
3RP Regional Progress Report

June 2015

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is a consolidated regional framework aimed at addressing refugee protection needs, the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, and the longer-term socio-economic impacts of the Syria crisis on neighbouring countries. It brings together the plans developed under the leadership of the national authorities of the Republic of Turkey, the Lebanese Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt to ensure protection and humanitarian assistance, and to strengthen the resilience of host communities. The 3RP acknowledges the importance of national ownership in securing a more effective and sustainable response to the crisis.

This Progress Report offers a snapshot of regional achievements and progress in each response sector as of 31 May 2015, and details the efficiencies and increased effectiveness delivered through the 3RP model which are ensuring the limited funding available is being channelled to those most in need. This includes strengthening data collection and identification of vulnerabilities, along with innovative approaches and new technologies being rolled out to increase the impact of the response.

Key achievements to date in 2015 include:

- 1.8 million people reached with food assistance;
- 1.6 million Syrian refugees registered to ensure protection and assistance;
- 1.5 million primary health care consultations provided;
- 675,000 people benefiting from improved access to safe water;
- 546,000 children assisted with school supplies or grants to help them access education;
- 243,000 households received help to get through the last winter;
- 58,000 households provided with shelter assistance;
- 16,000 households benefiting from training or employment services.

However, more needs to be done.

The 3RP is a USD 5.5 billion funding appeal, comprising USD 1 billion of host Government requirements and USD 4.5 billion in agency requirements for United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Against this USD 4.5 billion of agency requirements, UN agencies and NGOs have received only USD 1.06 billion (23 per cent) in response to the 3RP appeal, leaving a gap of USD 3.47 billion.

This Report outlines the impact of underfunding due to this gap on both the refugee and resilience response, including programmes which have been delayed or reduced in scope, along with the direct and negative consequences of this underfunding on refugees and members of host communities.

To prevent further negative consequences, 3RP partners are calling for:

- Increased solidarity and international responsibility-sharing with refugee hosting countries;
- Enhanced refugee protection in the region and beyond;
- More funds and more quickly to address needs and consolidate efficiency gains;
- Support to a new aid architecture to better address the complexities and long term impacts of the Syria crisis;
- More support to strengthen the resilience of local service delivery for a more sustained response;
- Increased access to livelihoods to alleviate suffering, restore dignity and reduce social tensions.

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CALL FOR ACTION

Six months after the launch of the 3RP, the international community is falling short of meeting the needs of refugees from Syria and the countries generously hosting them. 3RP partners are calling for:

INCREASED SOLIDARITY AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING WITH REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES

With 98 per cent of the almost four million refugees being generously hosted in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, neighbouring countries remain at the forefront of the crisis and continue bearing the brunt of the political, economic, social and security spillovers of the Syria conflict. They are the top donors to the Syria crisis and are providing a global public good which they cannot and should not bear alone.

Refugee protection is predicated on international solidarity and cooperation between states, which is both a fundamental principle of the international refugee regime, and a practical necessity in responding to common challenges. Greater financial aid, including longer-term development and resilience-based funding, is needed to help ease the burden on neighbouring states in supporting refugees. Increased solidarity and responsibility-sharing by other countries is also needed to allow Syrian refugees to find protection beyond the immediate neighbouring region.

ENHANCED REFUGEE PROTECTION IN THE REGION AND BEYOND

While pressures on host countries in the region continue to grow, it is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum. These difficulties have resulted in an increase in the number of Syrians seeking refuge beyond the region and in a marked decline in the number of newly-arriving registered refugees and in their ability to access safety.

Refugees continue to need international protection and require access and admission to safety, including protection from refoulement. There is also a need for additional resettlement opportunities and other forms of admission for Syrian refugees. The use of humanitarian visas, community-based private sponsorship, scholarships and facilitated access to family reunification, to name a few other forms of admission, need to be further explored. With an increase this year in the number of Syrians seeking protection outside the region, including by taking often dangerous journeys by sea, such mechanisms are vital to provide protection for some of the most vulnerable refugees.

MORE FUNDS AND MORE QUICKLY TO ADDRESS NEEDS AND CONSOLIDATE EFFICIENCY GAINS

The Syria situation is the biggest humanitarian and development crisis in recent history, with implications for global peace and security. There appears to be no political solution in sight. The international community has no choice but to continue responding to the ever-growing needs of refugees, and the needs of the communities and States that host them. Donors have helped partners do so by generously contributing more than USD 5.8 billion to the response since the first regional response plan was released in March 2012, including just over USD 1 billion until the end of May this year.

However, more funds continue to be required for urgent interventions to meet immediate humanitarian needs and to strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions.

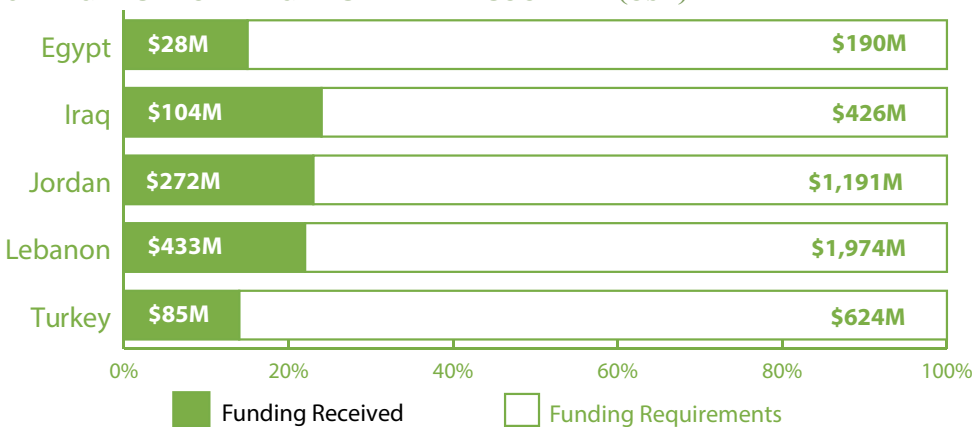
Refugees' resources are depleted, they are becoming more impoverished and their vulnerabilities are on the rise. Over 1.8 million people currently rely on food assistance. More than 142,000 Syrian children have been born in exile since the start of the crisis and are vulnerable to statelessness. Over 750,000 refugee children are not in school. Some 86 per cent of urban refugees in Jordan live below the poverty line, while 45 per cent of refugees in Lebanon live in sub-standard shelters. Violence affects women, girls, boys and men in the region and without sustained efforts at prevention and response, more are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Health services have become unaffordable and inaccessible for many refugees. Almost 1 million women and girls of reproductive age may not be able to access safe delivery services. Vulnerable families resort to negative coping mechanisms, with practices such as child labour, begging and early marriage on the rise. Competition for jobs, land, housing, water and energy in already vulnerable host communities is contributing to tensions.

Life-saving humanitarian and protection assistance for refugees and vulnerable hosting communities as well as resilience/stabilization support to address social tensions are vital.

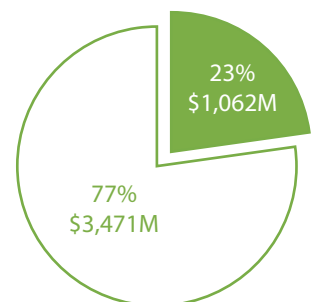
The 3RP is a USD 5.5 billion funding appeal, comprising USD 1 billion of host government requirements and USD 4.5 billion in agency requirements for United Nations (UN) agencies and Non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Against this USD 4.5 billion of agency requirements, UN agencies and NGOs have received only USD 1.06 billion (23 per cent) in response to the appeal, leaving a gap of USD 3.47 billion.

Needs are outstripping available resources in every country and every sector of the response. Funds reported by agencies against the appeal, by country and by sector, are detailed in the tables below.

3RP AGENCY FUNDING RECEIVED BY COUNTRY (USD)

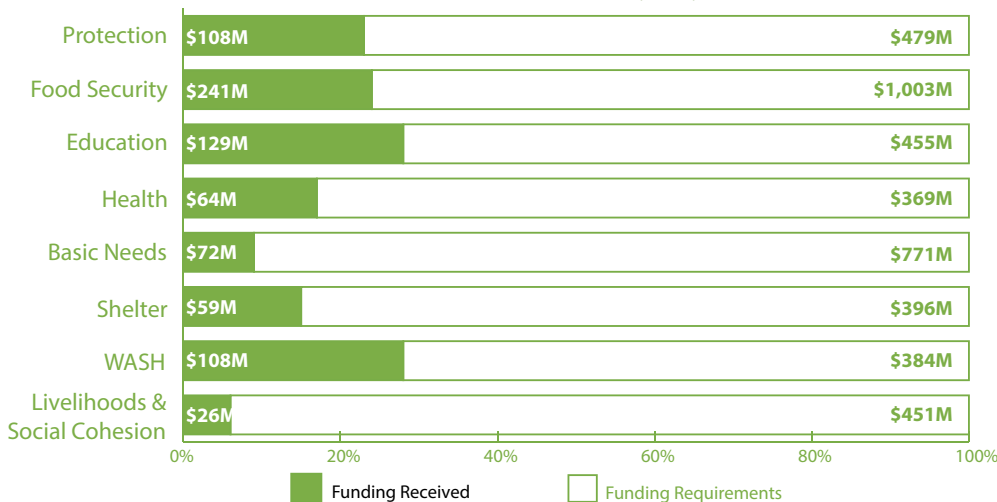


Total Appeal 4.5 billion (Agencies)



* All data was reported by Agencies as of 31 May 2015.
 * The total Appeal includes USD 128 million to support regional activities.
 * Total funds received includes USD 140 million that have not yet been allocated to a country.
 * Figures may differ from country level, where some governments have established financial tracking with different criteria and definitions.

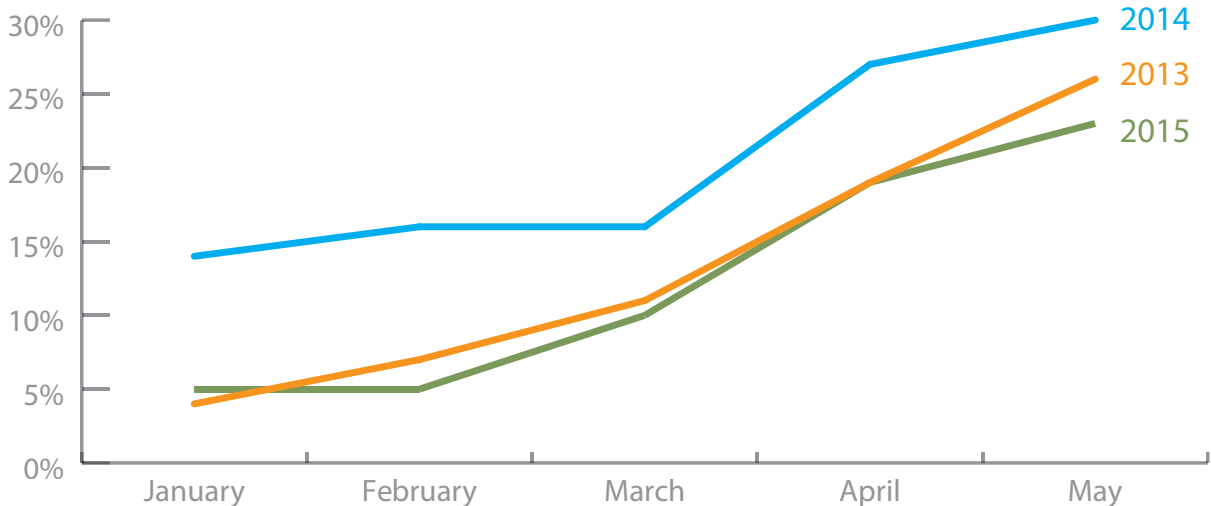
3RP AGENCY FUNDING RECEIVED BY SECTOR (USD)



* All data was reported by Agencies as of 31 May 2015.
 * Excludes funds not yet allocated to a Sector.
 * Sector configurations may vary at the country level.

The level of funding received in 2015 is falling well behind that received at the corresponding point of the last two years. Donor Governments have made generous pledges to help Syrian refugees and host Governments, but these pledges need to be urgently turned into donations in order to avoid further deterioration of an already dire situation for the most vulnerable refugees and host communities.

COMPARISON OF FUNDING RECEIVED AS % OF THE APPEAL: 2013 (RRP5), 2014 (RRP6) AND 2015 (3RP)



THANK YOU TO OUR GENEROUS DONORS

All data in this report is as of 31 May 2015, and as such the funding tables do not include donations made since that date.

3RP partners would like to thank the generosity of all donors who have contributed to the 3RP so far in 2015, including: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Funding to the 3RP has also been received from private donors and other institutions, while contributions made outside of the 3RP framework by governments, charities and other organizations are gratefully acknowledged. Agencies are also grateful for unearmarked funds provided by donors to their global operations.

Targeting has been tightened and cost-effectiveness schemes are in place including through multi-sectoral programming, technological innovations, and an increased role for local service delivery systems. Nonetheless, difficult decisions have been made to further reduce the level of services provided in many sectors. Lack of funding has curtailed assistance to large numbers of vulnerable people, including 1.6 million beneficiaries across the region who have seen their level of food assistance reduced compared to 2014.

Underfunding also means that longer-term interventions to help build the resilience of host countries to manage the socio-economic pressure and demographic shock of the crisis are being delayed or cancelled, with the impact of reversing development gains.

USD 3.6 billion was pledged at the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (Kuwait III) in March 2015, including multi-year pledges and pledges for the 3RP and the Syria Response Plan (SRP). However, as of 31 May, less than half of these pledges have been honoured, leaving both plans seriously underfunded.

With the 3RP only 23 per cent funded, donor Governments and their humanitarian and development funding mechanisms need to deliver on the commitment made in the Berlin Communiqué in October 2014 “to provide adequate funding and ensure better predictability of their funding”.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED BEFORE THE START OF WINTER

Winter is around the corner. Past experience has shown that a successful winter intervention greatly depends on how early planning and procurement are initiated. But an effective plan needs timely and predictable funding. Without it, some 1.7 million refugees may not receive assistance for the coming winter. Winter will not wait.

SUPPORT TO A NEW AID ARCHITECTURE TO BETTER ADDRESS THE COMPLEXITIES AND LONG TERM IMPACTS OF THE SYRIA CRISIS

As the 3RP is pioneering a new approach that combines humanitarian support to refugees with development support to host countries, it also calls upon stakeholders to revisit the modalities of their assistance and to consider the same shift of significantly harmonizing – if not integrating – their humanitarian and development allocations.

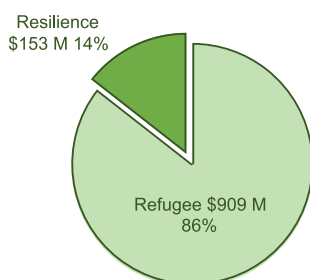
Donor governments’ financial silos should be broken down and the funding pool expanded through innovative and collaborative financing modalities to allow for a strategic, multi-year and sustained response. Middle-income countries, which host large refugee populations, such as Lebanon and Jordan, should be able to benefit from bilateral and multi-lateral development cooperation policies. The traditional ways of providing funding are not adapted to such a large scale crisis and urgently need to be reconsidered by the international community.

MORE SUPPORT TO STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY FOR A MORE SUSTAINED RESPONSE

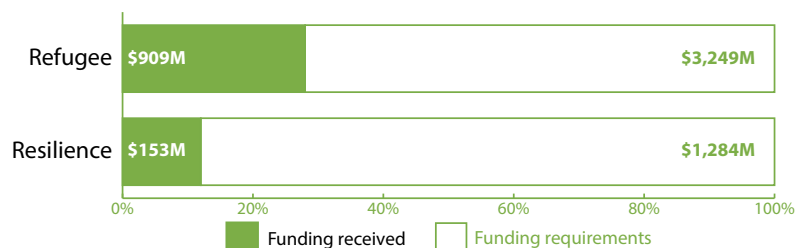
Donor governments at Kuwait III made explicit pledges for resilience activities totalling some USD 560 million, or 44 per cent of the 3RP’s resilience component. This is confirmation that the resilience-based approach advocated for under the 3RP model is recognized and supported by the international community. However, only 14 per cent (USD 153 million) of the overall funds received by agencies for the 3RP so far this year have been provided to the resilience component. This means the resilience component is only 12 per cent funded against its agency appeal target of USD 1.28 billion. Converting pledges to contributions is needed to activate the resilience agenda. The consequences of underfunding include the inability to address impoverishment of refugees and host communities, and the inability to cope with social tension given the limited access to critical livelihoods investments. Investment in a resilience response is also necessary to reinforce the capacities of municipal service providers in areas such as the management of resources and delivery of basic services, including health, education, and waste management.

3RP AGENCY FUNDING RECEIVED BY REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE COMPONENT (USD)

Funding received as a % of total



Funding received as a % of the respective component appeal



*Breakdown includes estimates where funds have not been reported against a specific component.

LOCALIZING THE RESILIENCE AGENDA AND GOING TO SCALE

The resilience agenda is unfinished business. 3RP partners have focussed on reinforcing local service delivery in vulnerable communities to support both refugees and host communities. Examples of progress include support and improvements to 71 schools and 78 health facilities, and the rehabilitation of piped water and other infrastructure to benefit some 630,000 people in both camps and communities.

However more needs to be done to build on these achievements. This can only be accomplished by expanding partnerships with host Governments, the private sector and the international community.

The Resilience Development Forum (RDF) will be convened in late 2015. The RDF will contribute to the mobilization of knowledge, technology and financial resources for a resilience-based development response to the crisis. The forum will bring together leaders from government, the international community, civil society, think tanks and the private sector to create a common vision to overcome the most pressing development challenges caused by the Syria crisis.

INCREASED ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING, RESTORE DIGNITY AND REDUCE SOCIAL TENSIONS

Urgent action is needed to ensure increased access to income for all those affected by the crisis, refugees and host communities alike. The crisis is undermining efforts to tackle unemployment, which was chronically high in the region even before the crisis, particularly among youth and women. Competition for jobs is increasing tensions between refugees and host communities while the crisis has further impoverished the most vulnerable host community members. Livelihoods support would not only alleviate the pressure on host community members, but also crucially contribute to social cohesion. Supporting the capacity of some key economic sectors such as construction or agriculture, especially in rural areas where recent assessments have shown that host communities exhibit greater food security vulnerability, would result in increased employment opportunities for impacted communities. Investments in livelihoods are a key component of a resilience-based development response and as such make up ten per cent of the 3RP appeal. Funding for this sector is urgently required.

WHAT IF THE CALL FOR ACTION GOES UNHEARD?

Should the 3RP partners' call for action remain unheard, the consequences would be severe, leaving a generation of Syrians behind and neighbouring countries striving to provide a global public good they should not and cannot bear alone. Levels of vulnerability and poverty will continue to rise and tensions between host communities and refugees will mount, contributing to further regional destabilization, rolling back developmental gains.

Consequences of underfunding of the 3RP across the region would include:

- 1.6 million people across the region will have further cuts to their food assistance.
- 1.7 million refugees will face the winter without heating fuel, insulation or extra blankets.
- 752,000 Syrian refugee children will continue to not participate in education.
- 129,000 extremely or severely needy families will not be supported with cash assistance for basic needs.

Some of the impacts in countries would include:

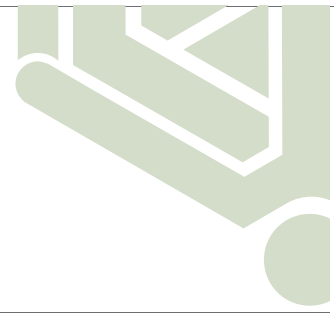
- Programmes for 100,000 out-of-school children or adolescents in Turkey will not start.
- Daily, 250 women and children in Lebanon will not benefit from medical, emotional or legal support to protect them from early marriage, sexual harassment and negative coping strategies.
- 312,000 people in Jordan will not have access to primary health care.
- 30,000 refugees in Iraq will be living in substandard shelter.
- Almost 2,000 refugees detained in Egypt on charges of attempted illegal departure will remain in detention for prolonged periods with limited or no humanitarian and legal assistance.



UNHCR/Sebastian Rich



REGIONAL OVERVIEW



The 3RP was planned on the assumption that conflict and insecurity will continue in Syria, causing ongoing displacement of civilians and families. Many of these vulnerable people would seek international protection, with more than 4.2 million Syrian refugees expected to be hosted in neighbouring countries by the end of 2015. By May 2015, these planning assumptions have been validated. More than 3.9 million Syrian refugees are now registered in the region. A significant deterioration of the security situation is reported in Syria, and along with the distinct yet related displacements in Iraq, the crisis continues to be the largest humanitarian and development concern in today's increasingly complex world, threatening regional and global security.

With the situation inside Syria remaining fluid and unpredictable, 3RP partners are working with Whole of Syria partners for a coordinated response, with

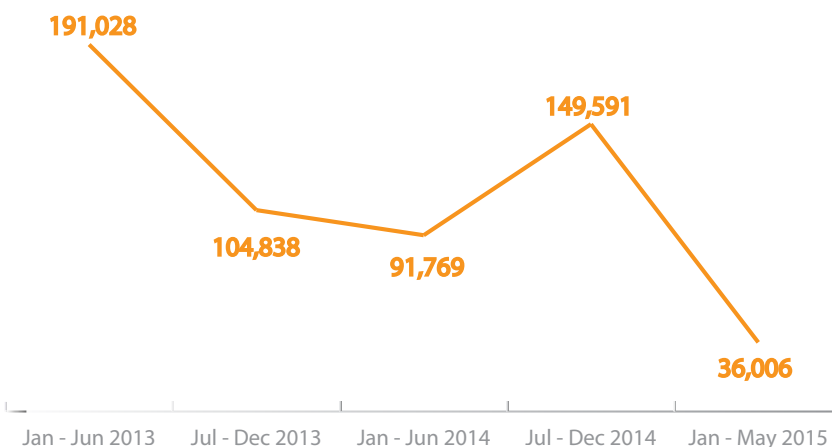
inter-agency contingency plans in place and stocks of core relief items available for up to 2.05 million people. Notwithstanding, the overall planning figure of 4.2 million Syrian refugees by the end of 2015 remains the underlying assumption for the 3RP.

There has been an increase of 180,000 registered Syrian refugees so far this year - a regional average monthly increase of 36,000 people, which is markedly lower than the average 2014 monthly increase of 120,600 per month. This trend shows it is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum.

Neighbouring countries continue to host very large numbers of refugees from Syria, at a considerable cost. In Turkey, more than 1.75 million Syrian refugees have been registered: almost one out of two Syrian refugees in the region is now hosted by Turkey, the vast majority in urban settings. Lebanon now ranks first in the world in

refugees per capita, hosting close to 1.2 million registered Syrian refugees. This amounts to over 25 per cent of the country's population, but around 3.3 million people - including Syrian refugees, Palestine Refugees from Syria, and vulnerable Lebanese - are estimated to be economically, socially or legally vulnerable. In Jordan, of the 628,000 Syrian refugees, approximately 84 per cent live outside refugee camps, in urban and rural areas across the country in increasingly overcrowded or otherwise sub-standard accommodations. There are currently over 249,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, of whom 97 per cent are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). This is in addition to the growing number of internally displaced Iraqis, now reaching 3 million, which further complicates the response. In Egypt, there are currently more than 134,000 Syrian refugees living in urban neighborhoods and shared accommodation.

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCREASE IN REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN THE REGION



There are also some 560,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, more than half of whom have been displaced from their homes, with an estimated 80,000 displaced to neighbouring countries and further afield.

This complex, regional crisis has had unprecedented social and economic impacts on host countries, overstressing basic social services, diminishing trade and investment, aggravating already high unemployment,

increasing pressure on scarce natural resources, and at times affecting their stability and development pathways. The demographic shock of absorbing such a large number of refugees, in combination with the impact of decreased economic activity, has created a situation that is more than a humanitarian crisis. Well into its fifth year, it has also become a development crisis and a global security crisis, with impacts reaching far beyond the region.

A key objective of 3RP partners is to support national and local governments to ensure public services do not collapse and continue to be available to both host community members and Syrian refugees. Neighbouring countries continue to extend high levels of generosity to Syrian refugees. Some countries provide access to health services and education for refugees, while Turkey and the KRI have extended or plan to extend access to employment through changes in labour legislation and policies - hallmarks of a generous response.

Despite the assistance provided by host Governments and the international community, refugees and impacted host communities are increasingly vulnerable. In Lebanon, half of the refugee population is below the Lebanese extreme poverty line of USD 3.84 per day. In Jordan, 86 per cent of refugees are now living below the poverty line. Refugees are depleting their savings and levels of debt are increasing. Families have greater difficulties putting food on the table and paying the rent.

The response provided by 3RP partners has become more sophisticated, more cost-efficient and more effective. 3RP partners have strengthened the effectiveness of their data collection systems, and thus their ability to identify

and assist the most vulnerable, identifying common key indicators of possible extreme vulnerability and then working through home visits, phone calls and other data and systems to validate assumptions, provide assistance, refer for further problem-solving and offer follow-up support.

Innovative approaches have been rolled out to increase the impact of the response. Data collection, sharing and analysis mechanisms have been streamlined. Better uses of technology, for example biometrics for refugee registration, have and continue to be explored. Local delivery systems, including municipal services, have been intensively used in the context of a more sustainable response. Community-based approaches have been enhanced. New partnerships with the private sector and with development funds have been established. Cash-based interventions for food and other basic needs have been increasingly implemented to more systematically meet the most basic humanitarian requirements of Syrian refugees. These innovative approaches have increased the efficiency of the 3RP partners' interventions and ensured that the limited funding available has been channelled to those most in need.

Despite the increased cost-efficiency and effectiveness of the response, the needs are outstripping the resources available. Of the USD 4.5 billion in funding appealed for by UN agencies and NGOs under the 3RP, only USD 1.06 billion (23 per cent) has so far been received, with the refugee component receiving USD 909 million (86 per cent) and the resilience component receiving USD 153 million (14 per cent).

Underfunding is impacting all countries and all sectors. It is most acutely felt in the Turkey and

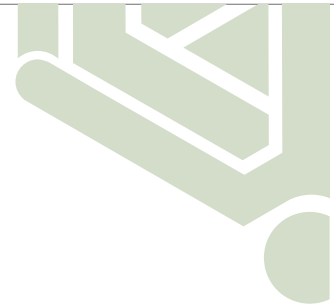
Egypt responses, which are only 14 per cent and 15 per cent funded respectively. However, much more support is needed in all countries, as Lebanon (22 per cent funded), Jordan (23 per cent funded), and Iraq (24 per cent funded) are all struggling to meet the needs of refugees and host communities.

The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector is the most underfunded (6 per cent received as of the end of May 2015) across the region, while the Basic Needs Sector has received only 9 per cent of its requirements. Refugees and vulnerable members of impacted communities are missing out on cash and in-kind assistance to meet their most basic household needs and, coupled with the chronic underfunding in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector, means many are left unable to support themselves and their families. With less than 25 per cent of the required funding received, vital programmes to provide even the most basic assistance in the Protection, Food Security, Health and Shelter Sectors are being delayed or discontinued. For the Education and WASH Sectors, while they are relatively better funded, longer-term investments are not being made to strengthen service delivery in national and municipal systems due to underfunding.

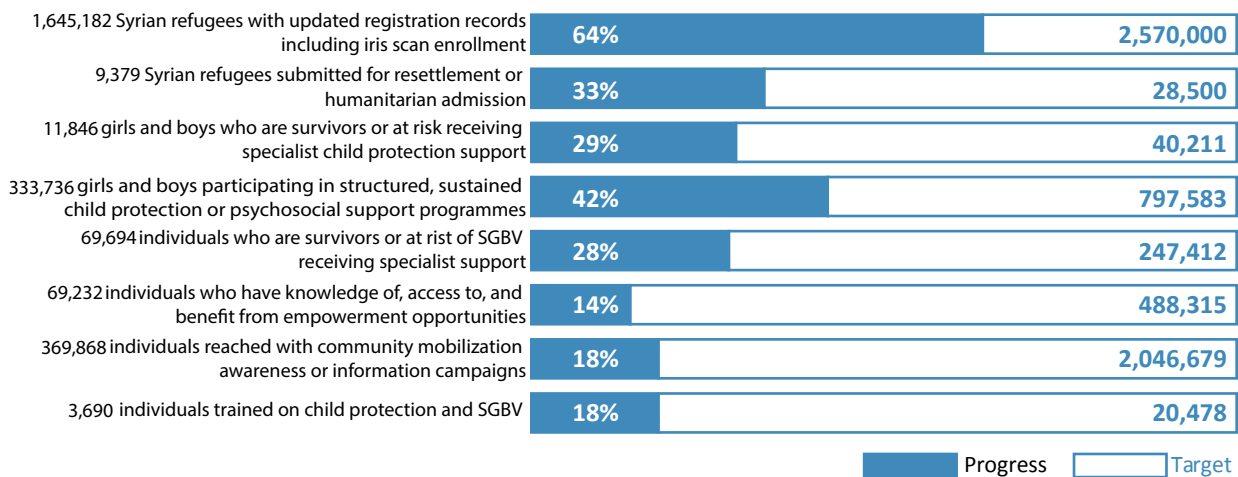
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PROTECTION SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

3RP protection partners have continued to strengthen efficiencies in their programmes. National authorities are involved in the design and implementation of integrated protection responses, in particular for national protection structures and systems, child protection and SGBV prevention and response. This has reduced parallel response mechanisms and increased sustainability in the delivery of protection programmes.

Despite funding challenges, protection activities such as registration, multi-sectorial support to people with specific needs, legal assistance, counselling to access civil registration/documentation

such as birth certificates and residency permits, addressing arbitrary detention, resettlement and community based protection activities have continued in 2015.

Continuous registration and verification using biometrics have yielded updated information and profiles of the refugee population, which are used to identify needs and design appropriate programmes, including for the impacted communities. This information enables improved contact with the refugees, facilitates community outreach, helps identify individual vulnerabilities and needs, and contributes to maintaining or re-establishing family unity.

Registration activities have been enhanced through the deployment of mobile registration teams and equipment.

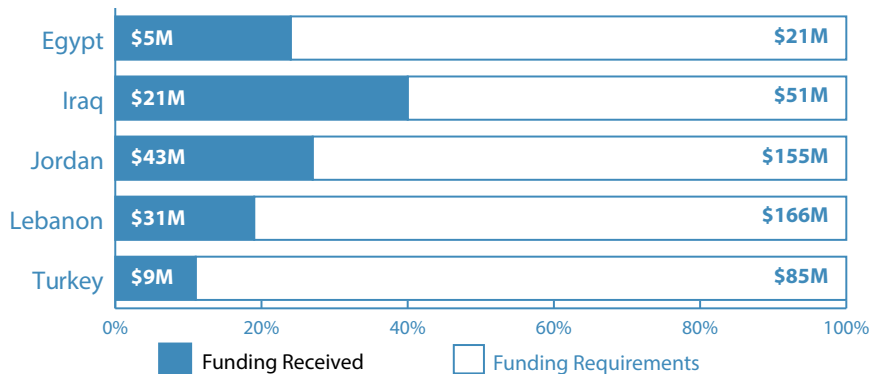
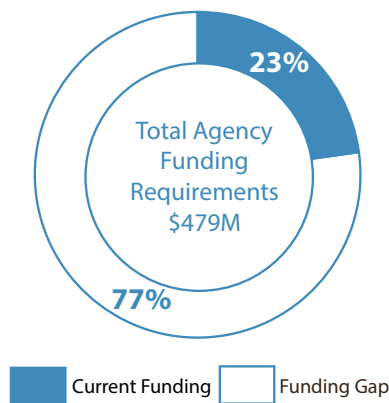
The main components of the child protection and SGBV prevention and response strategy have continued with capacity development provided to strengthen national protection mechanisms, by reinforcing the engagement with communities through two-way communication and by providing specialized assistance to refugees with specific needs. A more coordinated response by 3RP partners has increased effectiveness by reducing redundancies. The delivery of integrated programming

in the *Makani* (My Space) centres in Jordan and Social Development Centres in Lebanon has made the identification and response to the most vulnerable children more efficient, including through community outreach services. Inter-agency information campaigns on birth registration and other issues resulted in the better use of resources among partners while raising awareness on the importance of documentation, civil registry procedures and different child protection risks.

With 88 per cent of Syrian refugees in the region living outside a camp setting, in urban, peri-urban and rural settings, partners have expanded their outreach capacity by deploying multi-functional mobile teams to communities in more remote areas and bringing services closer to vulnerable populations. Community-based approaches and facilities, including safe places and community centres, have been used for multiple purposes and have proved to be cost-effective. This has significantly improved the

delivery of multi-sectoral services to both refugee and impacted communities. Protection training, including on child protection and SGBV, provided to government officials, humanitarian agencies, and organizations providing psychosocial support facilitated the identification of refugees with heightened protection risks and have increased the provision of systematic responses.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

Protection partners will not be able to meet their targets for identifying and providing services to vulnerable refugees, as only 23 per cent of the required funding for 2015 has been received. As a result of which, five months into the year, less than 18 per cent progress against the targets in the areas of access to empowerment opportunities, training on child protection and SGBV, and community mobilization and awareness campaigns has been achieved.

COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION AND OUTREACH

The establishment of community centres and the undertaking of mobile outreach activities in urban, peri-urban and rural settings are essential to reach refugees and to enable access to protection and assistance. Inadequate funding will continue to negatively affect the capacity of Protection Sector partners to reach the most vulnerable refugees. Planned

initiatives in Iraq, including the expansion of community-based protection in support of resilience, will be delayed or discontinued due to a lack of funds. In Turkey, funding shortfalls mean there are very few psychosocial support services for children outside camps. Efforts to prevent SGBV through community-based networks, life skills opportunities and capacity building of communities will no longer be available to 250,000 refugees and members of impacted



communities in Lebanon. As a consequence, the identification of women, girls, boys and men with specific needs and refugees most at-risk will not take place in a timely manner and their protection needs will therefore remain undetected and unaddressed.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE & COUNSELLING

Many refugees will no longer benefit from legal assistance and counselling. In Lebanon alone, more than 115,000 refugees will face increased protection risks as, without legal assistance and

counselling, they will not be able to obtain birth certificates. The lack of civil documentation would result in their inability to renew residency permits. This increases their vulnerability to arbitrary arrest and detention risks. Some 1,960 refugees detained on charges of attempted illegal departure and/or entry in Egypt will remain in detention centres for prolonged periods with reduced provision of humanitarian and legal assistance.

CHILD PROTECTION

More than 142,000 Syrian children were born in exile since the Syria crisis started in 2011. Unless

additional funding is received to support the capacity of national civil registry systems, their births will not be promptly registered and documented, depriving these children of rights and entitlements and increasing their risk of statelessness.

Critical efforts to support national child protection systems, families and communities will be hampered and leave refugee children exposed to further violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. On a daily basis, 250 women and children in Lebanon will not be able to benefit from medical, emotional, or legal support and participate in activities



UNHCR/Marc Hofer

to protect themselves and their children from early marriage, sexual harassment and negative coping mechanisms. Children, youth and parents in Egypt will be affected by the reduction in specialized services on child protection case management, delivery of psychosocial support and resilience activities including life skills and teacher training on positive disciplining. In Turkey, work with underserved youth and adolescents in host communities to alleviate underlying social tensions and empower youth to become agents of positive change will not be possible.

Unless additional funding is received, child protection activities under the 3RP and in line with the No Lost Generation initiative will be reduced. This is particularly worrying in a context of increased socio-economic vulnerabilities for refugees in which children and their families are increasingly resorting to negative coping responses such as early marriage and child labour.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

Without additional funding, protection activities across the region will have to increasingly

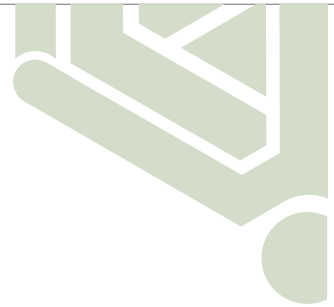
target only the refugees with heightened protection risks. In Iraq, programmes on child protection and SGBV prevention and response will not be fully sustained, while livelihoods and resilience activities for SGBV survivors will be delayed or cancelled. Not all refugees in Egypt - including women at risk and survivors of violence and torture - will receive necessary protection and assistance. In Lebanon and Jordan, the focus of 3RP partners has been on the provision of targeted specialized services and institutional support. Without additional funding, the provision of safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral services may not be available to all those who require them.

RESETTLEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION

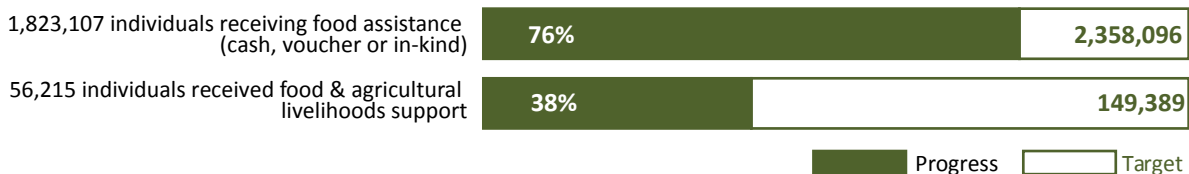
Resettlement and humanitarian admission continues to play an important role in providing protection to some of the most vulnerable and at-risk refugees. Since the resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes started in 2013, some 35,215 Syrian refugees in the Middle East and North Africa region and Turkey have been submitted to States for consideration. Unless adequate funding is received for the quick identification of refugees with extreme vulnerabilities and heightened protection risks, the ability to pursue solutions and further increase opportunities through resettlement, humanitarian and other forms of admission will be negatively affected.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Significant efficiency gains have been achieved within the Food Security Sector through enhanced targeting, more effective verification, and ongoing adjustment of transfer values and modalities. As a result, the Food Security Sector appeal for 2015 has increased by only 12 per cent compared to 2014, despite the expected 19 per cent increase in the refugee population and significant additional resilience programming targeting vulnerable members of host communities.

Also, food security and livelihoods assessments conducted in Jordan and Lebanon have generated information on the food security and agriculture-livelihoods status of host communities that will allow for better targeting of resilience interventions in rural areas.

Food security actors throughout the region have implemented robust verification and targeting initiatives to ensure that the limited funding is channeled to those most in need. More accurate and comprehensive vulnerability assessments, such

as the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) in Lebanon and the Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) in Jordan, have allowed the Sector to better target assistance to the most food insecure. In Jordan, approximately 100,000 people (19 per cent of those living outside camps) have been removed from food assistance programmes as they are deemed able to meet their needs without external food support. Similarly, in Lebanon approximately 265,000 people have been removed from food assistance through an ongoing verification and targeting process, which is expected to result in further reductions over the course of the year.

Better assessment data has also allowed actors to introduce a gradual approach to targeting. In April 2015, a tiered targeting approach was adopted in Jordan, which classified approximately 190,000 refugees as extremely vulnerable, enabling them to receive the full voucher value, and 240,000 refugees as vulnerable

allowing them to receive a reduced voucher value.

As of April 2015, at least 1.6 million Syrian refugees and other affected people across the region received cash-based food assistance in the form of e-vouchers - the primary assistance modality in the region. The e-card modality reduced the printing, transportation and distribution processes per household each month, increasing the efficiency of normally lengthy manual interventions and reducing time and transaction costs for beneficiaries and operations for food sector actors. With funds automatically transferred each month, beneficiaries are no longer required to attend large-scale monthly voucher distributions, thereby reducing their associated transport costs. Moreover, it resulted in operational cost savings for food security actors.

Vouchers and cash-based food assistance have injected more than USD 1 billion into local economies throughout the region since the

start of the crisis, generating employment opportunities, triggering additional investments and building linkages between refugees and host communities. It is estimated that every dollar injected through the programmes results in up to USD 1.5 dollars in terms of economic activity, with the value mostly accrued in the national agriculture and retail sectors.

Moreover, food actors in Lebanon and Jordan are rolling out a system that allows humanitarian assistance from several partners to be channeled through a single card – the OneCard. In January 2015, 3RP partners in Jordan rolled out the programme for winterization in Azraq and Zataari camps, reaching

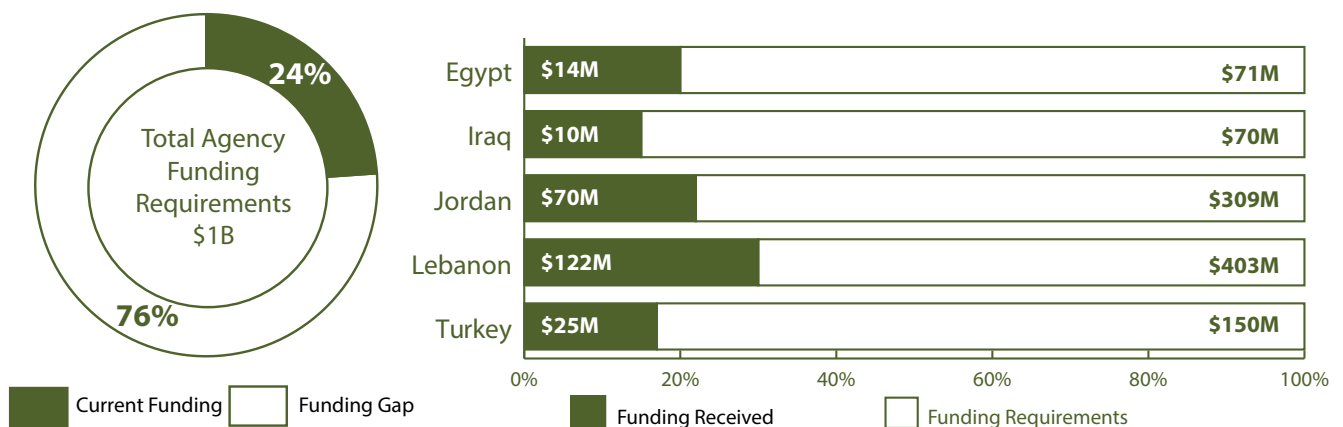
almost 50,000 beneficiaries. In view of the success of this pilot, partners are currently exploring further possibilities for expansion. Partners in Lebanon are also piloting the OneCard, with the expectation that the system will make it easier for beneficiaries to redeem all food and non-food entitlements with a single card, while generating significant efficiencies and cost savings for humanitarian agencies.

National partnership and ownership remains a key objective for the sector. In Turkey for example, the exemplary partnership with the Government to provide food assistance in camps continues, with the costs for the e-food card programme shared between the

Government and humanitarian partners. Similarly in out-of-camp settings, government authorities are integral to the identification and targeting of vulnerable Syrians for inclusion into food assistance programmes.

3RP partners have also rolled out a data management platform that offers analytical services to sector partners. By generating new information (e.g. food security early warning products using remote sensing) this platform will contribute to improved effectiveness and efficiency of the response, targeting those who are most in need.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

The lack of funding has forced many food security activities across the region to be scaled down or cancelled. Although the needs are increasing, UN and NGO partners report a reduction in assistance of up to 30 per cent since the beginning of the year, with larger

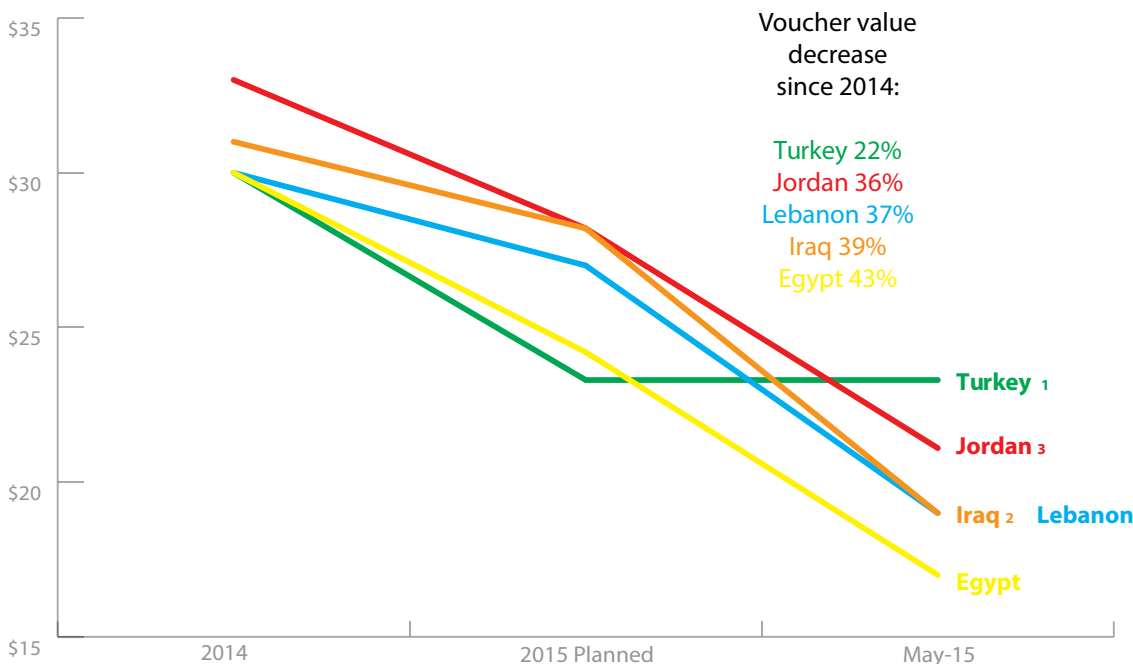
cuts to come if more funds are not received.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

In Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, voucher values provided to almost 1.6 million people have

been reduced by 30 per cent since January 2015. For instance 450,000 refugees residing in Jordanian communities received just USD 18 for a month as compared to the planned USD 28. In Turkey, the Government stepped in to fill the gap created by humanitarian actors'

WFP FOOD VOUCHER VALUES - USD



- 1 Voucher value in Turkey was reduced to USD17 for only one month - January 2015.
- 2 Voucher reduction started in February in Iraq.
- 3 The Voucher value in Jordan does not include refugee camps which is USD28.2 as planned.

inability to provide assistance in nine camps due to funding shortfalls.

Should funding not be forthcoming, further reductions or cancellations of food assistance programmes are inevitable. In Lebanon in July, during the Holy month of Ramadan, over 750,000 Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) will receive only 50 per cent of the full voucher value needed to ensure sufficient daily nutrition. Similarly in Egypt, some 80,000 Syrian and PRS will have their support reduced to only 50 per cent of the planned value.

The provision of regular food assistance to some 1.8 million people is in jeopardy due to underfunding, and partners may be forced to focus solely on safety-net cases such as households with children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the disabled and the elderly.

Significant impacts of the reductions in assistance have already been

witnessed over the past months by an increased reliance on negative coping strategies and a worsening food security status of refugee families. In Jordan, preliminary analysis of the CFSME indicates that the proportion of Syrian refugee households considered food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity has risen from 47 per cent in 2014 to 86 per cent in 2015. In addition, it shows that an increasing number of households employ negative coping strategies, such as exhausting any remaining savings, borrowing food, increasing levels of debt, and reducing the number and quality of meals they have each day. Worryingly, compared to 2014, the number of households employing 'crisis' coping strategies has increased from 30 to 52 per cent and those employing 'emergency' coping strategies increased from eight to 37 per cent. Further, the number of households who have more than 500 Jordanian Dinars (USD 700) of debt has increased from 25 to 50 per cent between 2014 and 2015.

Particularly worrying is the effect on children. In March in Lebanon, 14 per cent of families with school-aged children reported to have withdrawn their children from school in order to help cope with the reductions in food assistance – forcing them to work or beg for additional income. In Jordan, this proportion was reportedly higher, with one in five families withdrawing their children from school and 13 per cent sending under-aged children to work. Based on findings from focus group discussions, 40 per cent of female-headed households in Mafraq admitted to sending children to beg, signifying that families are becoming even more desperate and are resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies with devastating effects.

The failure to provide necessary assistance is also likely to have significant protection implications, most notably for women and girls, including sexual violence, exploitation for prostitution



WFP/Dina El-Kassaby

and trafficking, and early marriage as a result of their inability to meet basic needs.

FOOD & AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

The threats to agriculture could have long-term repercussions if unaddressed. The crisis is putting increasing pressure on scarce natural resources and the uncontrolled entry of diseased plants and animals from Syria could

devastate the region's food chain. As conflict and displacements continue, the lack of funding for agriculture interventions would seriously undermine efforts to protect and restore food security, employment, economic growth, the natural resource base and social cohesion throughout the region.

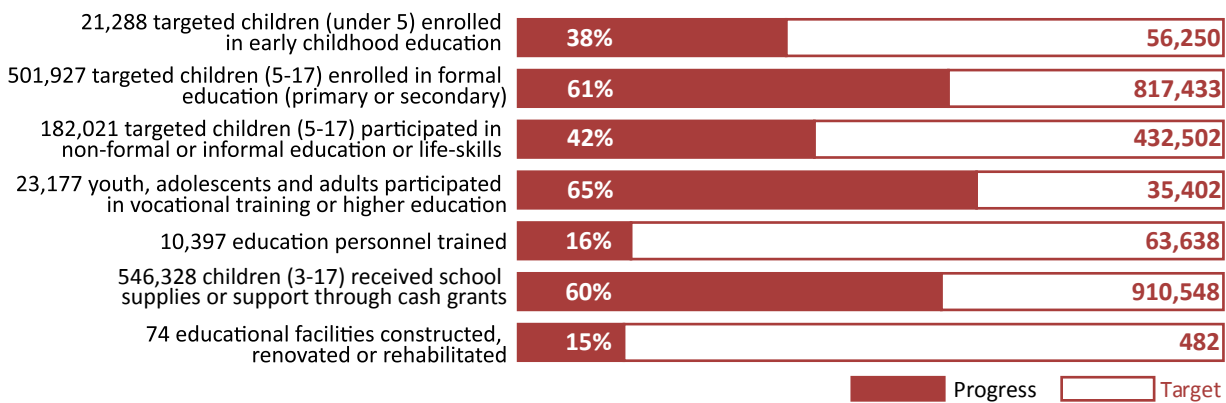
Should assistance continue at such low levels, or be even further cut, the negative effects can only be expected to worsen. This will affect not only the refugees themselves

in terms of their food security and employment of negative coping strategies, but may also further disrupt social cohesion as refugees move in search of alternative food sources. The relationship with the host communities could further deteriorate as refugees compete for employment, strain public resources, use land for their settlements and, in some cases, detract attention from local vulnerable populations. The overall burden on host countries will grow.

EDUCATION SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Education is a continuous and life-long learning process, which requires sustained engagement and structured approaches to maintain regular attendance and learning for children, for whom access to education is a human right. To ensure immediate response and long-term benefit, it is vital that education is recognized as an investment in the future.

The strengthening of public education systems has been the most sustainable response for the provision of access to recognized and certified quality education. Where these services are overstretched or as yet to be extended to refugees, engagement of civil society organizations and

communities has been crucial and complementary. Alternative education programmes offer an immediate path to learning for children who cannot access formal education, and are a stop-gap measure to realize the basic rights of children until school systems are able to accommodate all.

Education activities under the 3RP are in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, and are aligned with the ongoing educational system reforms that address equity and quality of learning for all children, including adolescents. Ensuring that the vulnerable children from the refugee and host communities are able to access education is

integral to the overall Syria crisis education response.

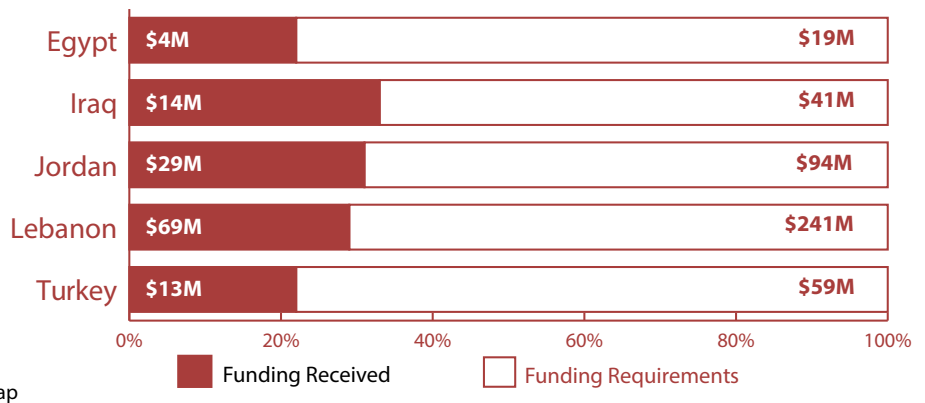
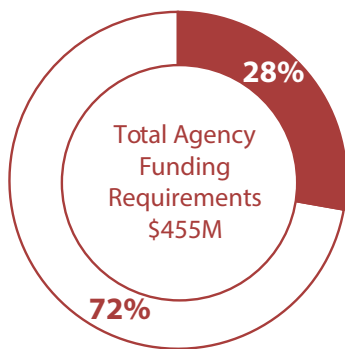
Factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates across the region include policy and regulations under which many children are required to take placement tests and provide documentation for school registration, which many families no longer have or are unable to obtain. Children in public schools are taught in the host country curricula, and the language of instruction may be a major learning barrier. Problems of certification are particularly acute for the 9th and 12th Grade (the two exit points in the Syrian curriculum).

NO LOST GENERATION (NLG)

Over the past four years, more than two million Syrian children and adolescents have become refugees. Many are affected by violence, displacement and a lack of access to social services. Two years ago, a coalition of partners launched the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative, dedicated to safeguarding the future of children inside Syria and in host countries. The NLG identified the long-term need to invest in educating Syrian children and adolescents, and addressing the psychological distress they are experiencing. By investing in the minds of children and in healing their hearts, we are investing in their future and the future of Syria.

To reach these children, 3RP partners are promoting sustainable resilience based approaches at the national and community levels. Delivery of integrated NLG programming is leading to cost-savings, including through children reached in the 50 Social Development Centres and other public services in Lebanon, and through 250 Makani (My Space) sites in Jordan. Integrated packages include non-formal education, psychosocial support and referral for specialized child protection including for survivors of gender-based violence. These services are increasingly being offered jointly with governments and through national service delivery partners. However, as needs continue to increase, efforts must be redoubled, including through sustained investment in education and protection to promote long-term solutions.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

While education ministries in refugee hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their education systems and cater for their education needs, there is a profound strain on infrastructure and resources, leading to significant gaps in terms of scaled access and quality. Underfunding of the international response has hindered implementation of the full range of activities provided to students and supports provided to the national education systems.

As of March 2015, approximately 752,000 (57 per cent) school-age

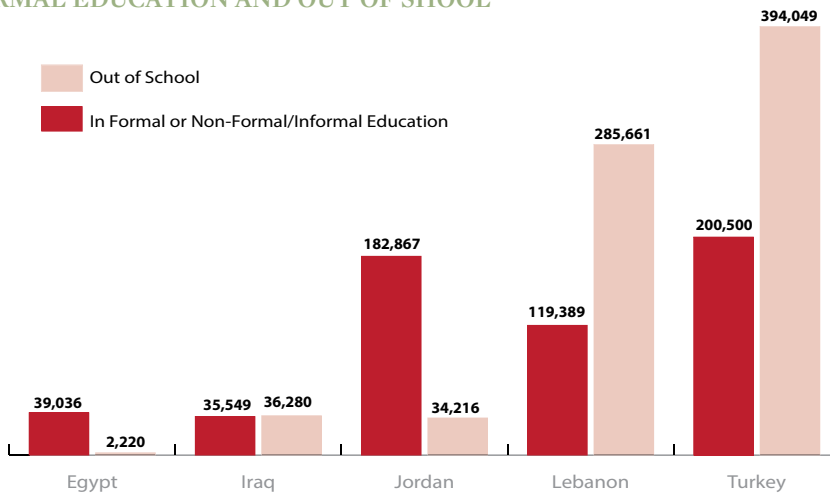
Syrian refugees are not participating in education. Hence, only 576,000 school-age Syrian refugee children are enrolled in schools or participating in non-formal/informal education activities, including vocational training and scholarships in the five host countries. All children and adolescents have a right to education that must be met. Without additional funding, continuation of the programme and scale up of access to schools will not be possible for the 2015/2016 school year. With the current funding levels, the efforts of the Education

Sector to close the gap between the humanitarian and development divide are at risk.

IN SCHOOL

Overcrowded classrooms, and burdened and untrained teachers are key factors in the poor quality of education. The lack of sufficient and adequate learning spaces represents a major barrier to scale up access to education. So far this year, fewer than 10,500 educational personnel (16 per cent) out of an overall target of 65,000 have been trained, and only 74 schools (15 per

SYRIAN SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN IN FORMAL OR NON-FORMAL / INFORMAL EDUCATION AND OUT OF SCHOOL



cent) out of a planned 482 have been reached with critical construction, renovation or rehabilitation works.

In Lebanon, 3RP partners have only been able to support 107,000 children in formal schools as opposed to the overall target of 228,000. In Iraq, 26,000 or more Syrian children will not be able to go to school, as construction of schools and support to teachers are underfunded. In Jordan, currently only 129,000 of 225,000 school aged children are enrolled in school. More than 150,000 children in Jordan will not be able to continue their education due to the unavailability of textbooks, teachers and safe learning environments.

In Turkey, 5,000 Syrian volunteer teachers in camp and non-camp communities are being supported with donor-funded incentives, which may be discontinued if additional funding is not received.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL

The lack of funding further jeopardizes support to out-of-school children. Non-formal education reaches these children, including through teaching of the Syrian curriculum and remedial education modules. If these courses are not accredited, this



effectively ends children's formal education prospects.

In Jordan, through the *Makani* (My Space) programme, 3RP partners are providing 96,500 children and adolescents out-of-school with a holistic range of services, including alternative education, life skills training and psychosocial support. This programme, without additional funding, might have to be suspended. The Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) in Lebanon has reached 10,000 children in 2015, and without extra funds will not be extended or scaled

up for the 90,000 children it should reach. In Turkey, programmes planned for 100,000 children or adolescents have not started due to lack of funding.

YOUTH & ADOLESCENTS

Programming for youth and adolescents has been undertaken through very limited and dispersed provision of secondary education, language courses, skills and vocational training, as well as scholarships for higher education. Given that adolescents and youth face particular risks, funding is

essential for these programmes to be targeted to relevant age groups catering to the different needs, as well as mainstreamed into Education Sector strategies.

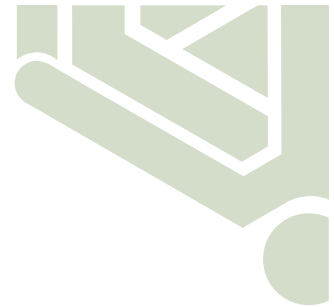
Children and adolescents who are not receiving education are likely to marry earlier, engage in child labour, and be exposed to trafficking and other serious protection risks. Funding for education will enable all 3RP partners to keep children in school, and engage them in education which is meaningful, affordable and follows international minimum standards.

UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

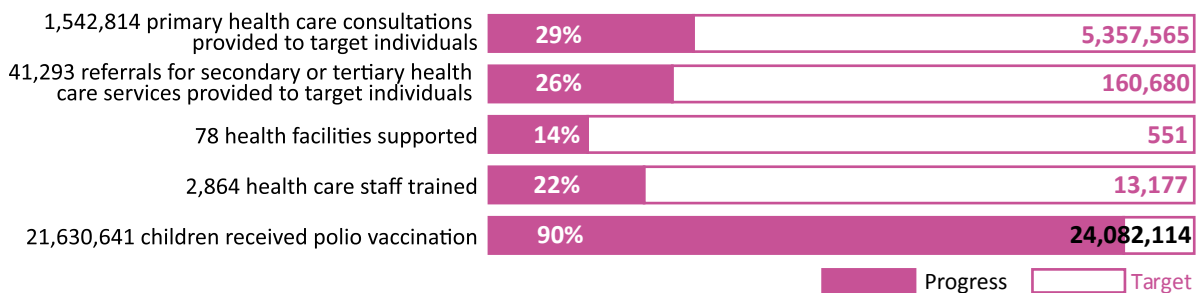




HEALTH SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

A strategic shift has been made to reduce parallel health systems in favour of integrating refugees in public health services to further increase access to quality and equitable health care for refugees and impacted local populations in an efficient and sustainable manner. This strategic approach seeks to bolster national systems and capacities, and increase government ownership, including through direct channelling of funds to government agencies or other health providers.

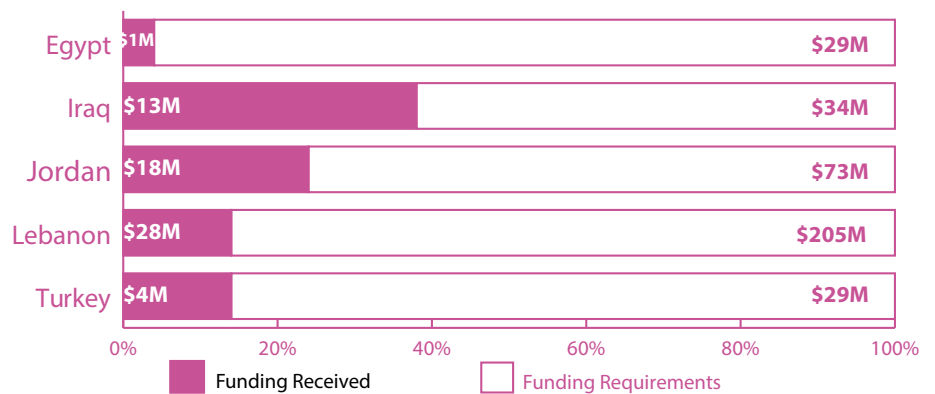
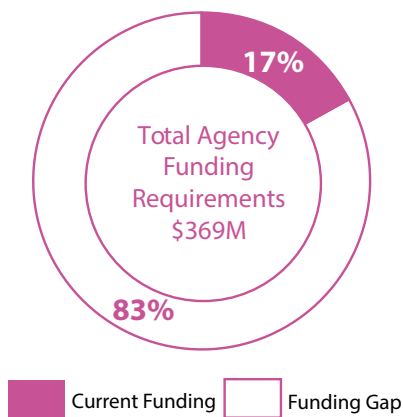
In Lebanon, significant progress has been made to integrate mental health services in the Primary Health Care (PHC) system under the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) (aimed at scaling up services for mental,

neurological and substance use disorders), as well as malnutrition screening and the early detection and care of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) into the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) PHC centres across the country. This integration, including some activities previously implemented by NGOs, reduces overall operating costs and the risk – and cost – of hospitalizations. In Iraq, as part of the Health Sector's Resilience component, PHC services for refugees are being integrated into the national health system. Some PHC centres are being moved outside the camp setting and now serve both refugees and members of the surrounding community. The Directorates of Health will increasingly offer services to refugees in the second

half of 2015, taking over from NGOs in three out of ten camps in Iraq. In Egypt, cost-effectiveness and value for money is being sought by revising 3RP partners' assistance criteria for secondary and tertiary interventions with a focus on impending or actual emergencies in need of care at either Intensive Care Units (ICU), Coronary Care units (CCU), Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) and Obstetric emergencies.

In Turkey, refugees have been integrated in the national health scheme with the provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health services free of charge. 3RP partners are contributing to the national health system through the provision of equipment.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

With the Health Sector funded at 17 per cent across the region, partners are having difficulty meeting targets in key areas. As a direct consequence of the underfunding, the response will necessarily focus on life-saving activities rather than continued investment in efficient and streamlined services based around PHC centres. In countries such as Iraq and Jordan, lack of funding means that health care in camps is prioritized at the expense of support to national health systems. Without additional funding to support health care across the region, services in urban and rural areas will continue to be overburdened, resulting in reduced quality of care, limited support to meet costs of hospital care, and increases in morbidity and mortality especially among children under five, women, and refugees with acute and chronic health conditions who often need sustained, complex and expensive therapies.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Across the region, just over 1.5 million (29 per cent) of the 5.4 million target for consultations in PHC have been provided. In Lebanon, PHC centres are overburdened, especially in areas with high concentrations of refugees. In Iraq, PHC programmes and services for persons with disabilities - including referrals to specialized services, physiotherapy, and the provision of prostheses and wheelchairs - stopped in several camps, leaving refugees with significantly reduced access to services. Without further funding, 30,000 refugees in camps will lack access to PHC services, resulting in delays in seeking care and increased morbidity and mortality rates. In Jordan, while needs are able to be met for refugees living in camps, current funding is only available to meet the PHC needs of approximately 40 per cent of Syrian refugees in urban settings. The remaining 60 per cent will have to

rely on their own limited resources to access essential primary care, including for chronic diseases and reproductive healthcare. For example, more than 5,000 women in reproductive age in Azraq Camp in Jordan will not have access to primary level reproductive health services, including family planning, management of sexually-transmitted diseases and clinical rape management. Among them, more than 500 pregnant women will be lacking ante-natal and post-natal care services.

SECONDARY & TERTIARY HEALTH CARE

The situation for secondary and tertiary health care is also extremely difficult, with only 41,000 (26 per cent) of the target 161,000 referrals made so far this year. In Lebanon, where secondary and tertiary health care is only partially funded, only beneficiaries who meet strict criteria for

hospitalization (life-saving, obstetric and emergency care services) can access subsidized secondary health care, leaving out most of the chronic disease cases, including cancer. By October 2015, the lack of funding will mean that some 10,000 individuals will not have access to life saving emergency health care. In Jordan, current funding is available to meet the essential secondary and tertiary health care needs of approximately 60 per cent of refugees, including pregnant women, in urban settings. Without additional funding, the remainder - some 40 per cent of refugees - will need to find their own resources to cover essential health care including

during pregnancy and delivery. In camp settings, around 20 per cent of essential secondary and tertiary care needs of refugees are not covered with the resources available. In addition, only 50 per cent of war-wounded refugees in Jordan in need of nursing and convalescent care are receiving the care they need.

SUPPORT TO HEALTH SYSTEMS

Across the region, direct support for the construction, expansion, and rehabilitation of health facilities has been low, with 78 (14 per cent) of the target 550 facilities assisted so far across the region. Investments in human capacity are also lagging,

with around 2,800 (22 per cent) of the target 13,200 health care staff trained across the region.

In Iraq, the lack of medicines in public health facilities could not be addressed due to inadequate funding, while rehabilitation and provision of medical equipment focused on very few high priority facilities only. With no funding for mental health care in out-of-camp settings, refugees rely on overstretched services in urban areas of the three governorates of the KRI, leaving refugees with very limited access to mental health and disability services. Services for people with special needs, including disabilities, were



stopped in the four refugee camps in Dohuk Governorate and remain inaccessible for most non-camp refugees. The absence of health services can increase the incidence of sexually transmitted infections and put more than 50,000 Syrian women in Iraq at risk of unsafe delivery.

Full implementation of Egypt's strategy of mainstreaming care for refugees into public PHCs was delayed until April 2015 in Greater Cairo. It is also estimated that a shortage of funds will lead to 3RP partners being unable to cover essential medications for chronic illness, leaving some 3,200 Syrian

UNFPA/Aral Kaki



refugees with increased user contribution fees. Partners will have to be guided by optimizing conservative non-interventional treatment approaches, with limits imposed on preventative medicine as is the case in the treatment of cardiac problems. Furthermore there may be limited interventions available for refugees with chronic postoperative needs.

In Lebanon, the pressure on PHC centres and hospitals threatens to collapse the healthcare system if not reinforced with additional staff numbers and capacity building, equipment and space. Underfunding has also meant that Early Warning Alert and Response Systems (EWARS) for communicable disease outbreaks are not fully supported. In Lebanon, the EWARS system is yet to be rolled out in its entirety in all geographical areas, limiting outbreak preparedness and increasing the risk of poor response to and control of potential outbreaks.

IMMUNIZATION AND MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

While the region overall is on track to meet its targets in vaccinating Syrian and host community children against polio, routine immunization programmes are under threat due to underfunding. For example, in Iraq the Government delivery of immunization services to the refugee population has largely depended on donor funding. Without additional funding, immunization coverage against targeted communicable diseases including measles will be reduced in both refugee and host communities.

Other programmes to assist children have either not started or have been severely curtailed due to funding shortages. The school health

initiative in Lebanon has not started, so medical screening for students is not taking place in many schools. Health awareness activities for students are also not taking place, increasing the chance of students engaging in risky behaviours and being exposed to avoidable health risks. In Jordan, activities relating to infant and young child feeding and community health and outreach are underfunded. Without additional funding, optimal growth and wellbeing of refugee children will be compromised due to the cessation of some health services. In addition, facilitated access and community-level support will be compromised. In Iraq, community health worker programmes to enhance health awareness-raising on available public services would not be expanded in urban locations as well as camp locations. The lack of health awareness and the limited understanding by refugees of the Iraqi health system will result in delays in seeking care and additional costs. The lack of knowledge on disease prevention and cost-effective methods to improve family health ultimately lead to deteriorating health.

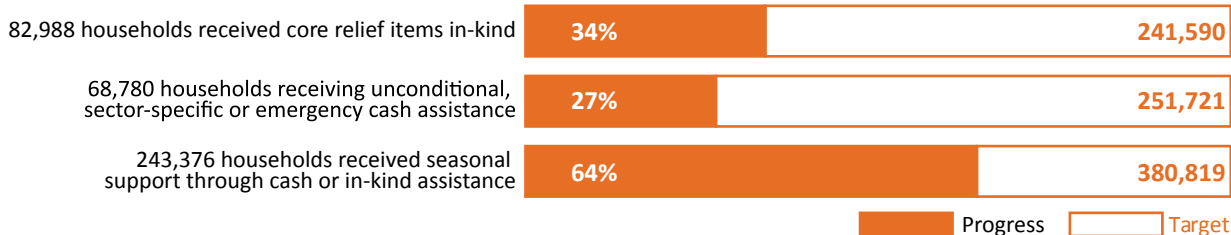
Similarly, the mother and child health initiative in Lebanon may not be maintained or further expanded due to underfunding, meaning that the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugee women will be denied adequate access to maternal health. In Iraq, access to safe delivery services in urban areas would not be expanded. The unavailability of skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care often exacerbates the vulnerability of pregnant women. In the five 3RP response countries, around 70,000 pregnant women are facing different challenges to safely deliver their babies, to obtain quality prenatal and antenatal care, or to access emergency care if they need it.



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

The Basic Needs Sector's overall strategy is to provide packages of basic domestic items for new arrivals, replacement items for refugees who have been living in camps for long periods of time, additional assistance to help refugees through the winter months, and a strategic shift toward the use of unconditional cash assistance in lieu of in-kind distributions, wherever feasible. This move towards cash assistance to help beneficiaries meet their basic needs is one of the areas providing the most striking examples of increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness across the 3RP response.

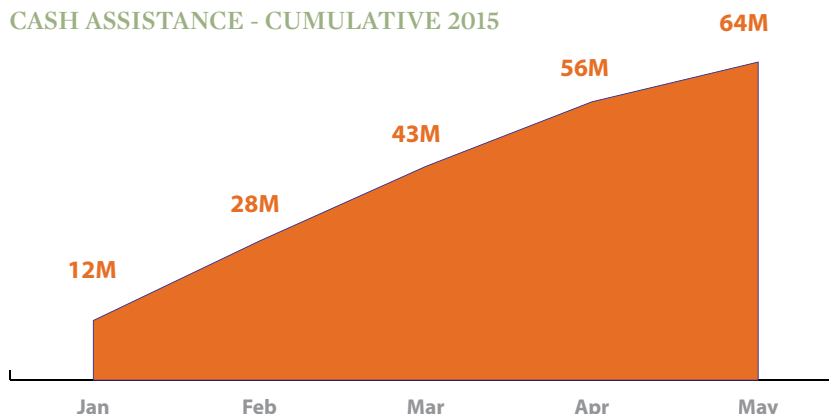
Technology in Jordan allows for effective distribution, monitoring and financial accountability, with very low overhead costs. For instance, some 3RP partners are using a single system for both an unconditional cash assistance programme and a cash programme for assistance to vulnerable families with children. This has a total overhead of just 4.5 per

cent, including administrative and transaction costs. For winterization programming, a specific module in the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS - the database used to track assistance delivered to individual beneficiaries) was developed that allows partners to record both cash and in-kind assistance provided to refugee families, thereby reducing the chance of duplication and improving inter-agency coordination across assistance sectors. NGO voucher systems have provided efficiency gains over in-kind assistance in

both urban and camp settings. In Zaatari and Azraq camps, flexible cash vouchers have replaced most in-kind winter items and, in Zaatari, regular gas distribution and provision of some hygiene items. Transferring purchasing decisions to camp residents has reduced the resale of assistance to one per cent.

In Lebanon, a harmonized targeting methodology is used to identify, report, and assist the most vulnerable refugees - resulting in a more efficient use of resources. Food assistance and other cash

USD INJECTED INTO ECONOMIES THROUGH CASH ASSISTANCE - CUMULATIVE 2015



programmes are complementing each other to maximize resources and avoid duplication. Having one package delivered by multiple partners makes it easier and less costly to coordinate, and a simple mapping of who is working where avoids overlap and ensures harmonized assistance. It is also more straightforward and less costly to communicate with beneficiaries, reducing confusion among refugees.

A socio-economic vulnerability assessment framework process is expected to be completed in Egypt by August 2015, and will increase cross-sectoral efficiencies for targeting of unconditional cash and cash-based food assistance. This data was previously unavailable, due

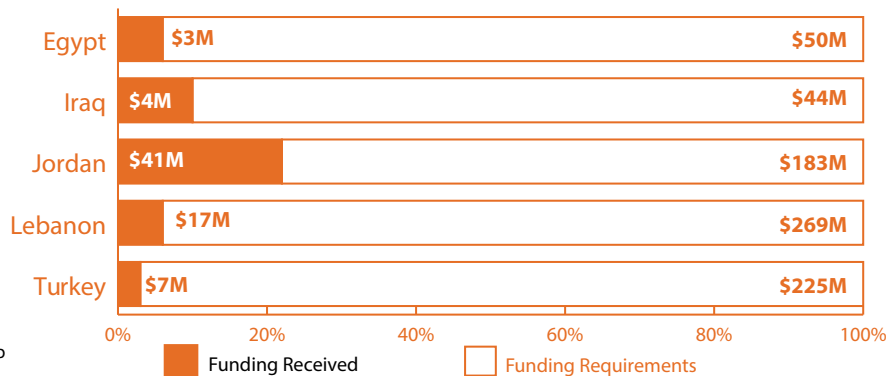
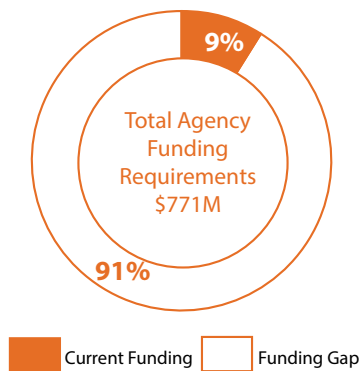
to differing standards and questions used by three different partners. The questionnaire is standard across the country and all partners are trained to ensure consistent data collection. Once the assessment is complete, the results will also be used to target several forms of assistance, including health, education (cash grants), cash assistance and livelihoods projects, thus saving partners the costs of carrying out separate duplicate assessments.

Across the region, cash assistance programmes have the additional benefit of positively affecting local economies, injecting an estimated USD 64 million into local economies since the start of the year.

This includes over USD 29.2 million in Lebanon, USD 22.7 million in Jordan, USD 3.5 million in Egypt, USD 991,000 in Turkey, and around USD 40,000 in Iraq.

For in-kind items, 3RP partners have been creating more efficient supply chains, including through the consolidation of warehouses and upgrading their design, technology and equipment. Given the size and scope of the Syria and Iraq crises, partners are increasingly housing significant portions of their global stockpiles of core relief items such as tents, blankets, plastic sheeting, and household goods as contingency stocks in the region.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

While partners in the Basic Needs Sector of the 3RP have increased their efficiencies, particularly through the use of cash assistance, available funds are still not enough to meet all of the required needs. Although more than 83,000 households (some 415,000 people) have been assisted with either one or both of cash assistance or in-kind distributions, this still represents

only around 30 per cent of those targeted for assistance by the end of 2015.

CASH ASSISTANCE

In Jordan one of the main cash programmes is currently providing 22,500 Syrian families with monthly cash assistance out of an overall target of 30,000 families. This

means 7,500 families identified as being severely vulnerable cannot be assisted due to underfunding. Another programme providing cash grants to 50,000 of the most vulnerable children is also at risk after August 2015 if further funding is not received. With 86 per cent of the urban refugee population living below the Jordanian poverty line, of whom ten per cent are below

the abject poverty line, cash and in-kind assistance remains a crucial element of vulnerable families' income. With limited livelihood opportunities, more extreme negative coping mechanisms will be employed, including child labour, begging, reduction of meals per day, and engagement in risky activities. According to a survey conducted in Irbid Governorate, one-third of refugees say that, should assistance be removed, they would be forced to return to Syria due to poverty.

In Lebanon, according to the vulnerability monitoring carried out on almost 95,000 households, 42 per cent are found to be in need of financial assistance, with 89 per cent found to be in debt. With more resources, more identification of needy families can be made, the inclusion rate in ongoing schemes can be increased, and more families can be assisted. However, as families undergo a socio-economic profiling assessment to determine their vulnerability, and hence their eligibility for receiving assistance, underfunding will interrupt this profiling process and make it more difficult to identify the most vulnerable individuals and what type of assistance they require. Moreover, underfunding means that vulnerable Lebanese families will not benefit from extended support to existing safety nets, such as the National Poverty Targeting Plan. Some 35,000 families were identified by the programme, which was appealed for under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)/3RP. Without funding, they will not be assisted and may thus be at greater risk of falling into severe poverty.

Underfunding in Egypt means that cash grants for basic assistance will be provided to a total of 8,550 households (approximately 34,200 individuals) meaning there will be around 9,000 fewer people

benefiting compared to the 43,000 people targeted in the 3RP. Refugee households will not be able to meet their basic needs and may resort to negative coping mechanisms such as begging, theft, commercial sex work, and survival sex in order to make ends meet.

In Turkey, due to lack of funding, only around 6,000 families have been reached out of the 50,000 households target for unconditional cash assistance. Some 44,000 households do not have their basic needs met.

Cash support is a relatively new type of assistance in the Iraq operation, which started in mid-2013 at a low rate and targeting only a limited number of vulnerable protection cases. Larger-scale cash interventions are proposed, targeting not only needs of vulnerable protection cases, but also replacing core relief items and other in-kind services with cash support. The new approach would provide 18,000 families (90,000 individuals) with cash for winterization. However, underfunding may mean the programme will be unable to further develop and will disproportionately affect the out-of-camp population.

IN-KIND ASSISTANCE

3RP partners strive to deliver a combination of in-kind (NFIs) and cash transfer assistance to reduce negative coping mechanisms, especially when beneficiaries are vulnerable, newly arrived, facing seasonal hazards (winter), or during increased conflict. The provision of basic domestic items remains an important part of the suite of assistance, especially for newly arrived refugees, currently targeting 400,000 refugee households across the region.

However, this is also affected by the lack of funding with only 34 per cent of the overall targeted refugee population gaining access to humanitarian relief items. For example, with current levels of funding, some 20,000 refugees living outside of camps in Iraq who are in need of assistance with NFIs will not receive the required support. This suspension or cancellation of the provision of NFI kits to new arrivals will create significant difficulties for the refugees, especially taking into consideration harsh weather conditions.

WINTERIZATION

Winter is just around the corner. However, current funding permits 3RP partners to reach only nine per cent of the 380,000 households planned to receive warm clothing and heating fuel to endure the winter. As a result, 1.7 million Syrians will be neglected during the freezing season across the region, significantly threatening the living conditions of children in particular. Winterization interventions are especially critical and urgent for children under five who are most vulnerable to cold temperatures and other forms of deprivation and hardship that winter can bring. Children who are not kept warm and protected from the elements are more susceptible to illnesses including respiratory infections such as pneumonia - one of the leading causes of early childhood death.

Agencies are currently underfunded for 2015/16 winterization activities across the region. Some 344,000 vulnerable Syrians in Egypt and Iraq could receive no assistance due to lack of funds. In Lebanon, lack of funding could mean that 900,000 individuals subject to cold and harsh weather conditions, in particular due to their location in

high altitude, will not be supported with winter supplies to seal off their dwellings. In Turkey, 250,000 Syrian targeted as in need of winter support (14 per cent of Turkey's refugee population) will have no

support to access winter clothing, while 200,000 vulnerable Syrians assessed as in need of specific assistance will not receive their winter voucher. In Jordan, the most vulnerable 164,128 Syrian

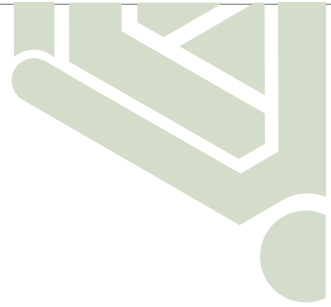
refugees will be ill-equipped with no funds available for cash nor gas for this winter. Predictable funding is required to ensure that the winter response can be implemented as efficiently as possible.



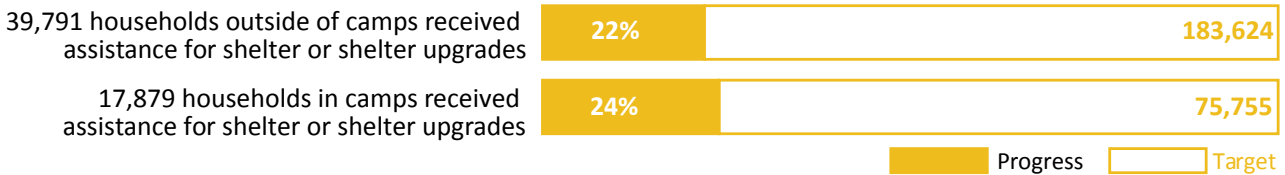
UNICEF/Ramzi Haidar



SHELTER SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Across the region, there are some 3.52 million refugees living in communities, with another 460,000 living in camps. The 3RP's overall strategy for the Shelter Sector is to improve private dwellings and local neighbourhood facilities to help build the resilience of refugee hosting communities, while also maintaining and promoting a healthy living environment and investing in more sustainable infrastructure in camps.

The response for refugees living in camps in the KRI is focused on increasing efficiencies by developing longer-term infrastructure such as shelter plots, kitchens, WASH facilities and roads to reduce the operational and maintenance costs. In some camps, refugees themselves have been active in upgrading their shelters, as witnessed in Domiz, Arbat and Darashakran camps. Close coordination with other sectors - especially the WASH Sector - to jointly plan construction activities such as drainage and

roads ensures that a logical order of construction is followed and cost-effectiveness in camp construction is achieved. Individual facilities such as kitchens, shelter plots and WASH facilities are taken care of by refugees themselves, thus reducing operation and maintenance costs.

Also in Iraq, 3RP partners are supporting the establishment and operationalization of a Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in the KRI to coordinate crisis response and collect and analyze information on the crisis situations for decision-makers. Despite limited resources, feasibility studies have been initiated for several camps to provide a baseline that allows for more evidence-based programming and monitoring. The outcomes of the feasibility studies are expected to provide more information on costings for resilience-building in the camps.

The Shelter Sector in Jordan covers infrastructure, energy and shelters

in camps, as well as urban shelter programmes, including cash for rent, repairs, kits and upgrades of existing buildings. In camp settings, efficiency gains have been sought in the energy sector, with environmentally-friendly proposals to establish solar power plants, and using light emitting diode (LED) power-saving lights and regulated connections in both Azraq and Zaatari camps. More sustainable and more cost-effective approaches to water and waste water services by replacing water trucking and sewage desludging with dedicated water supply and waste water networks, respectively, are currently under implementation. As for the provision of shelters, lessons learned from Zaatari were applied to Azraq camp, where an improved shelter solution was developed. These projects received donor interest and many are completely or partially funded.

In non-camp settings, partners recognize and are committed to

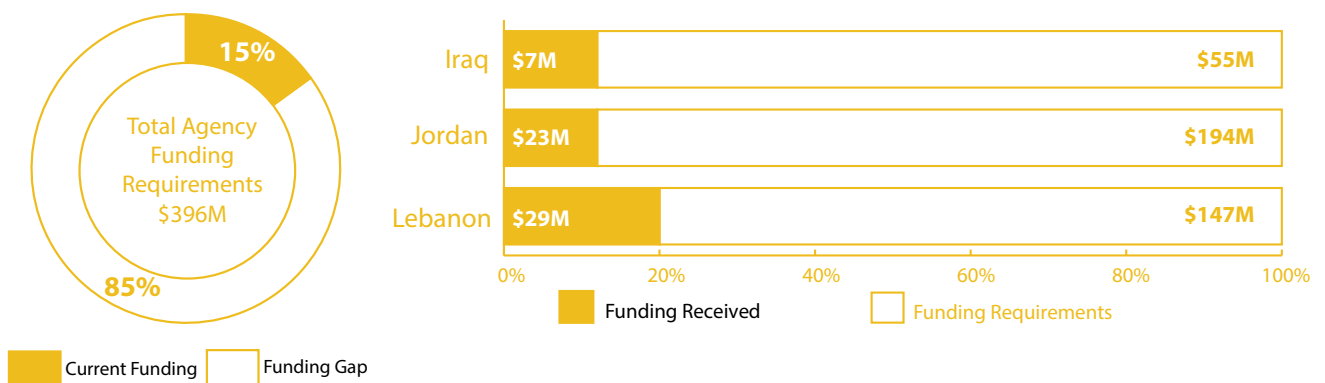
responding to environmental issues through the provision of solar water heating, energy-efficient lighting or water saving kits. To date, a total of 246 properties in the programme have been fitted with water saving devices, saving approximately 428m³ of water per month, the equivalent of the water consumption of approximately 35 properties. Furthermore, factsheets on water saving measures are being distributed to households

participating in the programme, potentially further reducing water use. A project is also under discussion to install solar water heaters on properties hosting Syrian refugees, in exchange for a negotiated extension of the rent-free lease agreement.

In Lebanon, bi-annual shelter surveys, regular mapping of various shelter types, and the 3W (who does what where) are tools which allow

for common baselines and standards among shelter partners, thereby decreasing overall transaction costs. The shelter temporary technical committees regularly review shelter options to harmonize costs and implementation modalities. For instance, specific guidance was provided to all shelter partners to assist refugees living in substandard buildings through standardized rehabilitation and weatherproofing.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

With funding at 15 per cent across the region, the Shelter Sector has achieved 24 per cent of its target for assistance to households outside of camps, and 22 per cent of its target for assisting refugee households inside camps. In total, this translates to 201,000 targeted households (around 1 million people) who have not yet been reached with shelter assistance this year. Underfunding for the Shelter Sector will have a direct impact on the vulnerability of Syrian refugees, pushing even more people to adopt negative coping strategies, reducing food expenditure to pay for rent, working illegally and therefore

risking deportation, returning to Syria, or moving from the community into camps.

OUTSIDE OF CAMPS

In Jordan, the Shelter Sector’s strategy strives to address the shortage of adequate and affordable housing on the rental market, thus alleviating rent inflation while investing in host communities most affected by the Syrian refugee crisis. Underfunding in the sector could place this strategy at risk, with 25 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan already being severely shelter vulnerable and 50 per cent

highly shelter vulnerable according to the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) Baseline Survey. Refugees report shelter as their single most pressing need, and the search for shelter is now one of the key sources of tension between Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities.

In Lebanon, the latest shelter survey shows that 55 per cent of the refugee population (around 660,000 people) live in poor shelters in informal settlements and substandard buildings. While these refugees are exposed to wind and rain, underfunding has



UNFPA/Aral Kaki

limited the ability to implement weather-proofing measures. This will have a negative impact on the safety, health, and dignity of these refugees. Underfunding will also limit initiatives related to nationwide mapping of informal settlements and sub-standard buildings, thereby complicating prioritization and outreach efforts to the most vulnerable refugees.

Meanwhile, funding for the rent assistance programme for Palestine refugees from Syria in Lebanon has been exhausted. From July onward more than 43,000 people will lose their monthly cash assistance of USD 100 for housing, which will make these refugees more vulnerable and without means to secure housing. This will adversely impact Palestinian refugee camps and Palestinian gatherings, which are already facing significant difficulties.

There has been a lack of progress on implementing stabilization-oriented shelter activities to address needs in poor urban communities in the four largest cities where Syrian refugees, poor Lebanese nationals and Palestine Refugees live in overcrowded and substandard shelter with poor access to basic services and livelihoods. These neighbourhoods have so far received minimal assistance despite the concentration of thousands of refugees within small geographical locations. The absence of needed comprehensive responses at scale and with long-term funds will leave conditions in a rapidly deteriorating state, affecting refugees as well as poor Lebanese, increasing the likelihood of tension and conflict.

In Iraq, it is estimated that 9,000 out-of-camp refugees are at risk of eviction as they are running out of resources to pay rent. Underfunding

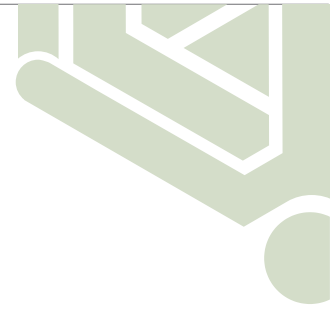
could also lead to reductions in programmes to reinforce shelters during the winter and provide shade during the summer, as well as ongoing targeted shelter repairs and upgrades that are provided to non-camp refugees in consultation with local authorities to reach the most vulnerable.

IN CAMPS

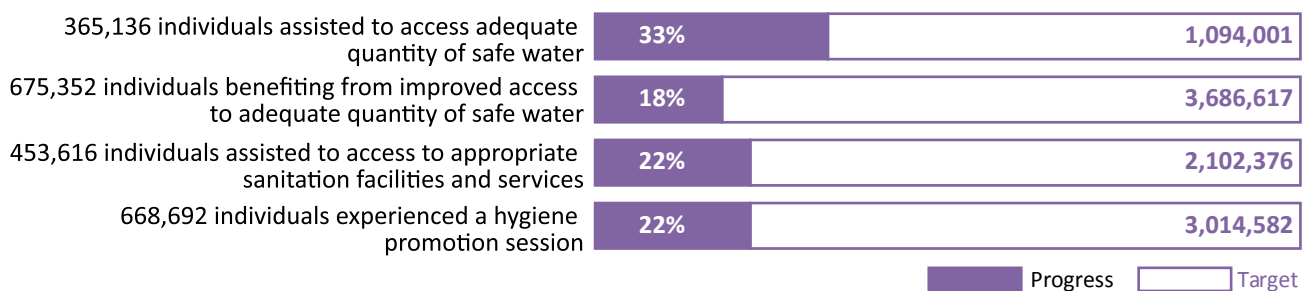
In Iraq, underfunding means that the construction of additional shelter plots in camps has been reduced or delayed. Some 30,000 refugees would be living in sub-standard shelter without further funding. Consequences of not upgrading shelter includes lack of privacy and space, as well as the increased risk of fire outbreaks and health consequences as refugee families cook inside their tents in the absence of kitchen facilities.



WASH SECTOR



REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

As of mid-year, at least 675,000 people have been assisted by one or several WASH services in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. In addition, the Government of Turkey has provided WASH services to some 250,000 Syrian refugees living in 24 camps in that country.

In 2015, the focus of 3RP WASH interventions in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon is on transition from first phase emergency services to more sustainable and cost-effective systems. Although this resilience programming moves slower, efficiencies have been realized by 3RP partners working together with governments to plan for longer-term impacts. Services such as water tankering/trucking are progressively being replaced by piped water networks in the camps in Iraq and Jordan. However, underfunding has meant that the investment required to achieve longer-term cost savings has not been possible in the year to date.

In all countries, efforts were made to promote the establishment of camp WASH committees and cross-sectorial management of collective sites (informal tented settlements and collective shelters) and official camps in order to transfer a growing level of responsibilities to user committees, while engaging with local authorities who manage water and sanitation facilities and fix minor breakdowns.

In Iraq, some improved cost-efficiency in WASH in camps has been achieved through enhancing engagement of Government authorities (Erbil Relief Committee) in service provision and gradual transition of costly water-trucking to permanent piped water supply systems. In Arbat Camp (Sulaymaniyah) for example, water trucking has been discontinued, replaced by a piped water network. In Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Basirma camps (Erbil), transition to complete,

permanent and safe water supply and sanitation systems is benefitting at least 19,000 Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, shifting from an external to an internal water source in Zaatari camp through borehole production within the camp has reduced water-tanker cost by 30 per cent (from the initial USD 5.3 per cubic metre). By mid-2016, when the piped water system is completed, costs will be further reduced by 55 per cent. The commissioning of the Zaatari wastewater treatment plant in April has reduced cost of transportation and treatment by 20 per cent (down from USD 3.73 per cubic metre of wastewater transported to the remote plant). When completed, the cost saving for wastewater management will be 60 per cent.

In Lebanon, institutional support has been initiated in the four regional water authorities to enable better data management,

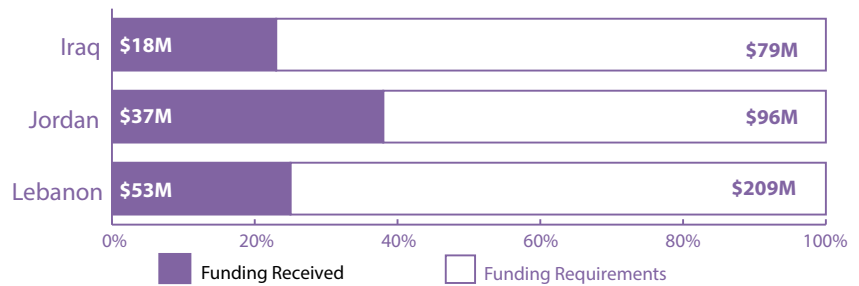
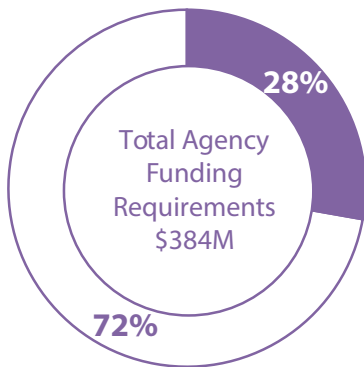
technical capacity and coordination. Meanwhile there has been improved collaboration with the nine different WASH-related Ministries and Government institutions.

In Turkey, central units - including the Ministry of Environment responsible for municipal investments and waste management - are involved along with the emergency actors, increasing the efficiency of the potential resources

allocated for the Syrian crisis response. Participatory reviews of the proposals take into account existing municipal investment plans, to avoid duplications or prevent any intervention that will be counterproductive for local priorities or plans. Going forward, establishing consultative systems can assist with the approval processes, shortening the consultation timeframe. Partners need to consider a longer time

horizon for integrated resilience interventions which have the potential for longer-term and broader impact. In the case of Turkey, although the negotiated funding agreements have not yet been concluded and interventions launched, it is clear that cost efficiencies are being achieved. This will be done by closely aligning with the national systems and local plans for waste management.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



■ Current Funding □ Funding Gap

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

The sector has continued to deliver WASH services at scale in the refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq, while providing basic WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, including informal settlements in Lebanon. However, in a region which is already one of the most water insecure in the world and where water needs will increase with the hot weather conditions in the very near future, low levels of funding will have an impact on access and quality WASH services for both refugees and host community members alike.

OUTSIDE OF CAMPS

Many water and sanitation projects in host communities, where 88 per cent of refugees across the region live, will not be implemented if further funding is not received. Low implementation rate of these projects will continue to hit hardest the most vulnerable families, particularly where there was low coverage of WASH systems prior to the crisis.

In Jordan, water and sanitation projects in host communities have

been postponed, meaning less water is delivered to families, which results in lower water consumption for families who cannot afford to supplement their water supply. Some USD 14 million is needed to complete both water and wastewater networks. It is estimated that WASH service provision for 3 million refugees and residents of impacted communities are in jeopardy.

The WASH programme in Lebanon has received around 25 per cent of its USD 209 million appeal. If

further funding is not received activities to ensure provision of WASH services in the increasing number of informal settlements and other collective sites will be severely impacted. Larger settlements would be prioritized, while smaller informal settlements are neglected. More concerning is that longer-term and more sustainable investments in infrastructure may be indefinitely delayed due to their higher up-front cost and the need to prioritize emergency and immediate needs.

In Iraq, limited availability of funding has meant that WASH efforts remain predominantly focused on providing, operating and maintaining critically required services and facilities in camps, with a more limited focus on the

needs of non-camp refugees and host communities. For households outside of camps, there are concerns that increased reliance on lower-cost communal water facilities and trucked or privately purchased water, which is potentially polluted due to degraded infrastructure, may become a vector for water-borne diseases. Additional funding would allow these identified vulnerabilities to be addressed.

IN CAMPS

The WASH sector in Iraq is 23 per cent funded, putting at risk commitments to refugees, host communities and authorities to transfer and maintain long-term water and sanitation infrastructure in camps, and upgrade facilities

in temporary camps. Securing continued funding for these activities is crucial to not only financially assure efficient service provision in the longer term, but limit any reduction or interruption of current services. This would have a significant impact, particularly in summer when there is increased need for water and increased risk of disease outbreak.

There is a shortage of essential funds for the Jordan WASH programme, which is only 39 per cent funded. Chronic underfunding for water networks in camps means that high recurrent cost for water tankering continues, and raises equity concerns in camps for access to water.

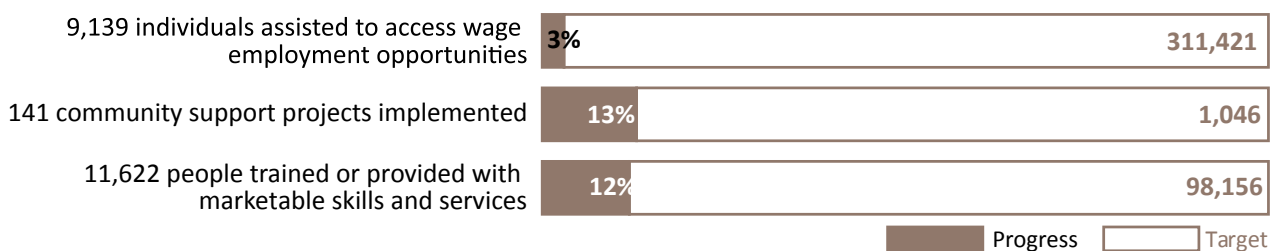


UNICEF/Nour Zakira



LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR

REGIONAL SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



SECTOR EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Strengthening livelihoods and promoting social cohesion is a central component of the 3RP resilience agenda. Livelihoods interventions combine short-term employment opportunities, microbusiness promotion, market-based skills training and saving schemes in order to reduce stress on vulnerable households and communities.

Achieving efficiencies and effectiveness in the sector has required a combination of two actions: improved targeting to better identify the needs of the most vulnerable and optimize existing resources, and simplification of decision making processes in project approval and funding for timely responses to emerging needs. In Lebanon and Jordan, partners have undertaken a comprehensive Municipal Risk and Resources (MRR) mapping exercise, through a local multi-actor consultative process that identifies, prioritizes, classifies and geo-references

the highest priority risks and problems that local actors identify in each municipality. Information management is being further integrated to support responsive and coordinated planning in a way that facilitates linkages to ongoing interventions, both by governments and by international actors, and supports the planning cycles of local and national authorities.

In Lebanon and Jordan, the use of municipalities and local communities as core implementing partners has significantly reduced parallel service delivery systems. In Jordan, municipal and livelihood interventions are guided and informed by two bottom-up assessment tools: MRR and the Conflict Development Analysis (CDA). Direct engagement between municipal authorities and affected communities focused on connecting current responses across municipalities and thereby fostering peaceful coexistence within communities. The most

affected 36 municipalities and their development officials have been engaged in intensive outreach training to set priorities and implement programmes in direct engagement with local communities. Community outreach included priority setting, communication, implementation of selected projects, and monitoring and evaluation. In addition, support to municipal services indirectly contributes to enhancing the cohesiveness of community groups in most affected host communities, in South and North Lebanon and in the Bekaa valley. Improved coordination tools improve targeting, help to avoid overlaps and gain efficiencies. The use of common tools for prioritization, tracking and reporting, such as the Common Vulnerability Map, the Lebanon InfoRM Risk and Vulnerability Model, and the ActivityInfo reporting system are examples of strengthening information management to improve efficiencies. It is

noteworthy that the “map of support to municipalities” received input from all UN Agencies, NGOs, Government and the UN peacekeeping mission and will help both support coordination of interventions targeting municipalities and facilitate access of humanitarian partners to municipalities by providing them information on support to selected municipalities. In Lebanon, 96 participatory planning processes engaged 1,573 host community members to bring them closer to their local institutions and enhance the ability of municipalities to identify and respond to needs, including 81 events led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This is the first time such large numbers of activities have been implemented in Lebanon, demonstrating scalability and supporting empowerment of local municipalities to be involved in programme design. This work to identify the best possible local solutions at the local level already materialized in the completion of 99 community and municipal support projects.

A recent assessment of municipal support in Lebanon shows that

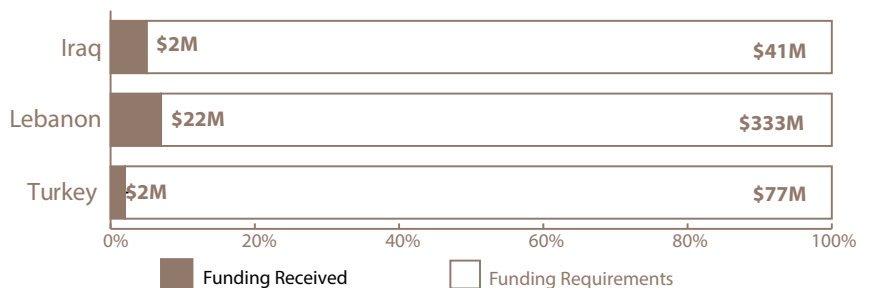
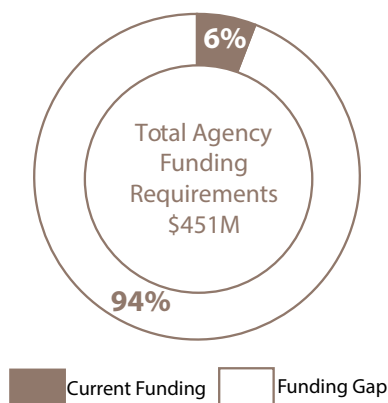
projects have increased the positivity of citizens in regard to the focus services, reduce the sense of conflict/competition, increased the sense of cooperation, and enhanced perceptions of the capability and trustworthiness of the municipality.

In addition, efficiency gains are achieved by optimizing investment through innovative saving schemes, engaging new partners and leveraging the expertise of the private sector. In Jordan, a micro-equity programme uses a multi-layered approach to supporting 300 aspiring individuals to develop their business ideas into viable, profitable enterprises. The initial phase of the programme provides training on business planning and other entrepreneurial skills to enable individuals to develop their ideas into a concrete business plan. The plans were then presented to a panel of private sector actors and businessmen who assess which of the plans could be translated into a viable business based on local market conditions. Out of 300 business plans, 80 business plans were endorsed and issued with up to 6,000 JOD (approximately USD

8,400) comprising approximately 80 per cent grant administered by 3RP partners and 20 per cent investment loan from a private sector investor from the panel. The private sector investor also acted as a mentor to the beneficiary, providing commercial advice and guidance on financial management, legal administration, marketing and other key aspects of business development.

Policy measures can also optimize cost-efficiencies in the livelihood sector. In Turkey, hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees, a new legislative framework and the adoption of the Temporary Protection (TP) regulation introduces access to the labour market with the possibility for registered Syrian refugees to apply for work permits in the sectors, professions and geographical areas. Syrian refugees have access to national vocational training programs. Livelihood capacities could be strengthened by expanding Turkish language programs and support relevant national institutions.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS (USD)



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector represents around ten per cent of the total 3RP financial requirements. Across the five countries, the sector has received six per cent of funding required.

The consequences of underfunding the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector can compound already existing vulnerabilities of individuals and communities,

and the capacities of institutions to respond. The large Syrian refugee population entails increased competition for housing, employment, land, access to resources and services. In the case of Jordan, Syrians compete with some of the poorest Jordanians for low-paid casual jobs in the informal employment sector that accounts for approximately 44 per cent of employment in the country. There is more competition for jobs and

livelihoods opportunities in sectors such as construction, wholesale and retail, food services and agriculture. Syrian refugees, as well as Jordanian host communities, perceive the competition over employment and income-earning opportunities to be a source of social tension, 59 per cent of Jordanian and 27 per cent of Syrian respondents cited uneven access to employment as reason for tension. In Jordan, the consequences of underfunding will



UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

mainly lead to severe drawbacks at the economic and social levels within host communities, affecting both local communities and refugees. Limited funding is preventing partners in the Livelihoods Sector from replicating and expanding successful initiatives in host communities.

In Turkey, some reports have indicated that wages and fees have dropped to one-fifth of their previous levels, causing the working conditions of the most vulnerable groups among both refugee and host communities to deteriorate. On the other hand, another recent study found that southern provinces of Turkey hosting large numbers of refugees have seen economic activity, particularly exports, recovering and even benefiting compared to the pre-crisis period. In Iraq, a recent study conducted by the World Bank and Kurdistan Regional Government estimates that economic growth in the KRI declined by 5 per cent in 2014 compared to the previous year's baseline due to the combination of loss of fiscal transfers and the multiple shocks by influx and the prolonged stay of refugees, and internal displacement. In Lebanon, annual growth rates reportedly dropped from almost ten per cent pre-crisis to 1 to 2 percent in 2011–2014. In Iraq, the underfunding of livelihoods interventions in 2015 risk imposing an additional burden on state-building and public finance in the adverse economic environment. It could also increase the risks of significant deterioration in the relationship between hosts and displaced, stemming from mounting socio-economic pressure on host communities, the prevalence of conflict related stress such as trauma and frustration, and the threat of domestic security incidents.

Due to serious underfunding, livelihoods programs in Lebanon cannot be taken to scale, with only one per cent of the targeted number of people reached by the response. There are only two livelihoods partners implementing small-scale programming in Tripoli city, where 57 per cent of the residents are deprived. At a higher level, the slow progress in the sector threatens to undermine the overall strategic objective of the LCRP/3RP.

SOCIAL COHESION

Without the necessary financing for livelihoods and social cohesion activities, the depletion of social and human capital associated with displacement might diminish the quality of life and the resilience of those forcibly driven from their homes. The volatility in the region requires urgent interventions to build self-reliance of refugees and host communities, as well as efforts to strengthen the capacities of government institutions.

Through the 3RP, support increased for local governance and municipalities in addressing some of the most urgent community-wide challenges to restore confidence and trust in municipalities. However, with only six per cent of funding received for the sector, the consequences of underfunding include fewer opportunities for refugees and impacted communities to access wage employment opportunities and fewer community support projects. When assessed against the indicators established for this sector, only 15 per cent of the target to provide training or marketable skills is achieved by the end of May 2015. The consequences of lack of funding affect the range and ability of municipalities to provide services, ranging from basic needs to protection services including access to justice and the rule of law. This will undermine

the durability of the support provided through community/municipal support projects: trucks will not have drivers, water networks will not be maintained, roads will deteriorate. Value chains will be disrupted.

In Lebanon, the main gap so far has been capacity building of institutions, both at local and national level. The social stability sector aims to provide capacity building to 300 local institutions throughout the year. So far, 179 municipalities are receiving support, and new support has been provided to an additional 43 local government institutions in 2015 to manage the impact of the crisis. However, new programmes are required to support the capacities of local institutions to cope with the crisis and maintain stability at the municipality level include strengthening capacities in the areas of access to justice and the rule of law.

Another source of tensions across the region stems from competition and pressure on public services. Social cohesion/stability interventions within the 3RP aim to alleviate this source of tensions by complementing interventions of other sectors targeting public services. In Turkey, for example, in the province of Kilis, the solid waste per annum almost doubled, prematurely saturating the sanitary landfill site, which was originally designed based on the resident population. Similarly, in other localities where camp and non-camp Syrian population is concentrated, waste is collected in wild dumpsites, posing serious potential public health risks. If the municipalities and service providers do not receive additional funding to strengthen and expand their waste management capacity, the situation will become even worse, threatening public health.

CONCLUSION

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

The demographic shock of absorbing such a large number of refugees in combination with the impact of decreased economic activity have created a situation that is more than a humanitarian crisis.

Well into its fifth year, it has become a development crisis and a global security crisis, with impacts reaching far beyond the sub-region.

Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt are generously hosting more than 3.9 million refugees from Syria.

The international community is called upon to increase solidarity and responsibility-sharing with these countries, so that refugee protection and assistance can be enhanced in the region and beyond.

More funds are needed, more quickly, to address needs of vulnerable people and consolidate the efficiency gains outlined in this Progress Report.

More broadly, support is required for a new aid architecture to address the complexity of the crisis, including a breaking down of the silos between humanitarian and development actions, and more support to strengthen local service delivery.

Increased access to livelihoods opportunities is required to alleviate suffering, restore dignity and reduce social tensions.

The Progress Report finds that if this call for action remains unheard, the consequences would be severe, leaving a generation of Syrians behind and neighbouring countries striving to provide a global public good they cannot and should not bear alone. Levels of vulnerability and poverty will continue to rise and tensions between hosting communities and refugees will mount, contributing to further regional destabilization, rolling back developmental gains.

3RP SUMMARY: 2015 PLANNED BENEFICIARIES AND AGENCY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

