

GUIDANCE NOTE 2

Incorporating and Communicating Resilience Programming in the 3RP

1 Objective

Through the **Resilience and Stabilization Lens** presented below, coordinators can more easily:

- i) Identify and assess resilience activities across both components of the 3RP;
- ii) Advance resilience across all population groups, sectors and countries, through adequate planning, monitoring, reporting including the development of a resilience narrative; and,
- iii) Create a baseline to measure how all 3RP partners are strengthening resilience in support of increasingly integrated national plans.

2 3RP Components and Goals

In 2016, the 3RP continues to represent two inter-connected components:¹

1. Refugee protection and humanitarian assistance component (the Refugee Component): Will address the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, settlements and local communities in all sectors, as well as vulnerable members of impacted communities. It will strengthen community-based protection by identifying and responding to immediate support needs of communal services in impacted communities.
2. Resilience and Stabilization component (the Resilience Component): Will assist impacted communities to cope with and recover from the refugee crisis in all sectors. It will build the capacities of households, communities and national systems that have been impacted by the crisis, and provide the strategic, technical, and policy support to advance national responses.

The synergies and degree of integration between the two components may vary from country to country. Factors influencing this include the impact of the crisis at national and community levels and the priorities of national planning processes.

The table below outlines the overarching goals of the two components of the 3RP, and is designed to assist 3RP partners to identify the best fit for projects in each of the two components. Considering the three questions of the Stabilization and Resilience Lens, outlined in Part 4 of this guidance, can also assist in this categorization. Please note that, though categorization is important the planning process, neither the table nor the Lens are meant to suggest that outputs/activities in any sector are necessarily exclusive to one component or the other. The decision is left to the judgment of 3RP partners, with oversight provided by Inter-Sector Coordinators.

¹ Please see Annex 1 for supporting definitions.

| Refugee Component | Resilience Component |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee women, girls, boys and men fleeing the Syrian conflict have access to effective protection. 2. Refugees and the most vulnerable within the impacted population are provided with life-saving and immediate assistance, including in camps and host communities. 3. The most vulnerable impacted communities benefit from immediate assistance to strengthen communal services to support community-based protection. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The most vulnerable impacted households and communities benefit from interventions that enhance their capacities and resources. 5. Refugees and members of impacted communities have opportunities to build self-reliance. 6. The capacities of sub-national and national delivery systems are strengthened to meet the protection, assistance and social services needs of refugees and members of impacted communities. |

3 Stabilization and Resilience Lens

The **Stabilization and Resilience Lens** consists of three key questions to assist 3RP partners in each country in identifying, categorizing, understanding and communicating planned Outputs (and related activities) based on their contribution to building resilience.

The Stabilization and Resilience Lens is a self-evaluation tool applied during 3RP 2016 planning and incorporated in sector and country chapters. The Lens can also be used to monitor and assess progress in strengthening resilience. This can lead to the creation of a dataset for evaluating contributions to resilience building, taking into account the country circumstances and priorities of the respective agencies and organizations. The self-evaluation requires stakeholders to consider the three questions below.

All outputs are assessed by the sector on the five-point scale. Before commencing with the scoring exercise, please see Section 5 (Guiding Questions for Scoring) for additional information on the review process.. The sectors are expected to provide overall quality assurance and define the appropriate monitoring and evaluation process informed by national contexts.

Key principles of a resilience-based response include:

- National and local ownership and leadership of the response:** Where possible, international assistance should seek to strengthen local and national mechanisms for coordination, planning, monitoring and accountability.
- Contribution to sustainable benefits:** A resilience-based approach builds on humanitarian assistance and aims to gradually reduce the need of beneficiaries for long-term emergency assistance, helping people and institutions to develop independently and self-sustainingly.
- Sensitivity to social cohesion/stability issues:** Aid interventions must be sensitively planned and implemented in order to prevent the creation or exacerbation of tensions.

4 Stabilization and Resilience Lens:

| To what extent does the planned Output (and related activities): | Scale: 1-5 |
|---|------------|
| Q1: Strengthen the capacities of national/local (public) institutions and service delivery systems? | |
| Q2: Contribute to sustainable benefits? ² | |
| Q3: Contribute to social cohesion/stability? ³ | |

Scale: 0=Not Applicable; 1= Not at all, 5=Very Strongly

The 'score' for each of the three questions should be entered in the appropriate column for each output in the Sector Response Matrix (document 10 of the Regional Guidance Kit).

Country and Sector teams are also asked to consider the three questions while drafting their Vision & Response Plan section in the Country & Sector Chapter Template (document 9 of the Regional Guidance Kit).

² Outputs that contribute to sustainable benefits, create or enhance opportunities for the self-reliance of impacted individuals, communities, and/or institutions.

³ Social cohesion/stability here refers to social solidarity between individuals in the society and their ability to work together to survive, prosper and better their communities. It is a dynamic, context-specific concept that can have different attributes and characteristics depending on country.

5 Guiding Questions for Scoring

The below table provides a guide to answering the three key guiding questions (as applicable) outlined above:

| To what extent does the planned Output (and related Activities): | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Q1: Strengthen the capacities of national/local (public) institutions and service delivery systems to respond to the crisis? | Activities have no link with (national/local) institutions and delivery systems | Activities do make some use of national/local institutions and delivery systems but national/local authorities are not meaningfully involved in planning & implementation, and M&E | Activities are aligned with national plans/priorities, rely upon national/local service delivery systems and national/local authorities play (or are foreseen to play) a meaningful role in planning, implementation and M&E | Activities are aligned with national priorities and plans, use national/local systems and build their capacity, and are implemented in partnership with national/local authorities | Activities are in line with national priorities and plans, implemented and funded jointly with national and local actors such as municipalities and line ministries |
| Q2: Contribute to sustainable benefits? | Activities deliver only short-term benefits for impacted populations and communities | Activities have limited and mostly indirect long lasting development benefits | Activities have large but mostly indirect long lasting development benefits | Activities have direct long lasting development benefits (e.g activities directly contribute to tackle some of the root causes of vulnerability) | Activities promote transformational change towards inclusive and sustainable development in all its dimensions |
| Q3: Contribute to social cohesion/stability in impacted communities? | Activities do not consider potential impacts on social cohesion/stability in impacted communities | Activities are somewhat sensitive to social cohesion/stability concerns in impacted communities, but do not involve specific measures to address these issues | Activities are designed so as to prevent/mitigate social tensions in impacted communities (for instance, they are informed by conflict analysis, contain specific measures regarding community dialogue etc.....) | Activities contribute in a direct and substantial manner to supporting social cohesion/stability in impacted communities | The output/activities have social cohesion as a primary objective |

6 Annex 1

1. Definitions:

The following definitions have been adapted as a point of reference to assist sectors in the development of their response strategies and their categorization of outputs based on stated goals for the Refugee and Resilience Components.

Refugee Assistance (adapted from <http://www.unhcr.org>):

People who are forced to flee their homes and seek safety in another country, or a different part of their own country, invariably need help. Most refugees and internally displaced people leave their homes with little or nothing, and even those with some resources may soon exhaust them. 3RP partners provide vital assistance, which takes many forms. Life-saving emergency assistance is provided in the form of food, clean water and sanitation, health care, shelter, and relief items such as blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and household goods. Vital protection services for refugees may also include refugee registration, assistance and advice on asylum applications, education and counseling, and advocacy on law and policy.

Resilience (adapted from 'UNDG: Towards a Resilience-based Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis' at www.jo.undp.org):

Resilience fundamentally concerns the capacities and resources of individuals, households, communities, societies or states to cope with and recover from shocks and stressors. The resilience-based approach aims to support communities and institutions to respond to increased demand and pressure (characterized as “coping”), promote household recovery from the negative impacts of the crisis (“recovering”) and strengthen local and national economic, social systems to protect development gains from current and future shocks (“transforming”).