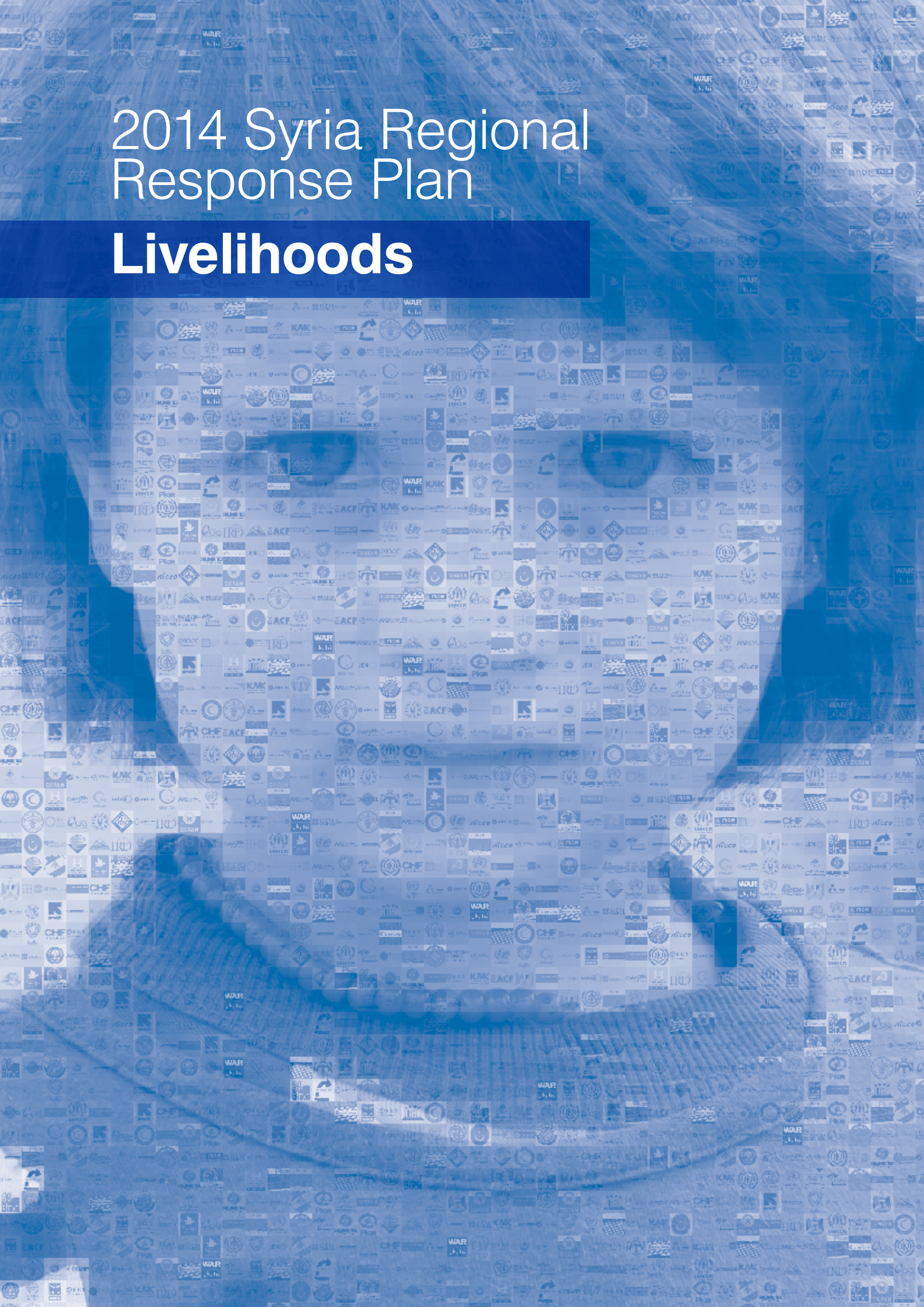


2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Livelihoods





G. Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter response

Lead Agency	UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	UN-HABITAT, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Terre des Hommes (TDH), Tadamon, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League (CAKL), Save the Children, Plan International.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items. 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved. 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$20,696,598		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$11,867,050	US\$6,854,250	US\$1,975,298
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$31,840,920		
Contact Information	Ziad Ayoubi, ayoubi@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

By October 2013, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Resala, and Caritas had assessed the vulnerability of over 80,000 individuals. Beneficiaries of cash assistance have been selected based on 14 pre-set eligibility criteria. This set of criteria includes disabled persons, unaccompanied children, persons with serious medical conditions, older refugees, victims of violence and torture and female-headed households. Home visits have been conducted to complete the selection of beneficiaries and provide counselling for them.

Cash-based interventions have been diversified in order to respond to different needs of vulnerable families. In addition to monthly payments that have been distributed regularly to 54,000 most vulnerable individuals, a winterization programme is planned targeting vulnerable individuals and one-off/emergency payments have been distributed to 6,000 individuals during the first half of the year. The political and security situation in the country delayed the implementation of cash based interventions in some areas, including Damietta, where a partner faced difficulties in getting the needed permit to work with UNHCR from national authorities, resulting in the delay of assistance to refugees in this area.

The rate of monthly assistance is harmonized with the regular programme for non-Syrians to ensure equity among refugees in Egypt. The scattering of Syrian refugees in Egypt and their presence in some remote governorates is considered one of the major challenges. Currently, UNHCR implementing partners have a presence in four different governorates: Damietta, Alexandria, Giza

and Cairo. However, with refugees living outside of these main areas, additional assistance given in a wider geographic area is planned for 2014.

As of August 2013, the capacity of field teams has been significantly increased in order to respond to the emerging needs of Syrian refugees. IRW established a new branch for cash assistance in order to clear the backlog of assessments and reduce waiting periods. Resala and Caritas also distribute unconditional cash assistance.

The deterioration of protection environment for Syrian refugees and the increase in rents have limited the capacity of Syrian households in finding accommodation. In 2013, several evictions have been reported and emergency support was provided.

Following UNHCR's livelihood strategy established in 2012, the self-reliance programme targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt began in mid 2013 with encouraging results. Livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees will help to decrease dangerous coping mechanisms as well as exposure to trafficking, early marriage, survival sex and exploitation. The project enables Syrian refugees in Egypt to be self-reliant and the number of refugees dependent on financial assistance to be reduced. Priority is given to women at risk and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Community-based protection mechanisms are created to accompany wage and self-employment risks.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	250,000

The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt have been facing challenges in responding to their households' basic needs. Savings have been considered the main source of income for Syrians arriving to Egypt in 2012. These savings have significantly depleted and many Syrians arriving in Egypt in the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets. In this framework, 79 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have indicated that they face difficulties in paying their housing rent. Participants in the focus group discussion held in 6th of October city mentioned that charity organizations that used to provide Syrians with subsidized rent, cash or household items were shut down after June 30 following the regime change, leading to a significant deterioration in material assistance.

According to the joint needs assessment conducted in September 2013, cash assistance, housing support and income generation have been identified as top priorities by Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees equipped with professional and vocational skills have been searching for jobs in Egypt and a good number of them are employed. In this framework, 43 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have noted that salary is their main source of income.

This indicates clearly that Syrians are getting jobs in Egypt, including women respondents who indicated they were working in areas such as cooking and sewing. However, participants in focus group discussions mentioned that, *“Syrians are suffering from difficult working conditions namely long working hours combined with very low salaries.”*

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall number of organizations involved in this sector will increase and a revised division of labour will help in reaching all Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. In addition, UNHCR and its partners in Egypt will implement the Refugee Assistance and Implementation System (RAIS), which helps to keep refugee information up to date, provide targeted assistance and reduce fraud. The operation will also pilot a OneCard system so that UN agencies and partners will be able to provide assistance through a single platform. Agencies participating in the basic needs and livelihoods sector will work together to achieve three objectives: 1) the refugee population has sufficient basic and domestic items; 2) their self-reliance and livelihoods are improved, and that 3) shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.

In order to protect Syrian vulnerable households from negative coping mechanisms, unconditional cash-based interventions will continue to be implemented. Those interventions will target only vulnerable households with either one-off payments (winterization or emergency) or monthly payments that last between three months and one year according to 14 pre-set vulnerability groups. In order to complete the prioritization of households, social assessment interviews will be conducted with registered Syrian households to identify beneficiaries. Due to the increased vulnerabilities, protection risks, and destitution, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the population (175,000 individuals) will benefit from cash based interventions in 2014. Assisting vulnerable households will continue to be one of the priority interventions for UNHCR and its partners in Egypt.

The self-reliance programme will be expanded to target around 10 per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and members of host communities to achieve either self-employment or wage-employment. This support will limit reliance on humanitarian aid, promote positive coping mechanisms, and be more sustainable over the long term. Beneficiaries may receive training, business advice, job placement, and seed grants to start up micro businesses. Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria will be targeted with self-reliance activities in 2014. An online social network for employment will be established in 2014 to enhance job matching programmes. In interviews with refugee women, they called for the development of wage-earning opportunities for themselves, their spouses and the younger adults living with them. Technical training for youth and women (refugees and host communities) will be provided in targeted areas with focus on furniture and food processing sectors in Damietta and Alexandria. Job matching and training components will be implemented in collaboration with outreach programmes in order to capitalize on community centres established by UNHCR and partners to serve Syrian households.

In collaboration with UN-HABITAT, emergency accommodation will be provided for vulnerable families in transitional and temporary apartments. This activity was implemented in 2013 but needs to be expanded to cover Damietta and Alexandria in addition to Greater Cairo. The estimated number of persons who will benefit from this emergency service during 2014 is 15,000 individuals. Vulnerable Syrian households will also be supported to find decent accommodation especially through facilitation of negotiation with landlords and promotion of protective environment for newly settled families. This activity will be essential to protect households, in particular women and children, from either exploitation or eviction. In this framework, conditional cash assistance will be provided to up to 700 households. A shelter strategy is currently being developed by UNHCR in collaboration with UN-Habitat for Syrian refugees in Egypt, which aims to make the most of the Egyptian surplus in housing infrastructure, building on the social support systems and structures that refugees have already established to manage their housing issues. The shelter-related activities of this plan will look closely at the different coping strategies by the refugee community and will consider alleviating negative ones. It will also set up channels to facilitate legal and real estate consultations to refugees and to provide better access to information on availability of housing and access to it and to basic urban services. These actions will be made possible through effective partnership with urban administration in order to develop area-based shelter solutions. Parallel to that is the continuous work of promoting co-existence and inclusion with the host community.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided		250.000		National	15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		UNHCR, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
Objective 1					15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/ business facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.237.899	282.750	260.000	695.149	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.2 Access to wage employment facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	930.800	199.550	260.000	471.250	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services initiative), Resala, Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.3 Vocational training/technical skills provided		5000	1.000	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.728.649	659.750	520.000	548.899	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, The Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Objective 2					3.897.348	1.142.050	1.040.000	1.715.298	

Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided		15.000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227.500	227.500			UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Terre des Hommes, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), Plan International
Output 3.2 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided		5000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845.000	260.000	325.000	260.000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
Objective 3		15.000			1.072.500	487.500	325.000	260.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	250.000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	175.000
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	250.000
# of men and women provided with guidance on business and labour market opportunities	17.400
# of men and women receiving cash/vouchers for business start up	3.100
# of men and women registered in job placement services	6.200
# of men and women gaining employment through the self-reliance programme	5.000
# of men and women provided with technical skills training	9.500
# of men and women receiving training certification	5.300
# of emergency shelters provided	5.000
# of men and women receiving emergency shelters	15.000
# of shelters repaired	500
# of households receiving cash grants for rental accomodation (conditional)	700

Basic Needs, Livelihoods and Shelter - Summary Requirements					Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	Total Requirements (US\$)	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
		Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
	20.696.598	11.867.050	6.854.250	1.975.298	11.144.322

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter in Egypt (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
CRS	800,000	500,000	300,000
IOM	700,297	500,000	200,297
PLAN	205,000	133,250	71,750
SCI	545,000	354,250	190,750
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNHCR	28,390,623	18,609,098	9,781,525
Total	31,840,920	20,696,598	11,144,322

G. Livelihoods Response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, UNDP		
Participating Agencies	Mercy Corps, ACTED-Reach, FAO, DRC, IRC, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, Kurds, Relief International, SCI		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Individual Support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion 2. Access to on-the-job, post-secondary and vocational training 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$26,638,271		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
		US\$26,638,271	
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$49,223,446		
Contact Information	Inge Colijn, colijn@unhcr.org		
	Mizuho Yokoi, mizuho.yokoi@undp.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Registered refugees receive residency permits and enjoy access to the labour market in the KR. However, residency permits have not been provided since early April for Syrians in non-camp settings, nor are they provided for the Al Qa'im population. While the economy in the KR, where the majority Syrian refugees are hosted, remains strong, there are challenges extant for both refugee and host populations.

Competition for jobs in the labour market may have the effect of driving wages down to unacceptable levels and causing resentment between the host and refugee population (although relations so far remain strong), thereby increasing protection concerns including risks of SGBV. In this respect, the sector proposes interventions that directly benefit members of both the refugee and host communities (i.e. by directly training members of both communities) but also interventions that strengthen the overall economic environment (i.e.: strengthening and supporting the small business sector). Activities proposed include those targeted at specific groups such as men, women, young people and people with a disability.

These interventions will build on the achievements of 2013 in the sector, which have already seen large numbers of refugees and their host communities improve their livelihood situation. In 2013, UNHCR and its partners provided cash assistance to some 750 vulnerable refugee families as well as a 220 litre drum of fuel for winter (2012-2013), over US\$2.5 million in cash and in kind contributions from the community, while IOM has assisted more than 170 beneficiaries with skills training, toolkits and materials to help establish small businesses in the Dohuk and Erbil governorates of KRG. Livelihoods projects as diverse as, for example, the establishment of greenhouses, bee-keeping, and transport were implemented successfully in 2013 across Iraq.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

An ability to secure sufficient income is one of the key needs, with assessments showing that Syrian refugees in Iraq are not financially self-reliant, and struggle to find sustainable livelihood opportunities. Up to 86 per cent of Syrian refugees say they have insufficient household income, 15 per cent report lacking food security, and up to 27 per cent say they are unable to access sufficient food for their families through the local market.

While the Government and host communities in KR and Anbar extend their generosity in hosting Syrian refugees, the rising numbers in 2013 is impacting services and economies in local communities.

While Government policy allows registered refugees to work, difficulties in finding employment outside of the informal sector (where 80 per cent of refugee households reporting having someone employed) are a reality, as is competition within and between the host and refugee populations in the community.

For refugees living outside of camps (more than 60 per cent of the population), financial difficulties are exacerbated by competition for rental housing potentially driving up costs and leading to overcrowding and occupancy of substandard accommodation like unfinished buildings, tents and crowded apartments.

These difficulties in sustaining livelihoods mean that interventions that strengthen labour markets and increase vocational training opportunities, to the benefit of both refugee and host communities, should be a priority. An AGD approach to these interventions is required to overcome some of the barriers, including cultural ones that might particularly restrict women's access to livelihood and self-reliance activities.

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	160,000	36,187
Non-camp	240,000	30,968
Host Community		2,067

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The sector has prioritized interventions aimed at providing individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion. It is noted that an assessment of labour market needs will be the first step in ensuring that detailed activity modalities meet the needs of the market and are targeted where they are most likely to have the desired outcome of increased employment participation.

A project to establish a hub to match skills with business needs and skill shortages through a referral and placement programme aims to directly find work for refugees, as do cash for work programmes that offer incentives for businesses to hire refugee workers. Agencies will use training and direct investment through loans and grants in small business development and start-ups as priority activities proposed.

It is also acknowledged that investment in programmes for vocational education and skills training is also required, once again beginning with a mapping of vocational training needs, including for specific groups such as men, women, young people and people with a disability. A range of interventions are proposed by response partners in camps and non-camp settings to provide this training. Direct investment in the Government-run Training and Vocational Education Centres is also proposed to increase the capacity of existing centres. Reduced food and nutrition insecurity and increased incomes generated by vulnerable rural households, including Syrian refugees, will also be initiated by FAO. Finally, quick impact projects will support the resilience based development approach to ensure the medium and longer term concerns related to Syrian and host communities are addressed and planned for.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provision of individual support through employment generation initiatives, public service provision and SME promotion.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Assessment of Labour Market Needs, Database of Skills & Businesses, Referral Hub for Job Placements	430	960	100	Countrywide	1,046,440		1,046,440		Mercy Corps, ACTED, DRC, UNESCO, ISHO, IRC, SCI
Output 1.2 Increased Incomes for Syrian refugee households	1,170	2,100	620	Countrywide	4,416,800		4,416,800		DRC, IRC, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Small Businesses Promoted, Established & Sustained	3,000	9,000	1,150	Countrywide	8,492,800		8,492,800		Mercy Corps, DRC, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, FAO, ISHO, IRC, SCI
Output 1.4 Income Generation/work opportunities through infrastructure investment	25,728	11,686		Countrywide	2,982,400		2,982,400		UNDP
Objective 1					16,938,440		16,938,440		

Objective 2. Access to on the job, post-secondary and vocational training improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Assessment/ Mapping of vocational training needs	492	836		Countrywide	179.831		179.831		ACTED, Mercy Corps, UNESCO
Output 2.2 Training Programmes: Vocational, Technical, On-the-Job, Business, Life Skills, Language - including some equipment	5.878	7.705	851	Countrywide	8.254.000		8.254.000		UNHCR, ACTED, KURDS, DRC, Relief International, Mercy Corps, SCI, UNDRP, IOM, UNESCO, ISHO
Output 2.3 Technical & Organizational Capacity Building in TVET Centres				Countrywide	1.266.000		1.266.000		DRC, UNHCR, UNESCO
Objective 2					9.699.831		9.699.831		

Sector indicators	Target
# of people placed in employment	1.504
# of people gaining income assistance	2.619
# of people provided with small business assistance	8.951
# of income opportunities created through infrastructure projects	2.576
# of people receiving vocational/skills training	15.680

Livelihoods - Summary Requirements				
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	26.638.271		26.638.271	22.585.175

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	600,000	340,000	260,000
DRC	3,944,000	1,972,000	1,972,000
FAO	1,249,600	624,800	624,800
IOM	10,368,000	5,184,000	5,184,000
IRC	7,208,600	3,604,300	3,604,300
KURDS	800,000	480,000	320,000
Mercy Corps	1,265,680	793,704	471,976
RI	1,452,500	1,120,500	332,000
SCI	496,000	496,000	
UNDP	6,444,000	3,974,400	2,469,600
UNESCO	8,576,998	4,630,499	3,946,499
UNHCR	6,818,068	3,418,068	3,400,000
Total	49,223,446	26,638,271	22,585,175

K. Social cohesion and Livelihoods response

Lead Agencies	UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, Al Majmoua, Amel, BBC Media Action, DRC, FAO, GVC, ILO, International Alert, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Relief International, RESCATE, RET, Safadi Foundation, SC Lebanon, SFCG, WRF UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$48,352,828		
Prioritized requirements (January-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
		US\$44,848,023	US\$3,504,805
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$98,424,687		
Contact Information	Shombi Sharp, shombi.sharp@undp.org Anna Leer, leer@unhcr.org Carol El-Sayed, elsayed@unhcr.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The Syrian crisis and refugee influx has had many destabilizing consequences for Lebanon. A recent World Bank published assessment⁵⁰ points to a reduction in GDP growth by 2.85 per cent each year since the crisis began and estimates the total cost of the crisis to Lebanon will reach US\$7.5 billion by end 2014. Spending on education and health has increased significantly while the quality of public services has reportedly deteriorated, especially for the vulnerable Lebanese citizens.⁵¹ Competition in the informal job market has driven wages down, while prices for basic necessities, such as fuel or rents, have increased. The majority of refugees (86 per cent) are living in communities where the majority of vulnerable Lebanese (66 per cent) also reside. Both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese are severely affected by the poor quality of public services, hard-to-get-by job opportunities and inflation in the price of basic goods.

Efforts are increasingly being made to support Lebanese institutions and hosting communities cope with the refugee influx. To date, 154 projects have been completed or are in process of completion at the local level. These include projects to expand capacity of local medical facilities, to improve water treatment and supply and waste disposal, building or rehabilitating communal spaces and strengthen capacities of social development centres.

50 *Lebanon - Economic and social impact assessment of the Syrian conflict (ESIA)*, World Bank, 20 September 2013

51 The ESIA projects a loss in Government revenue of US\$1.6 billion and an increase in Government expenditure of US\$1.2 billion. Lebanon's fiscal deficit is expected to increase by US\$2.7 billion over the period 2012-2014.

More than 3,000 (40 per cent Lebanese) have enrolled in vocational training programmes, at least 20 per cent leading to gainful employment, and a number of agencies are now establishing more wide-ranging livelihood programmes with focus on women, youth and persons with specific needs.

In addition, assisting Lebanese institutions and providing support to vulnerable Lebanese has been mainstreamed across all sectoral interventions, and specifically in the areas of health, education, shelter and water and sanitation. Investments have also been made in strengthening the capacities of municipalities to cope with the crisis, as well as to strengthen the ability of national and local service providers to respond to those with specific needs (Lebanese and refugees).

Nonetheless, the significant lack of funding remains a major barrier to the work of the sector. Many actors received no financial support. More restrictive government policies regarding livelihood provisioning for Syrians in the face of growing public concerns about competition for jobs, and limited local market opportunities, present additional challenges.

The recent international recognition of the need to relieve pressure on Lebanese host communities may change things around for the sector funding-wise, most notably, by the UN Security Council Presidential Statement in July and the September formation of the International Support Group for Lebanon on the margins of the UN General Assembly.

Launched in early 2013, the Task Force on Support to Host Communities, co-chaired by UNDP, UNHCR, PMO and MOSA has facilitated the formulation of a strategic framework for the response, a significant entry of new partners and the development of a clear targeting methodology singling out 244 prioritised communities for social cohesion and livelihood activities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian Refugees	1,500,000	320,600
Palestine Refugees from Syria	100,000	700
Affected Lebanese	1,500,000	424,000
Lebanese Returnees	50,000	24,950

With a projected 1.5 million registered refugees by the end of 2014, one in four persons in Lebanon will be a Syrian refugee and an estimated 1.5 million Lebanese stands to be negatively affected by the crisis with poor Lebanese disproportionately affected⁵². As the country grapples with its own political and internal divisions, the additional pressures brought on by a massive refugee influx are fraying nerves. There is a growing sense that the Lebanese are being asked to continue to accommodate a seemingly endless stream of refugees, without commensurate support. Curfews

⁵² The ESIA estimates that in addition to the 1 million poor, another 170,000 Lebanese will be pushed into poverty and up to 320,000 will become employed.

imposed on refugees in local villages, recent evictions of refugees from apartments and land used for informal settlements, are testament to growing tensions between Lebanese and refugee communities in some areas.

A recent risk assessment identified 25 communities, mainly in the Bekaa and North Lebanon, as requiring most urgent interventions to help restore or maintain harmony between Lebanese and Syrian refugees.

In parallel to the host community needs, the majority of refugees face severe poverty and associated risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage among girls, child labour, survival sex and other exploitative labour markets to subsist. This, taken together with the impact of the crisis on livelihoods of Lebanese and the associated discontent, illustrates the importance of self-reliance activities for both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese.

To comprehensively address the situation, the larger scale developmental interventions foreseen in the joint GOL/World Bank/UN Needs Assessment and Roadmap to a Stabilization Framework, are a critical supplement to the humanitarian response and its specific interventions addressing most immediate causes of tensions in Lebanese host communities.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

A comprehensive strategy supported by robust funding to promote social cohesion and self-reliance has to effectively tackle both the expression of conflict and causes of tension in refugee-hosting communities. This will be done through a four-pronged approach.

First, to expand local conflict mitigation mechanisms, social cohesion partners will bring local actors together in dialogue fora, support them with the tools to mediate conflicts and seek their commitment to respond jointly to rising tensions.

Second, local and national change agents like media, teachers, youth and local leaders will be called upon and prepared to actively combat the misperceptions fuelling hostilities.

Third, service provision will be reinforced through host community support projects (CSPs) defined by the community as sources of tension and/or priority. Reflecting the significant increase in pressures on municipal services in 2013, RRP6 features a more robust emphasis on promoting social cohesion through services-related CSPs guided by a set of core principles recognizing local and national ownership. To succeed, efforts will also be made to mainstream conflict sensitive programming and service provision across all sectors.

Fourth, conflict-sensitive and innovative livelihood activities mainly targeting women and youth and leading to self-reliance will be scaled up considerably. While refugees and vulnerable Lebanese desperately need jobs to meet their basic needs for self-reliance, promoting job-creation for refugees is highly sensitive due to the potential fuelling of further tensions. Assessments have also shown

job opportunities to be very limited within the principal sectors of agriculture, construction and services. Activities will therefore target both communities and the strategy will focus on innovation and market/business creation within two to maximum three areas not constituting competition to existing local markets. Handicraft is identified as an area with great potential for Syrian women's livelihoods considering existing skills and cultural barriers to participate in the traditional labour market. Otherwise, new markets will be explored based on analysis of opportunities in import substitution, procurement for the emergency and new exports and business will be created around Lebanese businesses and cooperatives.

In view of the massive stabilization needs, which can only be addressed by large scale developmental interventions, the majority of the activities of the sector are best categorised as preventing further deterioration of vulnerabilities.

To target the humanitarian response, pre-existing poverty profiles have been analysed against refugee data, to identify the 225 most affected and vulnerable communities in Lebanon. This has been overlaid with a preliminary conflict-map resulting in the identification of another 19 communities amounting to 244 priority locations for social cohesion and livelihood interventions. Reflecting this prioritization, the North and Bekaa have been allocated the most significant attention and resources in the sector, while the South and Mount Lebanon and Beirut have increased rapidly from a low base since the RRP5.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese						
Output 1.1 Change agents capacitated to address misperceptions fuelling tensions	1.350	45	3.000	Lebanon	3.363.007		3.363.007		Al Majmoua, Amel, BBC Media Action, GVC, International Alert, IRC, RET, SFCG, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, WCH, WRF
Output 1.2 Community Capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened	185.250		213.750	Lebanon	2.485.445		2.485.445		GVC , Interos, Mercy Corps, RESCATE, UNDP, UNHCR (SFCG, LOST, WCH), WRF
Output 1.3 Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs	270.750		277.850	Lebanon	12.877.813		12.877.813		ACTED, Amel, DRC, GVC, Interos, IOM, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, UNDP, UNHCR (UNDP, DRC, ACTED, IRS, COOPI, AMEL, WHC, Right to Play, CHF, TdH, IRC, Interos, PU-AMI, UN-Habitat), WRF

Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs	49.850	423.950	24.950		2.500.000		2.500.000	MoSA
Output 1.4 Social Cohesion mainstreamed	150.000	150.000		Lebanon	1.761.800		1.761.800	International Alert, UNDP, UNHCR (International Alert, SFCG, UNDP)
Objective 1					20.488.065		18.726.265	
GoL					2.500.000		2.500.000	

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihood improved									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese						
Output 2.1 Income generation, employment and market creation opportunities increased	30.000	700	50.000	10.000	23.060.058		21.317.053	1.743.005	Amel, FAO, ILO, Intersos, IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Relief International, Safadi Foundation, SC Lebanon, UNDP, UNHCR (Al Majmoua, Intersos, Amel, LOST), UNIDO, WRF

Output 2.2 Vocational, life skills and entrepreneurship training opportunities increased	13.500	640	15.000	320	Lebanon	4.804.705	4.804.705	4.804.705	Amel, Intersors, IOM, RET, Safadi Foundation, SC Lebanon, UNDP, UNHCR, WRF
Objective 2						27.864.763	26.121.758	1.743.005	

Sector indicators

# of CSPs and # of individuals benefiting from CSPs	69 CSPs and 598,500 host community members and refugees benefiting
# of communities with conflict mitigation mechanisms established and engaged (# of individuals trained)	46 communities (min. 920 stakeholders capacitated)
# of change agents (media reps, local/youth leaders, public figures, teachers etc.) trained and addressing misperceptions	4,400 change agents in action
# of individuals in response trained in conflict sensitive programming and assistance delivery	1,200 authorities, humanitarian planners and workers
# of persons receiving job preparation support	28.000
# of persons benefiting from market/job creation opportunities	80.000

Social Cohesion and Livelihoods - Summary Requirements

	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Humanitarian agencies	48.352.828		44.848.023	3.504.805	50.071.859
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	2.500.000			2.500.000	2.500.000

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Social cohesion and livelihoods in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	1,500,000	750,000	750,000
Al Majmouaa	50,000	20,000	30,000
AMEL	644,002	347,001	297,001
BBC	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
DRC	400,000	240,000	160,000
FAO	6,000,000	2,500,000	3,500,000
GVC	2,070,000	685,000	1,385,000
IA	555,000	310,000	245,000
ILO	2,825,000	1,200,000	1,625,000
INTERSOS	2,569,800	1,333,400	1,236,400
IOM	5,999,999	3,225,714	2,774,285
IRC	172,000	86,000	86,000
LOST	84,520	40,020	44,500
MC	3,455,747	2,200,497	1,255,250
OXFAM	5,680,000	2,840,000	2,840,000
RESCATE	354,000	177,000	177,000
RET	1,880,000	940,000	940,000
SAFADI	1,150,000	575,000	575,000
SCI	12,390,300	6,195,150	6,195,150
UNDP	27,773,600	13,916,800	13,856,800
UNESCO	1,900,000	650,000	1,250,000
UNHCR	19,647,019	9,413,396	10,233,623
WRF	323,700	207,850	115,850
Total	98,424,687	48,352,828	50,071,859
GoL	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

K. Livelihoods for Host Communities and Syrian Populations response

Lead Agencies	UNDP, UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	FAO, IOM, UNFPA		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. Syrian refugees living in camps and in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities 3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$8,778,000		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$5,028,000	US\$3,750,000
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$17,770,000		
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1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

With the majority of the Syrian refugees living in urban settings, it has become a priority to assess their socio-economic situation and to develop targeted urban livelihood programmes. As part of the RRP6 process, UN agencies will work to strengthen the coping mechanism of Syrians both in camp and non-camp settings and to support affected host communities focusing on livelihood assistance.

The majority of Syrian refugees have no legal right to work in Turkey, which represents an obstacle to addressing their livelihood needs. Nevertheless, important developments occurred with regard to the health sector: in July 2013 the Ministry of Health amended the 'Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Employment of Foreign Health Personnel in Turkey' in order to facilitate employment of Syrian health professional service providers in the camps.

Furthermore, vocational classes are taking place in several camps aimed at building the capacity of refugees and strengthening their self-reliance, with a growing number of students enrolled. These courses are given in several disciplines e.g. computer, hairdressing, sewing, Turkish and English language, and are proven to be beneficial to camp residents also in terms of income generating activities for refugees. UNHCR supported the existing vocational training centres inside the camps by providing some of the needed items to ensure continuity of the projects.

There are two main groups of host communities impacted by the Syrian crisis from an economic perspective: those who lost their jobs and livelihoods (e.g. with decreased border trade and closed factories) and are indirectly affected from social and economic perspectives, and those who host the Syrian refugees in their houses. Both groups are increasingly affected by the current and protracted situation. Smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa Provinces have lost more than half of their annual household income as a result of the Syria crisis.

It has been observed that there will be more challenges in the context of social life, economic, social and health services, particularly women's situation in and out of the camps; increased GBV cases, including early and forced marriages, survival sex, religious marriages as second wives, and child labour. This is because most of the families are headed by women and the unavailability of employment and livelihood opportunities makes them vulnerable to all the above.

In addition to the social challenges, economic concerns arise as refugees are working informally in the region making the job market more competitive, which sometimes results in tense relations between the host community and the refugees. Information on the impact of host communities is mostly anecdotal since no formal assessment has been made to estimate the social and economic impact on host communities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	300,000	
Non-camp	700,000	5,000 (1,000 families)
Turkish Nationals in Host Communities		20,000 (4,000 families)

The projected Syrian population in Turkey by the end of 2014 is 1.0 million; the projected Syrian urban population is around 700,000. This increases the social and economic pressure on the Turkish host communities, which is already estimated to be significant. Therefore the need to release the pressure on the Turkish communities, by developing targeted strategies, is urgent to ensure continued community-based protection.

To date, no comprehensive assessment of the refugees' socio-economic situation has been conducted, which is crucial in order to develop a relevant, targeted, and efficient response strategy. To this end, an assessment study needs to be carried out aimed at understanding the challenges refugees face, their skills, knowledge and resources, as well as the needs of the market in order to form the basis for urban livelihood programmes.

Regarding host communities, a study that assesses the impact of the crisis, including social, economic (low paid and informal workforce), and health (RH services, maternal and child health services) consequences has not yet been conducted (with the exception of FAO study that focuses mainly on the agricultural/rural sector). The available information on the impact on host community is mostly anecdotal and received from the Government. Therefore to assess the need for and the scale of the interventions, a preliminary assessment will have to be conducted. On the other hand, both the GoT and the business community (from Southeast Anatolia) increasingly mention the impact on the livelihoods of the host communities as well as the social/basic services they receive such as water and social services.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNHCR will continue to support vocational training courses and related activities across the camps through the provision of vocational training materials and facilitating the sharing of good practices across camps.

UNHCR will aim at building on good practice in the camps in respect of supporting access to skills and vocational training activities for the non-camp refugees. It is envisaged that among others, such programmes will be carried out in community centres with the support of identified NGO partners. UNHCR will prioritize women and youth in such programmes and empower them to increase their access to knowledge, resources, and therefore strengthen their self-reliance.

UNHCR will also expand its partnerships with NGOs to provide community outreach for the non-camp Syrians to identify persons with special needs or at risk, and to design programmes and livelihoods protection models for them, using an AGD approach to ensure refugees are able to participate in identifying needs and responses. Focus group discussions will be conducted with women, men and refugee youth. This participatory approach will be essential in defining their skills as well designing tailor made activities which will match the full range of different needs and competencies.

Short term response to increase the income of Turkish families/communities hosting Syrian populations

It is expected that in 2014 the Syrian urban population will increase significantly, increasing the demand for continued hosting by Turkish families as well as public services. The host communities already face economic pressure with increased household size, jobs losses and reduced opportunities for employment due to the crisis. To address this issue, livelihoods and social protection models such as cash-for-work, or conditional cash transfers as well as short-term grants to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will be designed to respond to the short-term needs of host communities.

Opportunities generated to create new livelihoods for the host communities and Syrian refugees and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure

To respond to the demand communicated by the GoT, public works related to rehabilitation/upgrade of social infrastructure will be undertaken to both increase the quality of public services provided for both Turkish and urban Syrian populations, but also to create opportunities for employment. Larger scale livelihood initiatives will be critical to address the lost livelihoods and social/public service provision.

These initiatives will be designed to complement the work of UN Agencies. IOM, in coordination with local authorities will look at livelihood assistance for Syrian refugees and their host communities. Several activities will also be designed to empower refugee and local women. Separate and combined empowerment trainings on gender equality, violence against women, maternal and child health, and communication skills will be developed and conducted in the region by experts from Syria and Turkey.

Recovery and rehabilitation of smallholder agricultural production and marketing in the impoverished Syria border areas of Turkey.

Priority will be given to improve farm incomes through reduced agricultural input costs and increases in crop and livestock production. Household income generation for affected farming families will be enhanced through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing. Additionally, the capacity of stakeholders will need to be built with targeted programmes to financially and environmentally sustain the project's interventions.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. 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									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	-	2,000 Turkish families in communities hosting Syrian citizens	1.800.000	-	1.800.000	-	UNDP, IOM, Local Governorates, Municipalities and Employment Agencies
Output 2 - Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	-	2,000 Households in host communities that are affected in social and economic terms from the Syrian crisis and the Syrian population influx	3.000.000	-	1.000.000	2.000.000	UNDP, Municipalities, Employment Agency, Governorates and relevant local offices of government agencies relating to social infrastructure
Output 3 - Community needs assessed to determine the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities	-	-	-	Up to 2,000 Host communities households that are affected from the Syrian crisis	250.000	-	-	250.000	UNFPA
Total					5.050.000		2.800.000	2.250.000	

Objective 2. Syrian refugees living in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1- Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for Syrians living in host communities	-	1,000 households of Syrian refugees living in host communities	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	728.000	-	728.000	-	"IOM , UNHCR, local authorities and partners"
Total		1,000 Households			728.000	0	728.000	0	

Objective 3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	1,500 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1.500.000	-	1.500.000	-	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
Output 2 -Opportunities created to create new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	1,500 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1.500.000	-	-	1.500.000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
Total					3.000.000		1.500.000	1.500.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of host community families that have increased incomes with UN intervention	2.000
# of Syrian refugees living in host communities with increased access to livelihoods	1.000
# households in host communities with improved farm incomes	2.000

Host Communities and Livelihoods - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Requirements Jul-Dec 2014	Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	8.778.000	0	5.028.000	3.750.000	8.992.000	Requirements (US\$)

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods for Host Communities and Syrian Populations in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
FAO	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
IOM	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNDP	9,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
UNFPA	500,000	250,000	250,000
UNHCR	1,070,000	428,000	642,000
Total	17,770,000	8,778,000	8,992,000

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