

# REGIONAL STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

2019/2020



# 3 R P

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE PLAN

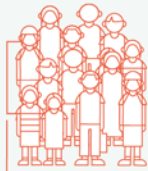
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

**NOTE:** The figures and information contained in this document are in draft form and subject to amendment as the 3RP country chapters are finalized.



# SYRIA CRISIS TIMELINE

76,556 Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission (highest annual figure at any point in the Syria crisis)



2017

January – Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region  
- Launch of the 2017-2018 3RP

September – Summit on Migration and Displacement, New York



One million Syrian refugee children in formal education

May – World Humanitarian Forum, Istanbul



Livelihoods reaches more than 100,000 individuals



2.5 million individuals receiving food assistance

2011

March – Up to 5,000 refugees flee to Lebanon.

May – First camps for refugees open in Turkey.

February – Supporting Syria and the Region Conference, London

2016

December – 490,280 Syrians arrived by sea to Europe in 2015



Over 2.5 million Syrian refugees (500,000 households) receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance

2012

May – Large increase in Syrian refugees registered in Egypt

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



More than half a million children enrolled in formal education

July – Zaatari camp opens in Jordan

September – Launch of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

2018



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

December – Neighbouring countries host 500,000 refugees. The first Regional Response Plan (RRP) for Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt is launched.

July – Four million Syrian refugees

2015

December – First Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) launched in Berlin, with over 200 humanitarian and development partners



More than 1 million individuals provided with core relief items to meet their basic needs

2013

January – First International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, Kuwait City

April – One million refugees in Lebanon



Partners surpass 3.5 million primary health care consultations in a year

September – Two million Syrian refugees

2014

April – CEDRE Conference for Lebanon

April – Five million Syrian refugees

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



Vegetable stalls on a street-side market in Mafraq, Jordan

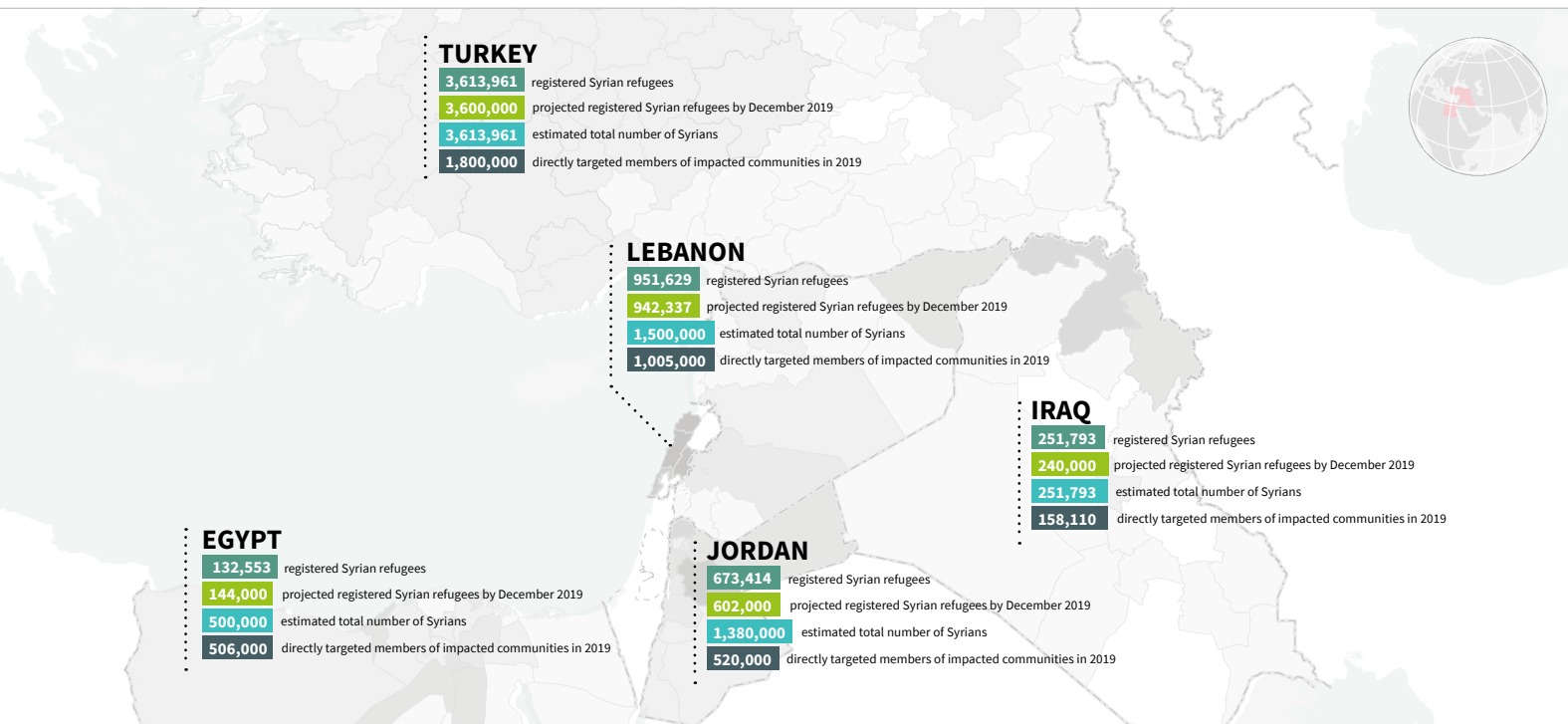




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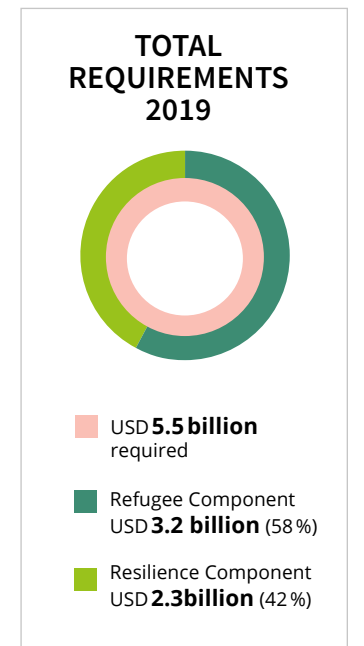
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COUNTRY	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS 2019*	ESTIMATED TOTAL NEEDS 2020
Egypt	\$126,482,343	\$35,610,972	\$162,093,315	\$171,365,093
Iraq	\$191,732,273	\$80,549,237	\$272,281,510	\$264,185,912
Jordan**	\$684,560,524	\$382,884,458	\$1,067,444,982	TBC
Lebanon	\$1,008,347,977	\$1,232,425,305	\$2,240,773,283	TBC
Turkey	\$1,063,267,266	\$589,436,891	\$1,652,704,157	\$1,557,376,520
Regional	\$130,835,257	\$8,005,500	\$138,840,757	TBC
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,205,225,641</b>	<b>\$2,328,912,363</b>	<b>\$5,534,138,004</b>	<b>TBC</b>

**Total requirements of the 3RP in 2019**



NOTE: The "Total requirements 2019" figure does not include the requirements of the government under the JRP, LCRP and other national responses. All figures are in USD.

\* All figures subject to change pending finalization/release/launch of the 3RP country chapters.  
\*\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.

**TOTAL 5,656,895** registered Syrian refugees as of December 2018

**5,528,337** projected registered Syrian refugees by December 2019

**7,245,754** estimated total # of Syrians as of December 2018

**3,989,110** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2019

Regional total of 5,656,895 registered Syrian refugees on 1 December 2018, including 33,545 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa | **Total estimated number of Syrians** of 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 5,528,337 representing the expected registered refugee population in the respective countries by 31 December 2019, as well as 33,545 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.**

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.

In Jordan, **57%** of working age Syrian refugees are unemployed and **80%** of Syrian refugees outside of camps are below the poverty line.

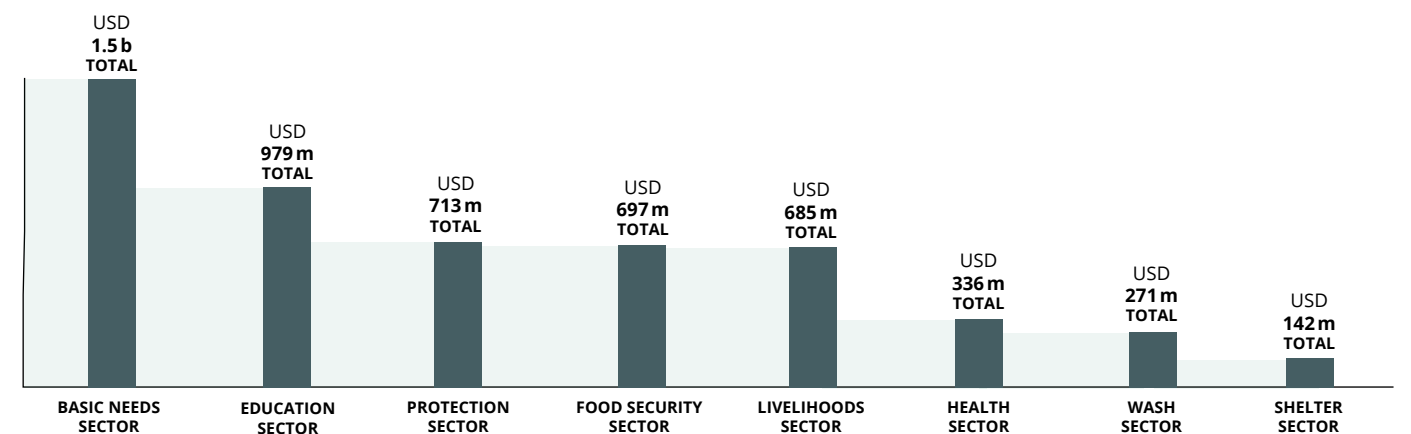
**85%** of registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are unable to meet their basic needs.

**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.

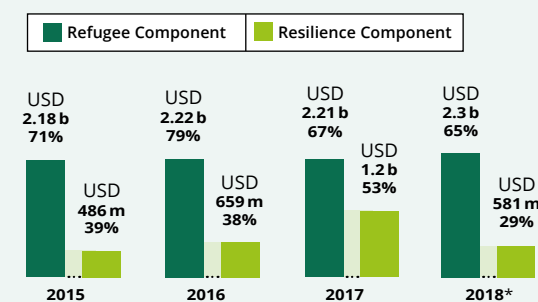
Only **13%** of Lebanese Households registered with the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) have access to full time employment (MoSA NPTP database).

REGIONAL SECTOR REQUIREMENT BREAKDOWN



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

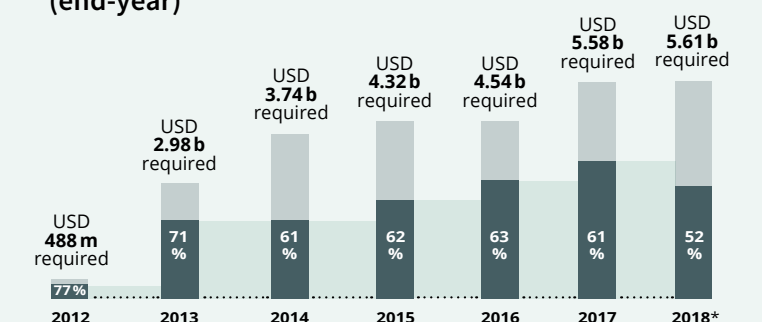
REFUGEE & RESILIENCE COMPONENT FUNDING RECEIVED (end-year)\*



NOTE: The percentages of component funded against component requirements

\* 2018 figures as of September 2018

APPEAL VS FUNDING IN PREVIOUS YEARS (end-year)\*



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

\* 2018 figures as of September 2018



# SITUATION OVERVIEW



Abu Mohammed is a small-scale farmer based in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon. Here he is photographed in the land he rents out to grow his vegetables.

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. 3RP 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 host 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 contrasted, most have recorded persistently weak growth that has left per capita incomes near 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.

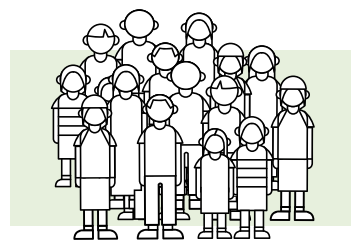
While the levels of social tension between refugees and host communities have remained relatively stable on a macro level across the region, the combined effects of these socio-economic conditions can lead to increased fatigue among host communities in some countries. This is despite the fact that assessments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

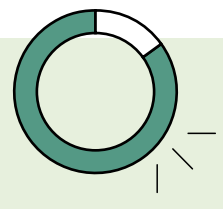
engagement of almost 800,000 individuals in community-led initiatives; and, the disbursement of emergency cash assistance to over 450,000 households, giving them the choice and dignity to spend the money according to their most pressing needs. In addition, 3RP partners continue to work with host governments 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.

As of 30 November, UNHCR has recorded **42,728** self-spontaneous returns so far in 2018



Return intention surveys conducted in 2018 have found that **85 %** of Syrian refugees do not intend to return in the next 12 months

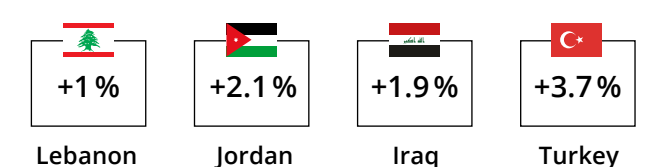


**122,224** work permits issued to Syrian refugees in Jordan since 2016



**43,285** work permits issued to Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey since 2016

ECONOMIC GROW RATE IN THE HOST COUNTRIES IN 2018





# 2019-2020 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 interconnected 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.

## 1. STRONG NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

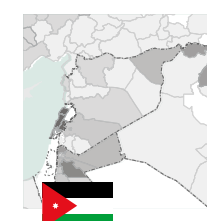
*The foundation of the 3RP response model remains strong national leadership, with national actors as the principal responders, supported by UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, and other partners. It is for this reason that the 3RP is made up of five country chapters, which are nationally-led 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.*



### 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.



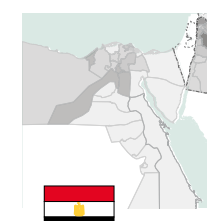
### Jordan

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.



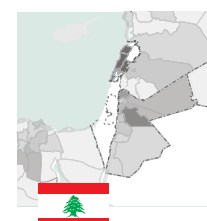
### Iraq

The response is implemented under the overall leadership of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), particularly the Ministry of Planning. Local government plays an important role in the day-to-day coordination of the response, particularly in camp settings.



### Egypt

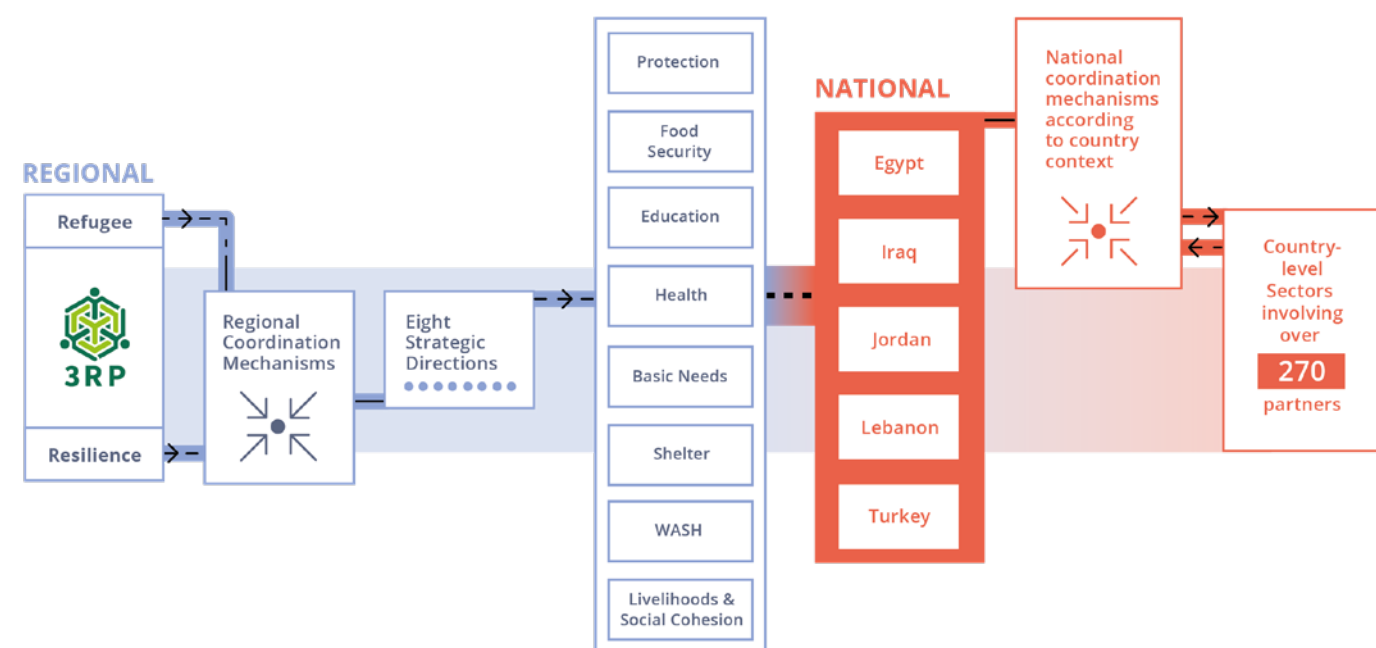
3RP Partners work closely with their counterpart line ministries to ensure the response is complimentary and aligned with national efforts. For 2019, the Government of Egypt included financial requirements as part of the protection, health and education sectors.



### 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



## 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.

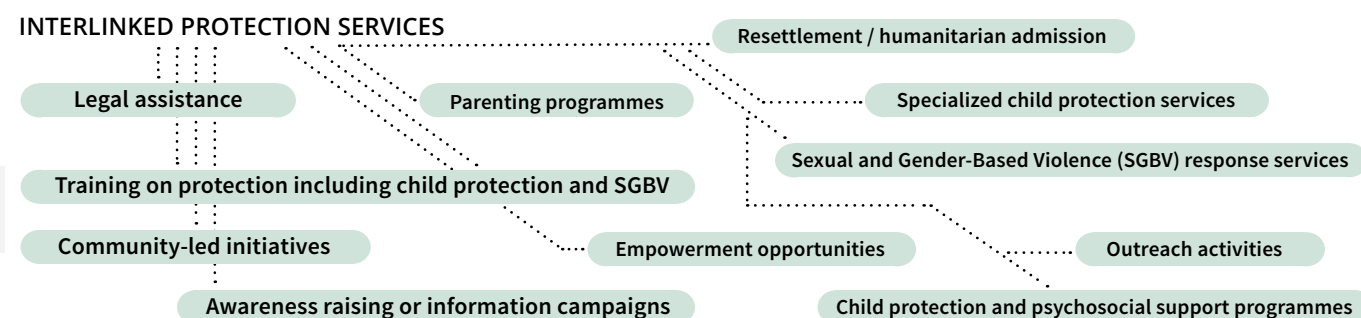
Many refugee households are contending with increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities and resort to negative coping mechanisms, exacerbating the risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child labour, among others. The risk of SGBV persists and may even increase due to prolonged family separation, 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.

### COMBATTING STATELESSNESS

3RP partners continue to increase access to civil status documentation, which helps to prevent statelessness. These efforts are grounded in the realization that gaps in civil status and identity documentation, coupled with family separation, can leave forcibly displaced individuals and particularly children at risk of statelessness and also the recognition that, once statelessness occurs, it is often a complex issue to resolve. Refugee children who lack birth certificates also face immediate protection risks, including inability to access healthcare, education, and family unity. In response, the joint efforts of 3RP partners have significantly reduced the percentage of Syrian children born in the region without any form of identity documents from approximately **35 per cent in 2012 to 2.5 per cent in 2017**. UNHCR has partnered with the League of Arab States (LAS) under the shared objective of achieving universal birth registration in the region. In 2018, these efforts culminated in the adoption of the LAS Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity, which reaffirms the commitment of all LAS member States to ensure all children in the region are registered at birth and have a legal identity, while also calling for equal nationality rights for women and men in all LAS member States.



## 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 demands that stakeholders 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.

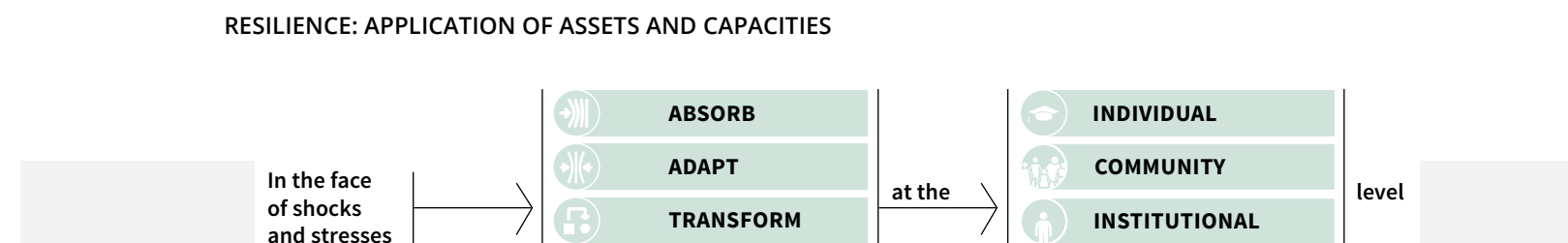
Funding received for the resilience component has also increased from US\$486 million in 2015 to US\$822 million in 2017. This significant increase reflects the needs as well as the commitment of partners and donors to support resilience among refugees, host communities and local and national institutions.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

**Multi-year funding**  
Financial predictability strengthens resilience programming as partners are able to plan better and establish more strategic and longer-term partnerships with local responders. In addition, multi-year funding facilitates a more coherent transition from emergency to recovery/development. Based on the Brussels II conference fundraising report, 22 donors have presented multi-year funding plans (2019-2020) totalling US\$3.3 billion to the 3RP countries. As of July 2018, 3RP countries have received US\$818 million in multi-year (or 25% of pledged amounts), as shown in the table below.



**Linking to Development Agenda**  
Alignment of 3RP objectives with national priorities and plans is already a key feature of the response in some countries, such as Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. Host countries have indicated – through the partnership papers presented in Brussels II (Lebanon, Jordan) – that there is a need to better align the transition from humanitarian to development outcomes while not losing sight of the continued need for support for refugees and host communities' needs. In that regard, some 3RP country plans are also factoring in the consequences of climate change, lack of sustainable water and energy resources, food and agricultural production and other environmental factors into their response models. In 2019, the 3RP plans to further explore the intersections between humanitarian and development processes, including with ongoing current global processes, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)/Global Compact on Refugees.





## 4. ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

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 employment opportunities for youth which is nearly three times higher than that of overall population since the crisis began.

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 Bonn 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.

### 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 ENHANCE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES THROUGH

- Outreach programs providing peer-to-peer and networking platforms to entrepreneurs
- Empowering entrepreneurs to scale up
- Providing equipment, livelihood counselling, 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

## 5. NO LOST GENERATION

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-sector 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.

### USING TECH FOR EDUCATION

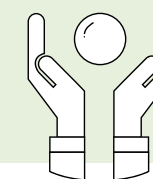
The No Lost Generation Tech Task Force was set up by NetHope in March 2017 to facilitate collaboration between experts among 70 humanitarian and private sector organizations. One such project is the Hakeem chatbot, which is being incubated by Microsoft, the Norwegian Refugee Council and University College 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.

### Country-specific Challenges Facing Refugees in Accessing Economic Opportunities

EGYPT	IRAQ (KRI)	JORDAN	LEBANON	TURKEY
- Residency permits	- Residency card - Mobility - Government capacity - Security - Access to credit	- Legal uncertainty - Mobility - Closed jobs and quotas - Negative perception	- Residency permits - Mobility - Closed jobs and quotas - Negative perception	- Language - Negative perception - Mobility

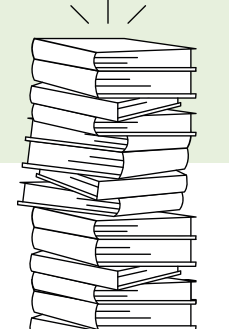
222,140

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





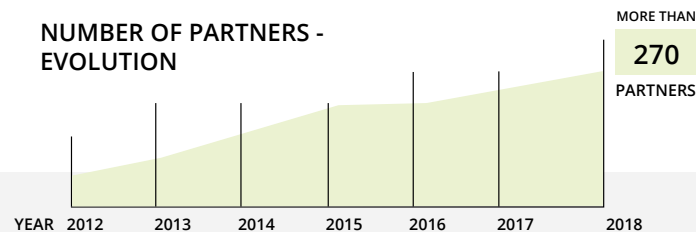
## 6. CONTINUED OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

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.

### INNOVATION 4 CRISIS (I4C) LEARNING EVENT

Following the successful first edition of the I4C event in late 2016 and leveraging on the initiatives growing innovation network, the second edition of the I4C Regional Learning Event will be held in 2019. The event will explore how UN agencies, governments, local and international non-organization respond to protracted crises and will consist of several learning sessions that aim at knowledge sharing and taking stock of new innovative solutions, networking and reinforce effective, efficient and locally-led practices in the response.



### 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.

### INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE

At the heart of fostering partnerships is the goal of bringing innovative solutions to address social problems. In Beirut, seeking to provide livelihoods solutions to the most vulnerable, while addressing the city's shortage of accessible recycling opportunities, 3RP partners joined forces with LiveLoveLebanon to create an innovative solution to both problems. A smartphone app was created to facilitate free pickups for those wishing to recycle. Participating beneficiaries that collect recyclables are paid a monthly stipend through the cash assistance system, withdrawing monthly salaries from ATMs to cover food expenses or other basic needs.

### 3RP / SYRIA HRP COLLABORATION

Closer linkages between the 3RP and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for inside Syria have been forged. This has included through developing joint contextual analysis and planning assumptions, as well as pursuing joint advocacy opportunities. These linkages will continue throughout 2019.

## 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.

### IMPACT BASED REPORTING

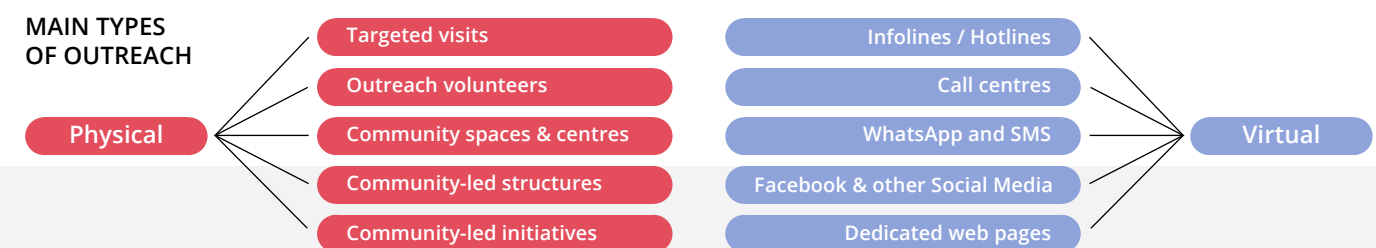
With the resilience component receiving increased funding in absolute terms since 2015, it is critical to demonstrate impact and medium-to-long term results. In 2019, 3RP partners will work on revising mechanisms to better highlight progress against the resilience component and also measure and demonstrate impact.

### 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.3rpsyriacrisis.org](http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org):

- 3RP Monthly sector dashboards
- 3RP Quarterly sector dashboards
- 3RP Mid-year progress report
- 3RP Annual report

### MAIN TYPES OF OUTREACH





## 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)

### Voluntary, safe and dignified return<sup>2</sup>

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 directly or indirectly through changes of policies that restrict refugee rights or by limiting assistance to refugees in the country of asylum.

The Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategy: Protection Thresholds and Parameters for Refugee Return to Syria (February 2018) sets out the framework for 3RP partners engagement on return.

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.

### PALESTINE REFUGEES

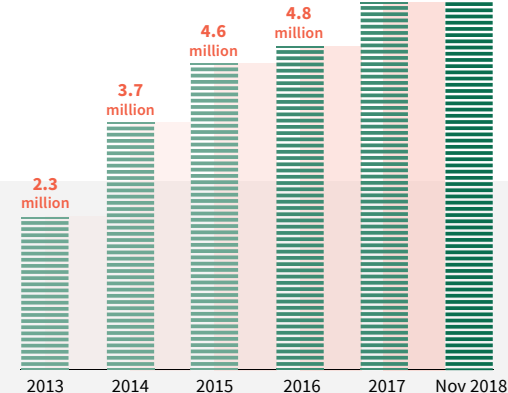
The notion of "durable solutions" should be applied with caution to Palestine refugees. Palestine refugees affected by the Syria crisis have similar needs and should be treated similarly in relation to the identification of "solutions" for their displacement within or from Syria. However, any consideration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

### MAIN RESETTLEMENT CRITERIA

- Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs
- Survivors of Torture and/or Violence
- Women and Girls at Risk
- Children and Adolescents at Risk
- Medical Needs
- Family reunification

<sup>2</sup> This section refers to voluntary returns only. If returns cannot be considered voluntary, they are categorized as returns in adverse conditions.

### TOTAL REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION

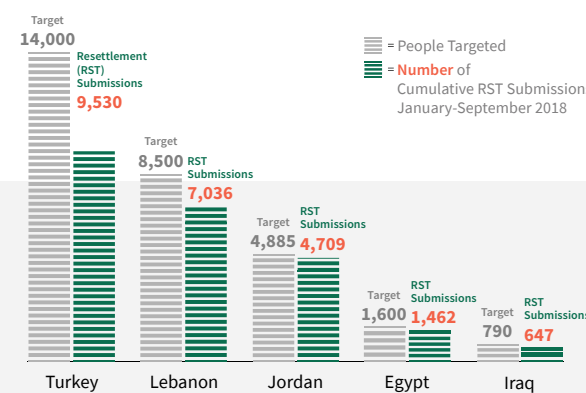


### RESETTLEMENT NEEDS

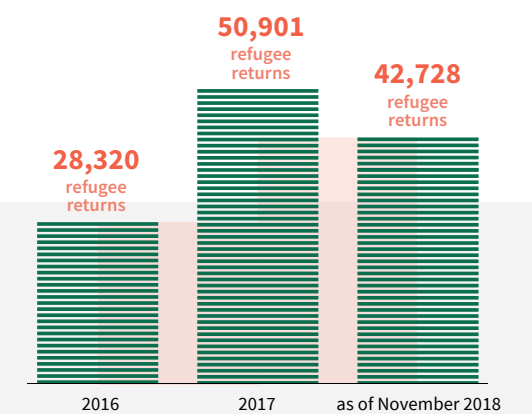
**10%** of Syrian refugees are in need of resettlement and meet resettlement criteria

**0.5%** of Syrian refugees will be submitted for resettlement (**only one in 20 of those in need**)

### SYRIAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT TARGETS AND SUBMISSIONS



### SELF-ORGANIZED SYRIAN REFUGEE RETURNS



These figures relate to returns verified and confirmed by UNHCR, based on government sources and direct observation by UNHCR. The actual number of returns may be significantly higher.



# HUMANITARIAN /DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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.

Examples of agencies working to bridge the gap have emerged. This includes integrating refugees in Jordan's National Education Strategy as well as UN agencies support to strengthening capacity of national social assistance programs. The 3RP community is working towards documenting the refugee/resilience model and successful examples therein to further develop the response and offer a resource for other contexts to consider. Regional and country-to-country learning on humanitarian-development nexus policy and programming is planned for 2019.

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.

# SOCIAL PROTECTION

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.

3RP partners, in collaboration with line ministries and other national actors, have made strides in enhancing linkages with national systems. This includes promoting access to paid work and social security, the use of common platforms and tools, the joint piloting of programs with national stakeholders, and promoting the use of innovation, such as digital systems and biometric authentication. These approaches were highlighted at the Renewed Resilience Commitment in Amman held in April 2018.

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.

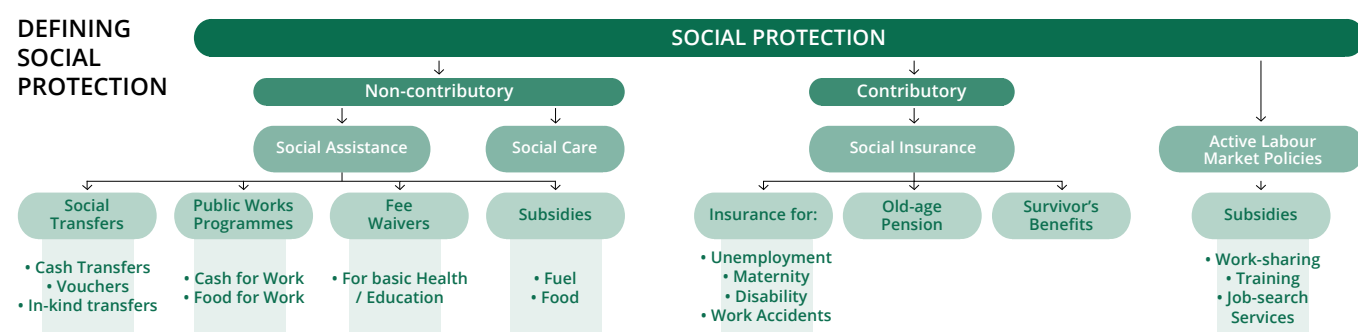
# PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA

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](http://www.unrwa.org/Syria-crisis)*





# ASSESSMENTS & EVALUATION

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:**  
<http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20arab%20states/attachments/publications/2018/refugeecrisis-all-brief-final-links.pdf?la=en&vs=2008>

As the crisis has become more protracted, and vulnerabilities deepened, 3RP partners have responded with more in-depth assessments and evaluations that provides more granular detail over larger sample sizes. This includes charting how specific or inter-sectoral needs have evolved, as well as evaluating certain aspects of the response to ensure that it remains effective and coherent. Some examples of recent assessments and evaluations are highlighted below, while a full range of assessments is available at:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>

## 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 98, 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:**  
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/VASyR%202017.compressed.pdf>

## TURKEY: 3RP SUPPORT TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE TURKEY AND RESILIENCE RESPONSE PLAN

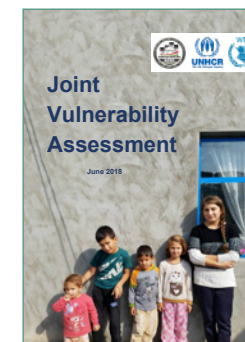


The report examines the complementary efforts of partners of the 3RP response in Turkey in supporting public institutions and municipalities in the refugee response to the Syria crisis, to increase their capacities to cope with the crisis. Through tracking funding flows and investments made to and through

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 through them reached 98 per cent of the funds, emphasizing the importance which 3RP partners attach to supporting governmental efforts. This includes no less than 17 different ministries and public institutions, in addition to 60 municipalities.

**Available at:**  
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/66186>

## IRAQ: JOINT VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

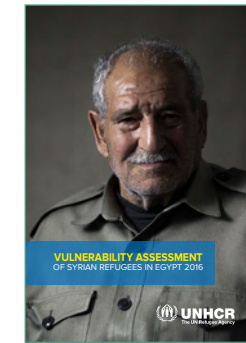


WFP and UNHCR carried out a Joint Vulnerability Assessment (JVA) of Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) in mid-2018. Among the key findings, households were found to use different coping mechanisms, which vary across the governorates and across levels of vulnerability. The study concluded

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:**  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/joint-vulnerability-assessment-june-2018>

## EGYPT: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN EGYPT 2016



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, 3RP partners 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:**  
<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:**  
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MarketAssessment02.01.2018FINAL.pdf>



## REGIONAL / SECTOR RESPONSE

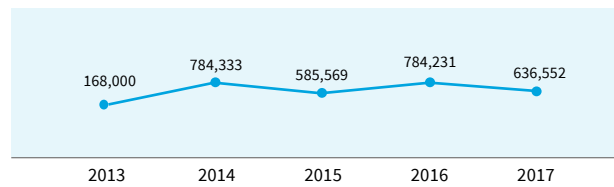


### PROTECTION SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	713 million
Targeted Population	6,217,195
Number of Partners	215

#### Reach in previous years

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

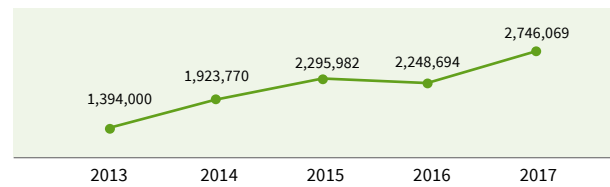


### FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	697 million
Targeted Population	2,522,000
Number of Partners	82

#### Reach in previous years

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

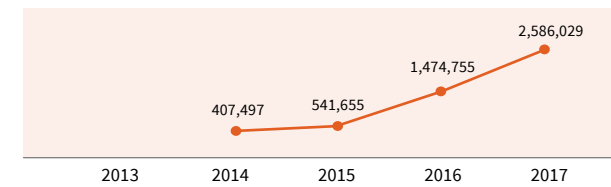


### BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	1.5 billion
Targeted Population	4,449,100
Number of Partners	92

#### Reach in previous years

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

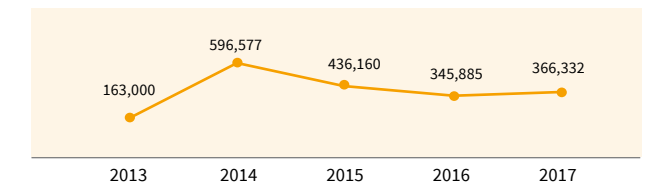


### SHELTER SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	142 million
Targeted Population	314,900
Number of Partners	41

#### Reach in previous years

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

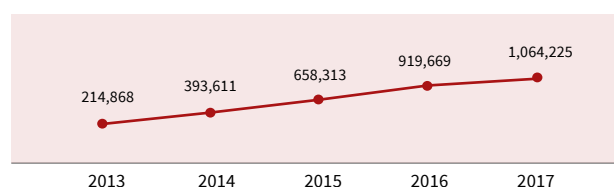


### EDUCATION SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	979 million
Targeted Population	2,902,000
Number of Partners	132

#### Reach in previous years

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

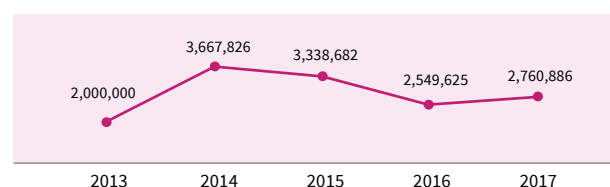


### HEALTH SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	336 million
Targeted Population	6,601,900
Number of Partners	88

#### Reach in previous years

Number of consultations for target population in primary health care services

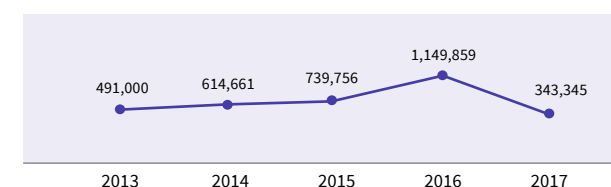


### WASH SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	271 million
Targeted Population	2,119,800
Number of Partners	64

#### Reach in previous years

Number of individuals benefitted from access to adequate latrines

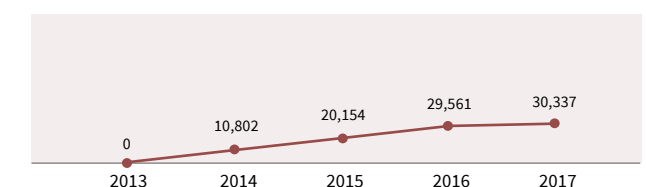


### LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR

2019 Requirements in USD	685 million
Targeted Population	850,200
Number of Partners	211

#### Reach in previous years

Number of individuals assisted to access wage employment opportunities





# PROTECTION SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Securing access to territory, asylum, and basic rights
- Mitigating the risk and impact of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
- Strengthening Child Protection
- Enhancing community engagement/outreach towards identifying the needs of the most vulnerable and fostering peaceful co-existence

NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities

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.

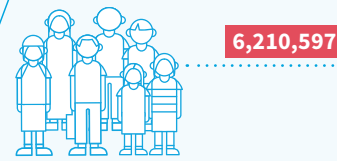
Gaps in civil status, legal and identity documentation, coupled with family separation, can pose risks of statelessness, especially for children. The 3RP response markedly increased the number of refugee children beginning life with an official birth certificate through providing evidence of their identity, parentage and nationality. Resolving documentation challenges also helps to secure property rights and facilitates access to durable solutions, in line with the preferences and informed decisions of refugees. Continued engagement with resettlement countries for the most vulnerable refugees is also critical in responsibility-sharing with host countries and addressing humanitarian needs.

The child protection response prioritizes effective implementation of best interests procedures with regard to alternative care arrangements, family tracing and the strengthening of national systems. Building on the evidence generated through pilot projects to use cash-based interventions to address protection risks, which mostly affect adolescents and youth, 3RP partners will strengthen the framework to protect young refugees by increasing access to educational, training and livelihoods opportunities and supporting youth-led initiatives.

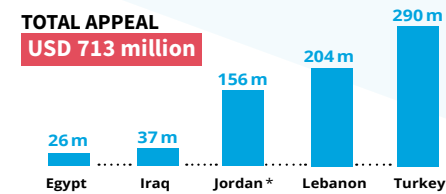
Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) affects refugee women, girls, men and boys, including those who are still often overlooked in SGBV multi-sectoral programming such as children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. The strategy 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.

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



# FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Supporting access to food for the most vulnerable
- Promoting food availability and supporting sustainable production
- Supporting food self-reliance including income-generating opportunities
- Capacity building in the food and agriculture sectors

NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities

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.

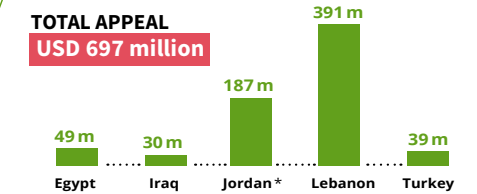
Nonetheless, the food security situation in the region remains challenging. Food and livelihoods assistance for those in need will continue to be a necessity as inflation, lack of formal income-generating opportunities, and economic instability challenge the food security of refugees and host communities. 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.

## TARGETED POPULATION



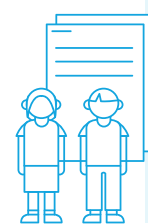
## REQUIREMENTS



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.

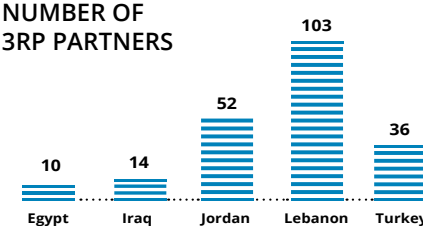
Furthermore, the Food Security sector continues to align its priorities along the humanitarian-development nexus. For example, partners have expanded their livelihoods portfolio to reach more than 107,000 beneficiaries with Food for Training and Food for Assets activities. Further, partners will promote agricultural investment for small-scale farmers, including the provision of agricultural skills, and the rehabilitation of farmlands and agricultural infrastructure.

NOTE: The decision to report on ESSN and food assistance in Turkey as part of the Basic Needs Sector has reduced the Food Security Sector's overall figures compared to last year.



At present, **80%** of Syrian refugee children have an official birth certificate from the country of asylum, whereas 98% have a medical birth notification.

## NUMBER OF 3RP PARTNERS

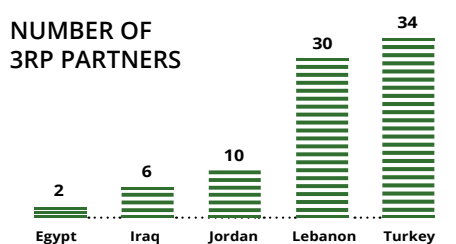


\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



**33.5%** of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon are moderately or severely food insecure.

## NUMBER OF 3RP PARTNERS



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.

# EDUCATION SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Increasing equal and sustainable access to formal and non-formal education
- Improving the quality of formal and non-formal education
- Strengthening the capacity of national education systems

NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities

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, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

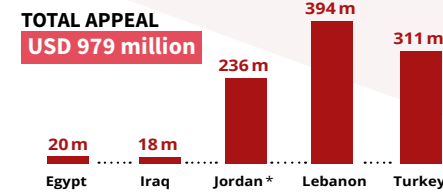
At the second “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” conference hosted by the EU in Brussels in April 2018, the international community and the governments of refugee hosting countries reaffirmed their commitment to support the millions of civilians affected by the conflict in Syria as well 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.

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



# HEALTH SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Improving access to primary health care (PHC) services for refugees and host communities
- Strengthening the capacity of health institutions
- Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in camps and impacted areas
- Strengthened communicable disease surveillance, detection, response

NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities

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.

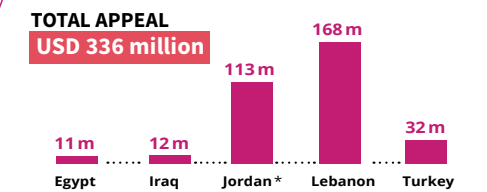
Notwithstanding the generous response in general, the health needs of Syrian refugees remain high across the region. In addition to needs for basic health care services, reproductive, non-communicable diseases, and mental and psychosocial stress are major health problems. Access to services can be limited, 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.

## TARGETED POPULATION

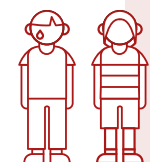


## REQUIREMENTS

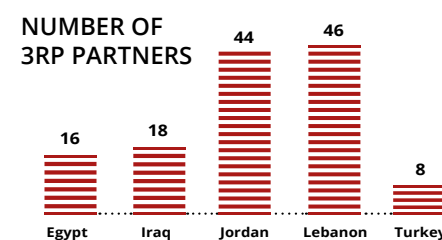


The sector also provides direct subsidies to help individual refugees access health services, including for referral to essential secondary and tertiary health care. Targeted interventions are made to meet the needs of specific groups including women, girls, children, adolescents and youth, the disabled, 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.



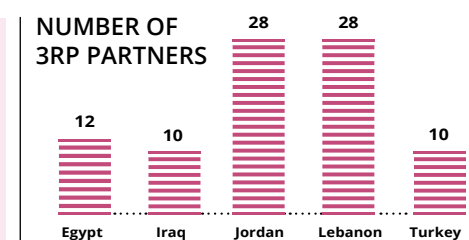
**> 30,000**  
additional classrooms urgently needed in Turkey to effectively accommodate all learners requiring access to school.



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



**56%**  
of refugee households in Iraq face issues accessing healthcare.



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



# NFI BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Enhancing the capacities of vulnerable families to improve living conditions, meet primary domestic needs, and reinforce their ability to withstand difficult economic conditions
- Strengthening local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic and municipal services

*NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities*

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.

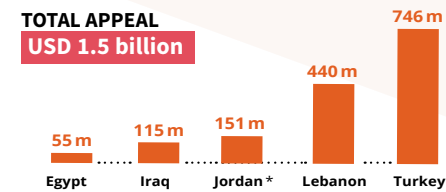
The sector will maintain a high level of monetized assistance and remain a strong leader in fulfilling the 3RP partners' Grand Bargain commitments. Cash assistance has been recognized and proven as a very efficient and effective way of delivering assistance to the most vulnerable and those with protection 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



**TOTAL APPEAL**  
USD 1.5 billion

# SHELTER SECTOR

## OBJECTIVES

- Ensuring sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and infrastructure in camps and non-camp settings
- Where relevant, providing camp coordination and management support to the local government

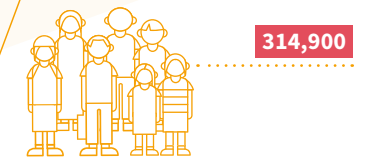
*NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities*

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.

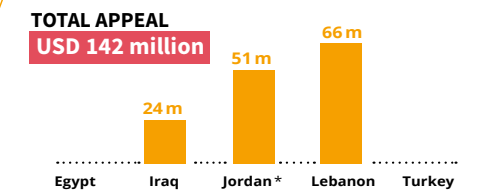
The shelter situation for refugees living in host communities varies greatly. Some live in rented accommodation or stay with relatives, while others are living in unsatisfactory conditions in unfinished buildings, garages, worksites or informal settlements often without the necessary privacy required to prevent protection risks for girls and women, particularly if they are head of the household and/or have a disability.

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 neighborhoods - including roads and drainage.

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



**TOTAL APPEAL**  
USD 142 million

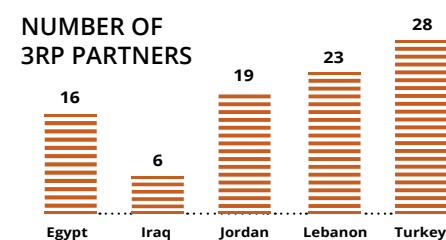
Across the region, the shelter sector is increasingly focused on supporting national organizations and institutions in their response to the protracted needs of refugees both in and out of camps. In Iraq, for example, the sector will work with national actors (municipalities, government technical departments, 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.



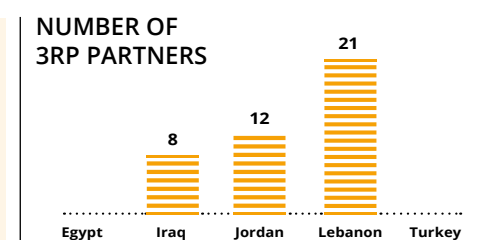
**85%** of the registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are unable to meet their basic needs.



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



only **6%** of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and only 20% in Jordan have a rental contract for their accommodation.



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.

# 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 practice in order to ensure health, dignity and well-being
- Reducing risk of WASH-related diseases

*NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities*

The overarching goal of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is to continue to pursue of more sustainable WASH services to achieve durable results in a cost-effective manner. It also includes strengthening service providers' equity drive in areas with a sizeable proportion of refugees living in host communities.

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.

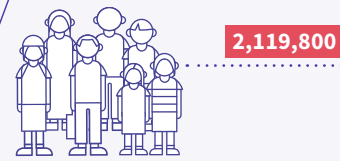
With further declines in the overall funding situation, in addition to other factors, the WASH situation for Syrian refugees in camps and informal settlements continues to be difficult. Furthermore, the funding situation remains a key constraint for sector efforts to expand and improving WASH service 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.

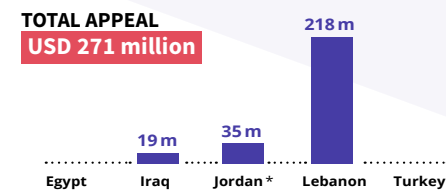
The WASH Sector continues to adopt the principles of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda. In camps, this includes, for example, completing transition to permanent and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions when possible; ensuring quality standards are met; and emphasizing and empowering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

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



# 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

*NOTE: This is a non-exhaustive and summarized list; objectives vary between countries according to contextual and operational specificities*

Considering the relatively high unemployment rates across the region, providing access to income generating activities to improve the livelihoods of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members is crucial in reducing poverty, mitigating dependency on humanitarian aid, reducing inter-communal tension and promoting social cohesion, and increasing self-sufficiency.

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.

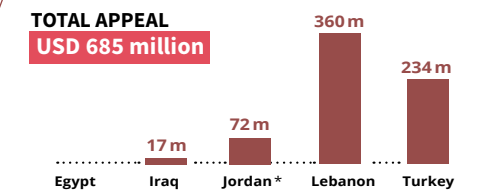
In 2019, sector priorities include: 1) income generating activities (i.e. self-wage employment opportunities) – including short-term cash for work for refugees and host community members; 2) increased employability through skills development, vocational and language training; 3) job matching and strengthening of national employment systems; and 4) improved 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

## TARGETED POPULATION



## REQUIREMENTS



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.

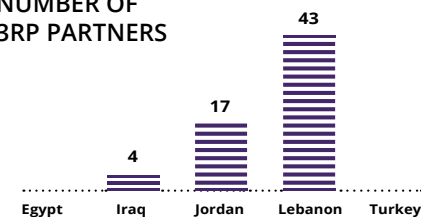
## LABOUR MARKET ACCESS

The Government of Jordan has increasingly opened its labour 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.



In Iraq, refugee camps safe drinking water provision exceeded the WASH sector minimum standard of 50 litres per person per day.

## NUMBER OF 3RP PARTNERS

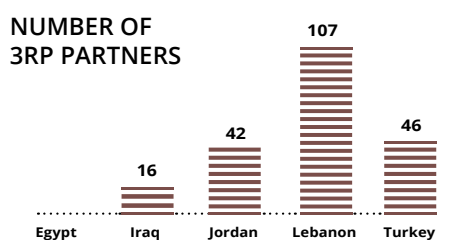


\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



Around USD 1.6 million in cash grants was disbursed to businesses in Lebanon to provide liquidity for new investments.

## NUMBER OF 3RP PARTNERS



\* Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and therefore may be subject to change in due course.



# 3RP APPEALING PARTNERS

ABAAD - Resource Centre for Gender Equality  
 Action contre la Faim (ACF)  
 ActionAid  
 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)  
 Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)  
 Akkar Network For Development (AND)  
 Al Fayhaa Association  
 Al Majmoua Lebanese Association for Development  
 Al Mithaq  
 Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS)  
 ALLC IH  
 Al-Maqdese for Society Development (MSD)  
 Alpha  
 AMEL Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action  
 American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA)  
 AND  
 ANERA  
 Arcenciel  
 arche noVa  
 ARCS  
 ARCS – Arci Cultura e Sviluppo  
 AVSI - The Association of Volunteers in International Service  
 Basmeh wa Zeitooneh (B&Z)  
 BFC  
 Bojeen  
 British Council  
 CARE International  
 Caritas  
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS)  
 CCP JAPAN  
 Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)  
 CESVI - Cooperazione e Sviluppo  
 CHF - Global Communities  
 CISP  
 CLDH  
 Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)  
 Common Effort Organization  
 CONCERN  
 COSPE  
 Cure Violence  
 Danish Refugee Council (DRC)  
 Dar Al Fatwa (DAF)  
 DOT Lebanon  
 EDF  
 ERC  
 Expertise France  
 Fair Trade Lebanon  
 FARD  
 Finn Church Aid (FCA)  
 Fondation Mérieux  
 Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO)  
 Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)  
 Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)  
 Habitat For Humanity  
 Handicap International (HI)  
 Heartland Alliance International (HAI)  
 HelpAge International  
 Himaya Daee Aataa (HDA)  
 House of Peace  
 Humedica  
 ICU  
 IECD  
 IFE-EFI  
 Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC)  
 International Alert  
 International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)  
 International Federation of Red Cross  
 International Labour Office (ILO)  
 International Medical Corps (IMC)  
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
 International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)  
 International Relief and Development (IRD)  
 International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
 INTERSOS  
 Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)  
 Japan Campaign for children of Palestine (CCP)  
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
 JEN  
 Jordan Health Aid Society International (JHASI)  
 Jordan Paramedic Society (JPS)  
 KAFA Enough Violence and Exploitation  
 KnK Children without Borders  
 Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Woman (LECORVAW)  
 Lebanese Society For Educational and Social Development (LSESD)  
 Lebanon Support  
 Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
 MAG  
 MAGNA  
 Makassed  
 Makhzoumi Foundation  
 MDSF  
 MEDAIR  
 Médecins du Monde (MdM)  
 Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)  
 MENA Organization for Services, Advocacy, Integration and Capacity building (MOSAIC)  
 Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)  
 Mercy Corps  
 Mercy USA  
 Mercy Without Limits  
 Middle East Children's Institute (MECI)  
 mosaïc-mena  
 MSD  
 MTI  
 Muslim Aid (MA)  
 NEF Near East Foundation (NEF)  
 Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCOD)  
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  
 ODAIb  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
 Oxfam  
 PLAN International  
 Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM)  
 Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)  
 PWJ  
 QANDIL  
 Qatar Red Crescent (QRC)  
 RDFL  
 REACH  
 Red Oak  
 Relief International (RI)  
 Rene Moawad Foundation (RMF)  
 Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture  
 RET Liban  
 Right to Play  
 RNVDO  
 Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS)  
 RTP  
 Rwanda  
 Safadi Foundation  
 SAMS  
 Save the Children International (SCI)  
 SAWA  
 SAWA Group  
 SBOverseas  
 SDAid  
 Search for Common Ground (SFCG)  
 Secours Islamique France (SIF)  
 SeraphimGLOBAL  
 SFO  
 shareQ  
 SHEILD - Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development  
 Solidar Suisse  
 Solidarités International (SI)  
 Sonbola Group for Education and Development  
 SPARK  
 Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER)  
 Tabitha-Dorcas  
 Tahaddi Lebanon  
 Teach for Lebanon  
 Terre des Hommes (TDH)  
 Terre des Hommes Italia (TDH Italy)  
 The Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training (LOST)  
 Un Ponte Per (UPP)  
 UNESCO  
 Union of Relief and Development Association (URDA)  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)  
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
 United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)  
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
 United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)  
 Vento di Terra  
 Vision Hope International (VHI)  
 War Child Canada  
 War Child Holland  
 War Child UK  
 WCH  
 Welthungerhilfe  
 World Food Programme (WFP)  
 World Health Organization (WHO)  
 World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF)  
 World Relief Germany  
 World Vision International (WVI)  
 Youth for Development (YFORD)

A home-based business in Ramtha employs Jordanian and Syrian women in two shifts. The women produce a number of dairy products, including Jameed.



## Photo Credit

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