

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2016 - 2017

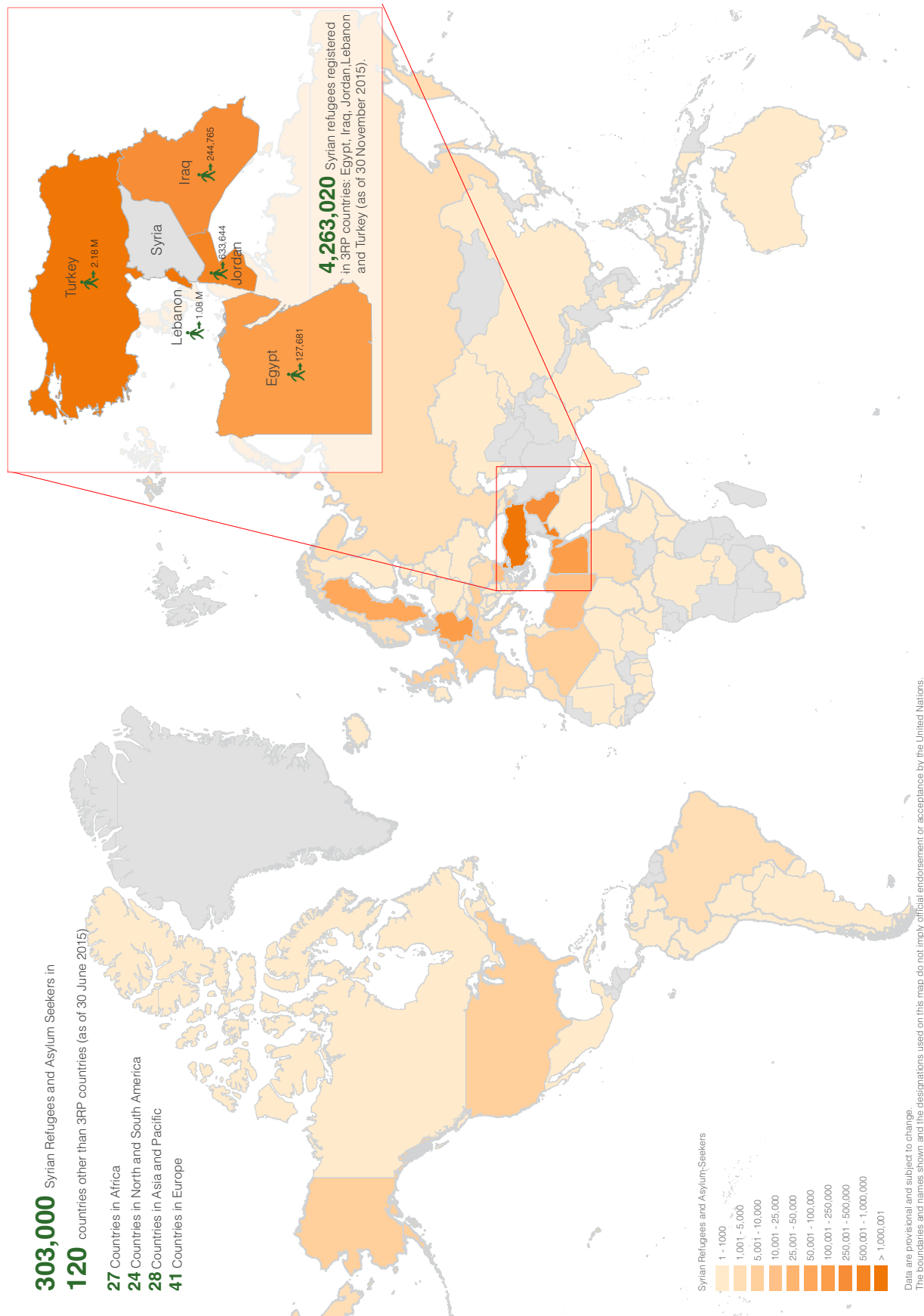
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



Regional Strategic Overview



Registered Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers



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"The Secretary-General underscores the importance of fully funding both efforts to care for refugees and asylum seekers in host countries as well as longer-term development efforts. Resources for one area should not come at the expense of another."

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Statement, November 2015.

"In the UN system, we have championed a resilience-based approach to the Syria crisis – with development support complementing humanitarian support. It's not a question of either/or – both are needed. All partners see the need to provide refugees with increased access to livelihoods, but more livelihoods are needed for host communities too. National and international partners need to look at job creation initiatives, strategies, policies and public-private partnerships...It is critical that the international community look at new, multi-year financial commitments to support neighbouring countries to address the challenge of hosting very large numbers of refugees. Widening our partnerships to IFIs and the private sector is imperative."

United Nations Development Group Chairperson and United Nations Development Programme Administrator Helen Clark. Address to the Resilience Development Forum, 9 November 2015.

"One key element in ensuring the world effectively responds to humanitarian crises is a much closer link between humanitarian and development interventions, one which goes beyond the traditional concept of 'bridging the gap'. Development actors – supported by development budgets – have to work side by side with humanitarians from the very beginning of each crisis, to help us prevent further conflict, to support host communities and to pave the way for durable solutions for refugees."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres. Address to the United Nations General Assembly, 3 November 2015.

2016 REGIONAL PLAN HEADLINES



4.7 million
registered Syrian
refugees - projected by
December 2016



4 million
members of host
communities - direct
beneficiaries targeted



USD 5.8 billion
required - total
government, UN and NGO
programmatic response



Overview and Strategic Directions

INTRODUCTION

Since the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria crisis was first launched in December 2014, the humanitarian and development situation has deteriorated or continues to be under threat both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries.

Over the last 12 months, the number of registered Syrian refugees in the Republic of Turkey, the Lebanese Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, and the Arab Republic of Egypt has increased by more than 1 million, bringing the overall total to almost 4.3 million. Based on the most recent trends in displacement and population growth, and with access to safety in some countries becoming increasingly managed, it is expected that some 4.7 million Syrian refugees will be registered in the region by the end of 2016.

Fighting has intensified in almost all Syrian governorates, driving thousands more people from their homes. The 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan estimates that there are 13.5 million people in need, of whom 6 million are children and 6.5 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs).

A political solution is urgently needed to end the conflict in Syria and bring about peace, stability and eventual voluntary

return of displaced people in safety and with dignity.

INCREASING VULNERABILITIES AND IMPACTS

After almost five years, refugees from Syria are losing hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the conflict in their homeland. They have limited livelihood and education opportunities, and living conditions in exile are steadily deteriorating. Savings have been depleted and valuables have been sold to cover rent, food and other basic needs. Refugees have become increasingly vulnerable to protection risks, and many resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage.

The crisis continues to have an enormous social and economic impact on the host countries, with many local, municipal and national services such as health, education and water under severe strain. Vulnerable host community populations have reported decreases in wages and deteriorating working conditions due to increased competition for low- and unskilled jobs.

With the 3RP only 50 per cent funded in 2015, the shortfall in funding for humanitarian and resilience-building activities is exacerbating these problems and is

among the triggers for the large-scale movement of refugees further afield, including more than 440,000 Syrians who have arrived in Europe by sea in 2015.

THE RESPONSE: 3RP 2016-2017

The 2016-2017 3RP brings together more than 200 partners in a coordinated region-wide response to the Syria crisis. In 2016, the 3RP appeal is USD 5.78 billion for the total programmatic response of Governments, United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This represents an overall increase of 10 per cent in the appeal compared to the corresponding 2015 figure, reflecting a rise in the number of refugees in the region, their increased vulnerabilities, an increase in host Government requirements, and a greater focus on service delivery through local and municipal systems to reduce duplication and build resilience.

Within the USD 5.78 billion programmatic requirements of the national plans, United Nations agencies, IGOs and NGO partners are appealing for up to USD 4.55 billion to support those national plans, an increase of 5 per cent compared to the revised 2015 appeal. This small increase reflects continued efforts to make the response more effective, targeted and



Jordan/WFP/Shada Moghraby

efficient, including through cash-based interventions to provide assistance for food and other basic needs such as rent and household items. Agencies are undertaking improved targeting of resources and assistance to the most vulnerable. After large investments in establishing camp infrastructure in Jordan and Iraq in recent years, the Shelter Sector is appealing for a reduced amount in 2016 as it moves towards a maintenance phase in camps.

There are significant increases compared to 2015 in the Education Sector and in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion sector, reflecting key strategic directions of the response in 2016-2017. Agencies aim to help the more than 700,000 out-of-school refugee children to access learning, as well as make significant investments to support the capacity of national systems to cope with the increased number of students. The increase in the Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Sector reflects a desire by 3RP partners to further policy change, offer life-skill and vocational training as well as support small and medium initiatives that offer refugees and un- or under-employed nationals livelihood opportunities.

The requirements reflect an overall increase in the Resilience Component which is aimed at providing a more sustainable response. Of the USD 4.55 billion inter-agency appeal, USD 2.82 billion (62 per cent) is to address immediate protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component while USD 1.73 billion (38 per cent) is in support of the Resilience Component, including investments in livelihoods and support to national knowledge, capacities and systems. This represents a greater share (38 per cent in 2016 versus 29 per cent in 2015) of resources in the Resilience Component. Some 4 million members of impacted host communities will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP in 2016.

The 3RP partners emphasize and reiterate the importance of donors disbursing funds earlier in the year, and request multi-year funding to assist in better planning, predictability, and delivery of longer-term, resilience-based interventions. With this in mind the total indicative requirements for the 2017 programmatic response of Governments, United Nations agencies,

IGOs and NGOs is USD 2.99 billion (excluding Lebanon which does not have an indicative budget for 2017), although this will be subject to change in line with the evolving situation. The 3RP, with its linked refugee and resilience components, is designed to encourage donors to support a new aid architecture by significantly expanding and harmonizing funding allocations from their different funding streams.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING

The Syria regional crisis is an increasingly global one, and greater international solidarity and responsibility-sharing are needed. Refugees need international protection and require access to safety, including protection from *refoulement*. While many countries around the world have responded in 2015 with additional resettlement places, there is still a need for additional opportunities for resettlement and other forms of admission, such as humanitarian visas, private sponsorship, scholarships for tertiary education and facilitated access to family reunion. It is vital that the international community provides adequate funding to address the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in host countries. At the same time,

resilience-planning must be embedded in the process in order to provide support to nationals, local authorities and state institutions as well as to prevent any further deterioration of development gains. Simultaneously, the national response plans are more integrated and designed to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities.

Greater support needs to be provided to Governments in the region, which continue to generously host significant numbers of refugees and are struggling to address the magnitude of the needs. In 2016, the 3RP will continue and expand the approach of providing protection and assistance for refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria and other vulnerable communities (the Refugee Component), while building the resilience of individuals, families, communities and institutions in impacted host countries (the Resilience Component).

Taking stock of progress in 2015, and looking forward to the key policy and programmatic challenges and opportunities in the coming years, 3RP partners have outlined a number of strategic directions for 2016-2017. These key focus areas are listed below, and outlined in the following pages.

3RP 2016-2017 KEY STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

- Strong national leadership of response planning and implementation through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and 3RP country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.
- Enhanced accountability mechanisms, including through coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and two-way communication.
- A regional protection framework operationalized and protection principles mainstreamed across all sectors.
- Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda's principles and actions to inform a more robust resilience-based response to the protracted crisis.
- Investing in livelihoods and employment opportunities to better equip refugees and host community members to provide for themselves and their families.
- Promoting educational opportunities for children and young people in line with the No Lost Generation initiative.
- Continued outreach and partnerships for an innovative and inclusive response.

REGIONAL RESPONSE SUMMARY

A. 3RP Beneficiaries

Country	Registered Syrian Refugees (30/11/2015)	Total Estimated number of Syrians **	Projected Registered Syrian Refugees by Dec 2016 ***	Members of Impacted Communities (Targeted Direct Beneficiaries) ****
Egypt	127,681	260,000	107,000	1,200,000
Iraq	244,765	250,000	250,000	100,000
Jordan	633,644	1,400,000	630,000	824,000
Lebanon *****	1,075,637	1,500,000	950,000	1,268,000
Turkey	2,181,293	2,750,000	2,750,000	565,000
Total	4,289,792*	6,160,000	4,687,000	3,957,000

Explanatory Notes Table A:

* Regional total of 4,289,792 registered Syrian refugees on 30 November 2015 includes 26,772 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa.

** Total Estimated Number of Syrians of 6,160,000 represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees as well as Syrians residing in the host countries under alternative legal frameworks.

*** Projected registered Syrian refugees of 4,687,000 is the 3RP regional refugee planning figure, representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2016.

**** Members of Impacted Communities (Targeted Direct Beneficiaries) represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP.

***** This figure does not include the 75,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 42,189 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

B. Total Funding Requirements (USD) for Country Plans 2016

	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Other	Total 2016 *
Egypt	96,154,698	50,423,318		146,578,016
Iraq	202,814,506	95,509,129		298,323,635
Jordan (JRP) **	837,558,333	773,834,948	1,045,774,052	2,657,167,333
Lebanon (LCRP) ***	1,398,559,362	1,081,749,193		2,480,308,555
Turkey	606,529,468	200,453,632		806,983,100
Regional	175,975,190	259,562,080		435,537,270
Total	3,317,591,557	2,461,532,300		
Total 2016 Programmatic Response****	5,779,123,857			

Explanatory Notes Table B:

* This column reflects the total requirements in 2016 of the LCRP, the JRP and the 3RP country chapters of Turkey, Egypt and Iraq, as well as regional agency requirements.

** The JRP is a three year plan (2016-18) totalling USD 7,990,882,500 over those three years.

*** The LCRP breakdown between refugee and resilience components is an estimate.

**** The total Programmatic Response of USD 5,779,123,857 in 2016 includes government, United Nations and NGO requirements for humanitarian and development programming, but excludes government requirements for subsidies for Syrian refugees, security support, accelerated income depreciation and income loss (these are included in the "Other" column).

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