration of refugees and host communities.

The response strategy is based on the collection, analysis and management of data to provide an empirical basis for designing protection interventions, assessing their efficacy and allowing for continuous improvement to better meet the needs of refugees and affected communities. Innovations in data management are also laying a stronger foundation for durable solutions including resettlement and other legal pathways for admission and family reunification in third countries. Turkey launches an exercise to verify the 2.7 million Syrian refugees registered under its Temporary Protection regime, with particular attention to identifying and recording information on persons

with specific needs. In Jordan, the Application for Integrated Management (AIM) for Protection and Solutions provides a data analysis platform that integrates over 30 fields on the protection needs and socio-economic vulnerability of refugees. The use of AIM has strengthened resettlement by dramatically reducing processing time, minimizing fraud risks and improving the identification and prioritization of individuals with protection needs.

With children representing nearly half of all registered Syrian refugees, child protection remains a core component of the protection sector response, with child marriage and child labour emerging as areas of intervention across 3RP countries. Advocacy on core child rights and protection issues continues with greater attention dedicated to examining the needs of refugee adolescents and youth with a view to supporting them in reaching their full potential, including

through linking efforts with education and livelihoods programming.

The protection response continue to prioritise the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through a range of inter-agency initiatives focused on reaching all SGBV survivors and persons at risk of SGBV. Progress was made in strengthening the protection of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) through regional training initiatives and Standard Operations Procedures. 3RP partners builds upon the recommendations of the first regional workshop on working with male survivors, which emphasized improving identification, creating supportive conditions to enable disclosure and reporting, strengthening legal frameworks where necessary and developing national action plans.

The significant expansion of national and regional efforts to prevent statelessness

that took place in 2016 continues with multi-sectoral responses that significantly increased the number and percentage of refugee children who begin life with an official birth certificate that serves as evidence of their identity, parentage and nationality. Mobile judicial and civil registration initiatives make birth registration more accessible to refugees, and birth registration procedures were simplified to help all refugees, including those who may lack identity documents, register and document their newborns. Several initiatives at the regional level supported operations in the Syria situation. The regional expert meeting on safeguarding the legal identity of children in the MENA region in October 2016 convened by the League of Arab States in cooperation with 3RP partners reaffirmed the commitment of States to ensuring access to birth registration, legal identity and nationality, with particular attention to Syrian refugee children.



Iraq/ UNICEF/Mackenzie

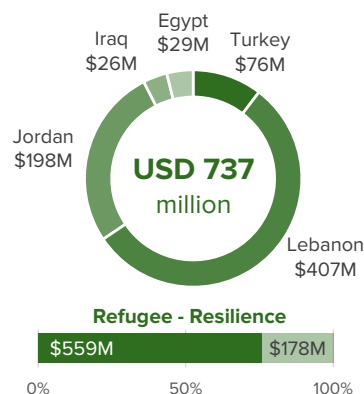


FOOD SECURITY

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
2,655,500	# of individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)
98,300	# of individuals receiving food & agricultural livelihoods support
566,000	# of individuals supported for improved nutritional practices

2017 Inter-agency needs



2017 Targeted Population



Regional Sector Overview- A shift towards resilience

Humanitarian needs remain vast, with refugees and host communities continuing to rely on the lifeline of monthly food assistance. Six years into the crisis, it is recognized that a sole focus on life-saving assistance is no longer sustainable. Length of displacement, lack of formal livelihood opportunities, and rising costs have exhausted sources of self-reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities, and forced households to deplete savings and assets to pay for basic needs. Trade and market disruptions continue to adversely affect food production capacities in host

communities and limit opportunities for value chain development of agricultural commodities and inputs. The increased population density is stretching the already fragile natural resource base.

Recent evidence demonstrates that despite the Food Security Sector's wide reach to nearly two million people monthly with food assistance, the food security situation is deteriorating, which can have a negative impact on the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children. In Lebanon⁶, only 7 per cent

of refugee households are estimated to be food secure, a decrease from 11 per cent in 2015. In Turkey⁷ almost one-third of Syrian refugee households are estimated to be food insecure. In Egypt⁸ recent data reveals that 94 per cent of Syrian refugees are unable to meet the minimum expenditure for their families, with 61 per cent of households considered severely economically vulnerable. In Jordan, 72 per cent of Syrian refugees are either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity⁹.

The Food Security Sector is committed

⁶ Preliminary results of the 2016 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

⁷ Based on results of a Pre-Assistance Baseline Data exercise Off-Camp Syrian Refugees in Turkey: A Food Security Report, April 2016

⁸ Initial findings from the inter-agency Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees

⁹ WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) 2016

to maintaining targeted programmes for direct food access for the most vulnerable. The Sector recognizes that food assistance is a pre-requisite and necessary enabler to increase resilience¹⁰ programming that promotes dietary diversity, supports sustainable food production and improves livelihoods and employment opportunities. However, the sector also recognizes the need to focus on livelihoods in order to provide opportunities for creating a win-win situation for Syrian refugees and host communities, with investment in the agriculture sector offering opportunities to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural value chains and to improve the livelihoods of farming communities while, at the same time, creating temporary employment opportunities.

The Food Security Sector will continue to advocate for a coordinated and evidence-based response, using regular assessments and refinement to ensure responsiveness to changing needs. Working through partnerships between agencies, host governments, and the private sector, the strategy will prioritize the dignity and self-reliance of affected populations, while focusing on mainstreaming gender and protection concerns throughout. Programming will ensure the reinforcement of local and national capacities, integrating with, and building support for, national safety-net and farmers' social protection programmes. It will also seek to develop the capacity of host communities to use their resources and assets in more environmentally sustainable ways.

The strategy will also link up with priorities of other sectors under the 3RP, for example, enhancing education for children and employment opportunities for youth, in line with the inter-agency No Lost Generation initiative. Collaboration among partners will be strengthened on systematic information management for monitoring food security related needs and designing effective responses.



The Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN), a partnership between FAO and iMMAP, works in close collaboration with various humanitarian and development actors in the food security and livelihoods sectors in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria, with cross-border activities from neighbouring countries. The programme aims to understand the effects of the Syria crisis on food security in the sub-region through user-driven surveys and studies and promote a common situation analysis. RFSAN information products include agro-meteorological updates, food security & livelihood assessment reports that inform humanitarian programming needs as well as support broader recovery measures among agricultural livelihoods. Much of its work centres around the socio-economic status of vulnerable host communities, IDPs and refugees. RFSAN has also made a promising start with impact analysis of the crisis on its bio-physical environment, which is an often forgotten aspect of the analysis.

¹⁰ Vision 2020 is WFP's strategic 5-year plan for the Syria crisis. It is built upon partnership and is designed to move programming beyond traditional emergency cycles and increase focus on building resilience through strategic partnerships, while continuing to provide life-saving assistance.

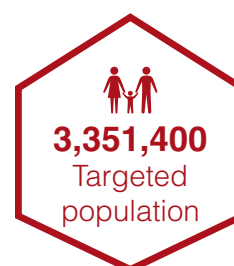
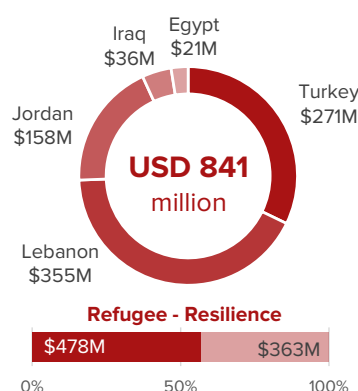
EDUCATION

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
36,900	# of children (3-5 years, g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education
1,103,100	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal general education
239,700	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in informal non-accredited education
11,300	# of youth (15-17 years, g/b) enrolled in TVET
52,500	# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)
1,708,200	# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies
5,856	# of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated
15,300	# of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (f/m)
600	# of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and INEE MS

2017 Inter-agency needs

2017 Targeted Population



As of August 2016, there were 1.6 million registered school-age Syrian refugee children in the five 3RP host countries. Only 52 per cent or 817,000 school-age children are accessing education opportunities, while close to 48 per cent or 739,000 school-age children, are out of school.

Under increased national leadership and within the framework of the Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper, education

interventions will prioritize out-of-school children and those who are accessing low quality education services, including children from host communities.

The overarching goal of the education sector is to ensure access to safe, equitable and quality education for children and youth and to strengthen the capacity of education systems to deliver an effective, coordinated and evidence-based education response.

Key strategic shifts that relate to the education policy environment, access and quality of education are taking place in the five host countries to effectively address the education challenges resulting from the Syria crisis.

In terms of access, learning spaces will be expanded and maximized including through the formalization of second shifts and investments in new technologies. Access strategies will also include

enhanced focus on learning at the post-basic level and a more systematic targeting of youth aged 15-17.

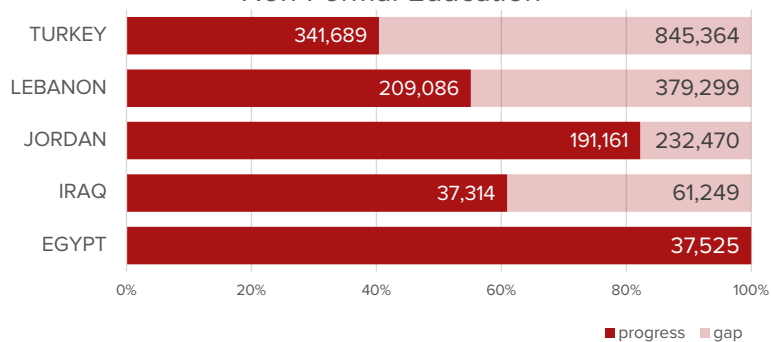
In relation to quality education, life skills and citizenship education will be promoted as an integral part of formal and non-formal provision for all age groups and grades. It will aim at improved learning, enhanced

employability and strengthened social cohesion. Sector partners will continue investing in professional development for teachers and in protective school environments, with greater emphasis on the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children, including those with disabilities.

At the system level, the policy development, planning and sector

coordination capacity of education systems will continue to be strengthened at both national and sub-national levels. With a view of evidence-based programming, planning and advocacy, technical support will be provided to Education Management Information Systems and specific attention will be given to real time monitoring systems.

Number of Syrian Children enrolled in Formal and Non-Formal Education





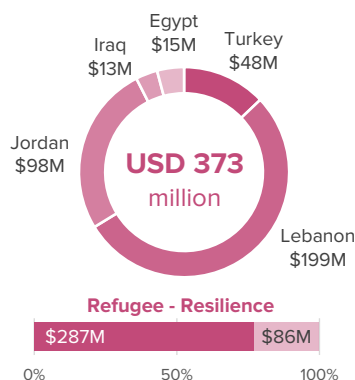
HEALTH & NUTRITION

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
5,193,600	# of consultations for target population in primary health care services
47,600	# of referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary healthcare services
300	# of health facilities supported
4,300	# of health care staff trained
317,400	# of children immunized
186	# of service delivery units providing SRH services

2017 Inter-agency needs

2017 Targeted Population



Demand for health services from Syrian refugees continues to place a large burden on national health systems across the region. The focus of the 3RP health strategy is twofold; strengthening the capacity of public health infrastructure to cope with the large caseload of Syrian refugees, and providing direct and targeted support to the most vulnerable populations who lack access to critical health services.

While national public health systems in countries hosting Syrian refugees have formally integrated Syrian refugees into their health systems to various degrees, significant barriers remain in place. High cost for services, human resource shortages, insufficient medicines and equipment and economic deterioration

are some of the many barriers facing Syrians seeking health care. Changing population demographics and disease epidemiology, coupled with increasing rates of the determinants of poor health, require both durable solutions that increase resilience and humanitarian programmes that meet immediate needs of affected populations. Ministries of Health, United Nations agencies and NGOs continue to work collectively to meet the health needs of Syrians living in the five 3RP countries.

The response plan spans a range of activities from direct interventions that ensure short-term critical needs of Syrian refugees are met, through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services both in camps,

rural and urban settings and systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of national health systems. Increasing access to reproductive and new-born health services, routine immunization, trauma and rehabilitation, and care for the disabled, mental health, outbreak control, management of non-communicable diseases and nutrition services are priority areas of intervention for the coming two years. Building robust health information systems and logistics networks that include Syrian refugees are also key to ensuring the health response continues to be as needs-based as possible. Equitable access to quality and continuous care regardless of refugee status is also a critical component of the health sector strategy.



Egypt/UNHCR/Scott Nelson

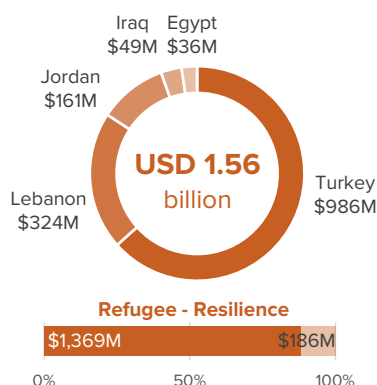


BASIC NEEDS

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
198,650	# of households receiving core relief items in-kind
799,190	# of households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance
557,940	# of households receiving seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance

2017 Inter-agency needs



2017 Targeted Population



Even as the sector scales up its response, recent profiling exercises and assessments show that the majority of Syrian refugee households are entering a cycle of asset depletion, with their savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing.

In order to prevent continued deterioration into economic vulnerability, the Basic Needs Sector will support vulnerable refugee families and improve and sustain access to services. Simultaneously, the Basic Needs Sector looks to work across sectors on ways of improving self-reliance and livelihoods for refugees and vulnerable host communities.

The continued strategic priority for the Sector is to provide assistance to meet the ongoing basic needs of Syrian refugees in 2017 and 2018, based on a multi-sectoral household profiling and identification methodology, specific to

each country. The Sector continues to aim to provide assistance to the poorest populations to ensure that they can meet their survival needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity.

Basic domestic items will be provided as well as replacement items for refugees who have been living in camps for long periods of time. Seasonal assistance will also help refugees cope particularly during the winter months in both 2017 and 2018.

The sector will focus on scaling up cash assistance, including regular monthly assistance as well as ensuring wide coverage with seasonal assistance. In addition, the sector will continue to work closely with existing structures to reach the most vulnerable.

Multipurpose cash and winter in-kind assistance is provided to people

that have been assessed as socio-economically vulnerable through an inter-agency assessment. These vulnerability and socio-economic assessments are helping to ensure that scarce resources are directed to those most in need.

The distribution of cash to enable refugees to purchase goods and services in a camp marketplace, or in urban settings, allows for competitive purchasing power by enhancing the dignity of refugees to choose what to buy and when to buy, away from the stigma of aid queues.

The Basic Needs Sector aims to strengthen the capacities and resilience of local governance through development of simplified service delivery standards, provision of required equipment and skills development.



Iraq/UNHCR/O.Zhdanov

ESSN

The **Emergency Social Safety Net** in Turkey, funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), will be implemented by the World Food Programme in partnership with the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of the Turkish Prime Ministry (AFAD), the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the Turkish Red Crescent. Built upon existing voucher schemes, the ESSN is a hybrid social assistance endeavor anchored on and aligned with government systems while integrating humanitarian safeguards. It seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the national social assistance systems for longer term sustainability, while promoting social cohesion, and positively impacting host communities with an injection of funds into local economies.



Expanding the use of programme-based approaches for equitable and sustainable delivery of basic services

Efforts to improve how basic services are delivered can be seen in varying contexts in the region. In Turkey, for example, the Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, AFAD, has been investing to upgrade infrastructure and expand services in refugee camps.

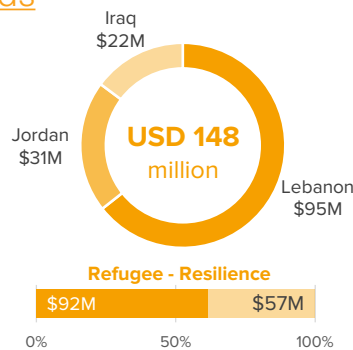


SHELTER

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
59,680	# of households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades
123,020	# of households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades

2017 Inter-agency needs



2017 Targeted Population



Increased vulnerability among families across the region impacts the shelter conditions of families who have diminishing abilities to cover their shelter needs. The need for housing continues to stretch into urban areas in and around the major cities, furthering the difficulties in securing tenure putting families at risk of eviction or exploitation by landlords.

The Shelter Sector priority remains to ensure adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, but also for vulnerable host community members. The Sector continues to move towards support to refugees in urban locations being based upon the inter-agency vulnerability analysis of families.

The aim is to improve access to adequate dwellings through maintenance or improvement to the standard of shelters across the region. Living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratios of displaced population and vulnerable groups will continue to be improved.

The Sector will also continue to work closely with public and private institutions to ensure they are both aware and responsive to the shelter situation of refugees and other vulnerable groups, with particular emphasis on incentivizing a significant supply of affordable housing through private capital. A longer-term vision is to continue to encourage urban planning at the local level to respond to existing challenges, where currently substandard shelter conditions have often been compounded by an increase in demand and strain on basic services provided by local municipalities.

Upgrading of sub-standard housing will be undertaken through an integrated approach, involving multiple sectors. The strategy addresses the physical aspects of poor living-conditions including issues of damp and cold, whilst reducing the household's rent burden, reducing their socio-economic vulnerability and proving them with more stability. The overall aim of the strategy is to contribute to an increase in adequate housing while benefitting the local economy and social cohesion. Given

the regions exposure to extreme weather conditions, the Sector will continue maintenance and upgrading of existing shelters to allow for both insulation and shade. There is a continued need to repair/replace dilapidated shelters and conduct winterization interventions in a timely manner.

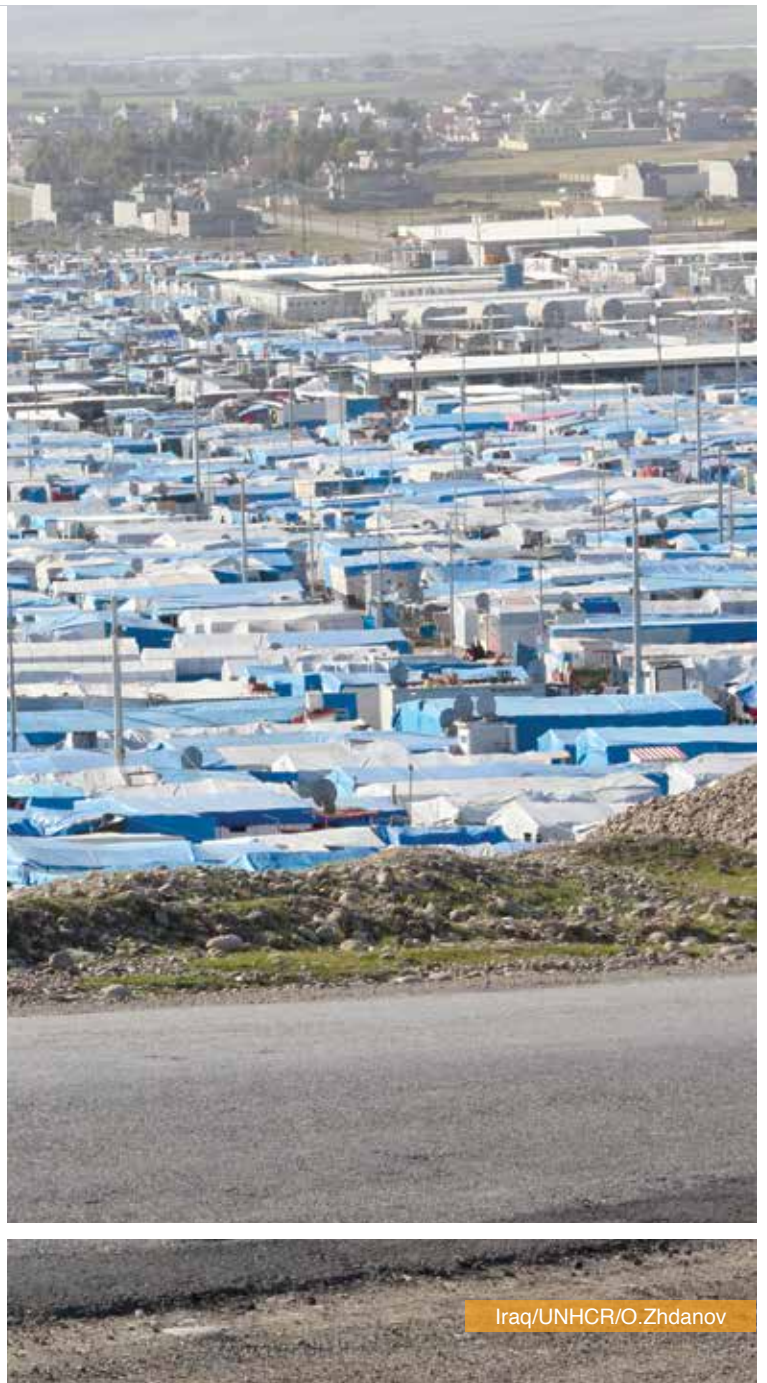
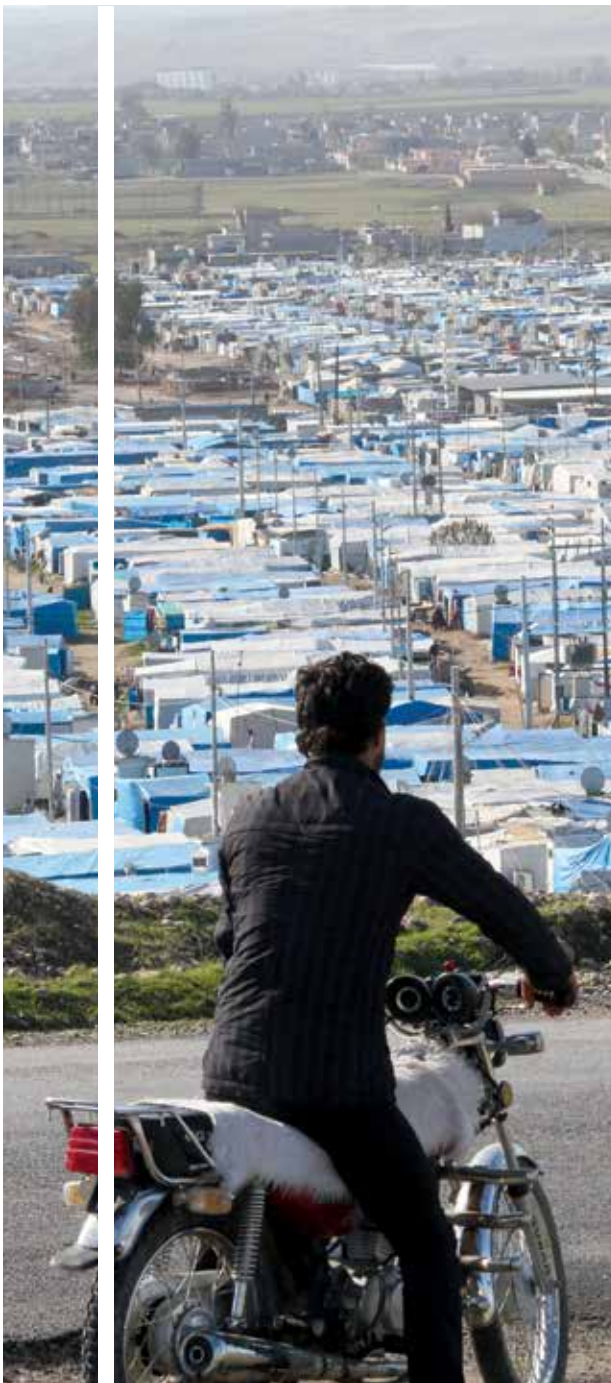
The Sector uses cash as a principle modality to address winterization and general maintenance needs of shelters, however special attention will continue to be given to those vulnerable families, who require non-finance related resources such as legal assistance to resolve shelter-related disputes.

For refugees in camps, the Sector focuses on rehabilitation efforts to improve camp infrastructure and upgrade shelters, contributing to sustainable living, installing energy efficient systems, continues to take priority to mitigate the impact of high energy prices and energy shortages. Jordan's Energy Strategy 2015-2018 strives to complete solar powered plants for the two refugee camps by the end of 2017.



Engaging the private sector in the resilience response and in developing new approaches

Constructive involvement of the private sector has taken varying forms. In Lebanon, bilateral partners are supporting projects which engage constructively with the private sector on aspects of housing and labour. These include a two-year project to rehabilitate and improve refugee housing (in ways that benefit refugees and landlords).



Iraq/UNHCR/O.Zhdanov

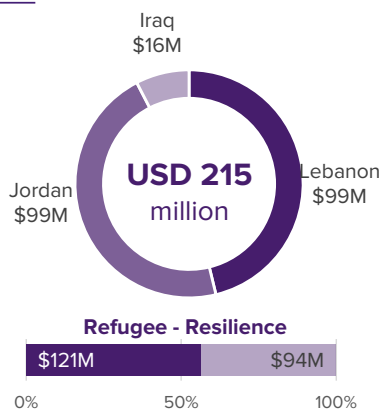


WASH

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
544,500	# of people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision
3,923,800	# of people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems
992,500	# of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services
1,685,800	# of people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session
348,000	# of people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities

2017 Inter-agency needs



2017 Targeted Population



As of December 2016, out of the 4.8 million Syrian refugees in the region, there were 831,000 living in camps or informal settlements, and supported by WASH interventions in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan. The estimated 4 million Syrians living in host communities, in some towns representing a large proportion of the total population, have continued to exert pressure on water, sanitation and waste management services. This pressure was partly alleviated through interventions and support from the WASH sector partners.

In 2016, the WASH situation for Syrian refugees in camps continued to be difficult with fecal sludge management and hygiene challenges in all countries, water shortages and water quality concerns in Iraq and Jordan. For Syrians living in host communities, WASH challenges were related to cost and reliability of services. Despite these issues, there were no significant WASH related epidemics to notify.

The overarching goal of the WASH Sector in the coming two years is to

enhance more sustainable and cost-effective WASH services for the Syrians living in camps/settlements and having more efficient, cost-effective and equity-driven service providers in areas with significant proportion of Syrians living in host communities. The WASH sector has adopted the five principles of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda¹¹ and continue key strategic shifts in both 3RP components. At camp level: completing transition to permanent and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions when possible; ensuring

¹¹ Agreed Dead Sea Resilience Agenda: increase humanitarian/development synergies; prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations, reinforce local capacities; foster partnership for resilience, innovation and M&E; safeguard social cohesion.

standards are met particularly related to quantity, quality, privacy, dignity, security, and WASH for vulnerable people and people with special needs; improving financial and environmental sustainability of services; defining a good service balance between private sector, government, NGOs, while emphasizing

and empowering self-services provided by the community themselves. At urban service level: support service providers in their adaptation to increased service demand through capacity strengthening and service delivery (upgrading and expanding service coverage and improving service efficiencies). At

the system and governance levels, the WASH partners will contribute to policy development, planning, sector coordination, information and M&E systems, with focus on equity and strengthening of local resilience.



Iraq/UNHCR/O.Zhdanov



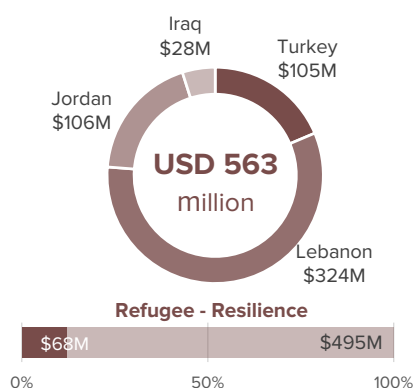
LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

2017 target	Indicator
65,700	# of individuals employed or self-employed – including short-term (cash for work and seasonal labor) and long-term employment
218,000	# of individuals supported to access employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses)
119,300	# of mixed groups supported in social cohesion initiatives (directly or indirectly)

2017 Inter-agency needs

2017 Targeted Population



Together with strengthening national and local capacities, enhancing livelihoods and promoting social cohesion are the main pillars of resilience-based programming in the 3RP, and, as resilience programming expands and all actors seek increased self-reliance and sustainability, they are increasingly featuring in the strategies of all sectors. In many ways, then, expanding economic opportunities for refugees and host community households and promoting social cohesion are increasingly important aspects of all sector strategies.

This calls for the adoption of a twofold strategy in both these areas: one focused on expanding what the sector does and the other on strengthening its support to these core elements in all other sectors.

Livelihood initiatives take many forms in various sectors, including short-term employment opportunities through infrastructure, service and agriculture activities; employment of Syrian health and education professionals to serve their own communities; business stimulation through local contracting and procurement; vocational training, placement and MSME support; market analysis and value chain development; advocacy for workers' rights, and of support for policies that create a favourable employment and business environment and institutions that stimulate and coordinate business activity in the Livelihoods Sector.

The livelihoods strategy for 2017 therefore includes:

- On one hand, particularly considering the London conference commitments, a focus on **strengthening the environment** for a large expansion of economic opportunities through supporting policy development, defining strategies, leading joint coordinated market analyses, supporting national and sub-national economic institutions and seeking large business partnerships.
- On the other, **stimulation, support, and coordination of a large expansion** in short-term and long-term decent employment and self-employment initiatives in all sectors through joint planning, action and reporting. This will avoid proliferation of inconsistent approaches, duplication

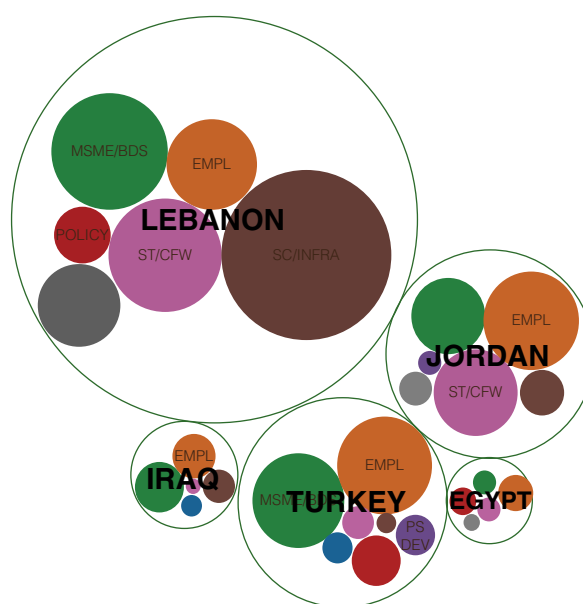
and overlap of efforts and the chronic underreporting of economic opportunities in all sectors.

Social cohesion initiatives include both: **indirect approaches**, where tensions are reduced through improved municipal services and employment opportunities for host nationals, and where social cohesion is enhanced through involvement of both displaced and host community members in joint planning, action and reflection processes through various community-based groups for protection, WASH, Education, local planning, youth activities and other sectoral initiatives; and **direct approaches**, where the primary purpose is dialogue, mutual understanding, conflict management training and structures, enhanced sensitive community policing, improved communication, positive leadership by religious and other leaders. Often these two approaches overlap, and they also overlap with employment creation processes.

The strategy for social cohesion will therefore focus on: increased understanding and diffusion of knowledge about enhancing social cohesion; continued support for the capacity of municipalities to provide services and involve both displaced and host communities in joint planning

and action; support for structures and processes directly focused on enhancing social cohesion; and providing a forum for the sub-national coordination, harmonization, and reporting of all community-based localized social cohesion actions in all sectors.

Relative Importance of Livelihood and Social Cohesion Strategies by Country



Expanding opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs

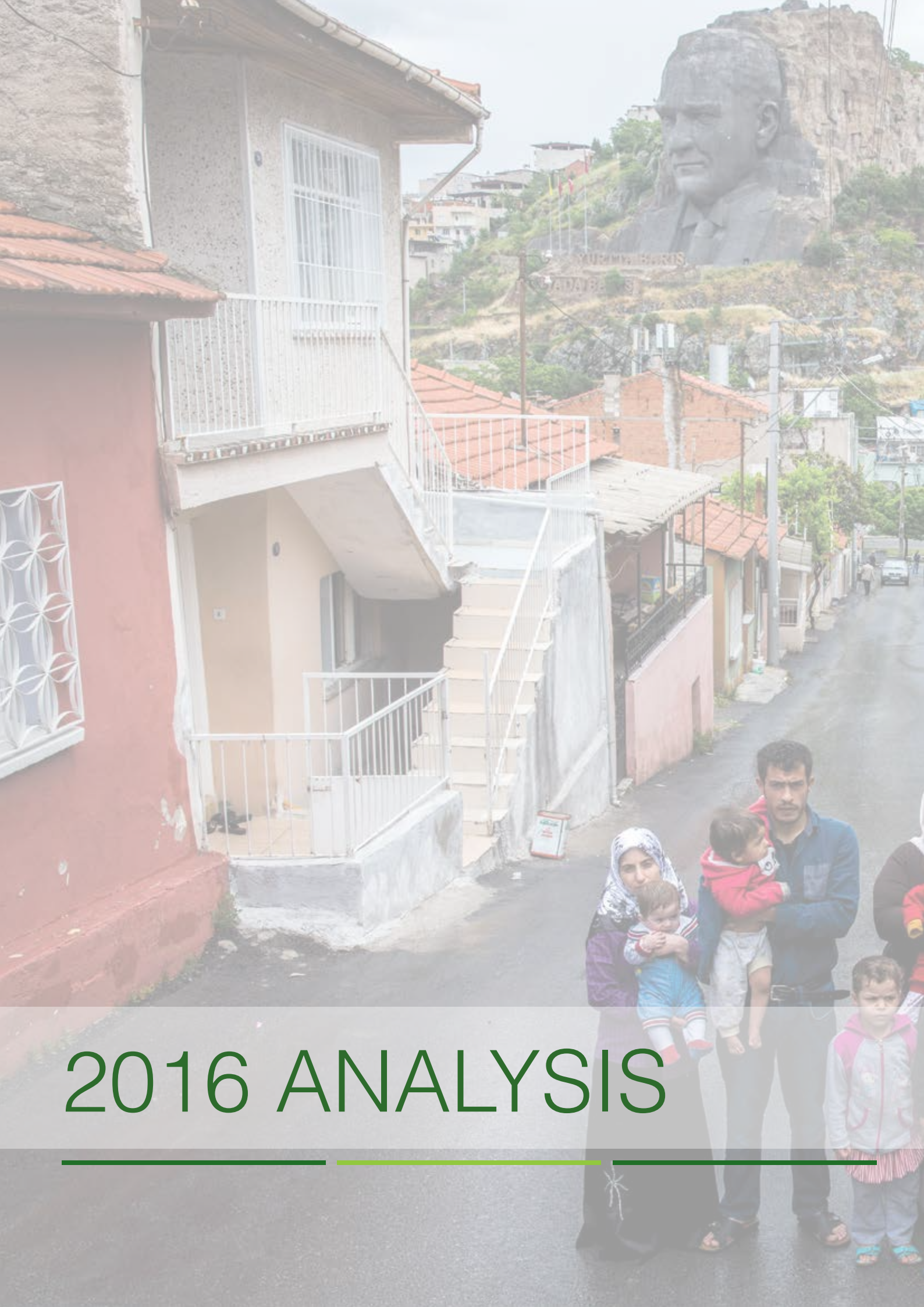


The most notable progress in this area has been the decision simplifying and relaxing the Rules of Origin applying to exports to the EU. Signed on 19 July 2016, the decision of the EU-Jordan Association committee will be applied to exports of Jordanian origin that are manufactured in designated development zones and industrial estates in Jordan.

Separately, in September 2016 the World Bank approved a program for results to support the Government of Jordan in implementing the economic opportunities element of the Jordan Compact supported by a USD 300 million Concessional Financing Facility.



UNDP



2016 ANALYSIS

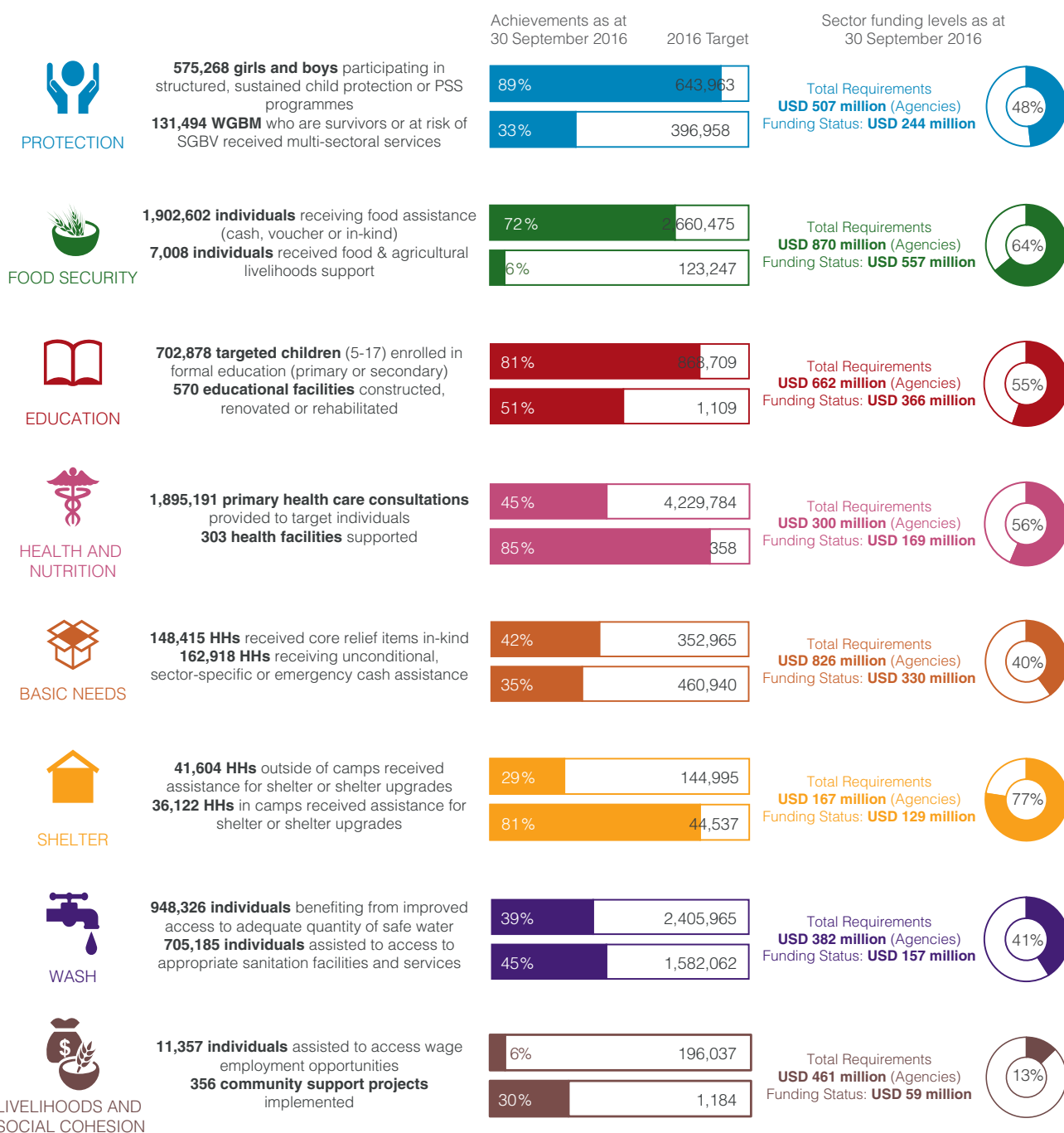


2016 REGIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW AND SELECTED INDICATOR PROGRESS

The following indicators are selected regional indicators from among the range of indicators collected and reported on in the 3RP monthly dashboards available at www.3RPSyriaCrisis.org. They are intended to be an indication of progress in that particular activity and are not intended to represent progress across the whole of the sector response.

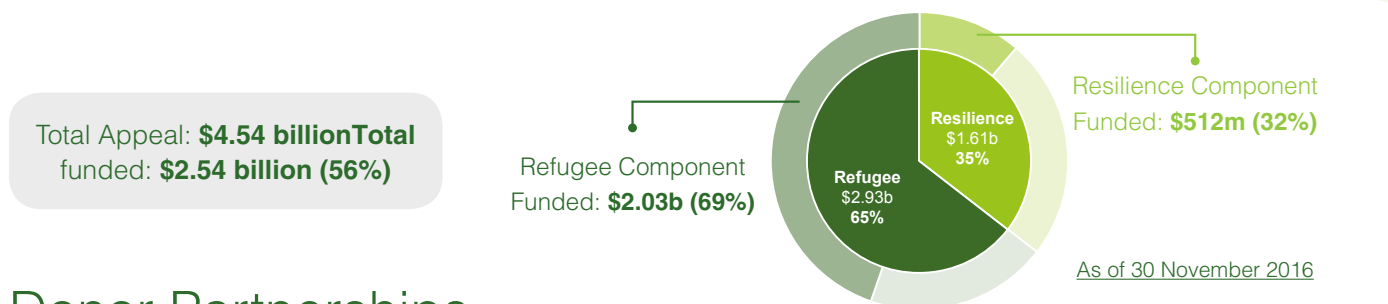
The sectoral funding received is a snapshot of funding received by UN and NGO agencies across the whole sector, as reported by those agencies at 30 September 2016.

More data, narrative and analytical information on the whole sector response in 2016 will be collated in the Annual Report which will be published in the first quarter of 2017.



3RP partners are grateful for the generosity of Governments, private donors, international funds and other organizations which have contributed USD 2.49 billion to the 3RP in 2016 (as at 30 November). Indeed, since the first Regional Refugee Response Plan in 2012, a total of USD 9.86 billion has been mobilized and programmed for the benefit of Syrian refugees and host communities by humanitarian and development partners.

The following Governments have provided funding to the 3RP in 2016. Funding from private donors and other institutions, as well as contributions made outside the 3RP framework by Governments, charities and other organizations.



Donor Partnerships



Developing innovative, multi-year financing mechanisms and instruments to enhance financial predictability

2016 was a breakthrough year for the establishment of innovative and multi-year financing arrangements for the response to the refugee crisis in Syria's neighbours. The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey and other commitments during 2016 were a major step forward in donors making multi-year financing commitments. At the London Conference in February 2016, pledges were made for the current year and future years. As a result, 17 donors are now supporting multi-year funding.

2017 Inter-agency Appeal - by Partner and Country

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Total
Action contre la Faim (ACF)			9,050,000	8,150,000			17,200,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)				2,100,000			2,100,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)		1,180,000	6,301,893	17,640,000			25,121,893
Al Hadatha Association				4,832,000			4,832,000
Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development				600,000			600,000
Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS)			353,994				353,994
ALLC International House Beirut (ALLC IH)				1,500,000			1,500,000
Al-Maqdese for Society Development (MSD)				2,022,058			2,022,058
AMAR Foundation		830,000					830,000
AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action				4,356,776			4,356,776
American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA)				4,390,000			4,390,000
Ana Aqra Association				3,000,000			3,000,000
Arabian Medical Relief (AMR)			1,164,639				1,164,639
Arcenciel				21,500,000			21,500,000
arche noVa				2,000,000			2,000,000
ARCS – Arci Cultura e Sviluppo				300,000			300,000
AVSI - The Association of Volunteers in International Service			3,549,889	8,458,000			12,007,889
Blue Mission Organization				650,000			650,000
Bojeen Organization for Human Development (BOHD)		200,000					200,000
CARE International			12,667,587	13,101,376			25,768,963
Caritas			16,869,733				16,869,733
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)				12,200,000			12,200,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	3,461,610						3,461,610
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)			2,400,000				2,400,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)				5,650,000			5,650,000
Common Effort Organisation				120,000			120,000
CONCERN				12,237,630			12,237,630
Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario (COSV)				520,000			520,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)		155,885	6,261,421	9,964,900			16,382,206
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe		6,000,000					6,000,000
Diakonia				336,691			336,691
DORCAS Relief & Development				2,286,100			2,286,100
Education Above All Foundation						7,204,696	7,204,696
FARD Foundation	1,178,000						1,178,000
Finn Church Aid (FCA)			1,797,122				1,797,122
First Step Together Association (FISTA)				308,000			308,000
Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO)		1,133,946	9,691,713	58,200,000	8,700,000		77,725,659
forumZFD				1,000,000			1,000,000

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Total
Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)			464,280	1,846,562			2,310,842
Green Globe				7,500,000			7,500,000
Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)				10,125,000			10,125,000
Habitat For Humanity			463,000				463,000
Handicap International (HI)			6,831,332	3,073,600			9,904,932
Heartland Alliance International (HAI)				2,500,000			2,500,000
Help for Self Help (HELP e.v.)			537,522				537,522
HelpAge International				1,823,868			1,823,868
Himaya				3,242,400			3,242,400
Humedica				753,029			753,029
Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD)				2,500,000			2,500,000
International Alert				580,000			580,000
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)			4,398,000				4,398,000
International Education Association				750,000			750,000
International Labour Office (ILO)			20,984,000	12,000,000	3,005,000		35,989,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)			6,677,595	36,500,000			43,177,595
International Network for Aid, Relief and Assistance (INARA)				129,006			129,006
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,111,000	8,923,186	9,565,000	36,045,600	59,845,000		115,489,786
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)			3,864,000	9,400,000			13,264,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)			995,000				995,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)			7,619,573	26,309,934			33,929,507
INTERSOS			4,399,826	9,400,000			13,799,826
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)			3,819,998	3,155,000			6,974,998
IVY Japan		100,000					100,000
Japan Campaign for children of Palestine (CCP)				321,013			321,013
JEN			3,400,000				3,400,000
Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS)			1,000,000				1,000,000
Jordan Paramedic Society (JPS)			475,857				475,857
KAFA Enough Violence & Exploitation				750,000			750,000
KnK Children without Borders			491,308				491,308
Lebanese Association for Rural Development				300,000			300,000
Lebanese Society For Educational and Social Development				2,013,840			2,013,840
LebRelief				800,000			800,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)			5,263,560				5,263,560
MAGNA (Medical and Global Nutrition Aid)				500,000			500,000
Makassed				1,650,000			1,650,000
MARCH				1,338,749			1,338,749
MEDAIR			2,669,988	5,000,000			7,669,988
Médecins du Monde (Mdm)				3,000,000			3,000,000
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)				932,775			932,775
Medical Teams International				354,500			354,500
MENA Organization for Services, Advocacy, Integration and Capacity building (MOSAIC)				350,000			350,000

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Total
Mennonite Central Committee				1,577,825			1,577,825
Mercy Corps			3,514,728	31,800,000			35,314,728
Mercy USA				5,770,000			5,770,000
Middle East Children's Institute (MECI)			253,843				253,843
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)				582,000			582,000
Movement for Peace (MPDL)			1,500,000				1,500,000
NABA'A - Developmental Action Without Borders				860,750			860,750
NEF Near East Foundation (NEF)			2,803,668				2,803,668
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		746,012	34,505,000	32,792,069			68,043,081
Nwê Organization (N.W.E.)		148,400					148,400
Operation Mercy (OPM)			11,950				11,950
Oxfam			1,167,500	4,950,000			6,117,500
Partners - Turkey					175,129,636		175,129,636
Pathfinder International	632,000						632,000
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)		2,373,322					2,373,322
People in Need (PIN)		2,585,560					2,585,560
PLAN International			2,784,000				2,784,000
Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM)				4,410,000			4,410,000
Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)		1,650,000	3,544,500	8,900,000			14,094,500
Qatar Charity						3,750,000	3,750,000
Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)		50,000	3,496,301	6,660,000			10,206,301
Questscope			2,394,079				2,394,079
RAF						4,892,283	4,892,283
REACH		1,300,330					1,300,330
Reach Out to Asia (ROTA)						2,065,178	2,065,178
Relief International (RI)			2,000,000	7,035,000			9,035,000
Representative of Nineveh for IDPs (RNVDO)		1,500,000					1,500,000
Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture				1,903,000			1,903,000
RET Liban				7,763,440			7,763,440
Ricerca e Cooperazione				700,000			700,000
Right to Play			1,098,532				1,098,532
Save the Children International (SCI)	4,346,500	1,770,056	7,272,479	29,868,922			43,257,957
Sawa for Development and Aid (SDAid)				2,171,000			2,171,000
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)				7,872,310			7,872,310
Secours Islamique France (SIF)				2,898,500			2,898,500
SeraphimGLOBAL				665,000			665,000
SHEILD - Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development				5,100,000			5,100,000
Silatech						2,053,967	2,053,967
Solidar Suisse				1,349,920			1,349,920
Solidarités International (SI)				12,700,000			12,700,000

Partners	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Total
Solidarity Association for Social & Cultural Development (Tadamon)				290,000			290,000
Sonbola Group for Education and Development				250,000			250,000
Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS)				2,000,000			2,000,000
Terre des Hommes (TDH)		1,038,897	363,708	500,000			1,902,605
Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH Italy)			2,184,740	4,299,195			6,483,935
Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH)		3,831,612					3,831,612
Triumphant Mercy				400,000			400,000
Un Ponte Per (UPP)		671,800	396,600				1,068,400
Union of Relief and Development Association (URDA)				3,820,000			3,820,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	17,774,000	38,981,546	280,126,132	465,260,213	234,892,500	7,500,000	1,044,534,391
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4,500,000	7,000,000	106,019,309	136,000,000	122,942,000	3,000,000	379,461,309
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		865,000	8,300,000	7,000,000			16,165,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		1,700,000	4,300,402		1,900,300		7,900,702
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	56,030,541	113,870,980	231,012,412	453,208,765	299,614,200	107,790,431	1,261,527,329
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	240,000		4,672,812	10,000,000			14,912,812
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1,250,000			12,025,000	4,000,000		17,275,000
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)			89,838,292	45,000,000			134,838,292
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	3,000,500	2,730,000	28,162,332	10,000,000	19,660,000		63,552,832
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)				60,453,215		21,599,428	82,052,643
UTOPIA Organization				2,070,000			2,070,000
Vento di Terra			1,208,343				1,208,343
War Child Canada			91,000				91,000
War Child Holland				3,870,000			3,870,000
War Child UK			1,520,000				1,520,000
Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues		944,100					944,100
Women and Health Alliance International (WAHA)				1,500,000			1,500,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	34,390,276	22,044,200	201,186,171	328,000,000	748,678,398		1,334,299,045
World Health Organization (WHO)	1,750,000	1,770,000	1,644,805	16,472,000	11,805,000	750,000	34,191,805
World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)				2,361,723			2,361,723
World Relief Germany			1,050,096				1,050,096
World Vision International (WVI)			14,419,983	45,000,000			59,419,983
Zakho Small Villages Project (ZSVP)		2,050,000					2,050,000
Total	129,664,428	228,144,832	1,196,871,547	2,170,478,254	1,690,172,034	160,605,983	5,575,937,078
Multi-Year Funding received			7,000,000	135,681,345	800,000,000		
Grand Total	129,664,428	228,144,832	1,189,871,547	2,034,796,909	890,172,034	160,605,983	4,633,255,733

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IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



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