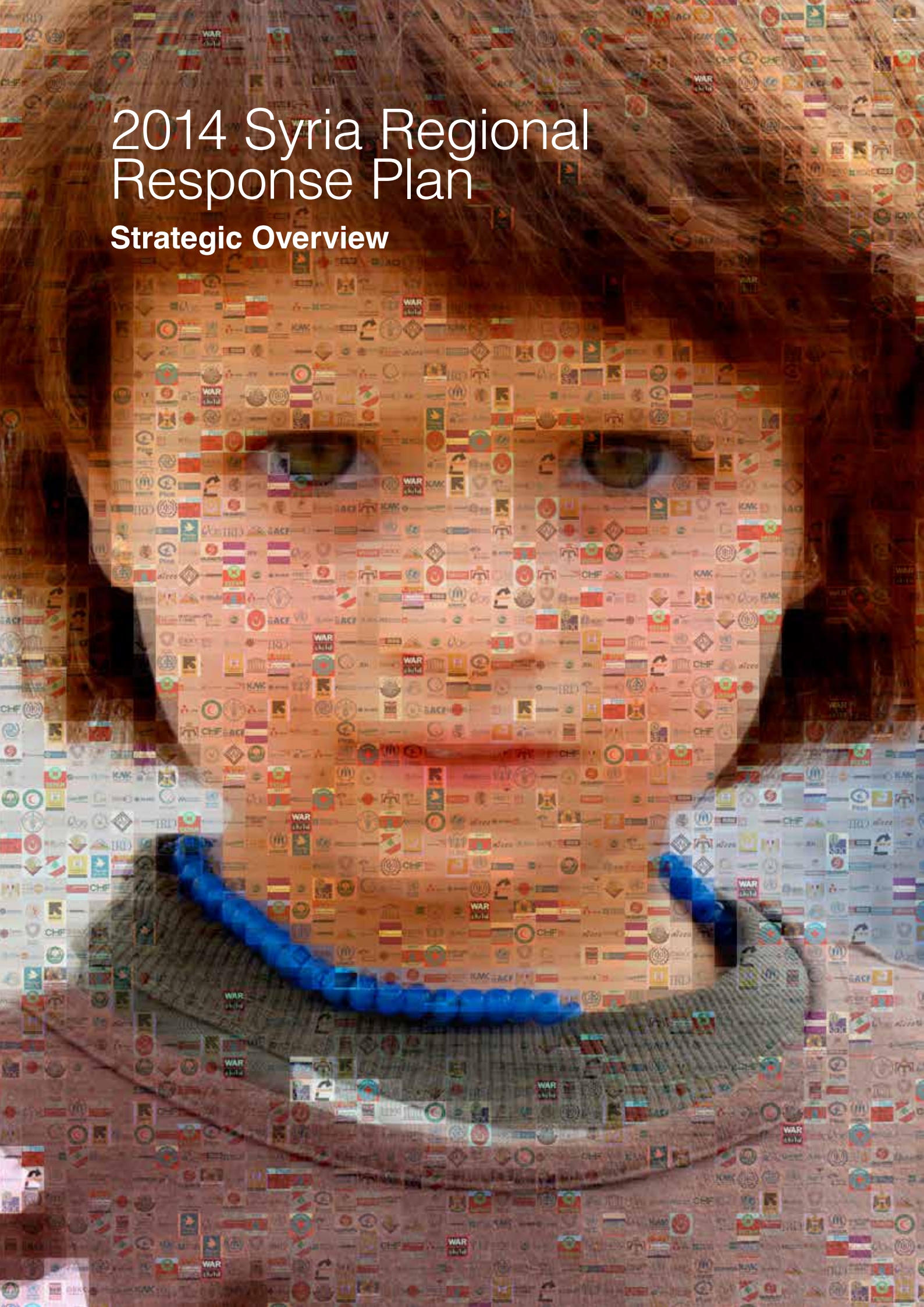


2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Strategic Overview





2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Strategic Overview

Planning and budgeting:	January - December 2014
Refugees by end-2014:	4.1 million people
Target beneficiaries:	Syrian refugees and other people of concern fleeing Syria, including those accommodated in camps, urban and rural areas, as well as their host communities
New arrivals by end-2014:	1.7 million people
Host community members to be assisted:	2.7 million people
Total funding requested:	US\$4.2 billion

6+6 Breakdown of 2014 RRP Requirements

Country	Jan-Jun 2014 by category			Total Jan-Jun 2014	Total Jul-Dec 2014	2014
	Life-saving measures	Vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building			
Egypt	60.9	31.5	8.9	101.4	67.4	168.8
Iraq	170.7	99.1	17.7	287.4	265.1	552.5
Jordan	391.2	252.3	37.6	681.1	519.6	1,200.7
Lebanon	526.2	260.8	62.7	849.6	874.2	1,723.9
Turkey	147.3	86.3	23.7	257.3	265.1	522.4
Total	1,296.3	730.0	150.6	2,176.8	1,991.4	4,264.7*

** this includes US\$ 96.4 million in regional requirements*

Host Government Requirements for 2014 (in US\$ millions)	
Egypt	4.3
Jordan	413.7
Lebanon	165.1
Total	583.1

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Foreword

Over 2 million people have fled Syria since the beginning of the conflict in 2011. This is one of the largest refugee exoduses in recent history, with no end yet in sight.

The Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) for 2014 is one of the largest appeals ever presented for a refugee emergency. Over 100 partners – UN agencies as well as national and international NGOs – are working together to address the needs of Syrian refugees and assist the countries in the region who have so generously taken them in. The Plan calls for further efforts to benefit host communities, who offer front-line protection and essential support to refugees.

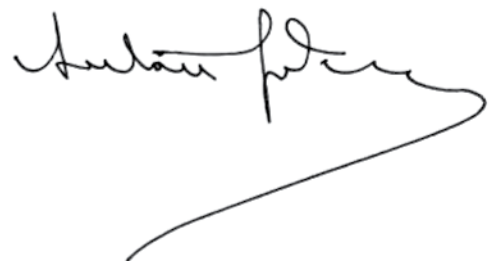
As the crisis worsens, RRP partners have identified areas of strategic importance to address. The re-emergence of polio, more than a decade after its disappearance, is a global public health emergency that must be contained. Hundreds of thousands of children are missing the opportunity to engage in learning and safe childhood activities; and donors, partners and communities are called upon to urgently help prevent a “Lost Generation”. A majority of refugee families struggle to obtain essential services, find shelter, pay rent, put food on the table for their families and receive healthcare. Too many Syrian women and girls are confronted with sexual and gender-based violence, forced into early marriage, or compelled to resort to survival sex. In addition, I am particularly concerned about refugees’ access to asylum, in the region and further afield.

Donor support has been generous, with a total of over US\$2 billion to refugee operations this year alone. As the conflict drags on, we must continue to respond together, but finding new and additional means of financing is becoming an increasing challenge. We have carefully reviewed and assessed all activities in this Plan, to ascertain that they are based on priority needs and fit into one of three categories: saving lives, preventing the deterioration of vulnerabilities, and strengthening capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities.

The RRP is based on a shared analysis of regional developments with partners in the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP). Moreover, recognizing the scope and magnitude of this crisis, the humanitarian response must be closely aligned with development actions. This is the aim of the collaborative effort to design a comprehensive regional strategy led by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator. A thorough review of the RRP is foreseen after six months to evaluate progress and provide an opportunity for planning revisions, also in relation to other resource mobilization platforms and national strategies. Meanwhile, three of the five host Governments (Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon) are also presenting their priority response activities either within or as an annex to this document.

I wish to express my gratitude to all agencies involved in this endeavour. The sturdy partnership that has enabled our collective planning and response will continue to form our greatest strength as we confront the daunting task before us.

António Guterres
UN High Commissioner for Refugees

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'António Guterres', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right and then curves downwards.

Introduction

Planning and budgeting	January – December 2014
Target beneficiaries	Syrian refugees and other people of concern fleeing Syria, including those accommodated in camps, urban and rural areas, as well as their host communities
New arrivals by end-2014	1.7 million people
Refugees by end-2014	4.1 million people
Host community members to be assisted	2.7 million people
Total funding requested	US\$4.2 billion

Syria Regional Response Plan

The humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) is of grave concern, with growing domestic, regional, and international consequences. As the conflict enters its fourth year, insecurity, generalized violence, and specific persecution continue to force the people of Syria to seek safety and protection elsewhere. In 2013 the numbers of Syrians displaced within their homeland and seeking refuge in the five main host countries increased dramatically. With no immediate prospect for peace in sight, the combination of the conflict, deteriorating economic opportunities, and shrinking social services are likely to generate further levels of displacement within Syria and the region.

By 30 November 2013, nearly 2.2 million refugees had been registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), the Republic of Iraq (Iraq), the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan), the Lebanese Republic (Lebanon), and the Republic of Turkey (Turkey). This figure does not include Palestine and other refugees displaced from Syria, nor the hundreds of thousands who may not have registered or who became refugees “sur place”, a total that could exceed three million people. In addition, over 31,000 Syrians have sought asylum in more than 90 countries outside the region.

In 2013 alone, some 1.7 million refugees have been registered, an increase of over 340 per cent compared to the previous year. The enormous generosity of the Governments and the peoples of the neighbouring countries have, however, been accompanied by considerable economic and social consequences. Government resources have been depleted and the coping capacities of local authorities and populations have been stretched to the limit. Notwithstanding the exceptional level of financial support from the donor community, the situation of many refugees remains precarious.

UNHCR data indicates that between May and November 2013, an average of 127,000 people were registered each month. Based on an analysis of population movements within and from Syria, the sixth Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP6) foresees up to 4.1 million refugees in the region by the end of 2014. This would make Syrians the largest refugee population in the world.

The RRP6 addresses three specific target populations, namely: refugees in fixed settlements like camps; refugees living outside camp settlements; and host communities. The Plan foresees a coordinated response to the needs of new arrivals, clearer assessments of vulnerability among the existing refugee populations, and to address the most immediate local priorities such as waste management, water supply, small-scale reconstruction and health service delivery. The response strategies were developed with a view to ensuring cost-efficiency, impact and effectiveness, as well as accountability towards refugees and donors. This protracted displacement has placed great pressure on refugees' capacity to be self-sufficient, and many resort to negative coping strategies.

Whilst refugee influxes invariably incur local socio-economic consequences, the scale and depth of the Syrian refugee crisis represents an unprecedented and urgent challenge for host country authorities and the international assistance community. Consequently, an important component of the RRP6 is devoted to strengthening local service delivery and resilience, thereby promoting social cohesion and enhancing refugee and host community protection. Although limited in its intended scope and duration, the RRP6 is designed to complement longer-term development interventions upon which stabilization processes in the region will largely depend. The strategic response plan is intended to be flexible, and will be modified as conditions change. It will be re-visited in mid-2014 to validate planning assumptions and harmonize interventions with other emerging platforms and plans.

The RRP6 has drawn on a common set of needs assessments based on qualitative and quantitative data collected from refugee and local communities. The Plan has been developed in a participatory manner with several contributors – national governments, international inter-governmental agencies (IGOs), as well as international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and refugee communities, and incorporates the outcome of consultations with donors and other stakeholders. While all country strategies in the RRP6 have been developed in close consultation with relevant national authorities, the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon have chosen to present their financial requirements jointly in this Plan.

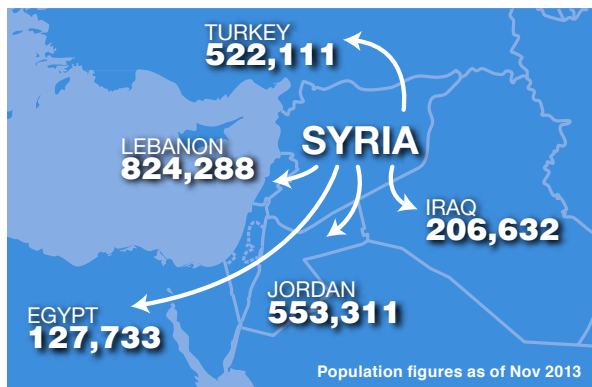
The RRP6 is structured in three parts: the strategic overview, outlining the main strategic features of the Syria regional refugee response; five country chapters setting out the context and response strategy for each of the main host countries; and 35 country sector chapters providing detailed information on specific needs and objectives per sector. In recognition of the total length of the plan, the document is available digitally from the Syria Regional Refugee Response portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>).

RRP6 components

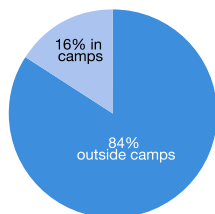
1	STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	Overall presentation at situation level of needs, response and key strategic outlook
5	COUNTRY CHAPTERS	Country overview of needs, vulnerabilities, response strategy and priorities
35	COUNTRY SECTORS	Statement of needs, objectives, results, outputs, categorization and financial requirements

Refugee Response Dashboard

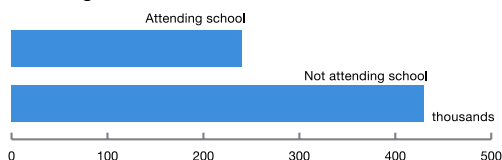
SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN 2014



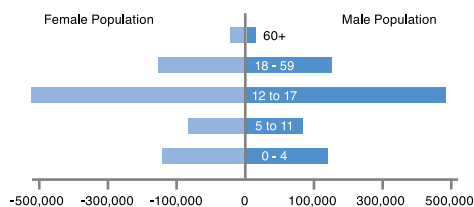
Syrian refugees in the region projected by Dec 2014
4,100,000



Syrian refugee children aged 5 to 17 attending school



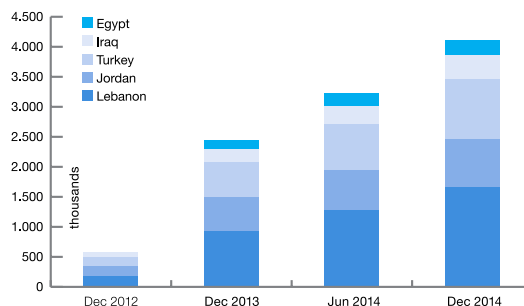
Age & Gender of Syrians in the region



Strategic Objectives

- Up to 4.1 million refugee women, girls, boys, and men fleeing the Syrian conflict have equitable access to effective protection, including access to territory.
- The most vulnerable among the 660,000 refugees accommodated in organized refugee settlements, and up to 3,440,000 residing in private accommodation or settlements benefit from improved essential services.
- The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.
- The targeting and planning of long-term national aid programs is informed by structured dialogue and the timely provision of quality inter-agency assessment information on refugees and host communities.
- Up to 4.1 million refugees will benefit from the early planning for longer-term durable solutions strategy in accordance with international law.








Refugee population in 2012, 2013 and projection 2014



REFUGEE PLANNING FIGURES

2014 PLANNING FIGURES (persons – rounded to thousands)						
As of	Lebanon	Jordan	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Total
Dec 2012	180,000	168,000	148,000	74,000	13,000	588,000
Dec 2013	905,000	575,000	562,000	216,000	145,000	2,403,000
June 2014	1,277,000	687,000	781,000	308,000	197,500	3,252,000
Dec 2014	1,650,000	800,000	1,000,000	400,000	250,000	4,100,000

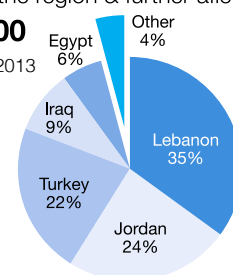
PRIORITY AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,100,000 Syrians will have access to asylum and safety and will be registered to ensure their safety and protection • Service providers, authorities and the community capacities to prevent SGBV are strengthened and holistic and safe response services are accessible to all survivors • National and community-based child protection mechanisms are strengthened to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation and access to appropriate services is immediate • 817,000 individuals in host communities will benefit from community-support projects and services
	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,100,000 Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and host communities overall will be provided with food assistance including in-kind, cash or vouchers
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 749,000 girls and boys will be supported in attending formal education • 246,000 children will benefit from psychosocial support activities in education settings • 115,000 educational personnel in host communities will benefit from training and capacity-building activities
	Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All newly-arrived refugees will receive temporary emergency shelter upon arrival to asylum country • 500,000 Syrians in camps will be supported with shelter assistance • 228,000 refugees will be covered by a variety of other assistance related to accommodation and shelter
	Basic Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200,000 refugees will be provided with core relief items • 465,000 refugee households will receive winterization relief items and assistance
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500,000 Syrians will be assisted with primary health care services • 653,000 Syrians will be provided with secondary and/or tertiary health care • 21,000,000 people will be immunized against polio
	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,072,000 refugees in the camps and outside camps will have access to safe drinking and cooking water • 700,000 Syrians will be provided with sanitation assistance • 285,000 individuals in host communities will benefit from the promotion of safe hygiene practices
	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,045,000 Syrians will benefit from projects increasing livelihood opportunities

HOST COMMUNITIES IN ASYLUM COUNTRIES BENEFITING FROM ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Asylum country	Host communities assisted (individuals)
Egypt	250,000
Iraq	300,000
Jordan	700,000
Lebanon	1,500,000
Turkey	10,000
Total	2,760,000

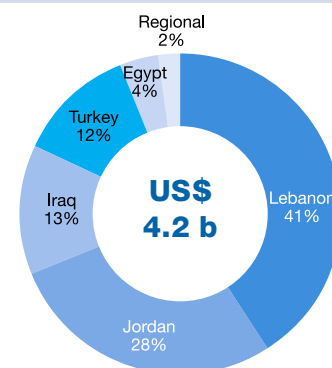
Syrians in the region & further afield
2,273,000
as of 1 Dec 2013



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Country	First six months 2014 by category				Last six months 2014	Host Govts
	2014	Life-saving measures	Vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building		
Egypt	168.8	60.9	31.5	8.9	67.4	4.3
Iraq	552.5	170.7	99.1	17.7	265.1	-
Jordan	1,200.7	391.2	252.3	37.6	519.6	413.7
Lebanon	1,723.9	526.2	260.8	62.7	874.2	165.1
Turkey	522.4	147.3	86.3	23.7	265.1	-
Total	4,264.7*	1,296.3	730.0	150.6	1,991.4	583.1

*This includes US\$ 96.4 million in regional requirements



Key elements

- The Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) outlines a scenario of continued conflict, violence, persecution and economic decline in Syria, driving internal displacement and refugee arrivals. By the end of 2014, it is anticipated that an additional 1.7 million refugees will have been registered in neighbouring countries. **The total registered refugee population in the region is expected to reach 4.1 million by December 2014.**
- As the refugee crisis enters its fourth year, the **RRP6 will address three target groups: refugees in camps; refugees residing outside camps; and host communities.** More than 4.1 million refugees and 2.7 million people from host communities will benefit from this plan.
- The **RRP6 maintains protection as its core objective** and responds to the immediate humanitarian needs of refugees including protection and essential services, including food, health, education, and material assistance in support of the most vulnerable. These services save lives and prevent a further escalation of vulnerabilities. Response strategies have been developed to be cost-efficient, to have a high impact and to provide accountability benchmarks towards refugees and donors.
- Refugee protection within the context of the Syria refugee response focuses on five priority objectives: access to territory and registration, prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection – including strategic links between SGBV, Child Protection and Education – meaningful community participation and durable solutions.
- **Children** suffer indiscriminately as a result of the conflict. The number of children living as refugees is expected to exceed 2 million by December 2014. Investments in life saving assistance for children including health and clean water are critical. It is equally important to invest in children's learning and protection spaces, ensuring that a future generation of Syrians is not lost.
- The detection of **polio** in Syria has been declared a public health emergency. Low immunization rates among children, coupled with large population movements, have created a high-risk environment for further transmission which must be urgently addressed.
- The overall complexity of the Syrian crisis and its impact on neighbouring countries merits a **comprehensive regional response**, aligned with national plans and strategies led by Governments. The preparation of the RRP6 has been coordinated with host Governments across the region whose own contributions to the refugee crisis have been the most substantial. The RRP6 budget features a special provision for Government requirements.

- Providing appropriate support for the local authorities and populations most severely affected by the conflict and the large refugee presence is an important new aspect of the strategy. **Building resilience and ensuring social cohesion** among local and refugee populations will be key objectives in future.
- The RRP6 was drafted through a **broad participatory planning process** coordinated and led by UNHCR. It is the product of the combined efforts of Governments, UN agencies, other IGOs, international and national NGOs and refugee communities.



*Syrian children express their feelings through art as part of a UNICEF-supported programme in the Osmaniye and Sariçam camps in Turkey.
UNICEF Turkey/Lucy Watt*

Planning

Planning scenario

The RRP6 planning scenario is aligned with the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) scenarios and anticipates continued insecurity in Syria with population flows to and across borders. Sustained and escalating violent conflict, with pockets of entrenched fighting in densely populated areas causing civilian casualties and destruction to homes and infrastructure, are drivers of the conflict. The conflict is further characterized by widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, such as targeted attacks against civilians including children, as well as against services and supplies.

Consequences include a deepening economic crisis, reduced resilience and coping mechanisms with more than half of the population in Syria estimated to be living in poverty. Inflation is as high as 100 per cent in some areas, and according to WFP the import of basic commodities such as oil, rice and lentils has increased up to 60 per cent. Disruptions have weakened health and social services, and reduced the availability of basic medications. More than 3,000 schools have been destroyed and at least 1.9 million children have dropped out of school. People living certain areas are considered to be sealed-off from humanitarian assistance. Populations are often displaced repeatedly as they seek safety for their families. Moreover, there are concerns that some of the displaced are unable to freely access and cross borders to seek asylum.

The planning scenario counts on continued excellent cooperation with Governments in the region, who allow free and unhindered access to borders for people who are seeking international protection. Humanitarian space in refugee-hosting countries is expected to be preserved, with continued strong collaboration among actors to respond collectively to this humanitarian crisis. Calls for international burden-sharing will continue, and all countries beyond the region are urged to put in place mechanisms to allow refugees humanitarian access.

Population planning figures

As of November 2013, more than 2.2 million refugees are registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR or respective refugee-hosting Governments in the region. The current monthly trend reflects a net influx of 127,000 Syrians fleeing from their country each month. In addition, more than 31,000 Syrians have sought asylum globally during the first half of 2013.

2014 PLANNING FIGURES							
		Lebanon	Jordan	Turkey ⁱ	Iraq	Egypt	Region
2013	As of 31 December 2012	180,105	167,959	148,441	73,749	13,059	583,313
	Projected December 2013	904,873	574,808	562,187	216,283	145,042	2,403,192
2014	Projected as of June 2014	1,277,436	687,404	781,093	308,141	197,521	3,251,596
	Projected as of December 2014	1,650,000	800,000	1,000,000	400,000	250,000	4,100,000
<small>i The Government of Turkey foresees a total of 1.5 million Syrians in the country by end-December 2014. An enhanced registration capacity for Syrians outside camps is planned by the Government of Turkey in 2014. The planning figure for Turkey will be adjusted in accordance with changes in the registration environment as implemented in 2014.</small>							

The RRP aims to assist up to 4.1 million refugees as well as up to 2.7 million people who are members of hosting communities. The estimated numbers of people living in host communities are based on the planned outputs and estimated populations in a given geographic area.

Objectives

The strategic regional objectives address protection and humanitarian needs of new arrivals as well as asylum-seekers, refugees and others in need of international protection and assistance. RRP partners are committed to ensuring that humanitarian assistance equitably addresses the needs of people of concern residing in camps, informal settlements and other rural or urban areas. The RRP6 objectives are designed to ensure meaningful participation of communities, promote community-based protection and provide support to vulnerable individuals, host communities and municipalities, complementing or supporting national government-led responses. The objectives are not intended to comprehensively address institutional or economic and social development gaps of refugee-hosting countries.

By December 2014:

- **4.1 million** refugee women, girls, boys and men fleeing the Syria conflict have equitable access to effective protection, including access to territory.
- The most vulnerable among the **660,000** refugees accommodated in organized refugee settlements, and **3,440,000** residing in private refugee accommodation or settlements benefit from improved essential assistance services.
- The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that refugees benefit from community-based protection.
- The targeting and planning of long-term national aid programmes is informed by structured dialogue and the timely provision of quality inter-agency assessment information on refugees and host communities.
- **4.1 million** refugees will benefit from the early planning for longer-term durable solutions strategy in accordance with international law.

Categorization of response priorities

This response plan classifies expected outputs into three categories: life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm; preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities; and strengthening capacity and resilience among refugees and host communities. This categorization takes into consideration the risk of physical and social harm to refugees, as well as access to protection and the absorption capacity of the host communities.

Categorization is a tool to assist donors and others in making resource allocation decisions, taking into account the multi-faceted nature and impact of various interventions. Resources invested in one category could offset – or increase – financial requirements in other categories. For example, insufficient investment towards “preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities” could necessitate additional requirements for “life-saving” situations. Alternatively, investments in capacity-building and strengthening national capacities could offset costs to maintain parallel system support, for example, in health care. Prioritizing interventions in the respective categories would necessitate substantive dialogue between governments, donors and RRP partners through a mutual accountability framework.

Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-building/Resilience
Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to a life-threatening situation or serious imminent harm	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to serious deterioration in wellbeing and/ or increased vulnerability, serious long-term negative impact	Lack of (physical, social, medical) intervention leads to increased dependency and limited capacity for increased resilience
Essential for preserving the protection space for refugees, including through counteracting a serious deterioration in host community wellbeing	Essential for improving the protection space for refugees, including through preventing a deterioration in host-community well-being	Building national capacity to maintain/improve protection space
Essential for ensuring access to protected status, access to basic rights and preventing imminent harm	Essential for promoting access to rights, safeguarding well-being and building up resilience	Critical for building longer-term and sustainable resilience and capacities; strengthening civil society structures

Through this categorization, the RRP6 puts greater emphasis on a resilience-based approach to cope with uncertainties, recover from external shocks, and support early investments for medium and longer-term stabilization¹. The resilience strategy acknowledges the importance of a continued focus on humanitarian needs, especially unmet ones. Within the Plan, it is designed to support local communities and authorities with activities in areas water and sanitation, social cohesion, health, and employment, delivered by humanitarian and development actors.

Mid-year review / 6 + 6 budgeting

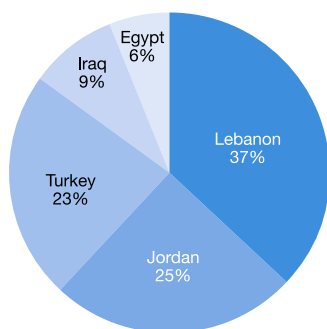
The RRP6 presents funding requirements based on sector objectives for 2014 in alignment with identified priorities and needs for the full twelve months. Response partners have further broken down the full year's requirements into six-monthly portions to allow both appealing agencies and donors to reassess coverage, identify gaps and better target support at the mid-year mark.

The mid-year review of the RRP6 will revisit the planning figures, objectives, strategy and budgetary requirements. This ensures a flexible and more adequate response planning to the volatile situation and population flows, and provides an opportunity for planning revisions in relation to other resource mobilization platforms and national-led strategies. The review will also allow agencies to identify new needs, re-categorize outputs and adapt their activities to the fast-changing operational environment given the difficulty to exactly predict how the regional situation will evolve in the coming months.

¹ The UNDG paper, *A Resilience Based Development Response to the Impact of the Syrian Crisis*, defines resilience as 'the ability of households, communities, markets and societies to withstand shocks, recover and support transformational change for sustainability.'

Humanitarian needs overview

Refugee population hosted by neighbouring countries



The conflict and the related refugee crisis have drawn a strong humanitarian response. To date, the response has successfully ensured that millions of refugees have been sheltered, fed, and supported with essential assistance. Their conditions, while far from ideal, have been stabilized. Yet the crisis continues to generate fresh challenges. As outlined above, violent conflict and insecurity are predicted to result in large-scale displacement during 2014, adding to the existing demands of a complex and evolving refugee situation.

The conflict and its spillover effects are affecting economic, social, and human development, most dramatically inside Syria, but also in the neighbouring countries. The displacement of millions of refugees and the shock of the surge in overall demographic numbers have had a considerable impact on the economies of the countries and communities affected, most notably in Lebanon and Jordan where refugees account for 18 per cent and 10 per cent of the overall population respectively.

“The impetus to act is greater today than ever before. There are millions of Syrian men, women and children who face a daily struggle for survival. As they persevere, we are obliged to do our utmost to support and protect them.”

David Miliband, President and CEO of the International Rescue Committee (IRC)

The increasing stress on local living conditions changed the emphasis within the RRP6 planning due to a mounting realization that adequate refugee protection cannot be maintained without enhancing social cohesion and addressing investment in local infrastructure, economy and social systems. The early and unprecedented engagement of development agencies in the Syria refugee emergency also

reflects an understanding that longer term, more comprehensive assistance is required to achieve stability and build resilience.

The RRP6 maintains refugee protection as its core objective. The key components are outlined below and retain a strong focus on delivering essential assistance. They are designed to address the continuing flow of new arrivals in addition to the evolving needs of the more vulnerable refugees already in exile. They incorporate a number of important lessons learned with respect to coordination arrangements, technical interventions, and effective targeting. With enhanced focus on social cohesion, the RRP6 also anticipates the need for complementary development interventions and for a more comprehensive engagement of all key stakeholders.

“The Syrian war and its ten million victims represents the greatest humanitarian challenge in a generation. I have in my 30 years of international relief work never seen anything like this massive and forced displacement of civilians. We have to confess that we are still not even close to give the protection, assistance and hope that the people in the cross-fire deserve.”

Jan Egeland, Secretary General, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

PROTECTION

A fundamental tenet of protection is that refugees are able to secure entry to safe territory, and the key protection response remains preservation of access for those fleeing conflict, and protection from *refoulement*. Notwithstanding that countries in the region have been exceptionally generous to receive and host millions of refugees, it is noted that that access is increasingly being restricted, in part due to the challenges of absorbing additional refugee arrivals as well as security concerns. Increased border management impedes entry and has a serious impact for Syrians who seek safety in neighbouring countries. Some Syrian refugees, Palestinians and others thus resort to extreme measures to seek safety, including smuggling and dangerous sea journeys. In this context, the need for solidarity to support neighbouring countries to maintain open borders to preserve protection space cannot be overstated.

Providing protection in countries of asylum necessitates equitable assistance to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men, including in health, education, and shelter. Registration is the starting point for access to these services and serves to identify refugees who may have specific protection needs. In 2013, 1.7 million Syrians were registered in the region, an over 340 per cent increase compared to 2012. UNHCR has increased its field presence and is employing mechanisms such as mobile registration missions and providing transport support to facilitate access to registration. UNHCR has also cleared the registration backlog in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, and Syrian refugees are registered upon approach. Moreover, with an estimated 84 per cent of refugees living outside camps, increased outreach capacity is needed to ensure all persons of concern have access to information and counselling regarding their status and available services.

“The true magnitude of persons facing, as a result of war, disabling circumstances and an increased exposure to vulnerability remains untold. Handicap International is providing a comprehensive range of items and services to address the basic and specific needs of the most vulnerable within the Syrian crisis context. Yet, with every need met, two more arise.”

Handicap International, HI

Children under the age of five years make up 18 per cent of the registered population, and among them nearly 8,000 children have been identified as being separated from their families. Twenty-seven per cent of registered refugee families are led by single females and three per cent of the population are elderly.

Approximately 18 per cent of refugees in Jordan and Lebanon are living with at least one impairment, be it physical, visual, auditory, or intellectual. Approximately two-thirds of refugees over the age of 60 have at least one impairment, and more than 20 per cent of refugees of all ages are presented with at least one difficulty in carrying out key daily living activities. In addition to the hardship faced by all Syrian refugees, people with disabilities, injuries, chronic illnesses, and older

persons are disproportionately affected by their displacement. These refugees have specific needs for humanitarian assistance. Disability and impairment often requires a degree of medical care, and can prevent people from accessing sources of livelihoods, which increases their overall needs, including for cash assistance. Physical accessibility of services, effective outreach mechanisms, further inclusive interventions and prioritization of these vulnerable groups are needed to prevent these groups from “slipping through the net” of the response. Adequate funds must be allocated to ensure that agencies can provide services that are physically accessible and inclusive.

All protection chapters in the RRP6 were reviewed to ensure the inclusion of women, girls, men and boys.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

SGBV remains a significant protection risk faced by Syrian refugees including early marriage, domestic violence, survival sex and sexual exploitation among other violations. The risks for refugees are exacerbated by numerous factors including insecurity, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of access to formal and non-formal education opportunities, lack of access to housing and the lenient application of national legal frameworks. Moreover, in the context of displacement many women and children are living without their traditional family and community support structures, which

“I remember the house where I lived with my family and the garden where we grew tomatoes, lemons and olives. Sometimes I wish I could become a bird and fly home. Then suddenly I remember the bombing, the shelling, the war, the people killing kids, killing women with knives. And then I imagine these things and I am back to reality. I know it is better to stay here. I want to stay here and keep my children safe.”

35 year-old Mervat from Dara'a

further exacerbates the risks of SGBV. In addition to the risks of SGBV faced in countries of asylum, significant numbers of refugees experienced grave forms of SGBV before fleeing Syria, including not only women and girls but also men and boys, and are in of response services upon arrival.

In Egypt, 25 per cent of Syrian respondents to a UN joint assessment deemed the country unsafe for Syrian women due to increased instances of sexual harassment, which as a result, led to limited mobility

and freedom of movement among Syrian refugee women there. In Jordan, more than 40 per cent of women and girls surveyed reported spending most of their time inside the home due to security concerns and worry about verbal or physical abuse or sexual harassment. In Iraq, field visits and discussions with key stakeholders confirm that SGBV is a prime protection concern among young Syrian refugees both in camp and in urban settings.

While partners strive to ensure that quality and coordinated response services are available for survivors, and that prevention efforts are ongoing, some challenges still remain. Survivors are generally reluctant to report incidents of SGBV and seek life-saving response services due to fear of dishonouring their families or the risk of retribution for reporting violence and its perpetrators – an obstacle faced by survivors from both the refugee and host community alike that hinders survivors' ability to receive the care they need. Moreover, due to fear for their security, women and girls in particular suffer from progressive restriction of freedom of movement, which in turn limits possibilities

to access information and services. Finally, increasing numbers of refugees have required and will continue to require a continuous scale-up of gender and age appropriate programmes in order to mitigate risks of SGBV and meet the needs of all survivors.

For instance, increased access to psychosocial support services and mental health services are needed in the region, by survivors of SGBV including women, girls, men and boys, as well as by families grieving the loss of dead or long missing family members, and refugee girls and boys traumatized by the violence they have witnessed and experienced in Syria. Additionally, due to deteriorating conditions linked to the increasing strain on resources in countries of asylum, survivors as well as persons with specific needs such as women at risk are in need of safe shelter, safe access to WASH facilities, and targeted livelihoods support to promote resilience and to prevent SGBV.

Protecting children

Of the more than 100,000 people killed in Syria since March 2011, over 7,000 were children. Hundreds of thousands of children have been wounded, including debilitating injuries causing life-long disabilities, in addition to the high incidence of psychosocial distress caused by exposure to a conflict of this nature and the duress of flight.

“We need to remember that in a humanitarian crisis like Syria meeting the needs of women and girls is one of the best ways to ensure the health, security and well-being of families and communities.”

*Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, UNFPA
Executive Director*

The conflict continues to erode children’s protective environments. Ongoing, long-term exposure to extreme violence, hardship and displacement are known to have a lasting impact on children’s psychosocial wellbeing, as confirmed by various assessments. Displacement has also exacerbated issues of family separation, child labour, risks of trafficking, and SGBV including early marriage, domestic violence, and survival sex.

Nearly 8,000 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered in host countries. In Jordan, one in ten refugee children are estimated to be working, which is some 30,000 Syrian refugee boys and girls engaged in labour activities according to the Ministry of Labour. Data on child marriages among Syrians in Jordan indicates an increasing prevalence of the phenomenon. Children at risk of recruitment by or formerly associated with armed groups, street children and children engaged in the worst forms of child labour present additional needs.

The increase in the number of children exposed to protection violations in host countries is leaving child justice and social services severely overstretched. Children’s lack of legal documents remains a particular challenge. Service providers grapple to respond to a range of complex protection concerns such as child recruitment, separated children and domestic. In parallel, socio-economic pressure and social unrest undermines the protective role of families and communities leaving children exposed to mounting risks such as early marriage and survival sex. Ensuring adequate support to local authorities to register all births and provide every child with a birth certificate will

help children gain access to essential child protection services, facilitate solutions and help prevent statelessness.

Documentation and preventing statelessness

The lack of marriage certification, or the loss or destruction of family registration books in Syria, creates problems for the registration of new-born refugee children. A recent survey on birth registration in Lebanon found that 77 per cent of 781 refugee new-borns did not have an official birth certificate. Continued outreach to raise awareness about the necessity and how to register births, as well as legal assistance and protection counselling for Syrian refugees are therefore essential.

The vulnerability of Palestinians in Syria has increased considerably as the conflict has now over-run most of their camps and communities in Syria. The loss of safe refuge provided to them in Syria for 64 years, has plunged the Palestinians into an existential crisis defined by their protracted refugee status and severely restricted options for flight. Of the 540,000 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA in Syria, about half have been displaced and an estimated up to 80,000 have fled the country. Fifty-one thousand have reached Lebanon, 11,000 have identified themselves in Jordan despite restrictions on their entry, 6,000 are reportedly in Egypt, and smaller numbers have reached Gaza, Turkey and farther afield. UNRWA and the humanitarian community continue to advocate with neighbouring States the critical principles of *non-refoulement* and equal treatment of refugees to try to ensure that Palestinians fleeing the conflict receive the assistance and support they require.

UNRWA has a dedicated appeal document for 2014 that reflects the specificity of the plight of the Palestine refugees within the context of the regional Syria crisis. It describes UNRWA's ongoing efforts to address their critical needs and support their resilience to cope with the conflict. The document is accessible at: www.unrwa.org.

Durable solutions

Providing solutions in the form of resettlement or relocation to safe third countries is a critical and often life-saving intervention for refugees having urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities. Such solutions form an important component of the protection strategy for Syrian refugees. These interventions, in addition to providing solutions for vulnerable individuals and families are also an expression of solidarity and burden sharing with countries in the region currently hosting more than two million Syrian refugees.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS AND SERVICES

Refugees often arrive in neighbouring countries with little else than their family members, some clothes and limited personal belongings. Refugees in the region struggle to meet their basic needs and gain access to essential services including for health and education. As the situation is prolonged, it is estimated that 780,000 households need additional support, either through food or cash assistance.

“Millions of lives have been shattered by this conflict with families fleeing their homes into neighbouring countries. The least we can do is to spare mothers having to worry about how to feed their children. WFP provides life-saving food assistance mainly through food vouchers, which also help inject money into the local economy, supporting host communities as well as refugees.”

Muhannad Hadi, WFP Regional Emergency Coordinator

In Jordan, recent assessments of refugees in host communities have found that the income versus expenditure gap caused by limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent and service prices induces increased use of negative coping strategies as the crisis continues. These negative coping strategies, particularly eating less diverse quality foods, taking on debt and sending adolescent boys to work, are becoming more and more prevalent as households spend their savings and sell their remaining assets.

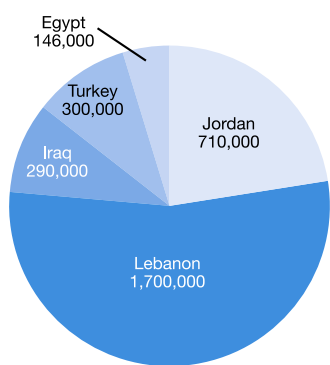
Food security

The majority of Syrian refugees rely on humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Without external support, Syrian refugee vulnerabilities would likely increase, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, children, the elderly, sick and the disabled.

In Lebanon and Egypt, 70 per cent of refugees are food insecure. The results of the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon also show that half of a household's expenditure was spent on food. In Iraq, large numbers of Syrians, in both camp and non-camp settings, cite food as their top priority need. In Jordan, food expenditure by refugee families constitutes more than a third of their budgets. In Turkey, the vast majority of families living in refugee camps rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs.

Food insecurity

Total Beneficiaries in need under the RRP6



Refugee households report resorting to spending their savings, taking their children out of school to work, and relying on credit and selling household assets to meet their food needs. The amount and nutritional value for the food accessible to refugees is critical to prevent the occurrence of malnutrition. Incidents of child malnutrition, though not significantly prevalent, have been identified inside Syria and in nearly every refugee-hosting country in the region. The prevalence of malnutrition among refugees has been either within acceptable levels or poor², according to WHO categorization. Nonetheless a number of aggravating

factors that could undermine refugees' nutritional well-being have been recorded; e.g. pockets of food insecurity, limited dietary diversity for the general population and young children (6-23 months) in particular, disease trends and poor sanitation. Lack of access to food, combined with lack of income and progressive depletion of savings might increase risks of survival sex, sexual exploitation and child labour.

Shelter

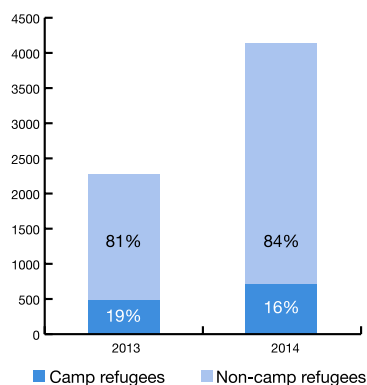
Over 420,000 Syrians are living in tented, non-permanent accommodation and more than 105,000

“KURDS has worked in collaboration with our contractors and Syrian refugee employees in order to build half of Dara Shakran Camp which will eventually host 10,000 Syrian refugees.”

Shakwat Taha, KURDS Executive Director

people are sheltered in sub-standard informal settlements. Shelter solutions ranging from container-like accommodation to plastic tarpaulin spread across makeshift frames provide limited protection from harsh weather conditions. The winter is particularly challenging for people residing in tented accommodation. It is estimated that nearly 540,000 Syrians in tented non-permanent accommodation will require shelter support during 2014 in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Camp vs. non-camp refugee population



More than eighty per cent of refugees in the region live outside camps, including about 8,000 in collective centres. Shelter conditions in collective centres and unfinished buildings offer limited privacy and may be structurally unsafe. In Turkey, for example, 62 per cent of non-camp refugees live with more than seven family members in over-crowded conditions.

2 Acute malnutrition levels among Syrian refugees in Jordan ranged between 5.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent (which is considered poor) while among Syrian refugees in Lebanon was 4.4 per cent (considered within acceptable levels in late 2012).

“The lives of millions of Syrians depend on prompt and equitable health interventions. People in the countries affected by the conflict are dying from diseases that can be prevented and cured if we turn declarations of solidarity and partnership into targeted and innovative action. Together.”

*Dr Ala Din Abdul Sahib Alwan, WHO
Regional Director*

Though accommodation in homes and apartments may be the preferred shelter solution for most refugees, it comes at a price, usually a monthly rent, which combined with economic hardship may increase the risks of communities having to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Health and nutrition

Health needs of Syrian refugees and their host communities are of serious concern. Communicable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are putting thousands of lives at risk. The onset of winter usually triggers increased risk of respiratory infection while inadequate hygiene and sanitation conditions predispose populations to diarrheal diseases. Occurrence of these common illnesses coupled with food insecurity may provoke malnutrition. Though statistics are not complete in the region, it is estimated that less than 70 per cent of Syrian refugee children have been adequately vaccinated against polio and measles.

Current low immunization coverage amongst hundreds of thousands of displaced children under five has created a susceptible environment that allowed wild polio virus to be introduced in the region. It is estimated that for every one confirmed polio paralysis case, up to 200 children may be infected. Despite the fact that polio cases have only been detected in Syria, given the complexity of the current situation in-country and the prolonged period of undetected virus circulation a multi-country response is needed to contain and eliminate the outbreak.

Access to quality primary health care is critical for provision of preventive and life-saving treatment to vulnerable populations. Non-communicable diseases are on the rise. Diabetes, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases can lead to disabilities that further burden an already overstretched health system, including secondary and tertiary facilities. Though medical services for SGBV survivors exist, they need to be further expanded and quality improved.

Access to reproductive health including maternal health and family planning is constrained and costly for the refugee population, while neonatal health care is limited throughout the region. There are currently about 41,000 pregnant women among the Syrian refugee population who are or will be in need of pre-natal and post-natal care and delivery services and nearly 25 per cent of child-bearing age women are likely to be pregnant. Both mothers and babies are at risk because of the lack of access to medical services, which in many cases may be compounded by trauma, malnutrition, disease, exposure to violence, and being forced to live in difficult environments. In Lebanon, up to five per cent of new-borns require neo-natal intensive care due to prematurity, foetal distress or congenital malformation. Low breastfeeding rates and high use of formula are prevalent throughout the region and leave children under one year of age at increased risk of malnutrition and death, particularly where there is poor hygiene and sanitation. Micronutrient deficiency is also common,

particularly anaemia and deficiencies of iron, vitamin A and D. Recent reports of increased cases of malnutrition pose a new challenge to the health system in the host countries, where detection, prevention and treatment of such cases has not been common in decades.

National health systems, including primary care and hospitals situated in border areas and areas of the highest refugee concentrations, are overwhelmed by a huge increase in demand. In some countries, more than fifty per cent of the refugee population has found it difficult, primarily due to financial limitations, to access essential medicines. Host communities are likewise affected, with long waiting periods and overburdened health workers and services. Out-of-pocket health expenditure is becoming a common burden for both Syrian refugees and host communities in a context of overwhelmed health systems.

One in twenty people in the region is in need of mental health care, including as a result of recent trauma or chronic mental conditions. Mental Health and Psychosocial services, for communities at large, including survivors of SGBV, need to be further expanded. Specialized and longer-term care for disabilities is limited in the region, both for refugees and host communities. Vulnerable populations face high costs related to intermediate care, as well as longer-term treatment.

Education

Nearly 2.3 million children have stopped attending school in Syria and the situation is similar in refugee-hosting countries. Currently, over 60 per cent of the 735,000 school-age refugee children are not enrolled in school. The obstacles to education and the accumulated loss of school years are jeopardizing a whole generation of Syrian children.

While education ministries in refugee-hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their national public systems, children face major obstacles to access and learning. School-related expenses, placement tests and documentation (in Egypt), the difficulties in grappling with a new curriculum and different languages of instruction (in Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey), the quality and relevance of education and concerns around overcrowding, certification and accreditation are all key factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates. Moreover many parents are reluctant to let their children, in particular girls, leave the house for fear of harassment and discrimination in and around schools.

In Egypt, 90 per cent of refugee children are not attending school. The situation is similarly concerning in Turkey, where some 70 per cent of Syrian children outside camps are not accessing any form of education. It is estimated that in Lebanon less than 25 per cent of Syrian children are enrolled in public education, which was already limited in capacity prior to the crisis and catering for only 30 per cent of its student population. As a result of an extensive “Back to School” campaign, the number of Syrian children enrolled in public schools in Jordan has more than doubled since last year reaching 55 per cent of the school-age Syrian population.

Accommodating Syrian children is placing a profound strain on fragile national education systems, causing delays in planned education reforms. Children from host communities, who are often themselves facing economic constraints, are studying in classrooms that are overcrowded and under-resourced. The efficiency of the public education system is at serious risk, with the most marginalized groups bearing a disproportionate burden.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The increased populations in refugee-hosting countries are putting additional pressure on already delicate systems in a region synonymous with water scarcity, extreme climate and insufficient or negligible water and waste treatment services. It is estimated that nearly four million people (refugees and host communities) will require continued support to maintain their access water and sanitation services in the countries affected by the crisis.

The key priority areas in all countries will be wastewater disposal, treatment and management in camps and host communities, as well as solid waste removal. These services are critical to ensuring a healthy environment, particularly in areas with a high refugee concentration in camps, informal settlements and host communities where the spread of diseases is most likely.

The existing waste treatment and disposal systems are fragile, and rely on access to scarce land resources. De-sludging is often a necessity for refugees in private households, as the majority of refugee homes are not on a system grid.

As the level of resilience decreases over time, basic essential items are becoming unaffordable to refugees. In Jordan, nearly 40 per cent of refugees report washing constraints due to the cost of soap and lack of water. In Lebanon, 27 per cent of refugees do not have access to potable water.

Livelihoods

Having access to and participating in the labour market to earn wages is a preoccupation for all refugees in the region. Labour policies vary between countries, and only a few offer Syrians full access to the labour market. In Iraq, registered refugees who have residency permits are able to legally work, though residency permits are difficult to obtain. Though there are some special categories which may lead to employment in refugee-hosting countries, most refugees throughout the region have limited legal access to the labour market. Women and persons with disabilities, both among refugees and the local community, suffer from additional challenges in accessing the labour market.

While legal access to the labour market is a first step, finding employment opportunities, both in the formal and informal sectors, is challenging. Even in countries where refugee employment is legal, most refugees are unable to compete equitably with locals for job opportunities, especially for professional and skilled employment. For those refugees who are able to find work, most

are engaged in unskilled daily labour, often at far lower wages than the national average, in environments without insurance or adequate safety measures. The wages and work conditions tend to be exploitative for many.

Child labour is also prevalent throughout the region, often in dangerous conditions, jeopardizing lives at the expense of educational opportunities. An estimated over 90 per cent of refugees are unemployed in Jordan and 57 per cent in Egypt.

Moreover, competition for jobs affects salaries, reducing wages to unacceptable levels, and creates the potential for conflict between the host and refugee population. National economies in the region are additionally affected by the loss of Syria as a key trading partner and industrial consumer owing to the impact of the crisis on the Syrian economy.

“This prolonged crisis is a catastrophe for Syrian families whose livelihoods, health and children’s future are in absolute jeopardy. The humanitarian community must respond rapidly with life-saving assistance both inside and outside Syria, while fostering the resilience of Syrian refugees and their hosts, particularly young people, to weather this ongoing crisis and have hope for the future.”


Neal Keny-Guyer, Mercy Corps CEO




UNHCR

Response Framework

The target population includes the number of targeted beneficiaries for all countries in the region. The “key response” below includes only a selected example of the response and is not inclusive of all planned response activities. This table provides an overview of the response in the region per sector, highlighting financial requirements; target population; and key responses including expected output or impact in each sector.

 Protection			
Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
559.4 million	Camp	660,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,100,000 Syrians will have access to asylum and safety and will be registered to ensure their safety and protection Strengthen the capacities of services providers, authorities and the community to prevent SGBV and ensure holistic and safe response services are accessible to all survivors Strengthen national and community based child protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation and ensure immediate access to appropriate services 817,000 individuals in host communities will benefit from community-support projects and services
	Non-camp	3,440,000	
	Host community and others	865,000	

 Food			
Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
1.15 billion	Camp	660,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,100,000 Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and host communities will be covered by food security assistance through in-kind, cash or vouchers
	Non-camp	1,909,000	
	Host community and others	708,057	



Education

Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
393.3 million	Camp	266,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 749,000 girls and boys will be supported in attending formal education 246,000 children will benefit from psychosocial support activities in education settings 115,000 educational personnel in host communities benefiting from training and capacity activities
	Non-camp	407,000	
	Host community and others	710,000	



Shelter

Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
367.1 million	Camp	360,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All newly-arrived refugees will receive temporary emergency shelter upon arrival to asylum country 500,000 Syrians in camps will continue to be supported with shelter assistance 228,000 refugees will be covered by a variety of other assistance related to accommodation and shelter
	Non-camp	905,500	
	Host community and others	226,000	




Basic needs


Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
481.6 million	Camp	460,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200,000 refugees will be provided core relief items 465,000 refugee households will receive seasonal support
	Non-camp	1,011,228	
	Host community and others	84,873	



Health

Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
442.3 million	Camp	460,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500,000 Syrians will be assisted with primary health care services 653,000 will be provided with secondary and/or tertiary health care 21,000,000 people will be immunized against polio
	Non-camp	2,050,000	
	Host community and others	955,000	

 WASH			
Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
499.2 million	Camp	360,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,072,000 refugees in the camps and outside camps will have access to safe drinking and cooking water 700,000 Syrians will be provided with sanitation assistance 285,000 individuals in host communities will benefit from the promotion of safe hygiene practices
	Non-camp	995,000	
	Host community and others	850,000	

 Livelihoods			
Financial requirements	Target population		Key response
273 million	Camp	36,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,045,000 Syrians and individuals in host communities will benefit from projects increasing livelihood, including through income generation or employment programmes
	Non-camp	493,570	
	Host community and others	516,720	

Total		
Financial requirements	Target population	
4.2 billionⁱⁱ	Camp	660,000
	Non-camp	3,440,000
	Host community and others	2,760,000

ii It includes US\$96,447,000 for regional programmes.

Strategic response priorities

As the situation in Syria continues to evolve, response partners have identified strategic objectives to meet throughout the fourth year of the refugee crisis that address the most immediate protection and assistance needs that take into account the deteriorating situation both inside Syria that impact the well-being and self-sufficiency of people forced to flee, as well as the precarious living conditions and resilience of refugees who have already been displaced for longer periods of time. The RRP6 objectives recognize that life-saving interventions need to be complemented by interventions that address the specific needs of a population who are affected by conflict, displacement and hardships. This includes cross-cutting priorities such as prevention and response to victims of SGBV and other persons at risk, child protection as children under 18 years of age make up half of the refugee population, health assistance and psychosocial support. Furthermore, as response partners continue to build up presence, capacity and efficiency, strategic planning will also allow humanitarian partners to address previously under-resourced and longer-term needs such as education and preventative health initiatives including measles and polio vaccination programmes.

Maintaining protection space

As refugees from Syria continue to arrive in neighbouring and other countries, the overriding challenge will be to maintain sufficient support to preserve the protection space in the region. The resources provided will thus serve to support activities and programmes in areas identified as key protection objectives.

Refugee protection within the context of the Syrian refugee response focuses on five priority objectives: access to territory, sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, child protection, including education, meaningful community participation and durable solutions.

Advocacy efforts with Governments will continue across the region to maintain open borders and uphold the principle of *non-refoulement*. This will be particularly important as reports of growing IDP populations in Syrian border areas are received and the arrival of refugees in neighbouring countries, especially Palestinians arriving from Syria, continues to decrease due to obstacles and increasingly restrictive policies at borders and airports. UNHCR and partners are increasing efforts to monitor borders and airports, obtain access and provide legal support to individuals, including children, detained for unlawful entry. Instances of *refoulement* of refugees, including children, have been confirmed in some countries.

Efforts to improve the integrity, reliability and quality of registration information and data will include the expansion of iris scan technology, already in place in Jordan, to include all countries where UNHCR conducts registration. Moreover, registration verification exercises will better identify vulnerable refugees, and any possible departures from host countries. This improved registration

information will inform planning and refine the identification of assistance needs. Increased mobile registration teams will be necessary to reach isolated refugees or those subject to security concerns.

Durable solutions

UNHCR is seeking to resettle or provide humanitarian admission for up to 30,000 Syrians. To date, resettlement countries have only committed to 10,000 places. Additional protection resources, including human resources to undertake refugee status determination and resettlement processing, as well as humanitarian admission processes are in place or are being enhanced.

Child protection

Partners and agencies across the region are prioritizing activities aimed at strengthening national and community based child protection systems. Efforts will continue to prevent and respond on behalf of girls, boys and families at high risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, including SGBV, children experiencing psychosocial distress, children engaged in the worst forms of child labour, unaccompanied and separated children, and children at risk of recruitment by armed groups.

The capacity among organizations to conduct best interest determination and assessment for children will be increased to guarantee the early identification of children at risk and onward referral to support services. Education is key to children's well-being, development and protection. Improving access to education means ensuring that children have access to quality education in an environment that generates a sense of safety, and that does not expose them to further risks. This will require strengthening and supporting national school systems; it will also necessitate addressing obstacles to education, such as child labour and early marriage, through outreach, identification, awareness-raising and, possibly, targeted assistance to families at risk.

Protecting children from violence at home and in schools and public areas, including physical and psychological violence, will require prevention and awareness-raising with families, schools, and host communities, including men and boys. Adolescents will moreover be engaged in promoting a protective environment, including through the building of networks of peer outreach workers. Similarly, increased monitoring, research and advocacy is needed for children at risk of recruitment into armed forces or groups and returning to Syria to fight. Advocacy and legal support for children in detention are additional components of child protection strategies in the region.

Sexual and gender-based violence

Prevention and response to SGBV will continue to be addressed through a multi-sectoral, coordinated and community-based approach.

Through the establishment of referral pathways and the capacity building of case management capacities, partners will continue to ensure that response services are safe and confidential for survivors to be able, and feel comfortable, to access them, including medical response such as clinical management of rape and provision of PEP kits, psychosocial care, access to safe spaces and material assistance, and legal services. Prevention interventions will aim at increasing awareness on available services, engaging proactively men and boys, increasing access to protective spaces such as community centres and listening spaces, reinforcing resilience and community based protection through the establishment of peer networks. Prevention will also involve a broader multi-sectoral approach, including targeting women at risk and other groups with specific needs through livelihoods services to prevent negative coping strategies such as survival sex and early or forced marriages.

In close collaboration with partners, SGBV risk mitigation measures will continue to be integrated into all sectors of the humanitarian response (e.g. WASH, Shelter). For instance, support with accessing adequate shelter and assistance with threatened evictions, as well as temporary shelters for women and children, will also be crucial to ensure that risks of survival sex or sexual exploitation are reduced.

Holistic response services will be enhanced both in terms of availability and quality. This will include efforts to scale up psychosocial support, individual psychosocial counselling, training teachers to identify children with psychosocial needs, increase the number of facilities providing appropriate health care including clinical management of rape. Finally, safety options for survivors will be enhanced.

Child protection, SGBV and education are three interlinked key protection areas. Increased access to quality education in a safe learning environment will contribute to increased child protection as hours spent within a classroom are hours not spent exposed to protection risks for children and adolescents such as SGBV, child labour or recruitment into armed groups. Quality education enables refugees to live healthy, productive lives and builds skills for self-reliance and plays an essential role in enabling refugees to claim their rights, improving community-based protection and build resilience of children helping them to recover from a difficult experience as well as families, and communities at large.

Meaningful community participation

Promoting community empowerment and engagement is an essential means to addressing the protection priorities listed above. In particular for non-camp refugees, working with communities to identify vulnerable families and families with special needs, including refugees with disabilities or single female heads of households, who may find they have no choice but to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour or early marriage, is an essential part of the protection response for all agencies engaged in responding to refugees and host communities. Capacity to access and understand the particular needs of refugees and vulnerable host communities, as well as ensuring their access to protection partners, is a critical aspect of the necessary protection work in the region. One of the strategies to achieve this will be through the expanded use of trained refugee outreach volunteers across the region. For instance, child protection interventions will focus in particular on community-based child protection capacity and initiatives to promote the participation of children and adolescents in their own protection.

Promoting gender equality, with a particular focus on women's leadership, is an integral element of community-based protection. Empowering women not only enhances their protection and resilience, and that of their communities in displacement, but also has a broader transformational effect on their societies. A specific focus on the participation of women in determining priority areas for protection and service delivery will promote and strengthen their role in the refugee communities and help maintain harmony between the refugee and host communities. Active Syrian refugee women's groups will also be a powerful voice for conflict resolution and peace-building.

“A Lost Generation?”

Significant efforts have been made over the past two years to support education and protection interventions for Syrian and host community children. The needs are increasing exponentially, however, with a massive surge in the number of out of school children over the past year. A concerted effort is therefore needed to expand existing support.

To respond to this need, and building on the groundwork established by successive iterations of the SHARP and the RRP, “A Lost Generation?” Strategy has been developed to ensure that a generation of Syrian children – whether living inside the country or abroad as refugees – are provided with the protective environment and learning opportunities they need to reclaim their childhood. It notes that the future of this generation depends on strategic assistance to their education and to their physical and psychological protection.

The strategy aims to highlight the gravity of the education and protection situation facing Syrian children, with the aim of reversing current trends. It acknowledges the severe psychological impact that a protracted emergency can have on children and its long-term implications. The strategy outlines a multi-year, comprehensive approach to education and protection for all Syrian children, both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries, as well as for the communities hosting them. It covers immediate humanitarian response interventions as well as longer-term support

“Millions of Syrian children are at risk of becoming a “lost generation” as they miss out on education, vaccinations and a number of critical interventions. There is no better resilience strategy than investing in the skills, knowledge and well-being of children - their future, and the future of Syria, depend on them.”

Maria Calivis, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa

that will build the resilience of children, communities and the education and protection systems and infrastructure that are so critical to their futures.

The success of the strategy depends on a joint effort by all partners, on renewed public support around the concept of preventing a lost generation, and on sustained regional engagement on behalf of the children of Syria, and those affected by this conflict

in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and beyond. It calls for US\$990 million which is in part included in the SHARP/RRP6 and integrated into resilience planning exercises in neighbouring countries. Anticipated funding is to be channelled through multiple modalities including inter-agency appeals such as the RRP6, multilateral and bilateral financing, direct budget support, and contributions to multi-partner funding mechanisms.

Polio response

A six-month “Emergency Response to the Middle East Polio Outbreak” Strategic Plan has been developed by WHO and UNICEF in collaboration with respective health ministries and other UN partners. The plan calls for multiple rounds of supplementary immunization activities, reinforced surveillance, robust communication and social mobilization activities, and technical assistance to support operations.

The strategic regional response will be to:

- Enhance reporting and investigation of acute flaccid paralysis cases to ensure rapid detection of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) transmission;
- Implement large-scale and repeated Supplementary Immunization Activities;
- Improve routine immunization coverage.

The total cost to implement the strategic plan in the five countries for 21 million people, including Syrians and host communities, with a total cost of US\$31.1 million. This figure includes support the technical surge capacity in regional offices and the WHO Syria Emergency Support Team in Jordan, and prepare for contingencies based on the polio epidemiology.

Essential needs and services

Throughout the region, more than 2.7 million refugees will be provided with food assistance, 1.4 million children will be supported to attend school and 2.9 million supported to receive health care. Cash assistance – either to cover basic needs or shelter assistance – will be provided to more than 780,000 households. Assistance will be provided in a sustainable manner, reducing the risk of aid dependency and bridging a gap until longer-term self-sufficiency can be restored. Essential needs and services will be designed to ensure that the level of assistance for refugees and nationals is at

the same level and perceived as such, and that communities benefit from at least same level of service delivery capacity as prior to the conflict. The cost per refugee and the support to the host community is commensurate with middle income countries and response partners have been able to provide quality assistance in meeting the needs of people of concern that significantly exceeds Sphere standards.

Addressing needs in host communities

The influx of refugees into neighbouring countries has also greatly impacted services and economies in local communities, with verified increase in prices, rent fees and competition in the labour market. In Lebanon, a World Bank-UN assessment indicates that US\$1.4-1.6 billion is needed till the end of 2014 to stabilize and restore access and quality of health, education and social safety net services to pre-conflict level. This is felt more in urban settings where refugees and host communities share services and commodities. With a projected 3.44 million refugees living outside camps by the end of 2014, tensions can further exacerbate if livelihood projects are not implemented both in refugees and host communities. Such tensions impose a major risk to the protection space for refugees and there is an urgent need to release the pressure on local communities. In order to minimize this impact, projects in the 2014 will also address the needs of host communities.

“As a local NGO from the south of Lebanon, SHEILD has witnessed firsthand how the influx of refugees has impacted the local community and the burden it has placed on infrastructure, livelihoods and social cohesion.”

SHEILD

To mitigate tensions between refugees and host communities, self-reliance programmes will be put in place, including job placement, and implementing and/or expanding vocational trainings in Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey. Programmes aim to empower refugees and host communities groups, such as

women and vulnerable groups in host communities. In Egypt and Turkey, grants to businesses will be provided in addition to cash-for-work and other cash-related programmes. Assessments will be undertaken in countries such as Egypt and Turkey, where there is a need to better understand the labour market and the impact of such projects in communities and refugees lives. In Lebanon, social cohesion partners will bring local actors together and support them with the tools to mediate conflicts and respond to rising tensions. National change agents like media, teachers, youth and local leaders will also be called upon to combat the misperceptions fuelling hostilities. Activities on social cohesion and livelihood will target over 865,000 persons (471,560 host communities and 393,450 refugees). In Lebanon, some 225 priority locations were already identified for social cohesion and livelihood interventions. It also includes a total of 175,000 benefiting from cash-based interventions targeting vulnerable households in Egypt.

Innovative Response

The humanitarian community is continuously adjusting its response to the Syria crisis based on lessons learned and efforts to achieve greater cost efficiency:

In Jordan, iris scanning has been introduced in urban registration centres, which will significantly enhance the accuracy of registration data and better inform the needs assessments and programming. Biometric and level-three registration will be rolled out throughout the region in 2014.

In Lebanon, the per capita cost of the response has been reduced through: centralized procurement of medication; focus on “lower cost/high-impact” non-formal education opportunities; identification and development of additional shelter options by local authorities; and assistance through cash transfer for food (via e-cards), core relief items, hygiene kits and rent subsidies. A shift towards market-based programming is also foreseen in Jordan, such as the voucher programme in camps and communities.

Cash transfers are increasingly utilized throughout the region to provide conditional and non-conditional support, thereby preserving the dignity and autonomy of people in meeting their needs. Cash transfers often have considerably reduced transactional costs in comparison to traditional in-kind distributions. With millions receiving assistance through vouchers and cash transfers, this humanitarian response is one of the largest in the world to utilize this assistance mechanism to reach people in need.

Following the release of the real-time evaluation of UNHCR's response to the Syria emergency, UNHCR has strengthened its coordination capacity. A refugee crisis coordination tool kit has been developed and will be rolled out through a series of capacity-building workshops in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq in the final months of 2013.

Linkages with national plans and development frameworks

The Syria refugee crisis has unfolded with a speed and intensity that has been profoundly challenging. Notwithstanding their relatively advanced economic and social indicators, all Syria's neighbours have been comprehensively affected by the spillover from the conflict and the associated refugee influxes.

If the initial response delivered through successive Regional Response Plans has understandably focused on meeting immediate humanitarian needs, the scale and complexity of the challenges for the neighbouring countries have become very apparent. Few if any refugee influxes have ever generated such profound shifts in the demography of their host countries. Moreover, the ensuing economic and social consequences have been extensive and multi-dimensional, with a clear impact on development trajectories.

The emergency humanitarian arrangements established by the affected Governments with international and local partners in 2011 have remained in place. They have been instrumental in meeting the continuing challenge of providing immediate protection and assistance to refugees. As the crisis has evolved, and as its effects have become more apparent, the need to include affected local populations in the response has increased proportionately. The range of interventions required for this approach will involve adjusting existing aid coordination mechanisms.

National development plans in the region had not anticipated an external economic shock of the magnitude felt since 2011. In 2013 the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan requested the World Bank and the UN to undertake more detailed economic and social assessments of the impact of the Syrian conflict and its effects³. This broader analysis has highlighted the estimated macro-economic, human development, and infrastructural costs.

Given the scale of needs and the investments required to address the situation, humanitarian and development responses must work in complementarity, in particular during the initial stabilization period. Many of the agencies involved in the preparation of the RRP6 have already contributed to the longer-term development assessment exercises. They have provided data on the refugees and the local host communities that will help shape long term recovery and resilience planning. This is reflected in the RRP6 which contains an increased focus on early recovery and social cohesion interventions. Humanitarian agencies have already delivered useful support to Government counterparts, local municipalities and communities in critical areas such as water and sanitation, health, education, small scale infrastructure, solid waste management, equipment and budget support.

In 2014, increased convergence between the humanitarian and development interventions is anticipated, as national planning and coordination arrangements will be established by Governments. In Lebanon this will be oriented towards implementing the Stabilization Plan agreed with the Government. In Jordan, the National Resilience Plan is currently being developed under the leadership of the Government and in close collaboration with donors, UN agencies and NGOs, within the dedicated coordination mechanism (“the Host Community Support Platform”) led by the Ministry of Planning and International cooperation. Based on its findings, the Government of Jordan expects the UN and partners to support the development of the National Resilience Plan (NRP).

At this juncture, it is foreseen that the planning, management, and coordination arrangements for the delivery of the different components of the RRP6 established since 2011 will remain in place during 2014. Existing coordination mechanisms such as the Host Community Task Force in Lebanon and the Host Community Support Platform in Jordan will be used to identify opportunities for promoting coordination and integrating the support provided to national and local authorities by humanitarian and development agencies.

The Mid-Year Review process foreseen for the RRP6 will offer an important opportunity to: take stock; adjust programme delivery as necessary; and align and integrate the coordination of the regional response more effectively with national and local stabilization and development initiatives as they unfold.

3 *Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict in Lebanon* led by the World Bank and the United Nations (September 2013), *Needs Assessment Review of the Impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordan* (ongoing) led by the Government of Jordan and the United Nations.

Burden-sharing and solidarity

“There is growing evidence that the spillovers of the Syrian crisis in neighboring countries turn out to be highly regressive, affecting socio-economic fabrics, access and quality of basic infrastructures and services in territories and communities. Beyond the demographic challenge, the crisis is confronting neighboring countries with a complex and multi-faceted ‘vulnerability challenge.’ The crisis is affecting the broad spectrum of human development indicators in neighboring countries and communities (poverty, spatial and gender inequalities, employment, education, health, water and sanitation, and not least environmental). The RRP6 is responding to the largest movement since the Second World War, and projecting a response for a refugee population of 4.1 million by the end of 2014. The plan presents the needs for 4.1 million refugees and 2.7 million people from host communities: a strategic investment towards a resilience-based development response.”

Gustavo Gonzalez, UNDP Sub-Regional Development Coordinator

Host Governments and local communities continue to demonstrate extraordinary generosity to Syrian refugees. Open borders have largely been maintained and refugees are in large provided equitable access to public health care and education.

The Government of Turkey has taken the lead role in the refugee response and the implementation of assistance to Syrians since the start of the crisis and it bears the main financial burden of the refugee response. It has, according to its own estimate, so far spent more than US\$2 billion on refugee protection. To date, 21 camps in 10 provinces have been established and the emergency response in the camps has been of a consistently high standard since the outset of the influx. Turkey also established coordination centres in Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Kilis for the (basic) registration of urban Syrian refugees and provides health care to all registered refugees outside of the camps. In Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government in all three governorates, which is hosting 95 per cent of Syrian refugees in the country – have provided over five million square metres land and construction support for the establishment of 11 camp and transit sites. In addition, the KRG have supported fully or partially the provision of infrastructure facilities including water, sanitation and electricity, as well as assisting with food, shelter and core relief items for refugees residing the all camps and transit sites.

The Government of Lebanon continues to support local authorities and host communities to provide free shelter in private accommodation and public government and municipality buildings. The Government of Egypt has provided Syrians access to health and education services.

The Government of Jordan has provided over 5,000,000 m² (500 hectares) of land on a temporary basis for refugee camps, primarily in Zaatari and Azraq. The Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation have key roles in the leadership and coordination of the refugee response. Each line ministry, including Health, Education, Social Development, Public Works and Water, and governorates and municipalities are engaged in the coordination and delivery of assistance – expanding schools, health centres and other services – to meet the rise in demand in their respective areas. By providing access to services, and continuing subsidies on basic household services and goods,

the Government of Jordan is directly assisting hundreds of thousands of Syrians. Moreover new refugees are received by the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), who assist and provide transport.

However, the macro-economic impact on host countries and local communities has been significant. The Syria conflict may cut Lebanon's annual real GDP growth by 2.9 per cent each year since 2012. In Jordan, the impact of the refugee influx is felt across sectors, including an increase in housing prices, decreased access to basic social services and extreme pressure on municipal services and infrastructures, among others.

The growing political complexity of the conflict in Syria has broader implications on regional security and stability. Given the protracted violence in Syria and the scale of the refugee crisis, it is evident that more comprehensive and innovative approaches to assistance needs will be required.

“Refugees now face an increasingly uncertain future. As an international community we must do all we can to uphold their rights and to give them hope, while at the same time supporting their remarkably generous hosts.”

Nigel Timmins, Oxfam Deputy Humanitarian Director

The potential long-term effects on host country economies and societies, including potential destabilization, cannot be over-emphasized. All of Syria's neighbours therefore require robust, multi-faceted international solidarity, which not only helps them to address the humanitarian dimension of the Syria crisis but also the persistent needs of impoverished local populations. The necessary

response from the international community must be commensurate with the heavy financial investment made by host countries.

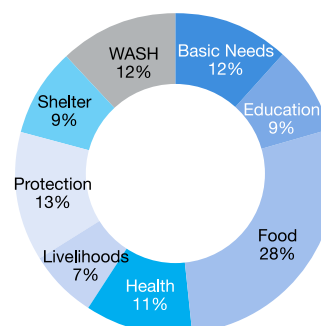
Budgetary requirements

The budgetary requirements for the regional response plan, within the planning parameters and the results framework outlined above, stand at US\$4.2 billion. These requirements have been developed by the sector working groups and country teams in the five countries. In addition, regional requirements have been identified to provide to cover needs for Syrians who have sought refuge outside of the region; people of concern affected by the crisis but are not Syrian citizens; as well as regional coordination, oversight and support functions. Syrian refugees outside of the region include those who may be in countries in North Africa, Europe and other Middle Eastern countries.

Total requirements by country

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS JAN-DEC 2014	
Country	Total
Egypt	168,824,040
Iraq	552,538,228
Jordan	1,200,650,591
Lebanon	1,723,878,169
Turkey	522,379,683
Regional	96,447,000
Grand Total	4,264,717,711

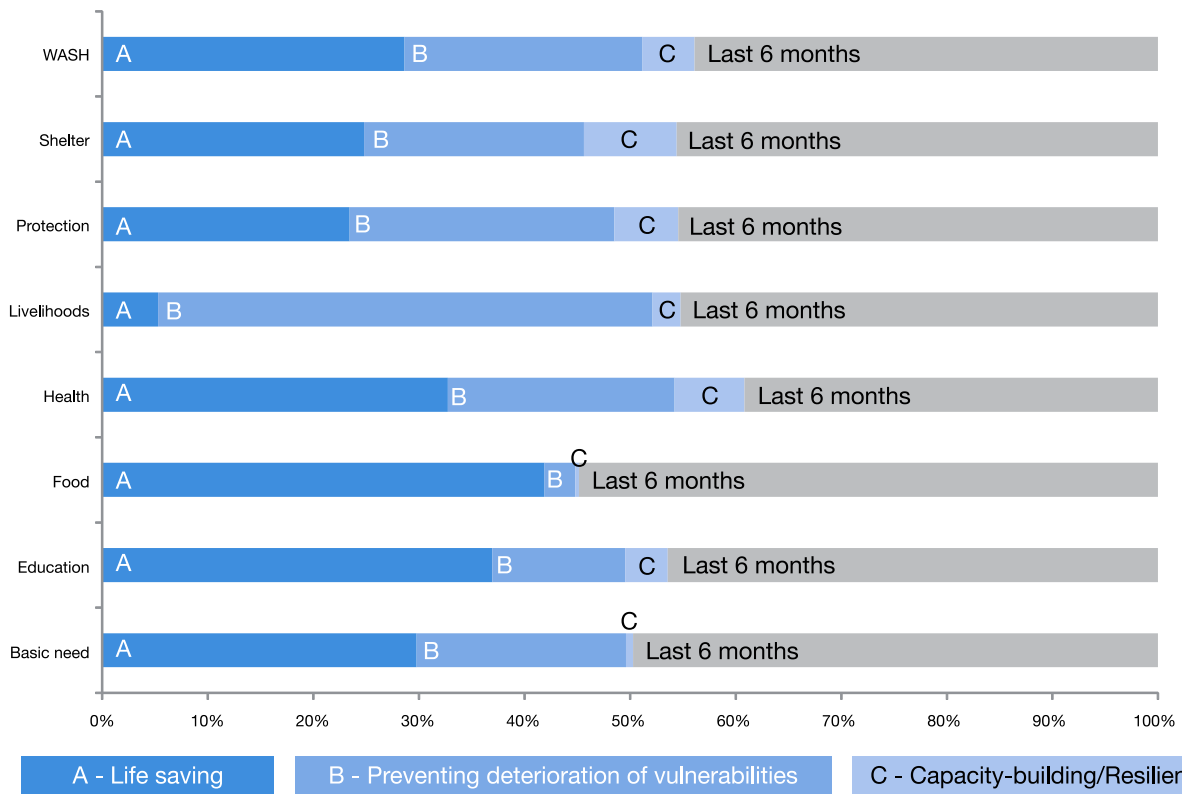
Funding requirements by sector



Total requirements by sector

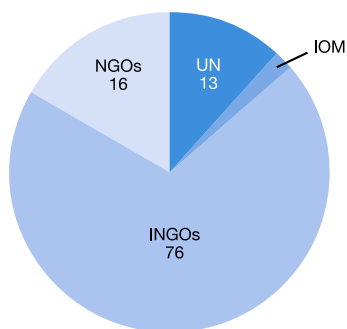
	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional	Total
Basic needs	31,840,920	62,261,757	104,210,306	149,090,198	134,259,380		481,662,561
Education	22,758,985	39,204,302	86,317,109	182,815,702	62,219,416		393,315,514
Food	52,568,244	99,613,626	322,120,343	550,332,352	127,476,760		1,152,111,325
Health	40,974,428	29,722,000	120,981,008	188,110,729	62,535,500		442,323,665
Livelihoods		49,223,446	107,631,773	98,424,687	17,770,000		273,049,906
Protection	20,681,463	66,984,378	169,076,190	184,596,468	118,118,627		559,457,126
Shelter		62,518,202	136,520,250	168,083,696			367,122,148
WASH		143,010,517	153,793,612	202,424,337			499,228,466
Regional support						96,447,000	96,447,000
Total	168,824,040	552,538,228	1,200,650,591	1,723,878,169	522,379,683	96,447,000	4,264,717,711

Requirements by category (first 6 months)



Coordination

Number of appealing agencies



“Recognizing the unique protection and access challenges of this crisis, the Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF), a coalition of over 30 operational agencies, was formed to advocate for the rights of persons affected by the Syria crisis – no matter where they live.”

Syria INGO Regional Forum, SIRF

Under the overall coordination of the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC), more than 100 entities collaborated to assess needs, identify gaps and design response strategies throughout the region. The RRC regularly engages with Governments and donors and consults with regional partners including UN agencies, inter-governmental bodies, international finance institutions and non-governmental partners. The RRC further collaborates with the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator to ensure a common strategic vision and a coordinated response to the humanitarian situation inside Syria and in refugee-hosting countries.

At the regional level, UN agencies and representatives from the Syria INGO Regional Forum (SIRF) have collaborated on an initiative to support country offices to review secondary data and assessments. This consultative body provides strategic guidance and identifies gaps and weaknesses to promote a harmonized approach for the region.

At the country level, response efforts are led by UNHCR Country Representatives, working in close collaboration with the host Government and humanitarian partners. National-level inter-agency task forces provide further technical oversight and guidance to sector working groups on cross-cutting issues and quality control. Inter-sector working groups established in five countries coordinate the work of 35 sector working groups.

Operational agencies, and in particular national and international NGOs, have important grass-root level networks and an understanding of the needs and relationships with local communities and refugees. SIRF represents 36 international NGOs in the five refugee-hosting countries in the region.

In addition to the regular coordination meetings at various levels throughout the year to discuss operational strategy, a series of strategic and technical meetings were convened with partners at the regional and country levels between September and November 2013 to review progress and agree on planning parameters for the RRP6.

Following the real-time evaluation of UNHCR’s response to the Syrian refugee emergency released in July 2013⁴, coordination capacities have been reinforced.

4 *“From slow boil to breaking point: A real-time evaluation of UNHCR’s response to the Syrian refugee emergency”* available on < <http://www.unhcr.org/51f7d9919.html> >

Reporting

In 2014, UNHCR and RRP6 partners will continue to provide information on funding to be integrated in the [Financial Tracking Service](#) to allow for easy tracking of funding levels and gaps. Partners will continue to report on needs and achievements by country, sector and regionally on a monthly basis through the dashboards published on the [Syria Refugee Response Inter-Agency Information-Sharing Portal](#). The RRP6 focuses on results and presents objectives, outputs and verifiable indicators in the sectoral plans of each country. Regular reporting will assess qualitatively how the objectives are being achieved, highlight measures taken to improve these further and ensure accountability.

In view of the volatile nature of the crisis, a mid-year review is planned to flexibly adjust to the changing situation. The implementation of the RRP6 will be reviewed comprehensively and an RRP6 review will take place in August 2014. An annual report will be released in March 2015.

Monitoring and evaluation

Throughout the region, and in close coordination with host governments, RRP partners will work to harmonize vulnerability assessments, assistance packages and undertake regular joint monitoring to review validity and reliability of criteria, adequacy of assistance provided and develop strategies that mitigate the risk of long-term dependency. Feedback mechanisms and evaluations will be designed to ensure that refugees are included in the decision-making process.

An overall evaluation of the RRP process as well as protection and assistance policies will be undertaken in 2014. Evaluation findings will be used to deepen and rationalize the strategic framework in the coming planning period. A particularly welcome initiative in July 2013 was a real-time evaluation of UNHCR's response to the Syria refugee crisis, the recommendations from which continue to inform UNHCR's emergency response.

The mid-year review of the RRP will allow partners to jointly assess best practices and revise and adjust strategies to meet objectives. This review will draw upon new primary and secondary data sources, and if available the findings of the RRP evaluation.

Moreover, regular programmatic monitoring of implementation will be conducted of strategies where necessary.

Annexes

Annex 1: 2014 RRP Requirements per Agency

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
ACF Action contre la faim		12,568,635	6,358,250	3,076,400		22,003,285
ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		11,066,443	21,674,500	14,616,300		47,357,243
ActionAid			1,425,000			1,425,000
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency			827,500			827,500
Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development				50,000		50,000
AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action				1,396,804		1,396,804
AMERA Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance	325,000					325,000
AVSI The Association of Volunteers in International Service			1,579,798	1,206,400		2,786,198
BBC Media Action				1,000,000		1,000,000
British Council				975,700		975,700
CARE International	743,985		21,250,000	7,681,118		29,675,103
Caritas			16,056,837			16,056,837
CISP Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli				641,000		641,000
CLMC Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center				14,528,596		14,528,596
CONCERN				121,000		121,000
CRS Catholic Relief Services	800,000					800,000
CVT Center for Victims of Torture			2,500,000	200,000		2,700,000
DRC Danish Refugee Council		22,087,104	13,890,810	32,715,000		68,692,914
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization		3,739,435	6,500,000	11,767,500	6,500,000	28,506,935
FCA Finn Church Aid			3,000,000			3,000,000
FPSC Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura			1,536,680	2,867,000		4,403,680
FRC - Finnish Red Cross			3,000,000			3,000,000
FRC/IRCS		5,379,310				5,379,310

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
Global Communities			10,790,100	1,551,990		12,342,090
GVC Gruppo di Volontariato Civile				4,822,783		4,822,783
HAI Heartland Alliance International		400,000				400,000
HI Handicap International		1,680,000	10,000,000	9,432,220		21,112,220
Humedica				500,000		500,000
HWA Hilfswerk Austria International				1,545,750		1,545,750
ICMC International Catholic Migration Commission			2,055,000			2,055,000
ILO International Labour Office			2,880,000	2,825,000		5,705,000
IMC International Medical Corps		656,900	11,458,369	5,563,950		17,679,219
International Alert				555,000		555,000
Internews			630,000			630,000
INTERSOS		2,305,000	1,899,500	4,243,600		8,448,100
IOCC International Orthodox Christian Charities			30,000	10,654,350		10,684,350
IOM International Organization for Migration	2,975,297	25,468,000	12,204,596	26,996,233	12,830,000	80,474,126
IRAP Iraqi Refugee Assistance Project				167,000		167,000
IRC International Rescue Committee		22,170,255	17,560,000	7,186,750		46,917,005
IRD International Relief and Development			1,974,900	1,275,444		3,250,344
IRW Islamic Relief Worldwide		3,335,835	5,377,856			8,713,691
JEN			6,500,000			6,500,000
JHAS Jordan Health Aid Society			17,061,400			17,061,400
JHCO Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization			4,012,500			4,012,500
JRS Jesuit Refugee Service			667,000			667,000
KnK Children without Borders			300,000			300,000
KURDS		1,940,000				1,940,000
LOST				84,520		84,520
LWF Lutheran World Federation			4,839,093			4,839,093

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
MA Muslim Aid			620,000			620,000
Madrasati Initiative			2,525,900			2,525,900
MAG Mines Advisory Group		1,500,000				1,500,000
Makassed				768,380		768,380
Makhzoumi Foundation, Armadilla S.c.s. Onlus				812,000		812,000
MAP Medical Aid for Palestinians				266,000		266,000
MdM Médecins du Monde			4,150,000			4,150,000
Medair			8,404,200	18,801,855		27,206,055
Mercy Corps		5,552,115	18,733,899	8,302,747		32,588,761
Mercy USA				3,865,510		3,865,510
MPDL Movement for Peace			193,000			193,000
NICCOD Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development			1,354,500			1,354,500
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council		19,878,366	33,735,000	18,370,062		71,983,428
OPM Operation Mercy			400,000			400,000
Oxfam			2,580,655	17,917,700		20,498,355
PCPM Polish Center for International Aid				6,411,000		6,411,000
PEOPLE IN NEED		404,000				404,000
PLAN Plan International	762,500					762,500
PU-AMI Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale		3,247,586	3,560,000	2,425,666		9,233,252
QANDIL		2,075,863				2,075,863
Questscope			267,500			267,500
RESCATE				941,500		941,500
RET Refugee Education Trust				2,770,000		2,770,000
RHAS Royal Health Awareness Society			720,000			720,000
RI Relief International		8,278,706	16,445,000	2,168,568		26,892,274
Safadi Foundation				1,150,000		1,150,000

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
SCI KR-I Save the Children Kurdistan Region of Iraq		150,000				150,000
SCI Save the Children International	2,680,000	9,855,523	18,989,000	48,638,770		80,163,293
SCJ Save the Children Jordan			3,915,000			3,915,000
SeraphimGLOBAL				2,835,000		2,835,000
SHEILD				1,214,000		1,214,000
SI Solidarités International				4,156,000		4,156,000
SIDC Soins infirmiers et développement communautaire				107,400		107,400
SIF Secours Islamique France				3,338,800		3,338,800
Solidar Suisse				1,255,400		1,255,400
STEP		250,000				250,000
Taghyeer			220,000			220,000
TDH Terre des Hommes			1,282,160			1,282,160
TDHI Terre des Hommes Italia			1,442,000	1,535,700		2,977,700
TGH TRIANGLE GH		2,440,800				4,985,800
UN Women			1,130,000			1,130,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme		10,381,810	19,700,000	34,773,600	9,000,000	77,925,410*
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		14,624,998	3,201,571	7,954,000		25,780,569
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	561,000	5,800,000	18,595,231	12,332,500	9,800,000	48,088,731*
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	11,103,448	5,585,000	9,789,400		27,677,848
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	79,033,964	133,353,993	316,211,320	467,816,052	284,859,688	1,345,405,017*
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	16,075,400	105,446,803	170,517,372	250,020,581	64,958,235	613,018,391*
UNOPS			4,700,000			4,700,000
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency				90,431,767		107,431,767*
UPP Un Ponte Per		1,660,946	376,892			2,037,838
War Child UK		499,000	756,788			1,255,788
WARVIN		259,000				259,000

Agency	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Total
WCH War Child Holland				2,801,803		2,801,803
WFP World Food Programme	52,568,244	94,132,785	305,050,000	501,756,377	126,976,760	1,080,484,166
WHO World Health Organization	11,098,650	8,845,569	13,569,000	15,117,673	7,455,000	60,332,892*
WRF World Rehabilitation Fund				3,365,000		3,365,000
WVI World Vision International			9,334,914	9,419,950		18,754,864
Grand Total	168,824,040	552,538,228	1,200,650,591	1,723,878,169	522,379,683	4,264,717,711*

*Including regional requirements. Regional requirements of UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA and WHO amount to US\$96,447,000.

Annex 2: Country Response Plans – online contents

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