NOTE: The figures and information contained in this document are in draft form and subject to amendment as the 3RP country chapters are finalized.
Vegetable stalls on a street-side market in Mafraq, Jordan.

Building livelihoods reaches more than 900,000 individuals

2018

Number of work permits issued for Syrian refugees in Jordan rises 100,000

April - COP24 Conference for Lebanon

April - Brussels conference "Supporting the future of Syria and the region"

December - First Regional Refugees and Resilience Plan (R2P) launched in Berlin, with over 200 humanitarian and development partners

2015

December - Neighbouring countries host 900,000 refugees. The first Regional Response Plan (R2P) for Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt is launched.

July - Za’atari camp opens in Jordan

2014

September - Two million Syrian refugees

2013

January - First international Humanitarian pledging Conference for Syria, Kuwait City

2012

December - 492,000 Syrians arrived by sea to Europe in 2015

November - Resilience Development Forum and launch of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

September - Launch of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

July - Four million Syrian refugees

2011

May - Large increase in Syrian refugees registered in Egypt

July - Za’atari camp opens in Jordan

2010

December - Neighbouring countries host 900,000 refugees. The first Regional Response Plan (R2P) for Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt is launched.

September - Launch of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

July - Four million Syrian refugees

2009

January - First international Humanitarian pledging Conference for Syria, Kuwait City

September - Two million Syrian refugees

2008

December - Summit on Migration and Displacement, New York

May - World Humanitarian Forum, Istanbul

February - Supporting Syria and the Region Conference, London

January - Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region

Launch of the 2017-2018 HRP

One million Syrian refugee children in formal education

2.5 million individuals receiving food assistance

Over 2.5 million Syrian refugees (800,000 households) receiving food assistance, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

2007

May - First camps for refugees open in Turkey.

2006

May - Up to 5,000 refugees flee to Lebanon.

2005

76,000 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission (highest annual figure at any point in the Syria crisis)
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- **3RP Appealing Partners**
**RESPONSE SUMMARY 2019-2020**

**POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TOTAL 2019</th>
<th>RESIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$126,483,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan**</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Regional</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$3,205,225,641</td>
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**TOTAL NEEDS 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TOTAL 2019</th>
<th>RESIDENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$162,093,315</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$5,554,138,004</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY FIGURES AND FACTS**

- **70%** of people in need in the region are women or children.
- **Some** one million Syrian refugee babies born in neighboring countries.
- **Turkey hosts the highest number of Syrian refugees in the world,** while Lebanon and Jordan have among the highest concentration of refugees per capita in the world.
- **85%** of registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are unable to meet their basic needs.
- **93%** of Syrian refugees across the region reside within the host community, mainly in urban areas; **7%** reside in camps.
- **700,000** children out of school across the region.
- **13%** of Lebanese Households registered with the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) have access to full-time employment (MoSA NPTP database).
- **In Jordan,** **57%** of working age Syrian refugees are unemployed and **80%** of Syrian refugees outside of camps are below the poverty line.
- **Regional total** of 5,065,895 registered Syrian refugees on 1 December 2018, including 35,545 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa. **Total estimated number of Syrians 7,245,754** represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees and Syrians residing in host countries under alternative legal frameworks. **Projected registered Syrian refugees end 2019 comprises** 3RP planning figure of 5,208,337 representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2018, as well as 35,545 Syrian refugees in countries in North Africa.
- **Directly targeted members of impacted communities** represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP. These figures do not include the 180,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 28,800 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.

**REGIONAL SECTOR REQUIREMENT BREAKDOWN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>TOTAL 2019</th>
<th>RESIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 1.5 billion TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 973 million TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 731 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD 142 million TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 356 million TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD 271 million TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 336 million TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD 1.05 billion TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 697 million TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USD 2.3 billion TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD 2.0 billion TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFUGEE & RESILIENCE COMPONENT FUNDING RECEIVED (end-year)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>REFUGEE</th>
<th>RESILIENCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$2.18 b</td>
<td>$2.28 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$2.22 b</td>
<td>$2.33 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$2.16 b</td>
<td>$2.28 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018*</td>
<td>$2.18 b</td>
<td>$2.28 b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPEAL VS FUNDING IN PREVIOUS YEARS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>REFUGEE</th>
<th>RESILIENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$1.74 b</td>
<td>$2.08 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1.90 b</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$2.45 b</td>
<td>$3.09 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$2.45 b</td>
<td>$4.32 b</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$4.54 b</td>
<td>$5.58 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$5.81 b</td>
<td><strong>TBC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018*</td>
<td>$5.81 b</td>
<td><strong>TBC</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** This does not include regional funding requirements and some other country-level requirements which have not yet been allocated a sector.

**NOTE:** The percentages of component funded against country requirements.

**NOTE:** The graphic covers funding under the 3RP since 2015 and its predecessors, the Refugee Response Plans (RRPs), since 2012.

**NOTE:** All figures subject to change pending finalization/release of the 3RP country chapters.

**TOTAL REQUIREMENTS 2019**

- USD 5.5 billion required
- **Refugee Component USD 3.2 billion (58%)**
- **Resilience Component USD 2.3 billion (42%)**
The Syria crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with over 5.6 million registered refugees and over six million people displaced within Syria. The situation evolved inside Syria during 2018. Large-scale fighting concluded in many parts of the country enabling some 1.2 million internally displaced people to return to their area of origin in the first ten months of 2018. Conversely, the security situation in other areas remained challenging, with large-scale internal displacement being reported throughout 2018. Across the country, access to basic services and socio-economic opportunities remained challenging, particularly in areas recovering from the impact of fighting.

Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt hosted 5.6 million registered Syrian refugees as of 1 December 2018. There was no large-scale arrival of refugees into neighboring countries over the course of 2018 as borders and admission practices remained closely managed. At the same time, none of these countries saw a substantial decrease in the registered Syrian refugee population, while some witnessed net increases as a result of various factors, such as new-borns and new registrations, including some new arrivals.

The issue of refugee return gained increasing attention in 2018 following developments inside Syria and across the region. As of 30 November, UNHCR recorded some 42,728 spontaneous refugee returns in 2018. These figures are based on government sources and direct observation by UNHCR. The actual number of returns may be significantly higher. These return movements occurred in a self-organized manner or with host government engagement in some countries. UNHCR partner activities in respect of such spontaneous return movements included monitoring, counselling, assessments of the voluntary nature of return, and support with civil status documentation. Such engagement was guided by UNHCR’s Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategy: Protection Thresholds and Parameters for Refugee Return to Syria (CPSS), released in February 2018.

Return intention surveys conducted in 2018 found that 76 per cent of Syrian refugees hoped to return to Syria one day. However, 85 per cent of respondents stated they do not have the intention to return in the next 12 months. Respondents across the region indicated that the main issues affecting their decision to return relate to physical risks, availability of essential services, including access to education, livelihood and job opportunities, conscription, and fear of punishment for having fled or refused to fight. Legal obstacles and challenges in reclaiming property or having access to civil status documentation were also highlighted as key issues.

Resettlement remained an important but relatively limited option throughout 2018. Some 23,000 refugees were submitted for resettlement in the first ten months of 2018, even though the number of vulnerable refugees who meet the resettlement criteria is much higher, at around 10 per cent of the total Syrian refugee population. Resettlement is likely to remain a limited option, particularly as the number of a resettlement places for Syrians is decreasing compared to previous years.

Given the current dynamics, it is projected that the registered Syrian refugee population in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt will remain high throughout 2019, in line with current figures. This will mean that the primary burden for the situation will continue to fall primarily on host countries and communities who have generously opened their countries for many years now.

However, despite their efforts, the conditions of refugee families across the region remains challenging. The welfare profile of Syrian refugees has not changed significantly over the past year, with current estimates for poverty rates continuing to exceed 60 per cent in some countries. Poverty for refugees also manifests itself as low educational attainment, subpar health and nutrition outcomes, exposure to physical insecurity and natural hazards, and substandard living conditions. For instance, some 35 per cent of Syrian refugee children (5-17 years) still remain out-of-school across the region. Meanwhile, Palestine refugees affected by the Syrian crisis continue to face particular vulnerabilities.

The impact of the crisis on vulnerable girls, boys, women and men’s protection and socio-economic well-being is profound and will likely have long-term effects. As more refugees remain unable to meet their basic needs, protection risks such as early marriage, sexual and gender-based violence, child labour, indebtedness and exploitation may worsen. Childhood poverty in refugee populations is particularly damaging because it has been shown to contribute to intergenerational poverty.

While recent economic developments and outlook for countries across the region hosting the majority of refugees are somewhat contrasting, most have recorded persistently weak growth that has left per capita incomes stagnant since 2008. While economic growth in countries in the sub-region was not high prior to the Syria crisis, this has been exacerbated by the effects of the crisis and growth is expected to remain relatively sluggish as a result of ongoing regional uncertainty, slowdown in economic activity, global monetary conditions and other economic pressures.

Host countries continue to face a range of related political, economic, and social challenges, including ensuring basic service provision and stimulating economic opportunity. Unemployment continues to hover above 10 percent in most economies and was estimated at over 18 percent in Jordan in 2017. The recently published 2018 Arab Youth Survey also revealed that 31 per cent of youth in the Levant countries (Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) identify creating new and well-paying jobs as the top policy priority for their countries to move in the right direction.

While the levels of social tension between refugees and host communities have remained relatively stable on a macro level across the region, the combined effects of these socio-economic conditions can lead to increased fatigue among host communities in some countries. This is despite the fact that assessments have pointed to the positive impact of refugees can have on the local economy and other spheres of life.

Against this backdrop, 3RP partners worked to address the protection and assistance needs of refugees and vulnerable host communities in 2018. This includes: the enrolment of over 1.2 million children aged 5 to 17 in formal education; the provision of support to over 50,000 individuals to access employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses); the provision of food assistance to over 2.3 million people; the disbursement of emergency cash assistance to over 450,000 households, giving them the choice and dignity to spend the money according to their most pressing needs. In addition, 3RP partners continue to work with host governments on the issue of work permits, in furtherance of the outcomes of the London conference in 2016.

The funding environment for the 3RP continues to be challenging amidst varied global and national economic challenges. Nonetheless, donors remain generous, with the total funding provided by donors to the 3RP in 2018 recorded at some USD 2.9 billion as of 30 September (52 per cent of requirements). Over USD 12 billion has been channeled through the 3RP since 2015. Outside the 3RP pledges, bilateral and multi-lateral donors have provided substantial support in the form of grants and loans to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt in 2018. In addition 3RP partners are grateful for donors enabling the carry-over of funds received in 2018 to be used towards 2019.
**STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS**

**INTRODUCTION**

The 3RP offers a strategic, coordination, planning, advocacy, and programming platform for humanitarian and development partners to respond to the Syria crisis at the regional level and in host countries. While strategy, planning and programming are country-led processes, regional coherence is pursued to ensure consistency in response planning and implementation, to promote common tools, standards and innovation, and to enhance advocacy efforts at global and regional levels.

The 3RP comprises one regional plan, with five standalone country chapters. Eight regional strategic directions provide the high-level parameters for the response. Taken together, the strategic directions are designed to collectively enhance the protection of vulnerable persons affected by the crisis, create the conditions and opportunities for dignified lives, build the resilience of refugees and host communities, and strengthen the capacities of national authorities and responders.

In terms of programming, the 3RP is conceptualized as having two inter-connected components that inform the overall response. The refugee component addresses the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of refugees living in camps, settlements and local communities. The 3RP resilience component addresses primarily the resilience, stabilization and development needs of impacted and vulnerable communities and aims to strengthen the capacities of national actors to lead the crisis response.

As an integrated humanitarian and development plan, the 3RP is co-led overall by UNHCR and UNDP, who take the primary responsibility for the leadership and coordination of the refugee and resilience component respectively. 3RP partners bring their expertise to bear across the various sectors, including as sector leads or co-leads according to the various country modalities.

The foundation of the 3RP response model remains strong national leadership, with national actors as the principal responders, supported by UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, and other partners. It is for this reason that the 3RP is made up of five country chapters, which are nationally-led in design and implementation. While the exact modalities of identifying national priorities, planning, coordination, and response vary by country, the 3RP and its partners use every opportunity to place national leadership and capacities at the forefront of the response.

**1. STRONG NATIONAL LEADERSHIP**

**Turkey**

In accordance with Turkey’s comprehensive legal framework for international and temporary protection, registration and verification by the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) provides access to public services for Syrians and the respective government authorities lead in the provision of these services.

**Jordan**

The Government, through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), remains the driver of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), which is closely linked to national priorities. A Secretariat housed in MOPIC ensures overall coordination of the response. UN Agencies and NGO partners support the government’s efforts.

**Lebanon**

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan is developed by a national steering body convened by the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) 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 the UN coordinating agencies, ensuring linkages with national plans and priorities.

**3RP STRUCTURE AT REGIONAL / NATIONAL LEVEL**

**NATIONALLY-LED PLANS ENSURE:**

- Alignment with national priorities, both short-term and long-term
- Streamlined coordination structures
- Capacity strengthening of national institutions
- Sustainability of interventions

---

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*
As the Syria crisis enters its eighth year, neighbouring countries have continued their generous hospitality for refugees. However, with border and admission practices remaining closely managed in several countries, many persons fleeing Syria face challenges to access safety and asylum and receive the protection and assistance they need. 3RP partners advocate for access to territory and freedom of movement, allowing for Syrian refugees to reach safety and to be re-united with family members already in host countries.

Many refugee households are contending with increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities and resort to coping mechanisms, exacerbating the risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child labour, among others. The risk of SGBV persists and may even increase due to prolonged family separation, breakdown of community structures existing prior to the conflict, loss of financial and social assets, or overcrowded housing lacking privacy. Females face additional burdens including increased economic insecurity, severely limited work opportunities, and challenges in accessing assistance, such as mental health and psycho-social support, all of which have a significant impact on overall health and well-being.

In 2019, the 3RP aims to ensure that refugees’ protection needs are identified and addressed, including by ensuring age, gender and diversity inclusion in programming across all sectors to address these risks and help to realize durable solutions. This includes the integration and application of community-based protection for people-centric interventions and community empowerment initiatives. 3RP partners continue to work with host countries and partners to ensure that refugee children and youth can exercise their right to education.

Data collection and analysis continue to provide the necessary evidence for protection programming to target those most at risk, to expand multi-sectoral responses to address the full spectrum of refugees’ needs and strengthen the capacity of national systems to enhance access to essential services. Given the protracted nature of the crisis, increasing attention is being paid to updating civil status documentation and prevention of statelessness, as highlighted in the box.

### Strategic Direction

#### 2. REGIONAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

As the Syria crisis enters its eighth year, neighbouring countries have continued their generous hospitality for refugees. However, with border and admission practices remaining closely managed in several countries, many persons fleeing Syria face challenges to access safety and asylum and receive the protection and assistance they need. 3RP partners advocate for access to territory and freedom of movement, allowing for Syrian refugees to reach safety and to be re-united with family members already in host countries.

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### Strategic Direction

#### 3. STRENGTHENING AND DEEPENING THE RESILIENCE APPROACH

Resilience is defined as the ability of individuals, households, communities and institutions to anticipate, withstand, recover and transform from shocks and crises, natural or man-made. A resilience-based response to a protracted crisis demonstrates that decision-makers do things differently, including for humanitarian and development agencies to work together within an integrated response and for donors to establish multi-year financing to promote predictable responses.

3RP resilience programming has expanded in recent years. This is reflected in the funding requirement for the resilience component: an increase from 28 per cent of the total appeal in 2015 to 41 per cent in 2018. This increase reflects the growing importance of resilience programming among partners. For example, support to education, health and social services is increasingly moving from direct service delivery to strengthening national capacities/systems with the skills and knowledge required to respond to a crisis, and to anticipate and mitigate future crises while improving the quality of service.

Funding received for the resilience component has also increased from US$486 million in 2015 to US$822 million in 2017. This significant increase reflects the needs as well as the commitment of partners and donors to support resilience among refugees, host communities and local and national institutions. However, the resilience component remains critically underfunded in terms of the overall appeal.

**Localisation**

Local institutions and municipalities are the first level responders to provide services for refugees and host communities and thus play a key role in preserving social cohesion. Given these critical functions, enhancing the capacity of impacted municipalities in terms of technical skills and human and financial resources is a key aspect of the response. 3RP partners are providing technical support to strengthen public institutions at local and national level to adapt and transform their response and management practices.
3RP partners remain focused on creating economic opportunities for Syrian refugees and host communities in the region, building on the commitments first made by Governments and donors – at scale – at the London conference in 2016 and reiterated at the Brussels II conference in April 2018.

Providing sufficient economic opportunities had been a challenge facing the region even before the Syria crisis. Currently, host countries face added challenges associated with absorbing large numbers of refugees into their economies given limited trade, investment, and opportunities for economic growth, as well as high levels of unemployment and under-employment, as well as other country-specific conditions that limit refugees’ access to economic opportunities. Consequently, unemployment rates across the region amongst refugees and host community members remain relatively high. Also important is the lack of under-employment, as well as other country-specific conditions.

The No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative is a commitment to action that brings together key partners, including humanitarians, donors and policy-makers to achieve agreed outcomes essential for the education, protection, wellbeing and future of children and young people affected by the Syria and Iraq crises.

At the regional level, NLG partners advocate jointly on the priorities for children and youth, amplifying the voices and perspectives of the younger generation affected by the conflict. Regular updates are shared on results and funding levels under three pillars: Education, Child Protection, and Adolescents & Youth, along with key policy changes required to secure positive results for children and young people in 3RP countries.

Syrian children and youth, along with the children in host communities, still face major constraints in accessing education at all levels. In this area, programming in the 3RP is aligned with the recommendations of the Brussels II Conference and aims to ensure access to sustainable, relevant and quality education opportunities at all levels through support to flexible learning strategies and multiple pathways, strengthening national inclusive education systems and improved multi-sectoral responses – including protection.

NLG child protection partners will focus on strengthening national and local child protection systems, as well as providing immediate and coordinated services to the most vulnerable children, adolescents and youth. An integrated framework to address child labour will continue to guide multi-sectoral efforts in this area, and an interagency regional accountability framework developed in 2018 will coordinate efforts to mitigate the risk and effects of child marriage. Recognising that the protection issues which affect children continue, and even intensify, as they move through late adolescence and beyond, NLG partners will also focus on mitigating and responding to these risks among youth.

NLG partners will continue and strengthen efforts to provide positive engagement opportunities to adolescents and youth, empowering them to achieve change as leaders and problem-solvers in their own communities and to contribute to resilience and social cohesion. A newly established Adolescent and Youth Hub will be used to grow and promote the evidence base on what works for young people affected by the crises in Syria and Iraq and a regional Adolescent and Youth Advisory Majlis will facilitate ongoing consultation with young people from different backgrounds to inform programming and advocacy.

STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SYRIAN WOMEN AND GIRLS

UN Women’s programme “Strengthening the Resilience of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey” is aimed at strengthening the resilience of affected Syrian women in refugee camps and host communities. The programme uses a two-pronged approach by: 1) enabling women’s economic empowerment through increased access to livelihoods opportunities, comprehensive protection services, and engaging men as advocates for women’s participation in the market; and, 2) promoting a culture of peace and co-existence by supporting women in peacebuilding, reconciliation, conflict prevention and rights protection.

3RP partners - along with donors, international Financial Institutions and bilateral partners - are implementing a range of livelihood projects in order to boost the efforts made by the host governments. The interventions are aimed at 1) regulatory improvements to work permits for increased refugee access to employment; 2) improving existing labour market conditions through information or skill upgrades; 3) improving the overall business climate and access to finance (including refugee entrepreneurs) to foster more entrepreneurship; and 4) expanding knowledge and research jointly - such as the UNHCR-UNDP Joint Secretariat - through filling knowledge gaps and exploring ways to improve programming and policy in the response.

3RP partners will continue working collaboratively through inclusive and comprehensive engagement with the host government and donors to strengthen and achieve the commitments to economic empowerment (including for women) and look to processes such as the Rome Expert Meetings on Creating Jobs and Economic Opportunities and the outcomes of the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) Policy Options consultations to increase international solidarity in achieving the economic growth and job creation potential of host countries.

3RP PARTNERS ENHANCE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES THROUGH

- Outreach programmes providing peer-to-peer and networking platforms to entrepreneurs
- Empowering entrepreneurs to scale-up
- Providing equipment, livelihood counseling, skills training, and information on employment
- Skills development to increase equal employment opportunities for youth and women
- Training to judiciary and legal professionals on fair and effective governance, labour rights, and work permit regulations
- Promoting social cohesion between refugees and local communities

Country-specific Challenges Facing Refugees in Accessing Economic Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGYPT</th>
<th>IRAQ (KRI)</th>
<th>JORDAN</th>
<th>LEBANON</th>
<th>TURKEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Residency permits</td>
<td>- Residency card</td>
<td>- Legal uncertainty</td>
<td>- Residency permits</td>
<td>- Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mobility</td>
<td>- Government capacity</td>
<td>- Mobility</td>
<td>- Mobility</td>
<td>- Negative perception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Access to credit</td>
<td>- Closed jobs and quotas</td>
<td>- Negative perception</td>
<td>- Closed jobs and quotas</td>
<td>- Mobility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

222,140 girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (64% of target)

Some 1.25 million Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education

Strategic Direction

4. ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

5. NO LOST GENERATION

Regional Strategic Overview
Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) 2019-2020

Using Tech for Education

The No Lost Generation Tech Task Force was set up by NetHope in March 2017 to facilitate collaboration between experts among 70 humanitarian and private sector organizations. One such project is the Hakeem chatbot, which is being incubated by Microsoft, the Norwegian Refugee Council and University College Dublin. Hakeem is a virtual learning companion designed to simplify access to educational and skills-training content using Artificial Intelligence (AI). The chatbot uses a conversational user interface to easily guide youth to find specific courses. It is an easy, fast and free way for adolescents and youth to access further education opportunities.
6. CONTINUED OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The 3RP response model is built on partnership at every level: local, sub-national, national and regional. Over 270 partners contributed to developing the 2019-2020 response. This includes those appealing directly in the 3RP, including national actors, United Nations agencies, international NGOs and national NGOs, as well as those indirectly as implementing partners. The 3RP platform also engages municipalities, civil society groups, academia, charities and foundations which play a key role in shaping the response.

The 3RP places a strong emphasis on continued outreach and partnership in a number of areas. First, engaging local organizations in the response, including grassroots women’s organization, as they understand the local context and ensure that solutions are community-owned. Second, engaging the private sector and entrepreneurs, who can often offer technical expertise, insight and innovation not readily available in the humanitarian community. Third, young people and adolescents whose voice is critical if 3RP response programming is to be reflective of their needs and unlock their full potential. Fourth, by expanding knowledge and research jointly which enables humanitarian and development actors to fill gaps in understanding and improve programming and policy. Some examples of innovative partnerships are outlined on this page while more can be found in the 3RP country chapters.

FOOD SECURITY INNOVATION
Food Security partners are sprouting innovative solutions across the region to address deep-rooted issues. Through the H2Grow project, Food Security partners in Jordan is testing various hydroponics solutions, a water-efficient and soilless cultivation technique, to ensure greater food security for vulnerable families living in challenging desert conditions. This includes moving from using an initial high-tech solar-powered container to designing small, DIY household units built with locally procured materials and at ten percent of the cost. The result is the production of fresh fodder for goats which improves milk production and meat quality, helping beneficiaries to support themselves on a daily basis.

FOOD SECURITY INNOVATION

7. ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

Accountability remains a cornerstone of the 3RP, with partners seeking to empower refugees to seek access to quality and effective interventions. UN and NGO partners in the 3RP remain committed to ensuring their approach and programming reflects the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability, including those commitments related to preparedness, resilience, and risk-reduction.

3RP partners have systems and processes in place to engage with communities meaningfully and to monitor their own interventions and ensure the money spent and services delivered are effective, appropriate, considering age, gender and diversity considerations, and that they demonstrate value for money. For example, some 3RP countries have a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework in place which helps to better measure the impact of the response, and to strengthen linkages between output and overall strategic objectives, increasingly through measurement of inter-sectoral impacts.

Mechanisms for two-way communications with communities are implemented and maintained. Enabling people to engage meaningfully, in feedback and response systems, and to seek redress, is critical to ensure 3RP partners understand the needs and challenges of people of concern, to help evolve programming, and ultimately, to ensure refugees and affected people can live in dignity.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS IN LEBANON
In Lebanon, bi-monthly focus group discussions (FGDs) have been conducted for several years now to provide timely and accurate information on needs and perceived quality of support. FGDs explore refugees interaction with response programmes and reveal factors that facilitate or hinder the use of the services. Findings are used to adjust programming where necessary.

3RP REPORTING CALENDAR
The 3RP recognizes the importance of reporting on the progress, challenges and impact in each country. This is vital for all stakeholders, but particularly donors who generously provide funding for the response. All 3RP partners report on their activities through a variety of inter-agency products. These products report on progress towards the country-level and regional-level indicator targets in all sectors, and all are available on the 3RP website www.3rpsyria.org:
- 3RP Monthly sector dashboards
- 3RP Quarterly sector dashboards
- 3RP Mid-year progress report
- 3RP Annual report
8. DURABLE SOLUTIONS
FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

Refugees continue to require access to territory, international protection, and humanitarian support in countries of asylum. At the same time, given the protracted nature of the crisis, opportunities for durable solutions are urgently needed so refugees can look to the future with hope and dignity. Noting the necessity of preserving and supporting protection space for refugees, and reaffirming that no solutions hierarchy exists, durable solutions for refugees from Syria are:

- Voluntary, safe, and dignified return to Syria
- Local solutions and opportunities
- Resettlement to a third country
- Access to a third country through legal means other than resettlement (complementary pathways)

All refugees have the fundamental human right to return to their country of origin at a time of their own choosing as codified in several international instruments, including Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (Art. 13) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (Art. 12). Refugee repatriation should be based on a voluntary decision by refugees to return. It should not be coerced either.

For the 2019 response, 3RP partners have not planned to facilitate or promote return. However, as self-organized returns are likely to continue, 3RP partners have planned for the provision of support to ensure that any self-organized return is made in dignity, without incentivizing additional returns. Such support includes, inter alia, counselling and assessments of the voluntary nature of return, support in regularizing civil documentation; intention surveys; capacity building; data analysis; and, communications with communities. This is the same approach as undertaken in 2018.

In terms of larger-scale organized return, 3RP partners have been engaged in preparedness and planning since early 2017. Under established coordination mechanisms related to durable solutions at the regional and country level, planning for large-scale organized return will continue in 2019 to ensure necessary levels of preparedness, centered on refugees’ intentions and concerns.

Local solutions and opportunities
It is essential that the international community maintains a comprehensive approach to solutions. While some will return, many Syrian refugees are likely to remain in host countries for the medium term. Expanding local opportunities, in the context of durable solutions for refugees, is therefore a critical aspect. Such opportunities, from a solutions perspective, can include, inter alia, providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for refugees, which would mitigate the need to consider irregular movements to third countries, and bridging the gap between refugees’ skills and local market demands through supportive legal frameworks and more certification and recertification opportunities for recognizing education and skills. While the scale and scope of activities in this area is according to the local context in each country, more information on relevant 3RP partners activities is outlined in the other strategic directions, particularly enhanced economic opportunities, as well as in the sector overviews.

Resettlement to a third country
Resettlement as a solution is an important option which prioritizes the most vulnerable refugees. Through resettlement, the international community demonstrates responsibility sharing in the most visible manner, while playing a part in preserving protection space in host countries. Resettlement is based on agreed global resettlement criteria. Advocacy for resettlement of Syrian refugees will continue to be essential, even though it may remain a limited option overall.

Other means of legal access to third countries
One of the prominent features of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants is the call for expanded access to third countries through means other than resettlement. Important “complementary pathways” in the Syria context are family reunification, scholarships and student visas, and labour mobility.
The 3RP was initiated in 2015 to better respond to protracted crisis, combining refugee programming with resilience interventions to build the long-term resilience of both refugees and host communities. Co-led by humanitarian and development partners, the 3RP has created spaces for synergies among partners to build on their comparative advantages. Across the region, this has helped to ensure that the response is coherent and the outcomes collective, while more broadly filling knowledge and policy gaps in protracted crisis response.

One area of where 3RP partners have focused on is partnering with local respondents and using and reinforcing national and local systems. The upcoming 3RP report, “Localised Resilience in action: Responding to the Regional Syria Crisis,” analyzes the application of global commitments on localisation in the context of the sub-regional response to the Syria crisis, and how 3RP partners delivering on commitments through on-the-ground innovation and responses.

The realities of protracted displacement have led the international community to place a greater emphasis on leveraging national social protection systems to address the vulnerabilities of both refugees and host communities. This reflects commitments towards the SDGs, the Global Compact on Refugees and other global initiatives, and towards pursuing more sustainable solutions for refugees, alongside efforts to secure the sustainability of the response.

In 2019, 3RP partners will continue to seek opportunities to address the vulnerabilities of refugees within national social protection frameworks and leverage their cumulative experience to strengthen the capacity of national social protection providers. This could include, for example, support for improved targeting across vulnerable national and refugee populations, harmonized frameworks for delivery, and improving prevention capacity through the introduction of mechanisms for risk preparedness.

Palestine refugees remain particularly vulnerable, facing significant humanitarian and protection needs. Over 430,000 Palestine refugees remain inside Syria, while around 50,000 have fled to Lebanon and Jordan. Further, some 3,000 are estimated to be in Egypt and under 1,000 in Gaza. Many Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who have been able to reach Jordan and Lebanon live in a difficult environment with heightened protection risks including refoulement in some instances. 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 the funding crisis faced in 2018.

Levels of humanitarian needs 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 insecure, whilst in Jordan, 31 per cent of the 4,386 PRS households recorded with UNRWA are female-headed, facing high levels of vulnerability.

UNRWA’s dedicated appeal document for 2019 describes the plight facing Palestine refugees affected by the regional Syria crisis. The 2019 Syria regional crisis Emergency Appeal will be published in January 2019 and will be available at www.unrwa.org/Syria-crisis.
The 3RP response in each country is built on conducting protection and assistance needs analysis and determining priorities based on the evidence gathered. In the 3RP countries, a wide range of assessments take place throughout the year, including sectoral, inter-sectoral, thematic, and agency-specific assessments. At country level, inter-sector working groups ensure, to the extent possible, a harmonized approach so that all the assessments in a particular country come together to build consensus around the key needs, with due regard given to specific needs of groups, such as children, women, female-headed households, elderly, people with disabilities and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender or Intersex (LGBTI) people.

**Regional: Status of Refugee Women and Girls**

Gender discrimination and inequality places Syrian refugee women and girls at heightened risk of violence and exploitation, which is exacerbated by shifting gender roles and conditions in displacement. UN Women sought to assess the gendered impact of the Syria crisis, and to look at the status of refugee women and girls in Lebanon, Jordan, and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The aim of the three country studies was to gain a better understanding of the impact of displacement on gender dynamics, including women's roles and responsibility, women's experiences of, and access to, humanitarian aid, and their experiences of violence. Studies were conducted with female Syrian refugees, and the resulting reports highlight the situation of women and girls living in displacement. Despite differences in context, similar themes emerged from the studies. These speak to women's life in displacement being characterized by economic insecurity, limited employment opportunities despite a desire to work, challenges in accessing aid, acute isolation, increasing levels of violence against women, and changing gender dynamics both in the private and public spheres.

Available at: [link](http://www2.unwomen.org/...)

**Lebanon: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon**

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) is an annual survey assessing the situation of registered Syrian refugee households to identify situational changes and trends. Among the key findings, Syrian refugees in Lebanon are spending less every year, reporting per capita monthly expenditures of USD 9, a drop of USD 6 compared to 2016 and USD 9 since 2015. This is a sign that households have fewer resources. Three quarters of Syrian refugee households had expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), unable to meet basic needs of food, health, shelter and education. Even more worrying, 58 per cent of households had a per capita expenditure below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), meaning they were living in extreme poverty, unable to meet survival needs—an increase of five percentage points over 2016. Some 36 per cent of refugee households in Lebanon have no working member, with the need to take care of children and adults in the household, as well as a lack of skills and/or experience among the barriers cited. The assessment concluded that the limitations on access to the labour market and consequent lack of income opportunities have made it difficult for refugees to meet their basic needs without external assistance. In addition, two thirds of Syrian refugees have continued to adopt crisis and emergency coping strategies, such as selling household goods, productive assets and housing or land, or withdrawing children from school.

Available at: [link](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/VASyR%202017%20compressed.pdf)

**Turkey: 3RP Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey and Resilience Response Plan**

Through conducting the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR) in 2017, results show that 85 per cent of registered Syrian refugees are unable to meet their basic needs. In order to meet these needs, 64 per cent of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating income. This result comes after the increase of cost of living, particularly food commodities, services, electricity and gasoline. Through the EVAR, UNHCR have found that the protracted nature of the Syria crisis calls for more investment in local institutions and the strengthening of their capacities to understand the needs and challenges of the displaced and local populations. The study shows also emphasizes the importance of targeted assistance in the areas of food, health, education, basic needs, and livelihoods, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthen service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates.

Available at: [link](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61286)

**Iraq: Joint Vulnerability Assessment**

WFP and UNHCR carried out a Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) of Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) in mid-2018. Among the key findings, households were found to use different coping mechanisms, which vary across the governorates and across levels of vulnerability. The study concluded that more than half of Syrian households in all governorates experienced a lack of food or of money to buy enough food to meet the needs of their household members. In addition, a quarter of Syrian refugee households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah used consumption coping strategies irrespective of their food security status. Eating less preferred food, limiting portion sizes and reducing the number of meals were the most commonly used coping mechanisms. In Erbil and Dohuk, it was widely observed that vulnerable families experienced asset depletion and indebtedness, and needed to resort to a set of coping mechanisms that negatively impacted their lives and the community at large.

Available at: [link](https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/joint-vulnerability-assessment-june-2018)

**Egypt: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2016**

The report examines the complementary efforts of partners of the 3RP response in Turkey in supporting public institutions and municipalities in the refugee response to the Syria crisis, to increase their capacities to cope with the crisis. Through tracking funding flows and investments made to and through public institutions on a regular basis, results show that 68 per cent of funding received in 2017 was allocated to or through public institutions. Building on this, in the first half of 2018, the proportion of assistance going to public institutions or them reached 98 per cent of the funds, emphasizing the importance which 3RP partners attach to supporting governmental efforts. This includes 60 per cent less than 17 different ministries and public institutions, in addition to 60 municipalities.

Available at: [link](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61527)

**Jordan: Assessment of the Jordanian Marketplace**

The Syrian refugee crisis impacted all segments of the Jordanian market. The arrival of upwards of 655,000 refugees transformed Jordan’s communities and marketplace. The crisis closed traditional trade routes and shook investors’ confidence in the economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that the Jordanian economy lost one percent of GDP per year of the crisis due to loss in exports and investment. UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council, in coordination with the Basic Needs and Shelter Working groups, embarked on this Market Assessment to better understand how the Jordanian market functions and how the market has responded in the past five years to the Syrian refugee crisis. With the number of Syrian refugees entering Jordan stabilized, this report reassesses market conditions and the continued appropriateness of cash-based interventions.

Available at: [link](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/marketassessment02.01.2018FINAL.pdf)
## PROTECTION SECTOR

Number of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>713 million</td>
<td>6,217,195 [215]</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Number of beneficiaries reached with food vouchers or cash assistance for food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>697 million</td>
<td>2,522,000 [82]</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Number of individuals received unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 billion</td>
<td>4,449,100 [92]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHELTER SECTOR

Number of individuals outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142 million</td>
<td>314,900 [41]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION SECTOR

Number of children (5-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled in formal general education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>979 million</td>
<td>2,902,000 [122]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH SECTOR

Number of consultations for target population in primary health care services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>336 million</td>
<td>6,601,900 [88]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WASH SECTOR

Number of individuals benefitted from access to adequate latrines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>685 million</td>
<td>2,119,800 [64]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR

Number of individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>685 million</td>
<td>2,119,800 [64]</td>
<td></td>
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### NOTE:

- All figures subject to change pending finalization/release/batch of the RRP country chapters.
- Figures include achievements under the RRP since 2015 and its predecessor, the Regional Response Plan (RRP).
- Includes Palestine refugees in Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria.
- 2018 figures are as of 30 September 2018.
Protection programming and advocacy for legal stay, access to essential services, and realization of solutions remains of paramount importance in 3RP countries. The sector response applies an Age, Gender and Diversity sensitive approach, tailored to the needs of refugee women, girls, men and boys.

Community-based protection approaches help to identify the most serious protection risks, explore their causes and effects, and jointly decide with affected individuals and groups on how to prevent, mitigate and respond to them. It achieves a better protection impact and improves their lives, by supporting their access to protection and services. Diverse outreach and engagement methods are used through communication, feedback and response outlets, including safe and confidential complaint mechanisms.

In collaboration with host governments, rule of law institutions, and civil society, partners will strengthen national systems and capacity, promote gender equality in national legal frameworks, provide protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and improve data management.

Diversity sensitive approach, tailored to the needs of refugee women, girls, men and boys, including those who are still often overlooked in SGBV multi-sectoral programming such as children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. The strategy to mainstream SGBV prevention, mitigation and response across all sectors includes establishing safe, confidential, appropriate and effective services.

Partners will improve the accessibility and quality of mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services.

Since the beginning of the Syria crisis, Food Security partners have continually worked to reach those most affected across the region with life-saving food assistance, while increasingly focusing on the promotion of dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods. In 2018, 1.7 million people in need were reached on average with monthly assistance, with plans to reach two million beneficiaries monthly on average in 2019.

Nonetheless, the food security situation in the region remains challenging. Food and livelihoods assistance for those in need will continue to be a necessity as inflation, lack of formal income-generating opportunities, and economic instability challenge the food security of refugees and host communities. While the food security situation in Lebanon has slightly improved, in Jordan it has in fact declined with 80 percent of Syrian refugees in communities being food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, compared to 72 percent in 2016.

Important successes, however, have been achieved over the past year and the sector will continue to build on these advances. Unrestricted cash programmes have been scaled up, innovative social protection programmes are being put into place, significant strides have been made in primary school education and nutrition, and enhanced targeting has improved the ability to identify and support the most vulnerable refugee households region-wide.

Innovative responses are found across the region. In Jordan and Lebanon, a respective 83 and 23 percent of Syrian refugees are now reached through two innovative hybrid cash assistance modalities, allowing them to use food-restricted e-cards in a network of more than 700 contracted shops while also having the choice to withdraw multipurpose cash from ATMs directly as preferred. With beneficiaries using this modality scoring higher acceptable food security levels than those restricted to food e-cards, additional beneficiaries in Lebanon will be reached using this modality before the end of the year, while all Syrian refugees in communities in Jordan will have this choice in early 2019. In Jordan specifically, blockchain technology is also used to deliver cash-based assistance more efficiently.

Furthermore, the Food Security sector continues to align its priorities along the humanitarian-development nexus. For example, partners have expanded their livelihoods portfolio to reach more than 107,000 beneficiaries with Food for Training and Food for Assets activities. Further, partners will promote agricultural investment for small-scale farmers, including the provision of agricultural skills, and the rehabilitation of farmlands and agricultural infrastructure.
At the second “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” conference hosted by the EU in Brussels in April 2018, the international community and the governments of refugee hosting countries reaffirmed their commitment to support the millions of civilians affected by the conflict in Syria as well as the refugees and the host communities. Continued, flexible, unconditional and long-term resources in the education sector are needed to improve existing systems and scale up alternative options for children and youth to engage in quality learning. 3RP partners will accelerate efforts to increase access to sustainable, relevant and contextual quality education opportunities, by:

• Supporting national efforts in strengthening education systems, including teacher training and incentive programmes, in host countries that are inclusive to refugees as well as local vulnerable children;
• Expanding multiple pathways to learning that are flexible and responsive to the learning needs and requirements of children and youth, particularly those that have dropped out of school and will most likely not be able to return to formal education;
• Prioritizing learning and the acquisition of skills, with adequate tools for monitoring outcomes to inform evidence-based decision making;
• Improving multi-sectoral responses that link education, protection and livelihood interventions;
• Ensuring that diversified learning opportunities, including skills training and tertiary education, are recognized and certified to facilitate re-entering into formal schooling or the world of work.

The adverse effects of the crisis, displacement and loss of community and resources on families and girls and boys have accumulated creating multiple, inter-related and complex barriers to structured learning opportunities. Today around 700,000 Syrian girls and boys remain without access to any form of education in the five host countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Egypt.

National health systems across the region continue to be the primary responders to the needs of Syrian refugees. In Turkey, Syrians under Temporary Protection in the community are eligible to receive the same health care as Turkish nationals, with insurance premiums paid by the Government. 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 ‘foreigner’ rate since mid-2018 following a policy decision by the Government, resulting in a two-to-five-fold increase in the cost of healthcare. In Egypt and Iraq, Syrian refugees continue to have free access to health services in line with those provided to nationals.

Notwithstanding the generous response in general, the health needs of Syrian refugees remain high across the region. In addition to needs for basic health care services, reproductive, non-communicable diseases, and mental and psychosocial stress are major health problems. Access to services can be limited, not only by capacity in the health system but also financial capacity of refugees. As illustrated above, policy changes related to healthcare in 3RP countries can impact the ability of refugees to access quality healthcare.

With health systems under increasing strain, 3RP partners across the region have prioritized supporting the capacity of national health systems to increase access to essential health care with a focus on the major needs of the Syrian refugees. This support comes in various forms, including direct support through the provision of equipment and supplies, capacity building, and system strengthening.

The sector also provides direct subsidies to help individual refugees cover health services, including for referral to essential secondary and tertiary health care. Targeted interventions are made to meet the needs of specific groups including women, girls, children, adolescents and youth, the disabled, and 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.
The Basic Needs sector will continue to prioritize and invest in transitioning towards self-reliance of refugees as well as aligning humanitarian systems with national systems of host countries. The latter focuses primarily on further harmonizing eligibility criteria and levels of assistance but will also trial shifting the delivery of humanitarian assistance to existing social assistance systems, where possible.

The sector will maintain a high level of monetized assistance and remain a strong leader in fulfilling the 3RP partners’ Grand Bargain commitments. Cash assistance has been recognized and proven as a very efficient and effective way of delivering assistance to the most vulnerable and those with protection risks. Moreover, it has proven to show the best impact on the local economies of host countries. Wherever possible, country teams will enhance existing cash assistance systems to: become more collaborative along the lines of the LOUISE® setup in Lebanon, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programmes in Turkey and the Common Cash Facility in Jordan; and, become more financially inclusive, which will be another enabling factor towards self-reliance. Comprehensive vulnerability assessments will continue to support the interventions of the Basic Needs sector but will increasingly seek to be aligned with national systems - for example, with national household surveys for social protection purposes.

Cash assistance will be complemented by a set of targeted non-food items (NFI) interventions to specific groups of beneficiaries in various settings. In particular, due to the increased vulnerability of Syrian refugee families in the cold winter months, winter programmes will be a vital part of the response across the region, supplementing the assistance outlined above. While winter assistance will be cash-based where possible and appropriate, it will also include the distribution of NFIs and clothes.

In addition to individual assistance, winter programming by 3RP partners includes synergies with other sectors, such as engineering work in camps and amenities in camps, informal settlements and neighborhoods - including insulation and repair kits for refugees living in host communities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas while around 7 per cent (376,000) live in camps.

The shelter strategy aims to improve the living conditions of refugees and host community members living in temporary or substandard accommodation. This includes through 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 amenities in camps, informal settlements and neighbourhoods - including roads and drainage.

The Syria crisis continues to place a massive strain on the host country economies and infrastructure across the region. In the shelter sector, this is particularly noticeable in terms of housing, as well as related facilities including water and sanitation and solid waste management. Some 93 per cent of Syrian refugees in the region (almost 5.3 million) live in host communities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas while around 7 per cent (376,000) live in camps.

Across the region, the shelter sector 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, for example, the sector will work with national actors (municipalities, government technical departments, local NGOs) to handover camp management as part of the settlement strategy, one of the purposes of which is to enable refugees to obtain permanent shelter solutions while transforming the camps into integrated establishments within the host community, which have access to national services.

Funding for shelter activities remains a challenge to the full implementation of the strategy.

NOTE: The decision to report on ESSN and food assistance in Turkey as part of the Basic Needs Sector has increased the Basic Needs Sector’s overall figures compared to last year.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR**

**OBJECTIVES**
- Ensuring timely, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of safe water to meet basic drinking, cooking and personal hygiene needs
- Ensuring equitable and sustainable access to culturally, gender appropriate, safe sanitation facilities and services
- Enabling good hygiene practices in order to ensure health, dignity and well-being
- Reducing risk of WASH-related diseases

**TARGETED POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2,119,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>184 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>26 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>73 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>224 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Appeal</th>
<th>Targeted Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 271 million</td>
<td>2,119,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR**

**OBJECTIVES**
- Increasing availability of information to allow for evidence-based interventions (including market assessments)
- Improving economic opportunities for affected populations
- Improving employability through enhancement of marketable skills

**TARGETED POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>35 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>35 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>50 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>72 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>224 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Appeal</th>
<th>Targeted Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 685 million</td>
<td>850,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overarching goal of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is to continue to pursue more sustainable WASH services to achieve durable results in a cost-effective manner. It also includes strengthening service providers’ equity drive with improvements in the quality of services through interventions and support from WASH sector partners.

In camps and 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 WASH sector partners.

With further declines in the overall funding situation, in addition to other factors, the WASH situation for Syrian refugees in camps and informal settlements remains a major concern. Furthermore, the funding situation remains a key constraint for sector efforts to expand and improve WASH service delivery in some host communities. Meanwhile, policy challenges remain across the region.

Despite the funding challenges, there were no major disease outbreaks in 2018, while the sector was able to maintain services for refugees in camps and informal settlements in addition to making modest progress in host communities.

The WASH Sector continues to adopt the principles of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda. In camps, this includes, for example, completing transition to permanent and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions when possible; ensuring quality standards are met; and 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).

Considering the relatively high unemployment rates across the region, the sector remains chronically underfunded (only 24 per cent of requirements as of end September 2018), preventing sector partners from delivering at scale.

During 2018, there was an increase in the implementation of cash-for-work and temporary employment programmes that have targeted vulnerable refugee and host community households. However, the sector remains chronically underfunded (only 24 per cent of requirements as of end September 2018), preventing sector partners from delivering at scale.

In 2019, sector priorities include: 1) income generating activities to improve the livelihoods of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members; 2) increased employability through skills development, vocational and language training; 3) job matching and strengthening of national employment systems; and 4) improving business environments and working conditions, including value chain upgrading, access to credit and markets, and assistance to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

On social stability and cohesion, tensions between refugees and host communities remains an area of concern and requires increased focus. Among other factors, slow economic growth has resulted in limited new jobs, and as a result, vulnerable members of host communities can perceive refugees as competition for the limited available jobs. In Lebanon, for example, a periodic survey found that although the levels of social tension have remained relatively stable over the past year, there are increasing signs of host community fatigue and decreased levels of interaction between the host communities and refugees. Sector partners are committed to promoting social cohesion between refugees and host community members through community-based interventions in partnership with local and municipal institutions.

Throughout 2019, sector partners are committed to increasing female and youth access to livelihoods activities and participation in social cohesion activities.

**LABOUR MARKET ACCESS**

The Government of Jordan has increasingly opened its labor market to refugees in line with commitments made and reaffirmed at the London and Brussels conferences. As a result, a significant number of refugees have obtained work permits in several sectors - such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction - in qualified industrial zones which contribute to their self-sufficiency and domestic consumption of goods and services.
A home-based business in Ramtha employs Jordanian and Syrian women in two shifts. The women produce a number of dairy products, including Jameed.