



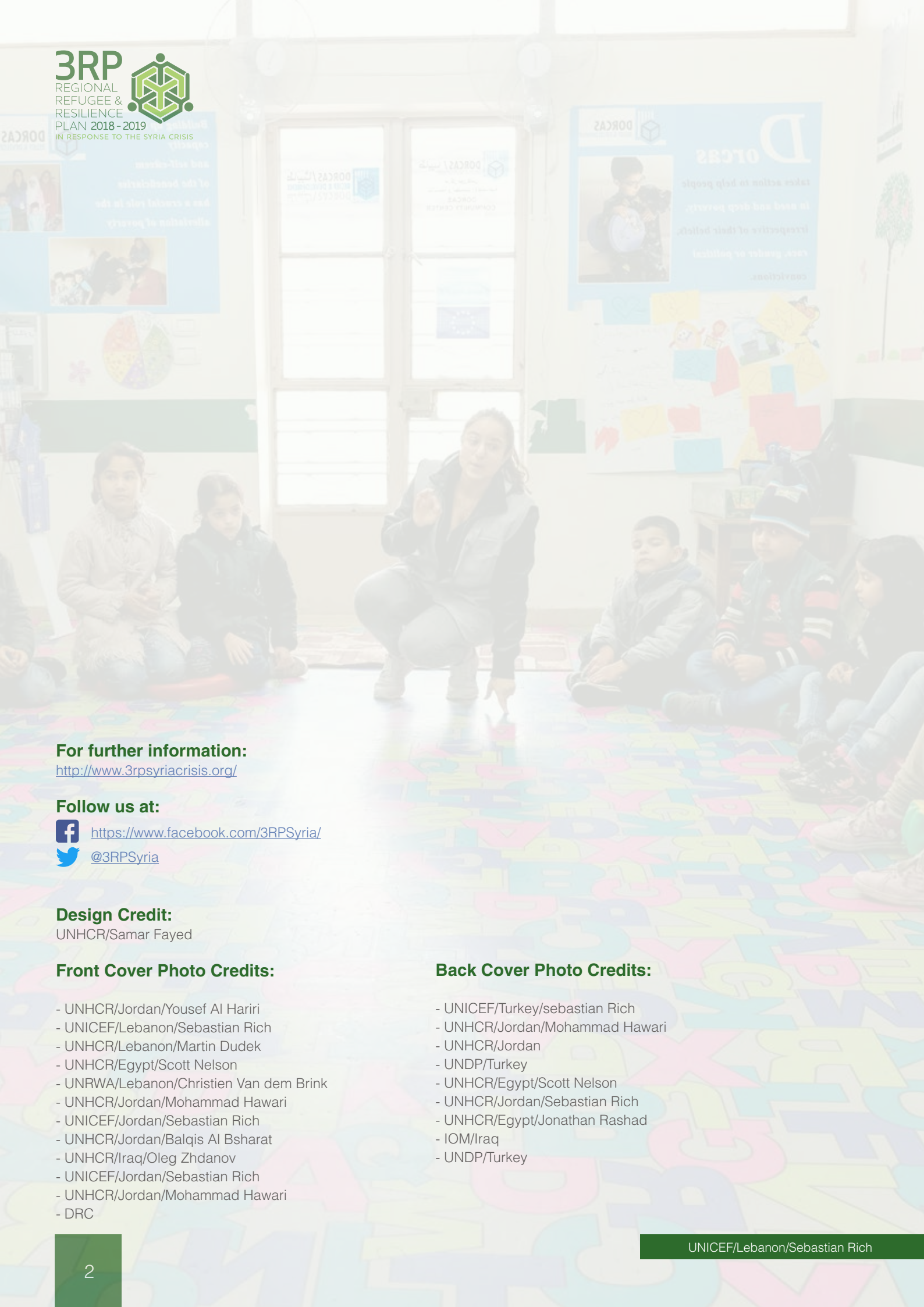
3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2018 - 2019

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Regional Strategic Overview




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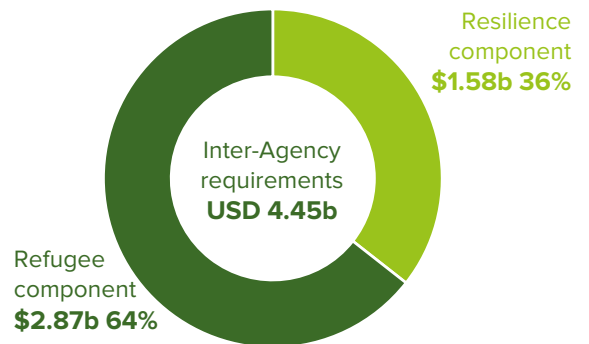
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At a Glance: 3RP 2018

5 NATIONALLY-LED COUNTRY PLANS



INTER-AGENCY FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (UN+NGOs)



TARGET POPULATION



5.3 million
Registered Syrian refugees

3.9 million
Host community members

8 REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS



PARTNERS (UN+NGOs)



Over 270
Partners

Foreword

Since 2015, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Framework, or 3RP, has brought together over 270 partners from the UN system, NGOs and the private sector to provide coordinated support in countries neighboring Syria that is commensurate with the burgeoning needs of both the record numbers of refugees and the increasingly strained countries hosting them.

By seeking to address the needs of refugees and host countries and communities within a single, multi-agency planning and resource framework, 3RP partners are pioneers in strengthening the humanitarian and development nexus and supporting impact that matters in response to a protracted crisis whose ramifications have deepened and spread across the region and the world.

Framing our joint work within nationally-owned plans in the host countries of Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, the 3RP is an important complement to successive Syria Humanitarian Response Plans, which have also taken an integrated approach to coordinating humanitarian and resilience work inside Syria.

Since the onset of the Syria crisis in 2011, it is the affected countries surrounding Syria that have done the most to support refugees and help host communities withstand the challenges of hosting record numbers of their vulnerable neighbors. At the same time, international partners have increasingly offered policy leadership and financial resources to support those neighboring countries, who in providing so generously have also had to redouble efforts to maintain their own stability and development trajectories.

By jointly identifying needs and coordinating responses, the 3RP is the touchstone that allows us all – UN agencies, partners, and hosts – to bring together our efforts to meet the vital protection and basic needs of refugees and the resilience needs of host communities in a way that is efficient, coordinated, and suited to the New Way of Working.

In 2018, together, 3RP partners intend to support 5.3 million refugees from Syria in neighboring countries, and 3.9 million members of communities hosting them therein.

As we continue to increase the quality of our coordination, and the efficiency of our impact, we trust that partners will join us in increasing their support for refugees from Syria and the countries hosting them at their hour of greatest need. This document will be an important resource that helps partners plan their strong support in a coordinated manner.

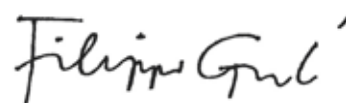
Achim Steiner

UN Development Programme Administrator



Filippo Grandi

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Introduction & Context

The conflict in Syria continues to drive the largest refugee crisis in the world. Over 5.3 million Syrians are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries as of 1 December 2017. Despite the exceptional generosity demonstrated by host countries, host communities, and donors, most Syrian refugee families across the region continue to lack the necessary resources to meet their basic needs.

For 2018, the United Nations and NGO Partners are appealing for USD 4.4 billion to support ongoing national efforts to respond to the Syrian refugee situation, including addressing immediate protection and basic needs as well as resilience activities for refugees and host communities. This Regional Strategic Overview outlines the strategic directions of the 3RP approach, summarizes the nationally-led plans and describes each sector response across the region.

The situation inside Syria has remained fluid during 2017. While ongoing violence in many parts of the country led to large-scale displacement, other areas witnessed a relative decrease in violence compared to previous years. Against this backdrop, there was no large-scale arrival of refugees into neighbouring countries over the past year. However, the number of registered refugees increased from 4.8 million this time last year to 5.3 million this year due to the registration of an additional 570,000 Syrian refugees across the region. This primarily reflects newly registered Syrians (including new arrivals) as well as newborns in the five 3RP countries. Across the region, borders and admission practices remained closely managed, affecting the ability of many individuals to seek the protection they need.

Despite the fact that the situation in Syria is likely to remain fluid in 2018, including on-going conflict in parts of the country that will continue to generate significant levels of internal displacement, large-scale new arrivals to the refugee hosting countries are not anticipated in 2018. This is due to several factors, including that national borders will continue to be managed and that admission policies and practices will remain largely similar to the situation over the past year. At the same time, while political and security developments in Syria during 2018 may continue to result in a reduction of hostilities and relative stability may emerge in some areas of the country, overall conditions for safe, voluntary and dignified return may still not be in place. However, similar to current trends, the coming year is likely to witness the continued return of IDPs to their governorates of origin, particularly those most recently displaced. Existing monitoring and assessment methodologies cannot ascertain the voluntariness or sustainability of these returns, or whether they took place in safety and dignity.¹ There is also likely to be a limited but growing number of self-organized returns of refugees depending on conditions on the ground, while the level of interest for “go and see” visits will remain high. As indicated in the durable solutions section of this document, different measures have been initiated to respond to spontaneous returns. This continues to be premised on collaboration between 3RP Partners and partners inside Syria - who support those who choose to return, but do not facilitate or promote returns as the conditions for safe, dignified and sustainable returns are not yet in place.

The primary burden for the refugee situation continued to fall primarily on the neighbouring countries in the region in 2017. Lebanon and Jordan host the largest numbers of registered refugees per capita in the world. In Lebanon, one in five people is a refugee, while one in 15 is a refugee in Jordan. Meanwhile, Turkey continues to host the largest number of refugees in the world. Iraq and Egypt continue to host large numbers of Syrian refugees along with refugees from many other countries.

The living situation for Syrian refugees across the region continued to be extremely challenging in 2017. Many of the refugees have now been in the host country for four or more years and struggle to make ends meet. While the vast majority of Syrian refugees continue to be geographically integrated with host communities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, they are increasingly vulnerable and face extremely high rates of poverty. In Turkey, over 64 per cent² of refugee households living outside of camps live

¹ Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018.

² 64% of the Syrian refugees living off-camp (outside Temporary Accommodation Centres) are estimated to live below the poverty line and 23.8 % in extreme poverty based on the Pre-Assistance Baseline Results, forthcoming and Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, March 2017 (WFP/TRC). This is representative of 1.6 million ESSN applicants.

below the poverty line; 80 per cent of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan are living below the poverty line; more than 76 per cent of Syrian refugees are below the poverty line in Lebanon; and 82 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are either highly or severely vulnerable, meaning they are unable to afford the minimum requirements for a dignified life. While the overall situation for refugees in Iraq is somewhat better, the situation is deteriorating - particularly for those who do not have the ability to obtain an income - and 37 per cent of refugees are now below the poverty line. Refugees continue to face a number of specific challenges across the region, including limited livelihoods opportunities, exhaustion of savings, and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, which further exacerbates the residual protection risks they face. Broader political and social pressures can also affect stability between displaced populations and host communities in countries across the region. There are over 10,000 refugee children recorded in the region as either separated, unaccompanied or in institutional care.³

The difficult situation for Syrian refugees across the region has been compounded by the broader challenges facing many host



UNHCR/Jordan/Mohammad Hawari

countries. During 2017, the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the region demonstrates slow but steady growth at 2.3 per cent in Jordan, 2 per cent in Lebanon, 1.5 per cent (non-oil growth) in Iraq, 4.1 per cent in Egypt (down from 4.3 per cent the previous year)⁴, and 4 per cent in Turkey⁵. This slow growth is owing to improvement in the tourism sector in Jordan and Lebanon, improvement in security situation and demand in the construction and service sectors in Iraq and increase in economic activities by the private sector in Egypt. While there are signs of economic recovery in the region, the unemployment rate remains high in these countries; 11.98 per cent in Egypt, 10.2 per cent in Turkey⁶, 13.8 per cent in Jordan, 16 per cent in Iraq and 6.8 per cent in Lebanon⁷. These countries have been generous in hosting the refugees since the crisis began, however

there are signs of growing host community fatigue as vulnerable host community members see the refugees as competitors for lower-skilled jobs and depleting limited resources (natural and financial) provided by the governments and international community, making it challenging for governments and municipalities to provide the basic services to both populations.

The 2018 3RP presents an integrated humanitarian and resilience response to the situation facing refugees and host communities as outlined above. It continues to be a nationally-driven process anchored in nationally-led plans with clear strategic directions guiding the overall regional response. The 3RP incorporates the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), and the Turkey, Iraq and Egypt country chapters that have been developed with the involvement of the respective governments.

Over 270 Partners across the region are now involved in the 3RP process, either appealing directly for funding, as partners of appealing agencies or as part of the broader platform of policy, advocacy, and programme delivery. The United Nations and NGO

³ Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt (data for Turkey not available).

⁴ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/mena/publication/mena-economic-monitor-october-2017-refugees-in-mena-meeting-the-development-challenge>

⁵ The World Bank in Turkey, Overview, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview>

⁶ For Egypt and Turkey, the unemployment rates are provided by 3RP country chapters.

⁷ Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS>

inter-agency appeal of USD 4.4 billion in 2018 includes USD 2.87 billion to address protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component and USD 1.58 billion for refugees and host communities under the Resilience Component.

This year's 3RP builds on the clear shared vision among all stakeholders on the need to further integrate humanitarian assistance, resilience and development into a nationally owned, but regionally coherent plan that meets protection and basic needs, while building resilience and enhancing national capacities. To this end, host governments continue leading 3RP planning, coordination and response at the country level in partnership with UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and donors. International donors have increased their commitments in multi-year funding and resilience building through job creation.

The 3RP also builds on previous years' experience in terms of building a more sustainable response through innovative, effective and collaborative projects that bridge humanitarian and development activities. For example, as outlined in the recently-released Second [Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices](#), Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality in Turkey has been proactive in leading and providing social support services to Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis. The social support response for Syrian refugees aims at providing reliable information and guidance in all aspects of their daily life and strengthening relations and communication with local institutions. Currently the municipality focuses on providing services to women and children, an emphasis on human rights to foster social cohesion and social inclusion.

The funding environment for the 3RP continues to be difficult amidst varied global and national economic challenges. In 2017, the total funding provided by donors towards the 3RP is USD 2.45 billion (53 per cent of requirements) as of 5 December 2017. In addition, approximately USD 1.6 billion in grants has been committed by the donors as multi-year funding (2018-2020). Outside the 3RP pledges, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors have provided nearly USD 3.1 billion in grants and USD 4.3 billion in loans to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt in 2017. The protracted and complex nature of the Syria crisis and the unique regional response model underpinned by the 3RP will continue to be best served by predictable and longer-term funding commitments. It is for this reason that all 3RP country chapters are multi-year response plans, allowing for better programming, partnership building with local partners, and sustained engagement with donors.



UNHCR/Jordan/Mohammad Hawari

2018-2019 Strategic Directions

The 3RP is made up of two interlinked components:

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

From these two components, a number of strategic directions set the high-level parameters of the 3RP response. These directions, broadly, are designed to enhance the protection of vulnerable persons and to create the conditions and opportunities for dignified lives and better futures for refugees and host communities. They are strongly interrelated, such that, for example, a robust resilience-based response cuts across all sectors and initiatives, strong accountability mechanisms underlie 3RP interventions across the board, and the 3RP's position as a regional partnership platform drives impactful programming in all areas. Noting the protracted nature of the crisis, Durable Solutions for Syrian Refugees has been added as a Strategic Direction from 2018. Closer linkages between the 3RP and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for inside Syria are also being forged, including through the development of the joint contextual analysis and outlook that informs both plans.

The 3RP regional strategic directions are outlined on the following pages.

STRONG NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

REGIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

BUILDING ON THE DEAD SEA RESILIENCE AGENDA

ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

NO LOST GENERATION

CONTINUED OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

Strong National Leadership

The 3RP is a nationally driven process with regional coherence. It is articulated through the five country plans developed under national leadership, including the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and nationally-led plans in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. The results of this approach have been extremely positive. First, it has simplified and unified coordination mechanisms amongst the UN, NGOs, donors and the government under a single national umbrella in each country. Second, it has promoted a better alignment of crisis priorities with the overall development goals of the respective countries. Finally, national plans have facilitated closing capacity gaps at national and subnational levels. In this context, a number of innovative resilience programming tools have been developed, such as the *Resilience Lens* and the *Stress Index* for a more development-oriented programming as well as the recent launch of a *localization marker*.

Below are listed just some of the many examples of strong national leadership being placed at the forefront of the response.



WFP/Turkey/Berna Cetin

In **Turkey**, the Government estimates that it has invested more than USD 30 billion from its own resources since the start of the crisis. The Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and its provincial departments are responsible for the implementation of Turkey's asylum system in accordance with the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and the Temporary Protection Regulation. Under this legal framework, DGMM registers Syrians under the Temporary Protection Regulation and is undertaking a verification of Syrians under Temporary Protection. In accordance with Turkey's legal framework, registration and verification provide access to public services for Syrians and the respective government authorities lead in the provision of these services.

Under one such programme, 3RP Partners are partnering with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC/Kizilay) and the Turkish Government to implement the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. Through the ESSN, refugees receive cash transfers of approximately USD 30 per person per month to help families cover their basic needs. The ESSN involves national partners in both its design and implementation, making use of and augmenting existing national capacities and infrastructure for social assistance. The ESSN is aligned with Turkish national social assistance programmes to avoid duplication or imbalance between the benefits provided by different safety net schemes.

In terms of access to public services, refugees are increasingly accessing services that are provided through public systems. More than 300,000 Syrian refugees and host community members have benefitted from improved access to municipal services, in particular solid waste management. Municipalities in the South East in Turkey have been at the forefront in leading this process to be able to respond to the high increase in demand for services. Over 1,000 Syrian doctors and nurses completed courses to adapt to the Turkish health care system since the beginning of 2017, and more than 400 of these Syrian health personnel have already been hired by the Ministry of Health to work in more than 80 refugee clinics throughout Turkey. Meanwhile, Education Sector data shows that at the start of the 2017/2018 school year more than 600,000 Syrian children of school-age are enrolled in primary and secondary education and just under 17,000 students are attending tertiary education.

In **Lebanon**, the Minister of Social Affairs and the RC/HC jointly convene a national steering body of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan under the overall guidance of the Government's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced. Line Ministries lead each of the ten sectors with the support of a UN coordinating agency and a sector working group. The LCRP aligns with the Government of Lebanon's strategies across the response plan. For example, in Education, the Ministry of Education convened key education actors to detail two multi-year national response strategies: RACE I (2014-2016) and RACE II (2017-2021). RACE strategies focus on providing quality and relevant education by addressing policy, service-delivery, and demand bottlenecks at the national and subnational level for children and school communities alike. In addition, by emphasizing improving the governance of the public education system as a whole, the Ministry has supported a significant number of vulnerable children, both Lebanese and refugees, to access quality learning opportunities. Social Stability sector partners in Lebanon continue working closely with the municipalities

through the mapping of risks and resources (MRR) and other similar participatory process with the guidance of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to identify priority interventions that are critical in maintaining social stability while building capacity of municipalities. Other examples include the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) Health Response Strategy, drafted in 2015, and updated in 2016, which serves as the guiding document for the LCRP Health sector.

In **Jordan**, the Government, through the Ministry of Planning and International cooperation (MOPIC), remains the center of planning, implementation and coordination of the JRP. The Government continues advocating for the implementation of the Jordan Compact. In February 2016 the Government of Jordan took the unprecedented step of announcing the start of a process of partial economic inclusion of Syrian refugees. With the right investment and access to European Union (EU) markets, the designated development zones could provide hundreds of thousands of jobs for Jordanians and Syrian refugees over the coming years. Outside the zones, the sectors where there is low Jordanian participation and a high ratio of foreign workers (e.g. construction, agriculture, service industry, cleaning) and where there is a high degree of skills match (e.g. handicrafts, textiles), could provide roughly 50,000 job opportunities for Syrian refugees over the next year. Cumulatively these measures could in the coming years provide about 200,000 job opportunities for Syrian refugees while they remain in the country, contributing to the Jordanian economy without competing with Jordanians for jobs.

Since then, work permits have become very important to the Government as benchmarks for the US financial grant, indicators for the “program-for-results: economic opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian refugees” of the World Bank, as well as conditions for the EU’s support for the development of the private sector through the Rules of Origin agreement (15 per cent of Syrian workforce in companies who want to export). Following the Compact, bilateral and multilateral funding to Jordan has increased dramatically. The Government has taken some steps in terms of improving the ease of doing business in the country but the results are still far from optimal: the level of fiscal debt is rising, the economy continues to be sluggish and lacking investments and job creation. Particularly, the agreement to simplify rules of origin for Jordanian products from 18 designated economic zones and industrial areas is meant to boost exports and create jobs. Between 1 January and 23 November 2017, 39,344 work permits were issued, according to MOPIC.

In **Iraq**, the response is a collaborative effort between the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), 10 UN agencies, 12 national and 22 international NGOs, as well as the refugee and host communities. The response is implemented under the overall leadership of the GoI, the KRG, and UN agencies, in close coordination with the donor community. Coordination meetings in the camps will continue to be co-chaired by local government representatives, the camp management NGOs, where applicable, and the UN. Bi-weekly coordination meetings at camp level, weekly at governorate level and monthly at the central level (Inter-Sector Working Group - ISWG) have been institutionalized. Both the GoI and the KRG authorities, particularly the Ministry of Planning, continue to play a key role in the overall coordination process.

In **Egypt**, the Government’s Social Fund for Development (SFD - now the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency - MSME Agency), with 3RP Partners, expanded the cash-for-work projects for communities hosting Syrian refugees in 2016. The project created emergency, short to mid-term jobs for unskilled and/or semi-skilled workers in the field of social services (particularly health and waste management), with a focus on young men and women, while improving services in these communities. The project targeted three communities hosting large numbers of Syrian refugees in Alexandria, and in 2017 the coverage was expanded to include two additional host communities in Menoufia and Sharkia. Given the gender dimension of unemployment in Egypt, and the fact that labour-intensive public works projects in infrastructure traditionally generate jobs for men, a social services component was introduced by SFD during this period particularly targeting women. Such programmes have proven a dual benefit: they provide effective social protection mechanisms through emergency jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and they provide a means of improving community infrastructures such as roads and water networks, and social services such as public health and waste management. These programmes have also benefited from SFD’s outreach at the local level through its 31 regional offices across Egyptian governorates which facilitates the implementation of project activities. The SFD now falls under new MSME Agency which was established in 2017 with a bigger mandate to develop a national programme to promote MSMEs and create an enabling environment for this sector to contribute to economic growth and job creation. The MSME Agency will coordinate efforts from all concerned agencies under this sector, focusing on legislative and institutional development, and connecting and integrating the sector with local and global value chains.

Regional Protection Framework

3RP Partners work with governments to maintain access to safety and *non-refoulement*, support national protection systems and integrated services, and to strengthen specialized protection responses to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors, refugees with disabilities, children, older people, and other individuals with specific needs or at particular risk. 3RP Partners continue to work to ensure that refugees' protection needs are addressed across all sectoral interventions, and also that they have access to durable solutions, in line with the core principles of international refugee law, so that they can look to the future with hope and with dignity. Given the immense scope and complexity of the situation in Syria and in host countries, quality registration and efficient knowledge management are vital to ensuring that humanitarian policy and programming are grounded in evidence, and accurately reflect the needs, priorities and opportunities as they continue to evolve. Building and strengthening productive partnerships and coordination with governments, UN agencies, civil society organizations from the region and beyond, and refugee communities form core components of the response. Recognizing the role that refugees play to address their protection, 3RP Partners engage closely with all concerned communities in the design, implementation, monitoring and improvement of all protection initiatives. Two examples of partnerships in areas of focus under the Regional Protection Framework are outlined below.

Child Protection

With children accounting for 2.5 million Syrian refugees, child protection remains a core element of the 3RP protection response. Child labour continues to be an issue of particular concern, with many Syrian refugee children involved in hazardous work that denies them their rights to education from the age of 12 or younger. In response, 3RP Partners launched a Regional Strategic Framework for Action on Child labour within the Syria Refugee Response in 2017. The Strategic Framework outlines a multi-sectoral approach to addressing child labour, including its worst forms, through coordinated interventions designed to increase access to and retention in school, mitigate socio-economic vulnerability, better integrate child labour responses into child protection programmes and strengthen related data and evidence. In line with this framework, pilot projects will be established in 3RP countries to enhance the use of cash-based interventions (CBI) to mitigate child labour and child marriage, which is also a priority issue given the documented rise in child marriages since the onset of the crisis in 2011. Building on the evidence generated through these initiatives, 3RP Partners are developing a global toolkit on addressing child marriage in humanitarian emergencies. In 2018 and beyond, the response will aim to strengthen implementation of the best interests procedures, with particular attention to addressing needs for alternative care arrangements and family tracing and reunification (FTR). These efforts will be complemented by greater attention to positive engagement with refugee adolescents and youth, with a view to supporting them in reaching their full potential, including through linking efforts with education and livelihoods programming.

Birth registration and civil status documentation

3RP Partners continue to build on the significant national and regional efforts to enhance protection, increase access to civil status documentation and prevent statelessness within the 3RP. These efforts are grounded in the realization that gaps in civil status and identity documentation, coupled with family separation, can leave forcibly displaced children at risk of statelessness if not resolved. Since the onset of the crisis, the multi-sectoral response launched by 3RP Partners has markedly increased the number and percentage of refugee children who begin life with an official birth certificate that serves as evidence of their identity, parentage and nationality. Programming and advocacy to increase access to civil status documentation will continue to be prioritized, in strategic alignment with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) which approaches refugee needs from a holistic paradigm. Resolving challenges related to civil status documentation and legal status are also seen as central to facilitating access to durable solutions, in line with the preferences and informed decisions of refugee communities and individuals. 3RP Partners continue to support national efforts through continuous strategic advocacy, the promotion of women's nationality rights, constructive engagement with regional bodies and capacity building initiatives. The League of Arab States, together with key 3RP Partners, convened regional expert meetings in 2016 and 2017 that reaffirmed the commitment of States and partners to strengthen rights to legal identity, including rights to birth registration, nationality and family unity, and to promote greater gender equality in nationality laws. Furthermore, targeted capacity building for States, NGOs and other 3RP Partners on these issues has been provided through dedicated learning opportunities in cooperation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL).

Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

Resilience – the right and well-timed approach – 3RP Partners are contributing to the next generation of crisis response through the resilience-based approach. The work of 3RP Partners has shifted the regional response paradigm, representing a promising prototype and a foundation to build upon for the next generation of response to complex crises. The wealth of knowledge, partnerships and credibility generated by 3RP Partners in the sub-region accelerates support to governments to lead a much more ambitious resilience agenda. Four years into 3RP planning, the proportion of the inter-agency appeal dedicated to the resilience component has increased from 28 per cent in 2015 to 36 per cent in 2018. Accordingly, the absolute funding amount that the resilience component has received has increased from USD 486 million in 2015, to USD 659 million in 2016 and to USD 751 million in 2017 (as of the 3RP 2017 Progress Report, October 2017). These substantial increases clearly demonstrate the commitment of Partners and donors in supporting programmes that strengthen resilience among refugees, host communities, and local and national institutions. Resilience funding requirements for 2018-2019 have increased in Turkey for the Protection, Basic Needs, Food Security, and Livelihoods Sectors and a similar increase was seen in the Iraq plan, where the Protection, Food Security and Shelter sectors increased resilience appeals. This increase in resilience appeal represents the shifts made to support strengthening government capacities, creating access to income-generating opportunities for the refugees and host community members, and more emphasis on social cohesion programmes. On a programmatic level, the increased focus on resilience is reflected by Partners diversifying and scaling up programmes throughout the region. For example, Food Security Partners are implementing activities ranging from farmer's markets and digital skills training in Lebanon, to reforestation projects and healthy kitchens in Jordan. Income generating opportunities in various sectors, including support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a key focus of Turkey and Lebanon's plans, while Egypt will create job placement services and vocational training in 2018 onwards.

Localization and Resilience lens: During 2018-2019 planning, the resilience lens was reviewed and strengthened with more focus given to localization. Two out of four resilience lens contain concepts of localization defined at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS): reinforcement and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries and high quality, equitable partnerships with local responders. A localization study was conducted to analyze the application of global commitments on localization among 3RP Partners. The study concluded that while significant progress on localization has been made in the area of national leadership and funding for host governments, more can be done in the areas of funding, partnerships, and capacity building of local NGOs so that the provision of goods and services will be channeled through local NGOs. In terms of funding allocated to national institutions, USD 187.2 million was channeled to or through Lebanese institutions during 2016 to respond to the Syria refugee crisis in Lebanon, which was a slight increase from USD 171.5 million in 2015. By mid-2017, USD 161.3 million had been disbursed in support of public institutions, confirming the importance of strengthening the capacities of authorities to address the needs of vulnerable communities as outlined in the LCRP. This funding supported the enrollment of over 190,000 Syrian children in public education, construction/rehabilitation of 201 kilometres of water networks and the provision of equipment and trainings to 5,311 Lebanese farmers. The funding aims at targeting both the refugees and host communities that were impacted by the influx of refugees.

A number of recent publications capture regional experiences of resilience-based development, making a strong case for the effectiveness of a localized approach. Most notably, The State of Resilience Programming, launched in January 2017, presents a series of case studies that demonstrate resilience-based programming within the 3RP, including initiatives that align with and strengthen national systems and those that seek to build the capacity of individuals, local communities and local institutions. The forthcoming second edition of the State of Resilience will continue to assess the application of the resilience response. Similarly, the Second Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to the Syria Crisis, while not specifically focused on localization, usefully illustrates localized approaches in practice.

Multi-year funding and new financing mechanisms: Outside the 3RP pledges, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors have provided nearly USD 3.1 billion in grants and USD 4.3 billion in loans to Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey in 2017. The loan includes the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility (CFF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as well as bi-lateral donors. In addition, approximately USD 1.6 billion in grants have been committed by the donors as multi-year funding (2018-2020). 3RP country chapters are all multi-year response plans, allowing for more sustained engagement with donors as well as ensure partnership building with local partners.

Partnerships at the Humanitarian and Development Nexus

The 3RP successfully brought humanitarian and resilience-based interventions together in a single response plan to better support countries experiencing protracted crisis. There are examples of agencies working together to bridge the humanitarian and development activities; in Jordan, 3RP humanitarian and development partners are implementing the 3x6 approach, leveraging both credibility among the local community members such as municipalities and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement sustainable livelihoods programme, along with food security experience to bring diversity and scale to programming. The joint programme has been successful in providing livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host community members, where the monthly income of beneficiary's household income is increased by 54 per cent. As the programme also targets both community members, especially women, this not only brought social cohesion but also economic empowerment to both refugee and Jordanian women.

In Lebanon, the WASH Sector has promoted the reduction of social tensions and building resilience within the poorest communities, with piloting in Tripoli over the last two years. The strategy has proven its success transforming living standards for the poorest communities, reducing tensions exacerbated by the presence of Syrian refugees, and providing social services to build social stability. The approach in Tripoli works on enhancing living standards through developing technical infrastructure, increasing community involvement through communication for development and social interventions, promoting citizenship and unifying identity through increased involvement of the local authorities in sustainable development.

In Turkey, 3RP Partners have developed an inter-sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will allow impact and outcome level measurement of the overall response. The M&E framework is a strategic tool to jointly move the response towards longer term, development programming and planning- and align outcome indicators with national development planning such as the National Development Plan, the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



UNHCR/Egypt/Scott Nelson

Enhancing Economic Opportunities

Interventions that improve individual and community self-sufficiency are integral to the work of various sectors, and help to mitigate against negative coping mechanisms so as to improve the long term life prospects of affected populations.

This includes going beyond immediate humanitarian support for the basic needs of affected individuals and towards the promotion of self-sufficiency through broader livelihoods interventions. Livelihoods activities under the 3RP consist not just of direct programmatic support, but also targeted and evidence-based interventions to improve wider economic conditions, with an emphasis on opening job markets, improving the employability of vulnerable persons, creating an improved regulation and investment climate, improving access to external markets, and providing support for public and private sector job creation.

During 2016, 3RP Partners organized a joint assessment of the economic opportunity situation in the five main countries in the region hosting Syrian refugees – Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. A team of country-specific and international researchers carried out the assessment, and the final report, [Jobs Make the Difference: Expanding Economic Opportunities for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities](#), was published in 2017.

Jobs Make the Difference has provided a valuable base of evidence and recommendations from which to try to generate progress in how countries in the region accommodate the Syrian refugee populations. Building on the report, 3RP Partners have been working with national authorities and other stakeholders to develop specific evidence-based policy options and frameworks for improving the accommodation of refugees and support to host communities in Iraq (in the Kurdistan Region), Jordan and Lebanon. Consultations on policy options have been initiated and this is being done in three stages: firstly, mapping and updating analysis about the situation, legal frameworks, and scenarios for the evolution of the crisis and the regional situation; secondly, organizing a series of policy dialogues in each country, with relevant local and national partners, building up to two regional policy-dialogue events; and thirdly, consolidating the findings of the first two stages and translating them into good policies and practice.

The initiative is thus an opportunity to combine detailed analysis of situations, legal frameworks and scenarios in each country, and to build consensus about options for effective policy and practice. Although small in budgetary terms, it has the potential to have a positive impact on policy, provided it gains traction with national stakeholders and that political factors, for example, do not obstruct efforts to put recommended policies into practice.

Plainly, however, despite what has been done and is being done (by host countries and communities, by donors and aid organizations) there is still an enormous amount to do if refugees are to be sustainably accommodated in the hosting countries – and if the commitments and targets announced at the 2016 London Conference. To date in 2017, almost 94,000 refugees and host community members in the region have been assisted with livelihoods activities by 3RP Partners. While creating jobs, crucial attention has also been paid to improving social cohesion and stability as many vulnerable host community members have seen refugees as competitors for manual labour/low skilled jobs. An Expert Meeting, “Creating Jobs and Economic Opportunities/Access to Employment and Livelihood Activities for Refugees and in Host Communities”, was hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office in November 2017, following up on important international and regional processes and exchanging collective experiences and lessons learnt.

Over the last five years, UN agencies, government, Civil Society Organizations, and NGOs have designed and implemented a number of interventions on livelihoods and economic opportunities. Some of them have failed, and others succeeded in improving the lives and livelihoods of refugees and host communities. Moving forward, concerted efforts should be made to identify those livelihoods and economic opportunities interventions that can be scaled up to benefit large numbers of refugees and host communities linked closely to other resilience building interventions in a sustainable manner. Examples of these efforts are outlined below:

- The approach of 3RP Partners to high level advocacy for legal frameworks and creation of enabling environments for refugees leading to provision of work permits in Jordan, linking up with development agencies to further strengthen labour markets, is outlined in *Finding a Future: Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods for Syrian Refugees in Jordan: Perspectives and Policies for Jordan's Resilience, Stability and Development*.⁸

⁸ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_480912.pdf

- UN Women's 'LEAP' employment hubs model which brings together three building blocks to provide a holistic package of support to promote empowerment and resilience – livelihoods (short- and longer-term), protection and leadership. UN Women's Buy from Women platform which creates digital platforms to enhance cooperation between small producers and procurement relationships between female producers and buyers.



WFP/Lebanon/Edward Johnson

- Food Security Sector operations across the region provide significant, positive economic impact that goes far beyond direct beneficiaries. To date, Food Security Partners' operations have injected an estimated USD 3 billion into regional economies, stimulating economic growth to the benefit of refugees, host communities, and governments alike. Links are currently maintained with some 700 contracted retail shops in both Lebanon and Jordan. Beneficiary cash transfers channelled through these retailers help shopkeepers to diversify their produce and expand their operations further than they would without this economic boost. Local production of goods and services similarly provides a much needed economic impact, such as in Egypt where locally produced date bars are currently provided to nearly 300,000 primary school children. This concurrently provides employment opportunities for manufacturers, while bolstering children's food security.

- In 2017, the Government of Jordan announced that Syrian refugees living in camps would be entitled to obtain work permits and be employed in urban areas. The Zaatari Office for Employment (ZOE) forms part of the efforts to bring employment services closer to refugees in camps. Refugees in Zaatari camp benefit from the presence of the office by registering their work permits in exchange for one-month leave permits, and can be issued work permits (specifically the agricultural sector). A database will record the work permits and facilitate the movement of the workers in and out of the camp, helping them make the most of their new jobs. The facility will also allow refugees to receive employment advice, counselling and information from officials of 3RP Partners located in the office daily. The centre will host job fairs, the first of which took place on 4 October 2017, and provide job matching services to bring employers and refugees together. A second office is now under construction in Azraq camp to bring job opportunities closer to its residents.

- In Azraq camp, life has historically been characterized by little to no income generating opportunities outside of the INGO-facilitated incentive-based volunteering (IBV) programme which provides short-term work opportunities for residents. In addition, the geographic isolation of Azraq camp coupled with strict security has limited external cash and resource inflows to facilitate productive activities. This has led NGOs to explore other options for sustainable income-generation that promote self-reliance inside the camp. For example, in December 2016, a 3RP Partner graduated its first class of adult male and female trainees in tailoring, who were then hired by the Partner as productive workers. This approach to sustainable income generation provides productive spaces for such individuals to gain new, marketable skills, increase self-reliance, and build pathways towards economic empowerment. Other the 3RP Partners have also invested in preparing refugees from Azraq camp for the labour market through training, as well as through supporting the establishment of market stalls in three of the camp's villages.



DRC

- In Turkey, the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection was adopted in January 2016, granting all beneficiaries of Temporary Protection the right to apply for work permits and access formal employment. This is expected to enable the refugee community to become more self-reliant and resilient. Since its introduction, 26,000 work permits have been granted to Syrian refugees. 3RP Partners continue to support the Government of Turkey on the implementation of the Work Permit Regulation, including support to ISKUR to strengthen the human resources and technical capacity to respond to the increase in demand for services.

No Lost Generation

The No Lost Generation initiative is an ambitious commitment to action by humanitarians, donors and policy-makers to support children and youth affected by the Syria and Iraq crises. It was launched in 2013, and is now in Phase II, which covers the period 2016-2018. Focused on adding value to existing efforts, No Lost Generation is embedded within existing humanitarian plans including the 3RP.

The initiative draws together and amplifies programmes that are included in the 3RP across the pillars of education, child protection and adolescents and youth, aiming to: provide an overarching regional framework for key areas of the response; provide a platform for joint advocacy on the priorities for children and youth; amplify the voices and perspectives of adolescents and youth; link efforts in different sectors to achieve results on issues which cannot be addressed by one sector alone, such as child labour or child marriage; combine immediate response with strategic investments for the future; and mobilize resources for sectors at risk of underfunding.

Some examples of positive steps taken under the NLG initiative include:

EDUCATION

Turkey's asylum and temporary protection regime provides free access to the national education system for refugee children. With nearly 600,000 Syrian children enrolled in formal education, Sector Partners are working with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) to promote access and ease the stretched capacities of schools. MoNE leads on defining strategic direction for the expansion and quality improvement of the education system and coordinates all international actors supporting this process. 3RP partners are helping to cover the running costs of all temporary education centres (TECs) (i.e. stand-alone TECs and those working as a second shift in Turkish public schools) while establishing new learning spaces in the form of pre-fabricated schools and container classrooms. In addition, the MoNE is supported by 3RP Partners to ensure the quality of education for children from Syria by providing more than 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers in temporary education centres with monthly financial incentives, and offering trainings to teachers from Turkey and Syria. Partners are also working with the MoNE to strengthen educational standards and curricula, for example through a School Orientation Programme for all students entering the 9th grade which aims to mitigate absenteeism and dropout at the high school level. Advocacy continues for the expansion of access to early childhood education for children from Syria, including children with disabilities, to enable them to learn Turkish at an early age and strengthen social cohesion between Turkish and refugee children. At the systems level, Partners are working with the MoNE to enhance learning assessment and education management information to improve and strengthen data collection and analysis to inform decision-making and programming. The Foreign Students Education Management Information System (YOBIS) was handed over to MoNE in 2016 and is fully operational recording educational data on Syrian and other foreign students.

In Iraq, education Partners reached an agreement with the Directorate of Education (DoE) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) that children who have successfully participated in non-formal education projects will be eligible for reintegration in the formal system for the 2017-2018 academic year. In September 2017, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Ministry of Education (MoE) issued a directive making Syrian refugee children in Iraq at Grade 1 age eligible for enrolment in schools in host communities that use Kurdish as the language of instruction.

3RP Partners are implementing the joint initiative "Support of Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) in Lebanon and enhancing enrolment in it". This initiative aims to develop a TVET Strategic Paper and Roadmap leading to better linkages with the labour demand market requirements and the aspirations of



UNICEF/Lebanon/ Sebastian Rich

youth aged 12 - 21 years. It builds on and complements other parallel interventions in place to improve the TVET system in Lebanon as well as mitigate the negative impact of the Syria crisis. The initiative maps TVET programmes in Lebanon to develop a joint strategic approach through an inclusive consultation process involving collaboration with the Directorate General of Technical and Vocational Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Vocational Training Centre, National Employment Office, civil society, private sector (including employers, trade unions, and private educational institutes), and UN agencies.

In Jordan, investment were made within the Ministry of Education (MoE) to strengthen EMIS to serve as a centralized source of information for planning and monitoring results, particularly on access to formal education. Improved coordination between the MoE, UN agencies and NGOs resulted in improved transitioning of students from the non-formal/informal education sector to formal. The tracking of educational status of refugee children is integrated in OpenEMIS which facilitates the planning for refugee children to a great extent. This individual student record tracking system allows the MoE to better assure the overall accuracy and reliability of the Kingdom's education statistics. Currently in its second year of operation, data collection at the school level is strengthened as schools become more familiar with this system.

CHILD PROTECTION

3RP and NLG Partners have developed a joint strategy to address child labour in the refugee hosting countries in consultation with government and civil society. Based on this, 3RP Partners have developed a pilot project focused on identifying and addressing child labour in Jordan and Lebanon. In Turkey, consultations were held with state, private sector, humanitarian, and development actors to identify opportunities to address child labour in coordination between education, child protection, basic needs and livelihoods actors. Also in Turkey, Partners advocate for a holistic, multi-sectoral approach to child labour targeting Turkish, Syrian and other refugee children. A Child Labour Technical Group (CLTG) was formed in June 2017 and led consultations with humanitarian and development actors, including government, non-government and private sector actors, to identify gaps and opportunities to address child labour in coordination between education, child protection, basic needs and livelihoods sectors. Also in Turkey, CLTG will continue developing tools and materials to support relevant stakeholders' capacities to respond to child labour in multiple sectors.

At the policy level, 3RP and NLG Partners advocate to raise awareness among parents, employers and the general public to address the root causes of poverty, increase opportunities for adults to access formal labour markets, support child workers' access to basic services, and work with businesses to ensure child labour-free production along the entire supply chain.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

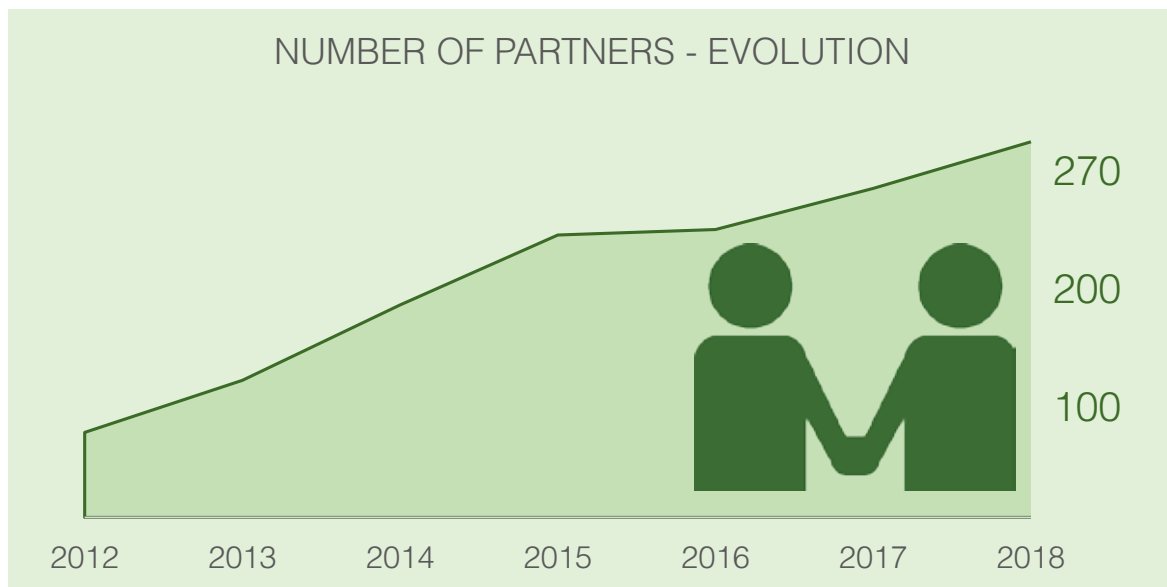
3RP and NLG Partners continued implementing the Participatory Action Research (PAR) project in partnership with young researchers (14-24 years old) in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, including refugee youth. This systematic adolescent and youth engagement project aims to generate evidence with and for young people, empower young people to lead community-based research and support them in becoming change-makers/advocates on issues of concern to them. The PAR findings indicate that refugee youth face increased barriers due to their legal, social and economic status. Lack of documentation for young Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon was a barrier for accessing education, employment and other opportunities. Without proof of education, refugees are unable to access services and continue in the formal educational systems. Also, lack of job opportunities was highlighted by refugee youth. Refugee boys of school age are particularly vulnerable to exploitative work and drop-out due to financial pressure on families, and early marriage is a reality for many refugee girls.

In Jordan, 3RP Partners are working with youth to build capacity through training and community engagement, and promoting opportunities to positively transition into adulthood. This is being done by creating economic opportunities for youth as well as financial resources to develop sustainable social enterprises.

One example from a camp setting is a production line to produce clothing kits for babies 0-3 months old. These production lines employ 27 Syrian youth (half of them female). Another example from host communities is training of youth in Jordan on social innovation and entrepreneurship. Seed funding helps in refining their prototyping and testing their solution, while the grant funding is primarily used to scale their project or enterprise.

Continued Outreach and Partnerships

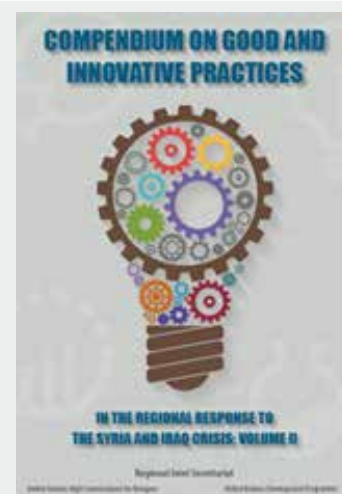
In 2018, the 3RP Regional Strategic Overview, which brings together the five country plans together in a single strategic platform, presents a regionally coherent plan developed by over 270 Partners (government, UN, and international and national NGOs) through 43 working groups in the five countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey). This represents a very large growth since 2012 in the number of Partners working under the 3RP and the Regional Response Plans (RRPs) before it.



A key strength of this regional partnership platform is the support and amplification that it provides to the country response plans, enabling a unified and coherent response to be presented to the international community, including at high-level forums such as the Kuwait, London, and Brussels conferences and Top Donor Group meetings. The strength of the voices of 270 Partners is a key element in regional advocacy for protection to refugees, support to host communities, and funds for the humanitarian and resilience response. Region-wide data collection, analysis and reporting provides the raw material for the monitoring and analysis that drives change, innovation and evidence-based programming in the response in the response. Volunteers and Volunteer Involving Organizations are key actors and partners in the 3RP response, from the immediate aid delivery to refugees to longer term initiatives supporting social cohesion, integration and the priorities of governments in the region.

The Second Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices:

The Compendium highlights innovations and adaptations that we can learn from as we design new programmes, adapt our current interventions, and find ways to be more cost-effective, sustainable and inclusive. Nearly 100 entries were received for the Compendium which demonstrates strong interests among partners to share innovative practices and build shared capacity to innovate, respond effectively and to build sustainable solutions. The Compendium was released in December 2017.



Local volunteers know the local context, they exponentially expand outreach, and they ensure that any solutions are community owned. Volunteer solutions are essential for local ownership, for sustainability of results and strengthening the resilience of host communities.

Some examples of partnerships under the 3RP are outlined here:

Advocacy for Resilience

New ways of working together, emerging new models of partnership, and bringing lessons from previous situations and learning from them, will continue to strengthen the resilience response to solidify a global model for crisis response. The new models of partnership are intended to expand the points of intersection (nexus) between humanitarian and development interventions. Partners have acknowledged there is continued need for highest-level expressions of commitments from member states and the UN, partnership development (including with think-tanks, the private sector, civil society and faith-based actors), advocacy, innovation, and a common approach to define the next steps in the resilience response given the magnitude of the crisis and its spillover effects in the region. In solidifying the *New Ways of Working* and the *Grand Bargain* commitments, continued advocacy for resilience in the form of high-level events such as the Resilience Development Forum in 2015 will reinvigorate existing and bring new partnerships for resilience, with gender equality and innovation informing the inputs and outcome. Resilience actors will be convened, including through a conference in 2018 which will be informed by a series of regional consultations with the aim of achieving a resilience compact and demonstrating a step change in responding to protracted crises.

Innovative Partnerships for Vulnerable Young People

Social innovation projects and enterprises for young people will not be successful if they are launched without a strong support network that youth can tap into to define, develop, and scale their solution. Based on this, 3RP Partners in Jordan are creating a network of venture capitalists, sectoral experts and entrepreneurship mentors that youth can tap into at any stage of their enterprise development process. 3RP Partners are working to facilitate partnership opportunities between youth and large established organizations like telecommunications provider Zain, so the youth can gain access to their support network, internship opportunities, and special procurement rates. In Lebanon 3RP Partners are running Innovation Lab trainings for marginalized Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian youth. This programme provides youth with the skills needed to develop innovative income-generating solutions to problems in their communities. The most viable enterprise ideas advance to incubation where they receive one-on-one coaching and seed-funding to pilot their initiatives. Four further labs were launched in the first week of November 2017, and an additional eight labs are under construction or design for inauguration in December.



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Assisting Palestine Refugees from Syria

Palestine refugees from Syria have been severely affected by the ongoing conflict. Of the 560,000 refugees registered with UNRWA in Syria, 438,000 are estimated to remain in country, of whom 254,000 have been internally displaced and 56,600 are trapped in hard to reach or inaccessible locations. Over 120,000 have fled the country, including around 34,000 to Lebanon and almost 17,000 to Jordan, while 3,000 are estimated to be in Egypt and under 1,000 in Gaza.

Many Palestine refugees from Syria who have been able to reach Jordan and Lebanon live in a difficult environment facing protection risks, including the risk of force return raising concerns of *refoulement*. While they are able to benefit from the regular services provided by UNRWA, including access to basic schooling and health care, alongside its humanitarian assistance, the Agency's ability to extend this support has been undermined by funding shortfalls. Levels of humanitarian need amongst Palestine refugees forced to flee Syria remain extremely high. In Lebanon, the poverty rate among families of Palestine Refugees from Syria is estimated at 89 per cent and almost 95 per cent are food insecure⁹, whilst in Jordan, 92.8 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria have been categorized as vulnerable, of whom 46.1 per cent are considered extremely vulnerable.¹⁰

UNRWA's dedicated appeal document for 2018 describing the plight facing Palestine refugees affected by the regional Syria crisis is available at www.unrwa.org/Syria-crisis.



UNRWA/Lebanon/ Christien van den Brink

⁹ American University of Beirut (AUB) Survey, 2015

¹⁰ From ongoing vulnerability assessment of newly arrived PRS households, undertaken by UNRWA Emergency Social Workers (ESWs), as of September 2017.

Enhanced Accountability Mechanisms

UN and NGO Partners in the 3RP reflect in their programmes and approaches the commitments contained in the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability, including those commitments related to preparedness, resilience, and risk-reduction. Response coordination and accountability structures are well defined and published, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plans are prepared and implemented. To better support governments in achieving strategic objectives of national chapters, 3RP Partners in Lebanon and Turkey have each developed a joint M&E framework to strengthen linkages between output and overall strategic objectives to strengthen progress made under the multi-year plan. As an accountability measure to donors, and as an operational coordination tool, minimum reporting on the response is defined and reports are published on a regular basis as agreed at the country and regional levels. Mechanisms for two-way communications with beneficiaries (for example through home visits and outreach activities, call centres, online platforms) are implemented and maintained.

Some examples of accountability mechanisms in the 3RP region are outlined below:

Partners in the Food Security Sector continually strive for accountability to beneficiaries, donors, and host governments by maintaining updated and wide-ranging beneficiary data and feedback. Data regularly collected includes both ongoing vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) assessing beneficiaries' exposure to risks and inability to cope, and M&E assessing the progress, effects and achievements of programmes. These processes are complemented by other data sources, along with efforts to review and refine distribution systems.

The sector also tries to capture beneficiary experiences through questionnaires addressing satisfaction with feedback and appeals mechanisms, as well as in enhancing the capacity of service providers. This approach of focusing on individuals' experience is seen, for example, in Lebanon, where comprehensive training exercises by the retail team have been followed by one-to-one shop visits to provide shopkeepers training and help to improve their services to beneficiaries. By early November 2017, almost 50 per cent of shops had been visited, with continual expansion of monitoring planned for 2018.

In Lebanon, to overcome the lack of timely and accurate information about refugee and host community needs and perceived quality and effectiveness of the support, bi-monthly qualitative and quantitative focus group discussions (FGDs) are conducted by education/child protection partners. These explore how the affected communities are relating with the programmes, unfolding both supply side bottlenecks and the behavioural and social factors that facilitate or hinder the use of the services and items offered, and the adoption of the practices promoted by these same programmes. Themes covered by these FGDs have included media campaigns on Back to School (BTS) or End Violence Against all Children (EVAC), and have covered issues including access to and quality of services; satisfaction with supplies; relevance of training; meeting the needs of the most vulnerable; and access to feedback mechanisms. To make sure that the voice of the beneficiaries is heard, the findings of the FGDs are used to adjust programming where necessary.

Durable Solutions for Syrian Refugees

Six years into the Syria conflict, refugees continue to need access to territory and international protection, as well as humanitarian support in countries of asylum. In this increasingly protracted situation, refugees also need access to durable solutions, in line with the core principles of international refugee law, so that they can look to the future with hope and dignity.

All 3RP countries have created new or employed existing coordination mechanisms to discuss Durable Solutions and develop the strategic and operational responses presented in the 3RP. Given the different national operational and political contexts, these groups have been constituted differently in each country: some have established formal Durable Solutions Working Groups or Committees, while others are discussing relevant issues as agenda items in their Inter-Agency Working Group structures. At the regional level, a Durable Solutions Working Group has been established and meets regularly to provide information, guidance and coherence across the region.

While noting the necessity of preserving and supporting protection space for refugees, and reaffirming that no solutions hierarchy exists, the key durable solutions for refugees from Syria are defined as:

- Voluntary, safe, and dignified return to Syria;
- Local solutions and opportunities, such as legal stay;
- Resettlement to a third country; and
- Access to a third country through legal means other than resettlement (complementary pathways) such as through humanitarian visas, family reunification, academic scholarships, private sponsorships, and labour mobility schemes.

VOLUNTARY, SAFE AND DIGNIFIED RETURN¹¹

Despite the ongoing violence in many parts of Syria during 2017, some areas of relative stability are emerging. Estimates of IDP returns between January and October 2017 are as high as 720,000, with the governorates witnessing the highest returns being Aleppo, Hama and Ar-Raqqqa.¹² At least 66,000 refugees have also returned to Syria during the same period, with the main governorates of origin being Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Damascus, and Dar'a.¹³

The above self-organized returns occurred without facilitation or promotion by the international humanitarian and development community. Conditions are regularly assessed against established protection thresholds to determine the level and scope of engagement in returns by the international humanitarian and development community. As at November 2017, conditions in Syria are not conducive to allow for voluntary return to Syria in safety and dignity.

Partners are therefore not planning under the 3RP in 2018 to facilitate or promote return. However, self-organized returns may continue and country plans outline strategic and operational narratives to account for these population movements. These mainly relate to ongoing activities such as: monitoring through voluntary return interviews; border monitoring; intention surveys and focus group discussions; capacity building and training; data analysis and profiling; and communications with communities.

The 3RP in 2018 covers the above activities in relation to spontaneous refugee returns - the joint 3RP/HRP contextual analysis did not envisage the need for planning for assisted returns in 2018.

¹¹ This section refers to voluntary returns only. If returns cannot be considered voluntary, they are categorized as returns in adverse conditions: when refugees find themselves in a position in which their protection is not adequately guaranteed by the host government and the international community, return may present itself as the only alternative. Return in these circumstances is induced or imposed and does not amount to voluntary repatriation, because even though the choice to return may be informed, it is not free due to the lack of a viable alternative to return.

¹² Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018.

¹³ UNHCR, September 2017.

While the vast majority of refugees hope to return eventually, surveys and discussions indicate that most believe current conditions are not conducive to restarting their lives in Syria. The latest findings of focus group discussions and intention surveys conducted with Syrian refugees show that the vast majority want to return to their own place of origin but only when conditions of safety and security exist. Respondents across the region indicate that physical safety is the most important factor in a decision to return, followed by availability of basic services, including access to education, and livelihood/job opportunities.

Considering the interconnectedness in the resilience response planning in Syria and countries neighbouring Syria, the Durable Solutions Working Groups provide a forum to take account of the evolving situation. The context relating to returns will be re-examined at a further 3RP/HRP joint contextual workshop by mid-2018.

LOCAL SOLUTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Expanding local opportunities in pursuit of durable solutions for refugees is one of the key components of the 3RP Durable Solutions strategy.

Providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for refugees would mitigate the need to resort to premature return or negative coping mechanisms out of financial desperation, and also the need for considering irregular movement to third countries, which often is associated with a perilous journey under exploitive conditions. Regional examples indicate that creating local opportunities could be beneficial for both refugees and local economies and communities.

The comprehensive solutions framework calls for creating sustainable local opportunities for refugees through bridging the gap of refugees' skills and local market demands. This can be done if supportive legal frameworks and more certification/recertification opportunities for recognizing skills are created.

More information on 3RP Partner activities in this area are outlined in the sections related to the Enhancing Economic Opportunities, as well as in the relevant Sector response strategies.

RESETTLEMENT TO A THIRD COUNTRY

Resettlement as a solution is an important but limited option; it is used in conjunction with other solutions options.

It prioritizes the most vulnerable refugees for durable solutions. Through resettlement, the international community demonstrates responsibility sharing in the most visible manner, while playing a part in preserving protection space in host countries. Continued advocacy for resettlement of Syrian refugees, is important as long as the prevailing conditions in Syria exist.

Resettlement is a valuable protection tool for refugees with particularly vulnerable profiles, can address certain protection gaps in host countries as well as be a means to unlock solutions options. Resettlement is based on agreed global resettlement criteria, which includes: Legal and Physical Protection Needs; Survivors of Violence and/or Torture; Women and Girls at Risk; Children and Adolescents at Risk; Medical Needs; and Family Reunification.¹⁴ Resettlement is also useful as an advocacy platform for public sector engagement fostering wider audiences for advocacy of other solutions.

¹⁴ Approximate number of 18-24 year old persons of concern within 3RP.

ACCESS TO A THIRD COUNTRY THROUGH LEGAL MEANS OTHER THAN RESETTLEMENT

One of the prominent features of the New York Declaration is the call for expanded access to third countries through means other than resettlement. These encompass the expansion of humanitarian admission programmes, temporary evacuation programmes including evacuation for medical reasons, flexible arrangements to assist family reunification, private sponsorship and opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas.

Three “complementary pathways” are particularly important in the Syria context:

Family Reunification: Reunification with family members is crucial for refugees to regain normalcy in life, integrate into their local communities, and pursue secure and sustainable futures. Recognizing the right to family unity and the fundamental importance of family life, national legislation can allow eligible family members to reunite through established legal procedures. Nonetheless, an array of barriers (for example, lack of access to information or embassies, inability to produce documents, fill out forms or prove relationships, particular vulnerabilities, and prohibitive costs) prevent refugees from achieving family reunification. Efforts in support of durable solutions by 3RP Partners will target these obstacles.

Scholarships and Student Visas: Roughly 650,000 registered Syrian refugees in the countries covered by the 3RP are of college age.¹⁵ For many, higher education represents a chance for professional development and employment readiness. Limited tertiary education opportunities and increasing hardship throughout the region, however, make it difficult for most Syrian refugees to pursue higher education. While a growing number of State and private actors are generously stepping forward to offer scholarships for Syrian refugees to pursue higher education in the five host countries and in third countries, demand is far greater than the opportunities available.¹⁶ Third-country scholarship programmes with a protection-centered approach can be a vital complementary pathway combining higher education with opportunities to achieve long-term protection solutions.

Labour Mobility: Labour mobility schemes provide the opportunity for refugees to re-establish self-reliance and live in dignity. They can also assist refugees to progressively achieve durable solutions in a third country. Labour mobility allows refugees to apply professional skills and experience in third countries. The issuing of work visas is part of regular migration processes without exclusions for refugees. However, because work visas are issued on a temporary basis, refugees often face challenges obtaining them.

The notion of “durable solutions” should be applied with caution to Palestine refugees. Palestine refugees affected by the Syria crisis have similar needs and should be treated similarly in relation to the identification of “solutions” for their displacement within or from Syria. However, any consideration regarding “solutions” to be found for displacement within or from Syria in the context of the 3RP will be without prejudice to their status and rights linked to the initial displacement of Palestine refugees as a result of the 1948 conflict. The need for a just and durable solution for Palestine refugees, in accordance with international law, including General Assembly Resolution 194, will remain regardless of any “solutions” pursued for persons displaced within or from Syria more broadly.

¹⁵ Approximate number of 18-24 year old persons of concern within 3RP.

¹⁶ See, Higher Education Considerations for Refugees in Countries Affected by the Syria and Iraq Crises. UNHCR, DIP. July 2015.

2018-2019 Response Summary





2018-2019 Response Summary

3RP 2018-19 Financial Requirements

| Country | 2018 Inter-Agency Appeal ¹ | | | funding already received for 2018 ² | funding under negotiation for 2018 ³ | Total Needs 2018 ⁴ | Total Needs 2019 ⁴ |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Refugee | Resilience | Total | | | | |
| Egypt | 107,700,963 | 31,032,426 | 138,733,389 | | | 138,733,389 | 139,058,432 |
| Iraq | 143,195,174 | 83,155,032 | 226,350,206 | 462,000 | | 226,350,206 | 209,690,364 |
| Jordan ⁵ | 668,370,202 | 277,245,053 | 945,615,255 | 97,731,683 | | 2,483,367,793 | 2,524,752,704 |
| Lebanon ⁶ | 1,340,445,752 | 792,956,126 | 2,133,401,878 | 157,696,596 | | 2,681,976,529 | TBC |
| Turkey | 448,575,441 | 390,451,562 | 839,027,003 | 134,406,517 | 770,243,709 | 1,743,677,229 | 1,783,462,470 |
| Regional | 157,277,774 | 8,005,500 | 165,283,274 | | | 165,283,274 | 129,639,937 |
| Total | 2,865,565,306 | 1,582,845,699 | 4,448,411,005 | | | | |
| | | | 4,448,411,005 | | | | |

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

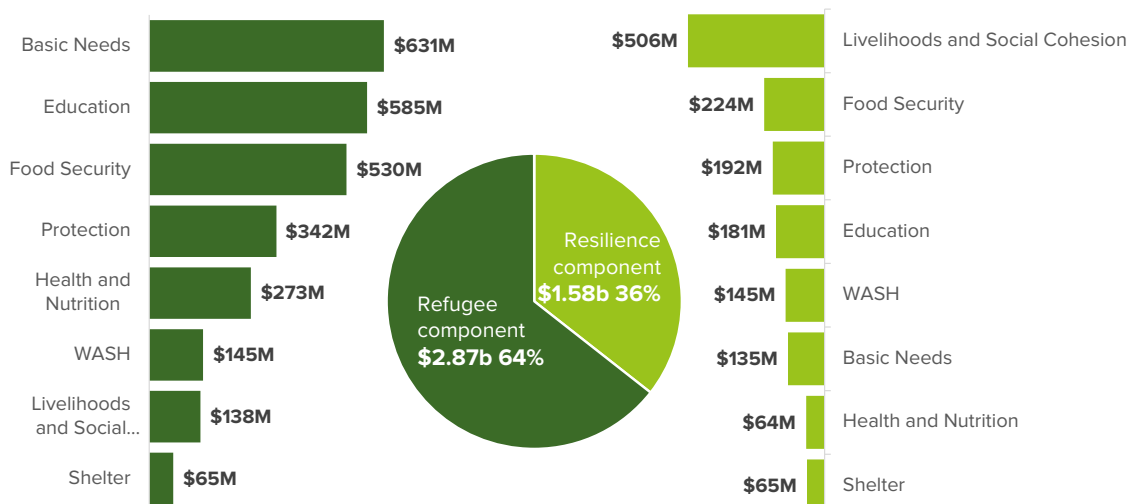
² Funding already received for activities to be implemented under the 3RP in 2018.

³ Agreements for funding managed by the European Union Facility for Refugees in Turkey including funding from the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis to agencies in Turkey in the final stages of discussion as at 31 October 2017 and therefore have not yet been signed. Funding is based on the exchange rate as of 31 October 2017 and will be adjusted when agreements have been signed.

⁴ Total needs for 2018 and 2019 reflect the full requirements of the JRP, LCRP and each country chapter, including government appeals, and funding for 2018 already received, where applicable.

⁵ The Jordan Inter-Agency Appeal refers to the United Nations and NGO appeal in areas where they have a comparative advantage to leverage funding to support the Government of Jordan's JRP.

⁶ Lebanon's total needs reflect the total requirements of the LCRP 2018. The Lebanon Inter-Agency Appeal reflects UN and NGO requirements within the LCRP. The refugee and resilience breakdown is an estimate based on the overall sector appeal.



Donors responding to the call for predictable, timely, and multi-year funding

3RP Partners are pleased to note that as at the time of publication contributions from donors of USD 1.16 billion had already been either received or are under the final stages of discussion for activities under the 3RP in 2018. This represents a significant contribution by donors toward more predictable, timely and multi-year funding that allows agencies to better plan for more consistent and longer-term assistance.

The largest of these contributions for 2018, which is under the final stages of negotiation at the time of printing this Appeal, is towards activities supported by the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (the Facility). The Facility is designed to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner and focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, livelihoods, migration management, health, municipal services and socio-economic support. Other contributions already received for 2018 in Turkey were kindly provided by ECHO, Germany, the United States of America, KfW Development Bank, Japan, Norway, Canada and Sweden.

Donors that have already provided funding for 2018 to 3RP Partners in other countries in the region include: KfW Development Bank, the United States of America, ECHO, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Denmark, United Kingdom, Australia, Finland, Japan, Germany, Austria, Saudi Arabia and Spain.

3RP Partners are pleased that the amount of multi-year funding and funding provided in advance has continued to increase (overall, from USD 943 million in 2017 to USD 1.16 billion in 2018). This trend will allow many Partners to avoid breaks in assistance between 2017 and 2018, and to provide the consistent and predictable assistance that refugees and host community members need during this protracted crisis.

Population

| Country | Registered Syrian refugees (01/12/2017) ¹ | Total estimated number of Syrians ² | Projected registered Syrian refugees by Dec 2018 ³ | Members of impacted communities (direct beneficiaries) in 2018 ⁴ | Projected registered Syrian refugees by Dec 2019 | Members of impacted communities (direct beneficiaries) in 2019 |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Egypt | 126,027 | 500,000 | 131,000 | 368,300 | 126,000 | 368,300 |
| Iraq | 246,592 | 246,592 | 245,000 | 158,110 | 240,000 | 158,110 |
| Jordan | 655,056 | 1,380,000 | 602,000 | 520,000 | 560,000 | 520,000 |
| Lebanon⁵ | 1,001,051 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,005,000 | 1,000,000 | TBC |
| Turkey | 3,320,814 | 3,320,814 | 3,303,113 | 1,800,000 | 3,303,113 | 1,800,000 |
| Total | 5,379,644 | 6,947,406 | 5,311,217 | 3,851,410 | 5,259,217 | |

¹ Regional total of 5,379,644 registered Syrian refugees on 01 December 2017 includes 30,104 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa.

² Total estimated number of Syrians of 6,947,406 represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees as well as Syrians residing in the host countries under alternative legal frameworks. Total estimated number of Syrians in Jordan (1,380,000) is according to Jordan Response Plan 2018-2020 Projections document by the Government of Jordan.

³ Projected registered Syrian refugees of 5,311,217 is the 3RP regional refugee planning figure, representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2018. It includes 30,104 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa. Total projected registered Syrian refugees in Jordan is based on UNHCR Jordan's analysis on trends of return to Syria, resettlement departures to third countries, births, deaths and new arrival rate.

⁴ Members of impacted communities (targeted direct beneficiaries) represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP. For Lebanon this figure pertains to Lebanese targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and social stability (not protection and direct assistance).

⁵ These figures do not include the 277,985 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 34,000 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.

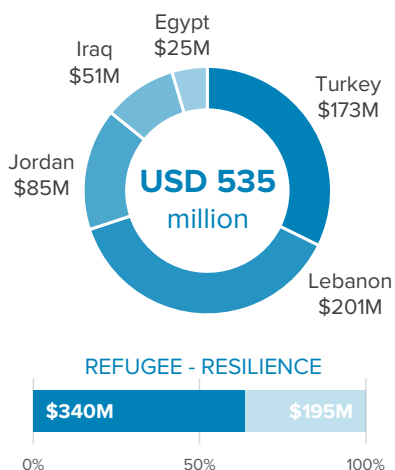
Protection Sector



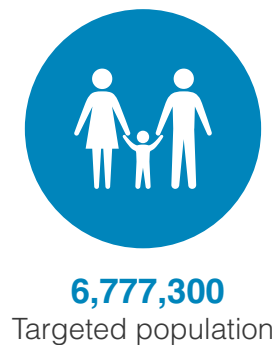
REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|---|
| 40,646 | # of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission |
| 123,510 | # of girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services |
| 147,940 | # of women and men participating in parenting programmes |
| 270,290 | # of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes |
| 196,110 | # of persons receiving Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) response services |
| 608,460 | # of Women, Girls, Boys and Men (WGBM) who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities |
| 64,010 | # of individuals trained on protection including child protection and SGBV |
| 212,050 | # of individuals reached with legal assistance |
| 1,848,720 | # of individuals engaged in or benefited from the response through involvement, participation, or community-led initiatives |
| 2,095,120 | # of individuals reached through awareness or information campaigns/sessions |

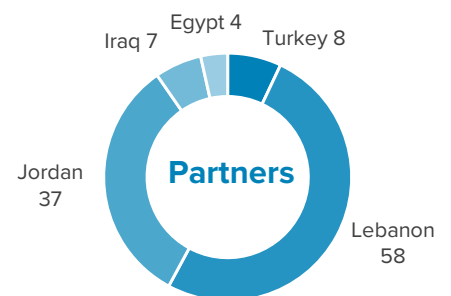
2018 Inter-Agency Appeal



2018 Targeted Population



Partners



While the conflict in Syria continues, and with over 5.3 million Syrian refugees hosted in 3RP countries, upholding *non-refoulement* and ensuring access to safety remain of vital importance. The 3RP strives to enable refugees to maintain lawful stay while improving access to essential services and livelihoods. In 2018, the capacity of national systems will be strengthened in parallel with sustained legal assistance and national, regional

and global advocacy and partnerships. As displacement becomes protracted, the risk of SGBV persists and may even intensify. Domestic violence remains the most frequent form of SGBV, along with forced and child marriage. The SGBV prevention and response strategy includes the establishment of safe, confidential and effective services for refugee women, girls, men and boys through multi-sectoral programming,

along with empowerment and livelihoods initiatives. In collaboration with host governments and civil society, Sector Partners will strengthen national systems and capacity, promote gender equality in national legal frameworks, provide protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and improve data collection and analysis. Protection interventions are also aimed at engaging men and boys as agents of positive change.

* See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency appeal budget.

** Jordan's figures include the Inter-Agency needs for the Justice Sector.

Programming and advocacy for civil status documentation will continue to be prioritized given the vital role that legal documentation plays in enabling refugees to better cope with the effects of displacement and to reduce the risk of statelessness. Resolving challenges to documentation and legal status also facilitates access to durable solutions, in line with the preferences and informed decisions of refugees.

With 2.5 million Syrian refugee children, their protection remains a core element of the protection response. In 2018, pilot projects will examine the use of cash-based interventions to mitigate SGBV, child labour and child marriage. The response will strengthen implementation of best interests procedures, especially for alternative care arrangements, family tracing and reunification. Positive engagement with refugee adolescents

and youth will aim to support them in reaching their full potential, including through linking efforts with education and livelihoods programming.

As education remains key to protection and solutions for refugee children and youth, Partners will continue working to strengthen national systems and policy frameworks, expand access to education, support accreditation of non-formal education to ensure pathways to formal learning, and improve the quality of learning through protective, safe, gender-sensitive and inclusive learning environments. Reinforcement and expansion of post-basic education opportunities while addressing school-to-work transition will be crucial in reaching the youth.

Recognizing the role of individuals and communities in identifying and

addressing protection needs, Partners integrate community-based protection approaches across sectors taking into account age, gender and other elements of diversity. Programme accountability is enhanced by two-way communication, including community feedback and complaint mechanisms.

Resettlement and complementary pathways for legal admission to third countries remain key to securing durable solutions for vulnerable refugees. Continued engagement from resettlement countries plays a key role in sharing responsibilities with host countries to address the region's humanitarian needs and preserve protection space. In 2018, the systematization of multi-sectoral protection approaches and partnerships will remain instrumental to maintain gains made.



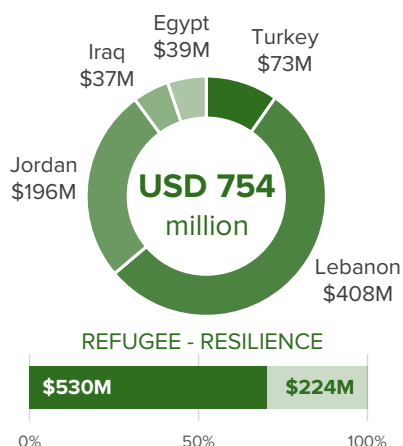
Food Security Sector



REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|---|
| 2,286,470 | # of individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind) |
| 142,540 | # of individuals receiving food & agricultural livelihoods support |
| 44,540 | # of individuals supported for improved nutritional practices |

2018 Inter-Agency Appeal

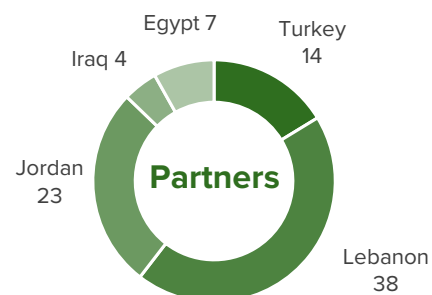


2018 Targeted Population



2,628,200
 Targeted population

Partners



Across the region, Food Security Partners are reaching a record 2.5 million beneficiaries monthly with food assistance, a 25 per cent increase on the 2016 end of year figure. However, after six years of protracted crisis, widespread unemployment, inflation, lack of formal livelihood opportunities, and natural resource degradation persist, is continuing to undermine the food security of the most vulnerable. Throughout 2017, the escalation of conflict in Iraq, in particular, affected accessibility and quality of essential services for refugees and their host communities. In Lebanon, the food insecurity situation

of displaced Syrians remains critical, with little change in the past year; 91 per cent of households present some level of food insecurity compared with 93 per cent in 2016. Meanwhile in Jordan, over half of Syrian refugees (53 per cent) have poor or borderline food consumption - a dramatic increase from 2016 (19 per cent). This is explained by a reduction in refugees' purchasing power, forcing them to consume foods with less nutritional value in order to meet their basic food needs. Across the region the continual provision of direct food assistance therefore remains vital in supporting vulnerable families.

Provision of assistance in Iraq will be undertaken based on more refined targeting criteria, following a joint vulnerability assessment undertaken by 3RP Partners. In Turkey, the blanket provision of food assistance to vulnerable refugees living in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) has stabilized food security, with 96 per cent of households in TACs now demonstrating acceptable food consumption scores. However, given the challenges in accessing livelihoods in these locations, beneficiary households, which are among the most vulnerable in Turkey, remain reliant on this assistance.

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

As in 2017, the focus on strengthening agricultural livelihoods and shift towards resilience-building are core elements of Sector plans. The proportion of refugees living outside of camps who are below the poverty line is very high: 80 per cent in Jordan; 76 per cent in Lebanon; and 64 per cent¹⁷ in Turkey. With households spending a significant proportion of their income on food, the need for sustainable food production, income and livelihood opportunities remains pressing. Much has been achieved across the region, from vocational training in Turkey to reforestation projects in Jordan, digital livelihoods in Lebanon and Iraq, and Egypt now targeting both refugees and vulnerable Egyptians with food for assets and training. These projects generate much-needed income for participants, as well as benefiting local communities and environments.

In 2018, 3RP countries will continue to scale up resilience projects, keeping them context-specific but also maintaining an awareness of the need for transferable skills upon their potential future voluntary return to Syria. In Lebanon, the resilience of the agricultural sector will be enhanced as food assistance is combined progressively with food production and rural livelihood opportunities. Similarly, Food Security and Agriculture Partners in Turkey will provide agricultural training and inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and tools to promote employment and entrepreneurship, as well as strengthen farm-to-market value chains to create new income generating opportunities in the Sector.

Projects will also retain a high level of innovation, seen through both Jordan and

Lebanon's use of the "choice" modality. In line with the findings of the 2016 cash comparative study and preferences indicated by recipients, assisted households in targeted governorates in Jordan are given the choice to access their assistance either as unrestricted cash or restricted food vouchers redeemed in contracted shops, or both. In Jordan, the Sector aims to reach 50 per cent of its food assistance caseload with choice in early 2018, and will continue to contact beneficiaries on a sample basis to obtain feedback about their experiences. With the aim of enhancing food security and promoting good nutrition practices in the delivery of food assistance, the

Sector in Lebanon has also provided part of its current caseload with this flexibility, which provides more spending options, empowering beneficiaries and enabling vulnerable households to meet their needs in the most appropriate way possible, reducing their overall food insecurity.

Beyond choice, Lebanon has further diversified assistance modalities in October 2017 by introducing an assistance package comprised of food assistance and a top-up via unrestricted cash, in order to address other needs the household may have.



UNHCR/Egypt/Hossam Horus

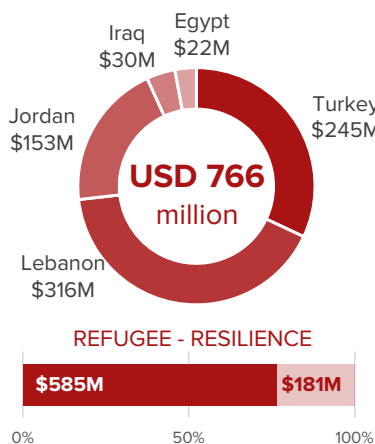
¹⁷ 64% of the Syrian refugees living off-camp (outside Temporary Accommodation Centres) are estimated to live below the poverty line and 23.8 % in extreme poverty based on the Pre-Assistance Baseline Results, forthcoming and Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, March 2017 (WFP/TRC). This is representative of 1.6 million ESSN applicants.

Education Sector

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|--|
| 145,510 | # of children (3-5 years, girls and boys) enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and pre-primary education |
| 1,558,520 | # of children (5-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled in formal general education |
| 181,130 | # of children (5-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled in non-formal education |
| 12,320 | # of youth (15-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| 182,076 | # of teachers and education personnel trained (female/male) |
| 522,240 | # of children (3-17 years, girls and boys) receiving school supplies |
| 23,653 | # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated |
| 15,470 | # of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (female/male) |
| 450 | # of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination and inter-agency standards |

2018 Inter-Agency Appeal



2018 Targeted Population



2,262,100
 Targeted population

Partners



By the end of 2016-17 school year, there were nearly 1.7 million registered school-age Syrian refugee children and youth (5-17 years) in the five host countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt (as compared to 1.6 million in December 2016). Fifty-seven per cent of Syrian school-age children and youth (5-17 years) were either enrolled in formal education (54 per cent) or non-formal education (3 per cent), while some 43

per cent of them remained out of school. Although enrolment in formal education has remained relatively stable between December 2016 and June 2017 (at 57 and 54 per cent, respectively), with an increase in the number of children enrolled in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, enrolment in non-formal education programmes has declined.¹⁸ The percentage of out-of-school children has consequently increased from 34 per

cent in December 2016 to 43 per cent in June 2017.

In 2018, within the framework of the post-London Conference strategic shifts and the No Lost Generation, the Education Sector will accelerate efforts along the pillars of: increasing access to safe, equitable and quality education for children and youth; improving quality of education; and strengthening education systems

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

¹⁸ To avoid double counting and inflated reporting, the NFE enrolments for host community children and Syrian children who are also enrolled in formal school are excluded from the estimate of regional progress.

to deliver an effective, coordinated and evidence-based education response. The principle behind these three pillars is that education interventions occur along an emergency-to-resilience continuum and represent long-term 'investments for the future' while addressing the immediate needs related to the crisis. Furthermore, they are in line with Sustainable Development Goal Four (SDG4) towards ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

In 2017, the education strategy shifts have concretely translated into strengthened public education systems in the five host countries, with nationally mainstreamed refugee response plans, policy frameworks and data collection instruments. In 2018, these efforts need to be improved and sustained at country and regional level. Strategies to improve access will include further work around the regulation of pathways from non-formal accredited and non-accredited education, to formal education in the five host countries. While expanding access to formal education remains a priority, non-formal education is essential to reach the 'hard-to-reach' children and youth and its provision needs to be accredited and allow for pathways to formal learning. Enhanced community engagement, together with social protection programmes (such as the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education in Turkey) and child protection support mechanisms, will also underpin access strategies. In addition, the education response will adopt a lifelong learning approach that starts from early learning and continues through to tertiary education. More efforts will be exerted to reach the youth population and expand post-basic education opportunities, while addressing school-to-work transition.



UNHCR/Jordan

In 2018, 3RP Partners will accelerate efforts around quality learning. The necessary acquisition and measurement of foundational learning skills should be accompanied with life skills and citizenship education to ensure cognitive learning, psychosocial wellbeing, constructive identity building and social cohesion between refugee and host community children. 3RP Partners in the region will

continue to support the strengthening of public education systems, enhancing education governance and accountability, planning and costing of response plans, teacher professional development and improved data collection (including refugee-sensitive Education Management Information Systems for a stronger evidence base for policy development, advocacy and decision-making).

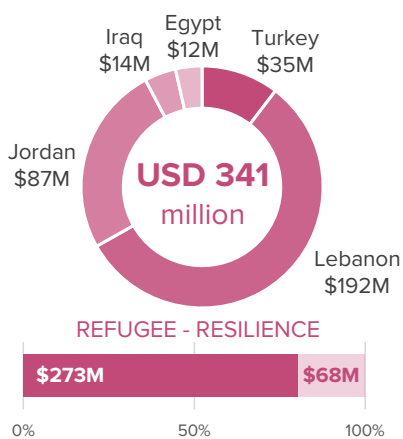


Health and Nutrition Sector

REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|---|
| 6,141,370 | # of consultations for target population in primary health care services |
| 222,740 | # of referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary health care services |
| 410 | # of health facilities supported |
| 5,323 | # of health care staff trained |
| 192 | # of service delivery units providing Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services |

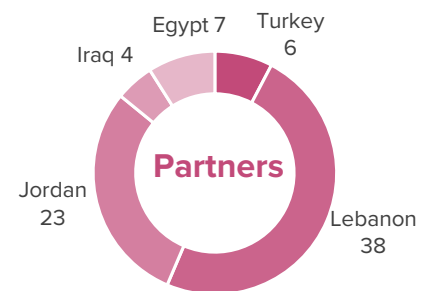
2018 Inter-Agency Appeal



2018 Targeted Population



Partners



National health systems across the region continue to be the primary responders to the needs of Syrian refugees. In Turkey, registered Syrian refugees in the community are eligible to receive the same health care as Turkish nationals, with insurance premiums paid by the Government, while Syrian refugees residing in camps have access to free onsite services. In Lebanon, Syrian refugees have access to a range of subsidized primary health care services through Government clinics and dispensaries. In Jordan, refugees have access to health services, but have had to pay the uninsured Jordanian rate

to access them since late 2014 due to funding constraints on the Government. In Iraq, Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) continue to have free access to health services in line with those provided to Iraqi nationals. In Egypt, Syrian refugees are able to access highly subsidized health care at similar costs to the Egyptian population.

Notwithstanding this generous response, the health needs of Syrian refugees remain high across the region. In addition to needs for primary, secondary and tertiary health care, reproductive care and prevention

and response to communicable non-communicable diseases, many Syrian refugee populations also face the ongoing psychosocial and physical effects of war and displacement. Access to services can be limited, not only by capacity in the health system but also financial capacity of refugees. In Lebanon, 11 per cent of Syrian refugee households that required health care services were not able to access them in 2017, mainly due to treatment costs. In Iraq, 56 per cent of households report encountering access issues including cost, unavailability of service or distance to the service.

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

With health systems under increasing strain, 3RP Partners across the region have prioritized supporting the capacity of national health care services in their responses, to help ensure access to primary health care and, where possible secondary and tertiary care, for Syrian refugees and host communities alike. This support comes in various forms across the region, including direct support through the provision of equipment and supplies, capacity building, and system strengthening. Strengthened communicable disease surveillance, detection, response (EWARN), and prevention are also priorities, as are

increased access to non-communicable diseases (NCD), mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services. Investing in the strengthening of health care systems to cope with the integration of Syrians into those systems will reduce the pressure on services for host communities and increase resilience. In Turkey, as part of the capacity building efforts, Syrian medical personnel are undergoing adaptation training sessions (adapting to the local health system) allowing Syrian refugees to be served by previously qualified medical personnel from their own communities.

The Sector also provides direct subsidies to help individual refugees to access health services, including for referral to essential secondary and tertiary health care and for access to chronic disease medication and treatment. Targeted interventions are made to meet the needs of specific groups including women, girls, children, adolescents and youth, the disabled and the older persons. In countries with refugee camps - Iraq, Turkey and Jordan - health care services will continue to be provided in those camps in cooperation between Government authorities and 3RP Partners.

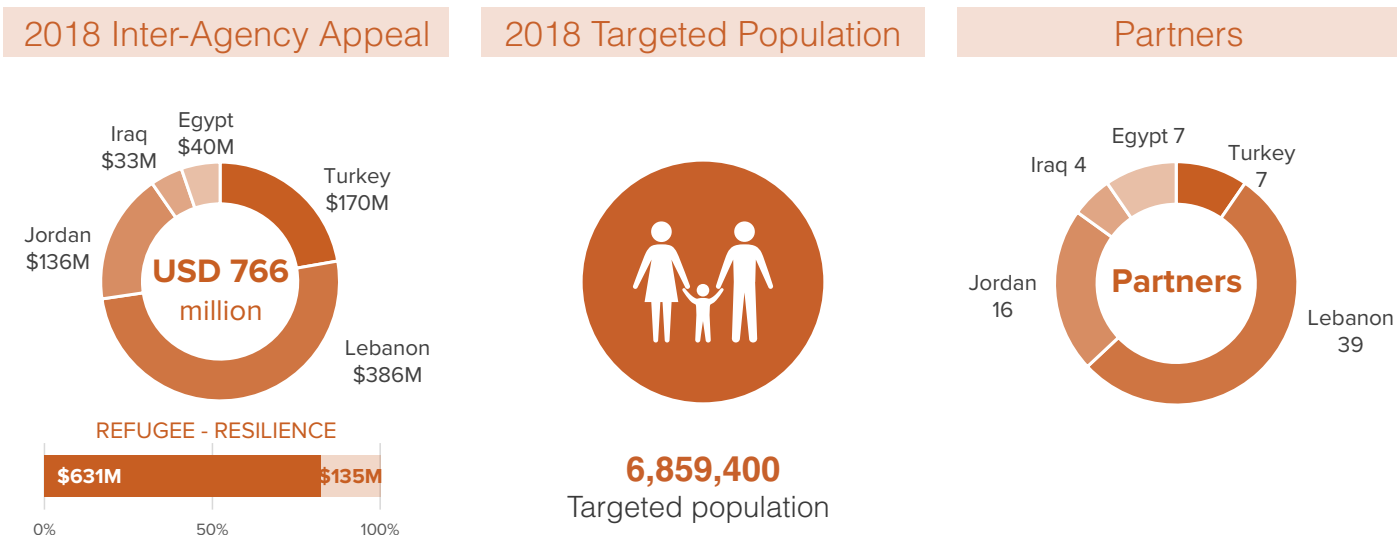


Basic Needs Sector



REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|---|
| 90,400 | # of households receiving core relief items in-kind |
| 581,660 | # of households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance |
| 498,040 | # of households receiving seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance |



The Basic Needs Sector's strategy continues to promote linkages with the Livelihoods Sector to further reinforce efforts towards integration of refugees into the economies of their host communities, while simultaneously providing complementary support directly to the most vulnerable families.

The Sector continues its strategic shift towards cash-based interventions, primarily through ATM cards and vouchers, to help refugees and host community members meet the needs of their households.

In 2018, some 582,000 families (2.9 million people) will be targeted for cash assistance. This highlights the commitment of 3RP Partners to the agreements made under the Grand Bargain at the World Humanitarian Summit to increase the proportion of assistance delivered through cash modalities.

Cash assistance provides greater dignity and choice for refugees, while providing benefits to the local economies where refugees are spending the cash they receive under these programmes. In all the 3RP countries cash assistance is linked to vulnerability assessments to

ensure that accountable and transparent inter-agency targeting governs basic needs assistance, and is directly linked to biometric iris scan registration systems to increase efficiency and reduce overheads and the risk of fraud.

The multi-purpose cash assistance strategy will be complemented across the region with targeted provision of non-food items (NFIs) for specific groups of beneficiaries or purposes. For example, NFIs are provided to new arrivals in Iraq, who then receive cash assistance at a later date. In Lebanon, Sector Partners will distribute NFIs where cash modalities

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

are not possible and support households in need of specific items in cases of emergencies. In Turkey, cash assistance programmes are supplemented by the distribution of core relief items, dignity and hygiene kits, and Partners remain prepared through coordinated stockpiles of NFIs to support the Government in the event of emergencies.

Winter programmes will again be a vital part of the Basic Needs Sector strategy across the region, supplementing the assistance outlined above. Winter assistance will include cash payments and distribution of NFIs and clothes, with winter assistance increasingly moving towards cash in line with the overall

Sector strategy. In addition to individual assistance, winter programming by 3RP Partners includes engineering work in camps and settlements for flood mitigation and drainage and other work to weatherproof and improve shelters ahead of the winter season.



UNHCR/Jordan/Mohammad Hawari

Shelter Sector



REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|--|
| 37,010 | # of households in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades |
| 150,420 | # of households outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades |



Of the 5.3 million registered Syrian refugees across the region, around 456,000 (9 per cent) live in camps while almost 4.9 million (91 per cent) live in host communities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

The shelter situation for those refugees living in host communities varies greatly. Some live in rented accommodation or stay with relatives, while others are living in unsatisfactory conditions in unfinished buildings, garages, worksites or informal settlements.

The shelter strategy provides for immediate humanitarian assistance

to improve the living conditions of refugees and host community members living in temporary or substandard accommodation. This includes the provision of weatherproofing, insulation and repair kits for refugees living in host communities in Lebanon and Iraq and the upgrade of tented accommodation for refugees in camps in Iraq. It also includes the improvement of infrastructure and amenity of camps, informal settlements and neighbourhoods - including roads and drainage.

In Lebanon, only six per cent of those living in rented accommodation have a rental contract. In Jordan this figure is 20

per cent, while in Iraq it ranges from five per cent to 34 per cent across the three Governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). As such, 3RP Partners are focused on advocacy for policy that provides access to affordable, secure accommodation in host communities, as well as the provision of cash for rent to the most vulnerable renters to help reduce the risk of debt and/or eviction. Improving and expanding the stock of affordable housing is also a focus, through programmes in Jordan and Lebanon that support improvements to housing units while enhancing access through reduced rents and/or more secure tenancies.

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.
 ** Jordan's figures include the Inter-Agency needs for the Energy Sector.

Across the region, the shelter strategy is increasingly focused on supporting national organizations and institutions in their response to the protracted needs of refugees both in and out of camps.

In Iraq, the long-term shelter needs of refugees will be considered in a settlement approach in which existing refugee camps become peripheral neighborhoods of the cities to which they are currently attached. They will thus be able to benefit from infrastructures and services available in the host community. The Shelter Sector will work with national institutions (municipalities, Government

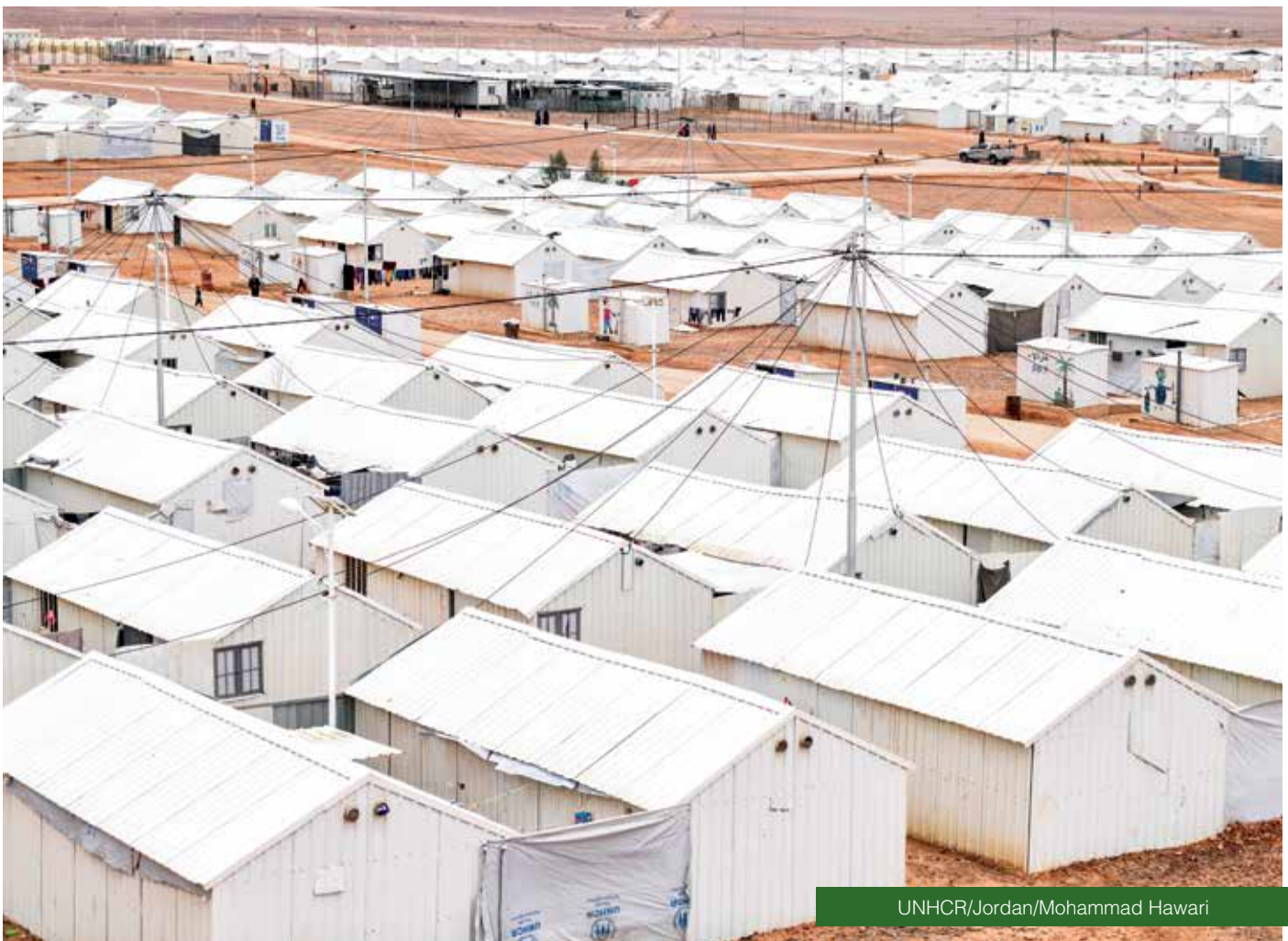
technical departments, local NGOs) to gradually seek ways of handing over camp management in the frame of the settlement strategy.

In Lebanon, a comprehensive, longer lasting response to shelter needs is sought through engagement of local authorities and national organizations and other stakeholders that are familiar with the local situation. The Shelter Sector cooperates with these local authorities and national organizations to elaborate, pilot and implement shelter initiatives and intends to foster their contribution to the response through strengthening their

shelter and housing related capacity, sharing shelter-related studies and engaging them in a shelter platform.

In Jordan, the Government and Partners are adopting strategies to build the resilience of the housing sector by applying predominantly private sector funding solutions.

In Turkey, Partners (coordinated in the Basic Needs Sector) will be engaging in shelter rehabilitation projects, including cash-for-shelter and shelter/tent upgrades in camps.



UNHCR/Jordan/Mohammad Hawari

WASH Sector



REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|--|
| 379,550 | # of people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision |
| 3,134,560 | # of people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems |
| 1,649,270 | # of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services |
| 1,445,330 | # of people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/community mobilization session |
| 76,120 | # of people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities |



As of end November 2017, out of the 5.3 million Syrian refugees in the region, nine per cent were living in camps. In these camps and in informal settlements, refugees are supported by WASH interventions in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan. Refugees living in host communities, which in some towns represent a large proportion of the total population, continue to exert pressure on water, sanitation and waste management services. This pressure has been partly

alleviated through interventions and support from the WASH Sector Partners.

With further declines in the overall funding situation, in addition to other factors, the WASH situation for Syrian refugees in camps continues to be difficult, with faecal sludge management and hygiene challenges in all countries, in addition to water quality concerns in Iraq. For refugees living in host communities, WASH challenges include the cost and

reliability of services. Despite these difficulties, no significant WASH related disease outbreaks took place in 2017.

The overarching goal of the WASH Sector in the coming two years is to pursue more sustainable and cost effective WASH services for refugees living in camps/settlements and having more efficient, cost-effective and equity driven service providers in areas with a significant proportion of refugees living in host

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

communities. An example of this, which is already showing results in the form of cost reductions, is the sustainable solution for water provision implemented in Zaatari camp in Jordan.

The WASH Sector has adopted the five principles of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda and continues key strategic shifts under both the refugee and resilience components of the 3RP. At camp level: completing transition to permanent and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions when possible;

ensuring standards are met particularly related to quantity, quality, privacy, dignity, security, and WASH services for vulnerable people and people with special needs; improving financial and environmental sustainability of services; and defining a good service balance between private sector, government, NGOs, while emphasizing and empowering self-sufficiency where communities take charge of service provision. Furthermore at host community level, the Sector will continue supporting service providers to adapt to the increased

service demand through several means including capacity strengthening and service delivery (upgrading and expanding service coverage and improving service efficiencies). In order to advance sustainable services, the Sector Partners will contribute to policy development, planning, sector coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation systems, with a focus on equity and strengthening of local resilience. Accountability to affected people will continue to be central to all Sector work.



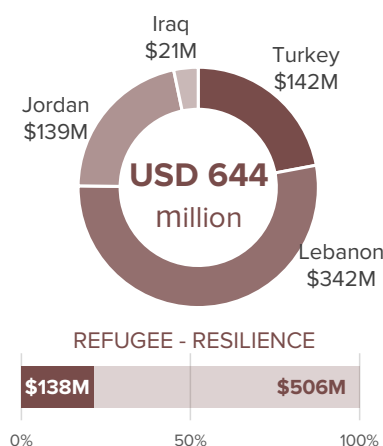
Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector



REGIONAL SECTOR RESPONSE SUMMARY

| 2018 Target | Indicator |
|-------------|---|
| 121,620 | # of individuals employed or self-employed, including short-term (cash for work and seasonal labour) and long-term employment |
| 319,080 | # of individuals supported to access to employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses) |
| 25,450 | # of mixed groups supported in social cohesion initiatives (directly or indirectly) |

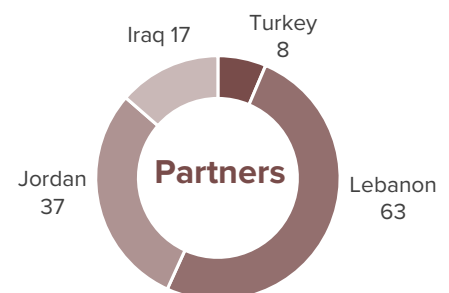
2018 Inter-Agency Appeal



2018 Targeted Population



Partners



Despite considerable progress made in issuing work permits for refugees in Turkey and Jordan during 2017, the living conditions of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members have not been improved owing to the high rate of inflation in Egypt, slow GDP growth, limited job availability and a lack of access to jobs by the refugees in most host countries. For example, the real GDP growth in Jordan is expected to be 2.3 per cent, 2 per cent in Lebanon and Iraq,

4.1 per cent in Egypt¹⁹ and 4 per cent in Turkey²⁰. The unemployment rate for host communities (particularly among youth) remains high in the region. In the context of protracted crisis with limited prospects of economic recovery and employment opportunities in host countries, the livelihoods and social cohesion sector partners are committed to focus on actual job creation, better alignment in provision of livelihoods support (such as inter-sector linkages with Food Security sectors as well

as other type of employability services provided) and policy implementation support to encourage self-reliance of vulnerable populations while addressing social cohesion/stability in the areas where there are high tensions. The Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector strategy for 2018 therefore includes:

- Enhancing employability of refugees and host community members through

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.

¹⁹ MENA Economic Monitor, October 2017, World Bank, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/mena/publication/mena-economic-monitor-october-2017-refugees-in-mena-meeting-the-development-challenge>

²⁰ The World Bank in Turkey, Overview, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview>

job training, language courses, internship/apprentices, job matching and career guidance. The link between market demanded skills and training will be strengthened to ensure the access to the labour market by participants upon the completion of the courses. Access to employment for refugees would also include the support for implementing policies such as the work permit regulation in Turkey. This support includes: language skills training at scale, job matching, strengthening the capacity of ISKUR (the Government of Turkey's employment agency) and awareness raising with the private sector and among job seekers on available job opportunities. Considering high levels of unemployment among youth, they will also be targeted in the provision of vocational training to increase their employability. In Turkey, the Livelihoods Sector Partners continue providing Technical and Vocation Training and Education (TVET), skills and language training to increase access to employment opportunities.

- Creating employment or income generating opportunities through labour intensive work, short-term cash for work programmes and/or sustainable jobs. The overall approach to support sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities will be guided by the resilience-based framework which include; 1) meeting the urgent needs of affected populations with interventions to help stabilize livelihoods (coping) such as short-term cash for work; 2) focus on mid-to long-term local economic recovery (recovering), including interventions to boost sustainable employment,

income generation and re/integration and; 3) long-term employment creation and inclusive economic growth (sustaining). In Jordan, the 3x6 approach which integrates short-term employment opportunities with enrolment in skills development courses to promote savings to start small businesses, will expand to cover Syrian refugees in order to create a partnership between Jordanians and Syrians when establishing micro-businesses.

- Fostering a business environment for job creation, which will include value chain upgrading, decent work conditions and strengthening Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Sector Partners will continue to support policy development to boost economic growth and hence create more jobs in host countries. This would also include expanding partnerships with the private sector to increase employment and business opportunities for refugees and host community members. For example,

as MSMEs employ over 50 per cent of the population, particularly with 30 per cent of the employed population being self-employed in Lebanon, assisting MSMEs in developing new commercial linkages, expand productivity and access to finance would create more jobs in Lebanon.

- Promoting social stability will be prioritized through direct community-based programmes such as community dialogue, conflict management training, community policing as well as indirect approaches through improved municipal services based on area based approach. In Lebanon, the Sector Partners will continue supporting municipalities by providing capacity training of municipalities, national and local institutions in community engagement and conflict prevention, which will also boost service delivery at the municipal level to alleviate resource pressure and competitions between host and refugee populations.



UNHCR/Egypt/Scott Nelson

RRP/3RP: 2012 to 2018

Evolution of the Syria refugee response

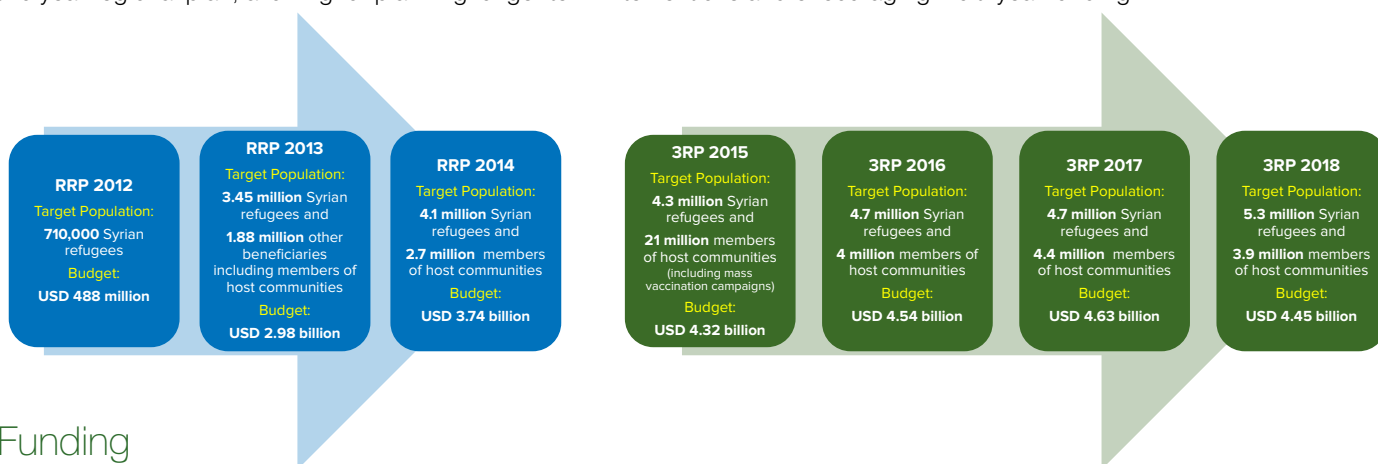
The first Regional Response Plan (RRP) for the Syrian refugee crisis was released in March 2012 to address the need for protection and assistance to Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. During the same year it was revised twice: RRP2 (June) and RRP3 (September). In 2013, Egypt also became part of the RRP4, which in May 2013 was revised to become RRP5.

Foreshadowing the later shift to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) model, RRP5 included 1.75 million host community members as a target population group, while RRP6 in 2014 included a category of interventions covering capacity-building and resilience programming.

The 3RP was first released in 2015, representing a paradigm shift in the response to the crisis by combining humanitarian and development capacities, innovation and resources. It is a unique and coordinated initiative aimed at bringing about a scaling-up of resilience and stabilization-based development and humanitarian assistance to cope with the crisis.

At the country level, 2015 saw the release of the first Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), nationally-led plans that were incorporated as the respective country chapters of the 3RP.

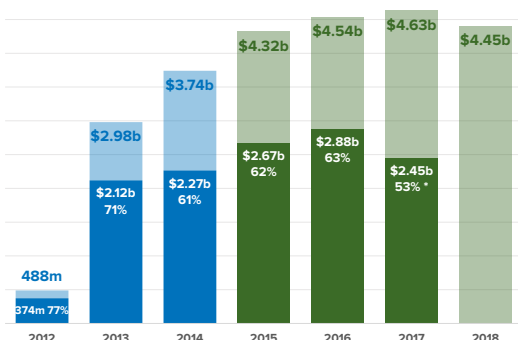
The 3RP has continued as a rolling two-year plan since 2015, with the 2017-2018 version completing the transition to a fully-costed two year regional plan, allowing for planning longer-term interventions and encouraging multi-year funding.



Funding

Total appeal vs. funding received

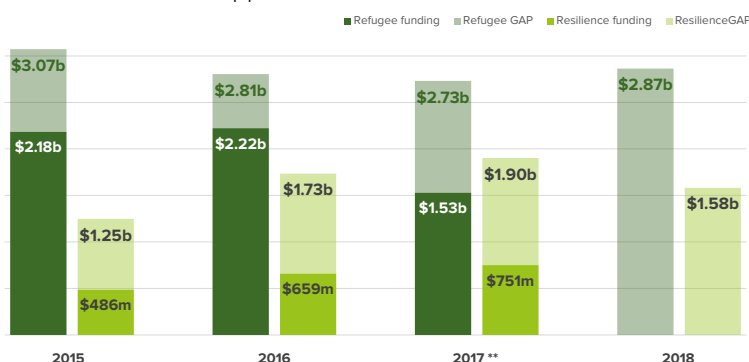
Under the 3RP and RRP before it, USD 12.8 billion has been mobilized since 2012.



* Funding received as at 5 December 2017

Refugee and Resilience component vs. funding received

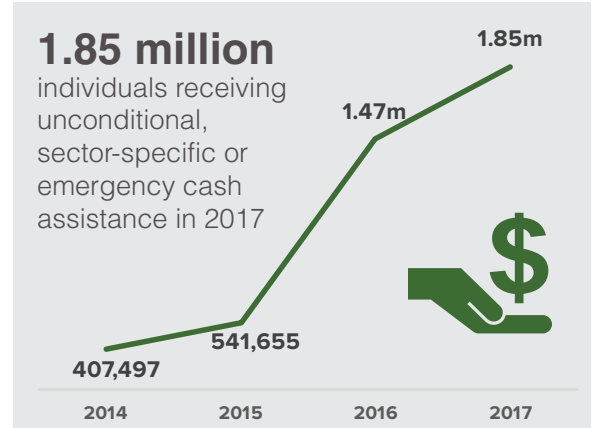
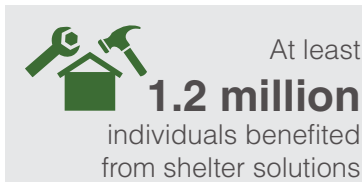
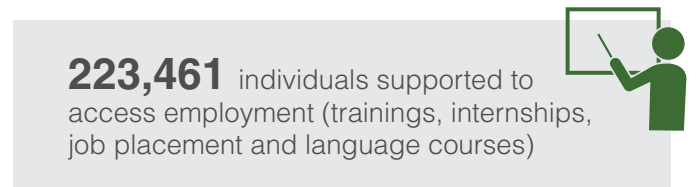
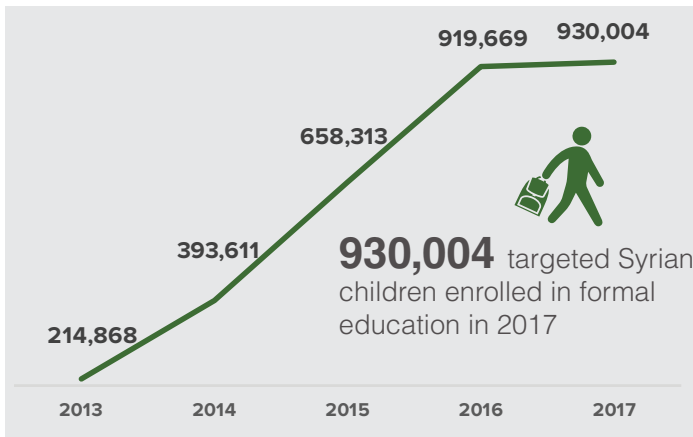
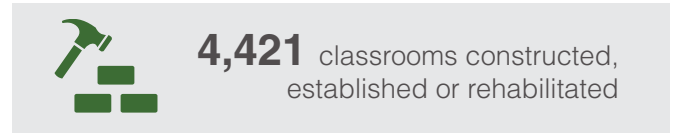
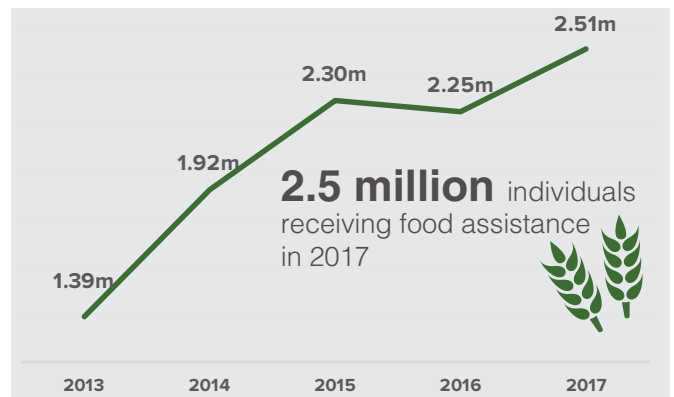
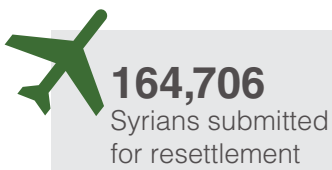
Since 2015, the 3RP has had refugee and resilience components within the total appeal, which are tracked separately to monitor progress on the resilience-based approach.



** As of most recent refugee/resilience breakdown, 3RP 2017 Progress Report, October 2017

Operational Achievements

Since 2012, the RRP/3RP response has provided protection and assistance to over 5 million Syrian refugees and millions more host community members, as well as support to the national systems and services that support them in host communities. This host community support is vital in a context where more than 90 per cent of the refugee caseload lives in urban, peri-urban or rural areas, rather than camps. Some of the RRP/3RP achievements since 2012 are outlined below.



Inter-Agency Appeal by Partner/Country

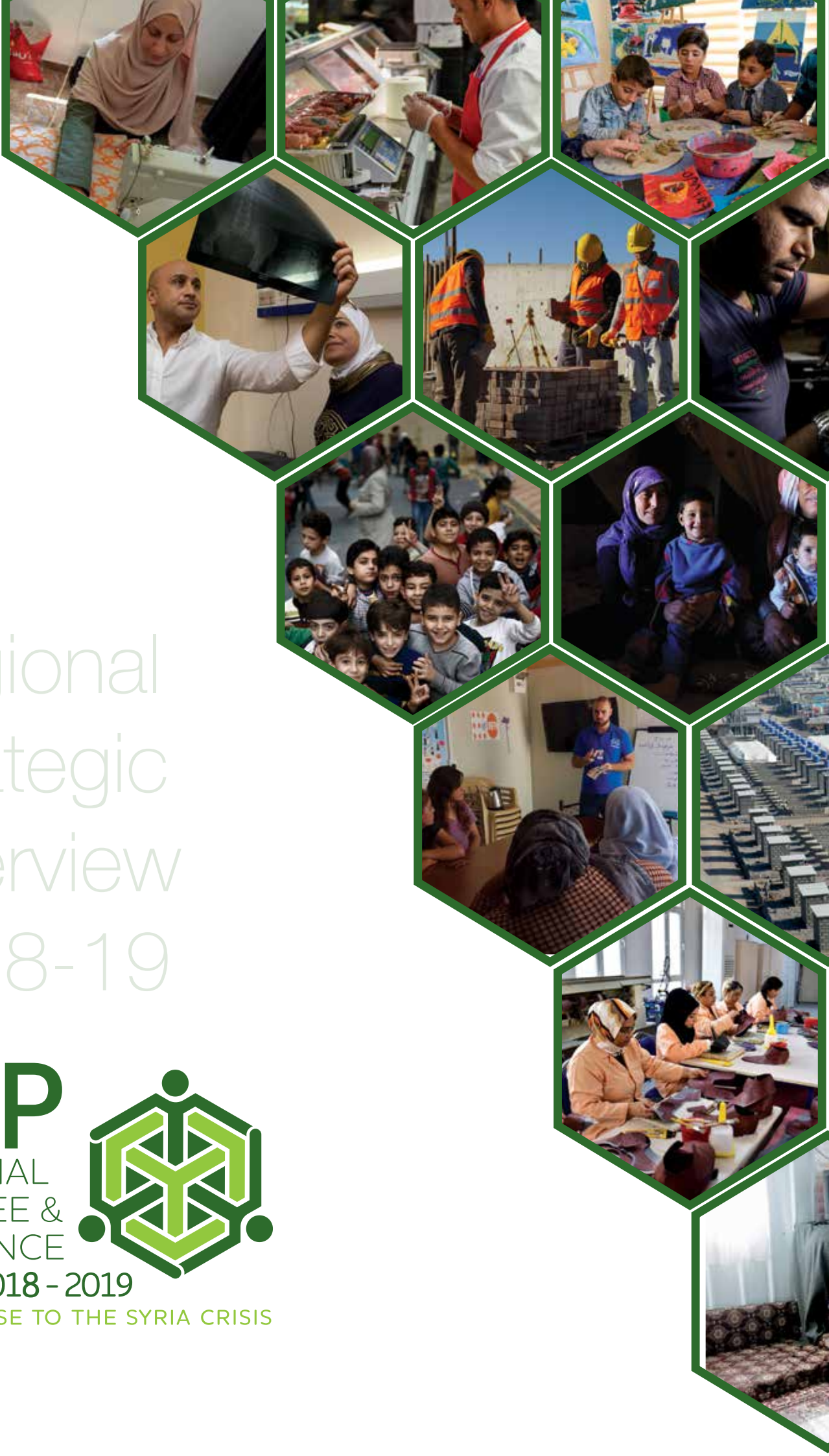
| Partners | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Regional | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Action Aid (AA) | | | 353,300 | 189,552 | | | 542,852 |
| Action contre la Faim (ACF) | | 190,798 | 1,436,838 | 19,670,000 | | | 21,297,636 |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | | | | 1,610,000 | | | 1,610,000 |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | | | 4,029,627 | 4,815,749 | | | 8,845,376 |
| Akkar Network For Development (AND) | | | | 2,100,000 | | | 2,100,000 |
| Al Fayhaa Association | | | | 150,000 | | | 150,000 |
| Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development | | | | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| Al Mithaq | | | | 81,800 | | | 81,800 |
| Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS) | | | 405,831 | | | | 405,831 |
| Al-Maqdese for Society Development (MSD) | | | | 148,000 | | | 148,000 |
| American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA) | | | | 2,325,000 | | | 2,325,000 |
| Arcenciel | | | | 6,040,000 | | | 6,040,000 |
| Arche noVa | | | | 750,000 | | | 750,000 |
| Arci Cultura e Sviluppo (ARCS) | | | 237,792 | - | | | 237,792 |
| Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action (AMEL) | | | | 7,739,271 | | | 7,739,271 |
| Bahar Organization | | 975,000 | | | | | 975,000 |
| Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) | | 2,189,000 | | | | | 2,189,000 |
| Basmeh wa Zeitooneh (B&Z) | | | | 1,901,000 | | | 1,901,000 |
| Bojeen Organization for Human Development (BOHD) | | 523,000 | | | | | 523,000 |
| British Council (BC) | | | | 600,000 | | | 600,000 |
| Canadian Aid Organization for International Society Rehab (CAOFISR) | | 1,500,000 | | | | | 1,500,000 |
| CARE International (CARE) | | | 8,867,178 | 3,434,965 | | | 12,302,143 |
| Caritas | | | 13,647,542 | 10,990,630 | | | 24,638,172 |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | 5,133,273 | | | | | | 5,133,273 |
| Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) | | | 1,300,000 | | | | 1,300,000 |
| Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) | | | | 5,450,000 | | | 5,450,000 |
| Common Effort Organization (CEO) | | | | 650,000 | | | 650,000 |
| Concern Worldwide | | | | 6,969,860 | | | 6,969,860 |
| Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) | | | | 1,698,513 | | | 1,698,513 |
| Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | | 155,885 | 6,251,707 | 17,150,000 | | | 23,557,592 |
| Dar Al Fatwa (DAF) | | | | 1,973,532 | | | 1,973,532 |
| Fair Trade Lebanon (FTL) | | | | 1,200,000 | | | 1,200,000 |
| Finn Church Aid (FCA) | | | 573,916 | | | | 573,916 |
| Fondation Mérieux | | | | 530,000 | | | 530,000 |
| Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO) | | 4,600,000 | 14,593,000 | 32,638,282 | 38,252,000 | | 90,083,282 |

| Partners | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Regional | Total |
|--|---------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| French Red Cross | | 807,070 | | | | | 807,070 |
| Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC) | | | 460,838 | 3,540,000 | | | 4,000,838 |
| German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) | | 650,000 | | | | | 650,000 |
| Global Communities (CHF) | | | | 3,350,000 | | | 3,350,000 |
| Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC) | | | | 4,108,000 | | | 4,108,000 |
| Habitat for Humanity | | | 255,000 | | | | 255,000 |
| Handicap International (HI) | | | 2,397,229 | | | | 2,397,229 |
| Heartland | | | | 2,200,000 | | | 2,200,000 |
| HelpAge International | | | 105,774 | 422,074 | | | 527,848 |
| Himaya Daeer Aataa (HDA) | | | | 867,000 | | | 867,000 |
| Human Relief Foundation (HRF) | | 182,100 | | | | | 182,100 |
| Humedica | | | | 593,092 | | | 593,092 |
| Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC) | | | | 920,027 | | | 920,027 |
| International Alert | | | | 1,953,000 | | | 1,953,000 |
| International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) | | | 6,379,167 | | | | 6,379,167 |
| International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) | | | - | | | | - |
| International Labour Office (ILO) | | | 2,300,000 | 16,500,000 | 20,000,000 | | 38,800,000 |
| International Medical Corps (IMC) | | | 3,200,000 | 20,000,000 | | | 23,200,000 |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | 919,000 | 3,991,600 | 9,360,000 | 15,000,000 | 55,361,133 | | 84,631,733 |
| International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) | | | 3,694,120 | 4,359,995 | | | 8,054,115 |
| International Relief and Development (IRD) | | | 846,088 | | | | 846,088 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | | 1,810,275 | 11,953,290 | 15,008,704 | | | 28,772,269 |
| INTERSOS | | 644,000 | 8,961,130 | 6,650,000 | | | 16,255,130 |
| Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) | | 2,658,000 | 2,385,803 | 5,771,000 | | | 10,814,803 |
| Japanese Committee for the Children of Palestine (JCCP) | | | | 287,082 | | | 287,082 |
| JEN | | | 3,684,000 | | | | 3,684,000 |
| Jordan Health Aid Society International (JHASI) | | | 1,284,136 | | | | 1,284,136 |
| Jordan Paramedic Society (JPS) | | | 1,359,604 | | | | 1,359,604 |
| KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation | | | | 1,498,158 | | | 1,498,158 |
| KnK Japan (KnkJ) | | | 27,076 | | | | 27,076 |
| Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Woman (LECORVAW) | | | | 650,000 | | | 650,000 |
| Lebanese Society For Educational and Social Development (LSESD) | | | | 1,377,045 | | | 1,377,045 |
| Lebanon Support | | | | 325,000 | | | 325,000 |
| Legal Action Worldwide (LAW) | | | | 1,763,646 | | | 1,763,646 |
| Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | | | 2,567,083 | | | | 2,567,083 |
| Makassed | | | | 12,900,000 | | | 12,900,000 |
| Makhzoumi Foundation | | | | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| MEDAIR | | | 2,416,500 | | | | 2,416,500 |
| Médecins du Monde (MdM) | | | 1,575,002 | 3,540,391 | | | 5,115,393 |
| Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) | | | | 609,000 | | | 609,000 |
| MENA Organization for Services, Advocacy, Integration and Capacity building (MOSAIC) | | | | 130,000 | | | 130,000 |

| Partners | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Regional | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) | | | | 1,522,790 | | | 1,522,790 |
| Mercy Corps (MC) | | | - | 11,516,410 | | | 11,516,410 |
| Mercy Without Limits | | | 144,000 | | | | 144,000 |
| Mercy-USA | | | | 7,900,000 | | | 7,900,000 |
| Middle East Children's Institute (MECI) | | | 388,046 | | | | 388,046 |
| Mouvement Social | | | | 180,000 | | | 180,000 |
| MuslimAid | | | | 400,000 | | | 400,000 |
| Near East Foundation (NEF) | | | - | 9,525,857 | | | 9,525,857 |
| Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD) | | | 798,418 | | | | 798,418 |
| Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | | 3,169,500 | 22,126,524 | 32,277,265 | | | 57,573,289 |
| Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) | | | | 182,000 | | | 182,000 |
| Oxfam | | 13,998 | 3,324,322 | 4,154,198 | | | 7,492,518 |
| Partners - Turkey | | | | | 86,460,146 | | 86,460,146 |
| Pathfinder International (PATH) | 632,000 | | | | | | 632,000 |
| Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) | | 3,493,047 | | | | | 3,493,047 |
| Plan International (PI) | 1,345,546 | | 1,335,076 | 2,700,000 | | | 5,380,622 |
| Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM) | | | | 3,655,865 | | | 3,655,865 |
| Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) | | 850,000 | 1,215,189 | 3,720,334 | | | 5,785,523 |
| Prosperity Catalyst (PC) | | 1,900,000 | | | | | 1,900,000 |
| Qatar Red Crescent (QRC) | | | 3,286,301 | 4,360,000 | | | 7,646,301 |
| REACH | | 243,500 | | | | | 243,500 |
| Relief International (RI) | | 3,599,000 | | 4,040,000 | | | 7,639,000 |
| Rene Moawad Foundation (RMF) | | | | 41,750,000 | | | 41,750,000 |
| Resource Centre for Gender Equality (ABAAD) | | | | 2,900,000 | | | 2,900,000 |
| Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture (RESTART) | | | | 6,399,020 | | | 6,399,020 |
| Right to Play (RtP) | | | 3,938,419 | 4,000,000 | | | 7,938,419 |
| Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) | | | 117,000 | | | | 117,000 |
| Safadi Foundation | | | | 5,500,000 | | | 5,500,000 |
| Save the Children International (SCI) | 3,928,878 | 4,558,800 | 5,066,192 | 23,583,100 | | | 37,136,970 |
| Search for Common Ground (SFCG) | | | | 273,797 | | | 273,797 |
| Secours Islamique France (SIF) | | | | 2,454,000 | | | 2,454,000 |
| SeraphimGLOBAL | | | | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| ShareQ | | | | 310,000 | | | 310,000 |
| Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD) | | | | 5,750,000 | | | 5,750,000 |
| Solidar Suisse | | | | 1,122,500 | | | 1,122,500 |
| Solidarités | | | | 2,820,099 | | | 2,820,099 |
| Sonbola Group for Education and Development (SGED) | | | | 387,456 | | | 387,456 |
| Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER) | | | | 2,150,000 | | | 2,150,000 |
| Tabitha-Dorcas | | | | 4,541,464 | | | 4,541,464 |
| Terre des Hommes (TDH) | | 1,082,497 | 823,378 | | | | 1,905,875 |
| Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH-Italy) | | | 2,357,250 | 2,297,356 | | | 4,654,606 |
| The Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) | | | 1,556,885 | 3,609,500 | | | 5,166,385 |
| The Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training (LOST) | | | | 300,000 | | | 300,000 |

| Partners | Egypt | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Turkey | Regional | Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) | | | 2,039,950 | | | | 2,039,950 |
| The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | | | 47,398,664 | 45,000,000 | | | 92,398,664 |
| Un Ponte Per (UPP) | | | 1,170,000 | | | | 1,170,000 |
| Union of Relief and Development Association (URDA) | | | | 7,314,000 | | | 7,314,000 |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | 25,755,000 | 25,127,002 | 187,164,329 | 428,256,363 | 181,870,724 | 7,000,000 | 855,173,418 |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 4,500,000 | 2,400,000 | 60,472,026 | 189,415,000 | 64,516,341 | 5,000,000 | 326,303,367 |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | | 3,287,000 | 6,000,000 | 10,402,200 | | | 19,689,200 |
| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) | | 6,686,000 | 3,126,240 | 1,200,000 | 2,068,899 | | 13,081,139 |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | 52,834,983 | 113,065,234 | 232,211,167 | 453,722,310 | 320,173,584 | 134,364,103 | 1,306,371,381 |
| United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) | | | | 6,960,000 | | | 6,960,000 |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | | | | 5,000,000 | 9,000,000 | | 14,000,000 |
| United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | 2,600,500 | 6,645,000 | 19,958,037 | 11,320,844 | 2,590,466 | | 43,114,847 |
| United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) | | | | 55,960,829 | | 18,669,171 | 74,630,000 |
| United Nations Volunteers (UNV) | | | | | | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Vento di Terra | | | 2,115,744 | | | | 2,115,744 |
| Vision Hope | | | - | | | | - |
| War Child Canada (WCC) | | | 3,363,393 | | | | 3,363,393 |
| War Child Holland | | | | 3,500,000 | | | 3,500,000 |
| War Child UK (WCUK) | | | 356,950 | | | | 356,950 |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | 39,334,209 | 28,157,900 | 210,979,605 | 425,671,641 | 37,360,710 | | 741,504,065 |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | 1,750,000 | 945,000 | 2,750,000 | 16,425,000 | 21,373,000 | | 43,243,000 |
| World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) | | | | 295,182 | | | 295,182 |
| World Relief Germany (WRG) | | | 956,000 | | | | 956,000 |
| World Vision International (WVI) | | | 2,167,579 | 11,593,260 | | | 13,760,839 |
| Youth for Development (YFORD) | | | | 952,870 | | | 952,870 |
| ZOA International | | 250,000 | | | | | 250,000 |
| Total | 138,733,389 | 226,812,206 | 1,043,346,938 | 2,291,098,474 | 1,743,677,229 | 165,283,274 | 5,608,951,510 |
| Multi-Year Funding received | | 462,000 | 97,731,683 | 157,696,596 | 904,650,226 | | 1,160,540,505 |
| Appeal Total | 138,733,389 | 226,350,206 | 945,615,255 | 2,133,401,878 | 839,027,003 | 165,283,274 | 4,448,411,005 |

*See page 26 for explanatory footnotes regarding 3RP Inter-Agency Appeal budget.



Regional Strategic Overview 2018-19

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2018 - 2019



IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS