



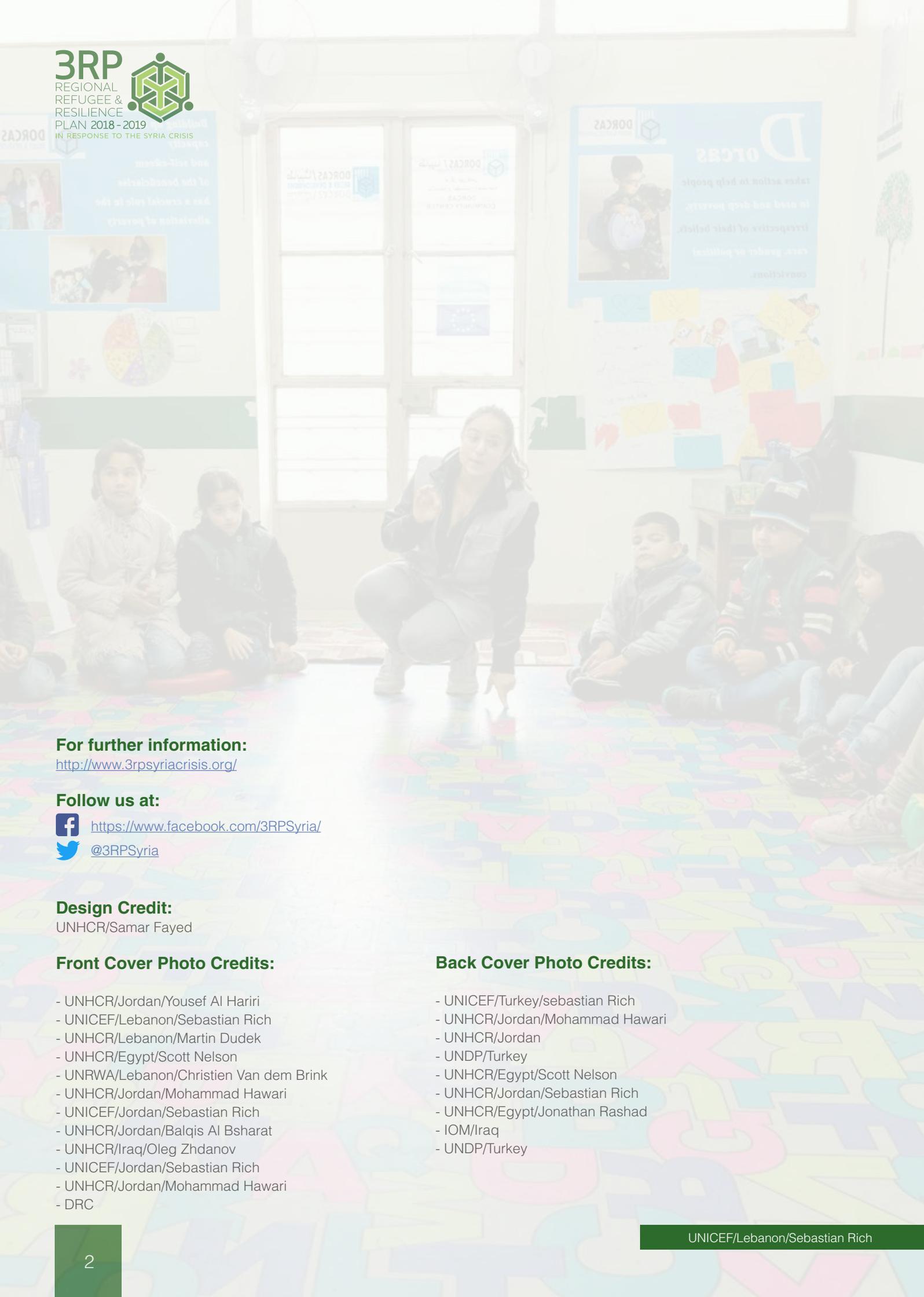
3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2018 - 2019

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Regional Strategic Overview



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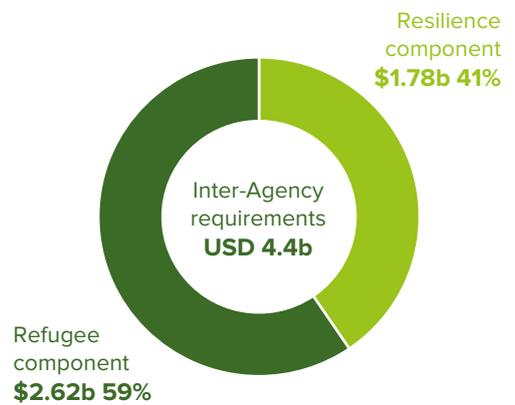
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At a Glance: 3RP 2018

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.

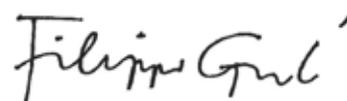
Achim Steiner

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



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

UNHCR/Jordan/Mohammad Hawari

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 2.62 billion to address protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component and USD 1.78 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.



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