

2016

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016 —



3RP

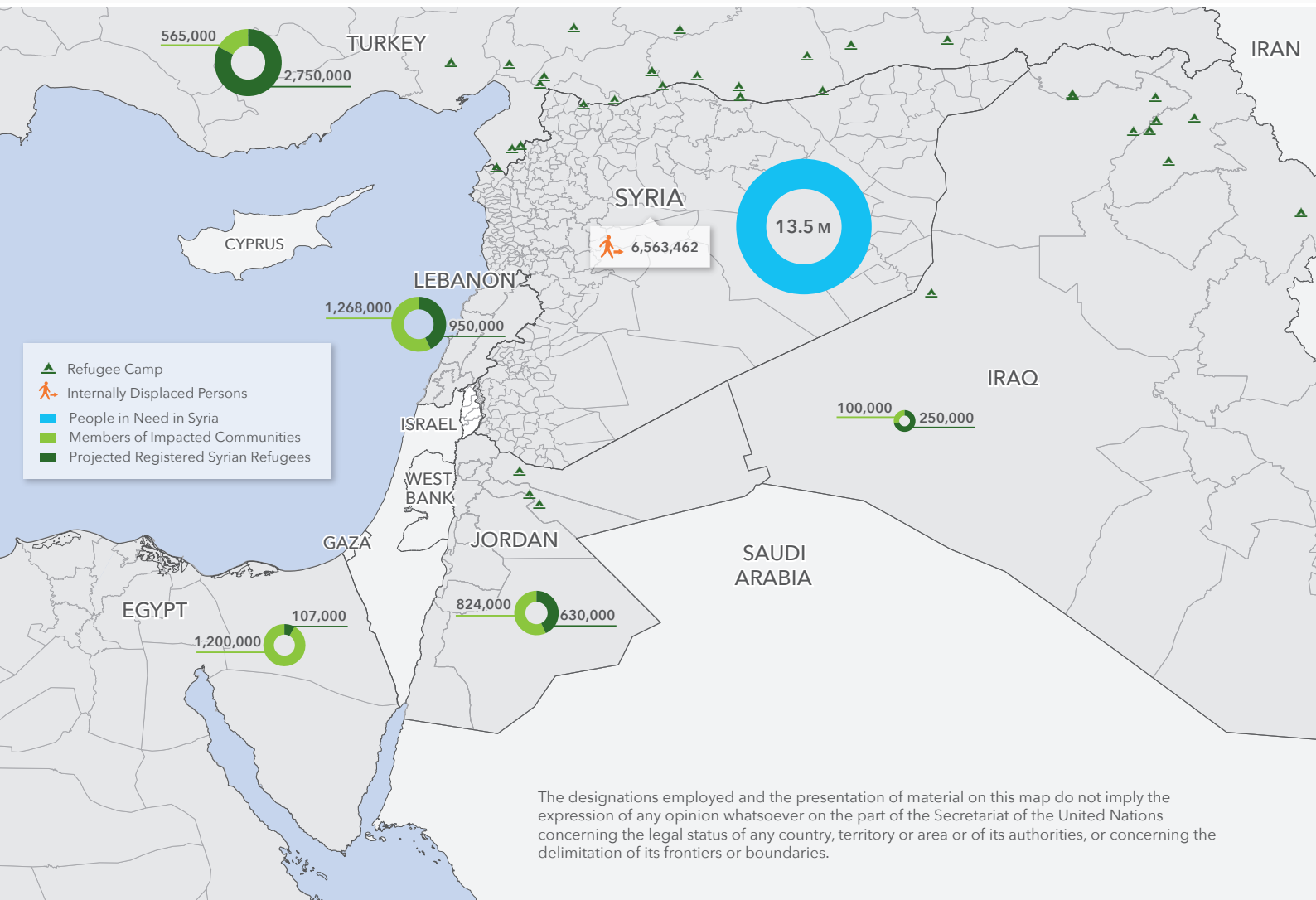
REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN 2016 - 2017
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

LONDON, 4 FEBRUARY 2016



OVERVIEW: 2016 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN & 2016 - 2017 REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN


BREAKDOWN OF 2016 HRP AND 2016 3RP TARGET BENEFICIARIES



2016 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP)

2016 REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN (3RP)

 **6.5 M** IDPs

4.7 M Refugees (Projected December 2016) 

 **13.5 M** People in Need

4 M Members of Impacted Communities 

 **US\$ 3.18 Billion** Required

US\$ 4.55 Billion Required 

1. THE CONTEXT

A PERSISTING CRISIS

5 years of intensifying conflict in Syria have precipitated the greatest humanitarian crisis witnessed in generations. By any measure, the situation has worsened over the course of the past year. Humanitarian and protection needs have reached unprecedented levels and are projected to grow further as the conflict endures. The length, intensity and geographical impact of the conflict is now undermining the resilience capacities of households and communities, with critical consequences on hard-won development gains. While efforts are being made to secure a political solution, violence and its consequences continues to ravage the country and rob the Syrian people of safety, dignity and hope for a better future. Human rights violations and abuses are perpetrated daily, in disregard of international law, including humanitarian and human rights laws. Over 250,000 people have been killed and over one million injured, while more than half of all Syrians have been forced to leave their homes, often multiple times. On average, since 2011, 50 Syrian families have been displaced every hour of every day. In 2015 alone, over 1.4 million people were displaced inside the country, many for the second or third time, while increasing numbers of civilians are fleeing to neighbouring countries and risking their lives to reach safety beyond the region.

Inside Syria today, 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance. At least 8.7 million people are unable to meet their daily food needs, while a staggering 70 per cent of the population is without regular access to safe drinking water. Amplifying and disproportionately exposing them to safety and health risks, over 2 million children are out of school and more than 1 million have not been reached by routine immunisation. At the height of winter, some 5.3 million people are in need of shelter with little protection from severe storms that have swept across the country. Attacks on schools, hospitals, places of worship, and other civilian infrastructures are occurring at an intolerable rate, with a devastating impact on civilians' lives.

Two thirds of the people in need in Syria – some 8.7 million individuals – are estimated to suffer an acute convergence of needs across multiple humanitarian sectors. Of these, 1.7 million IDPs living in camps and collective shelters lack access to life-saving multi-sectoral assistance, and an estimated 4.5 million people in need in hard-to-reach areas and besieged locations languish in hastening desperation, subsisting on grass and weeds while warring parties prevent access to food and essential medicine. Resulting from their inherent vulnerability, profound poverty and their displacement along the conflict's frontlines, Palestine refugees in Syria are particularly affected by the conflict. While 64 per cent of Syria's 450,000 Palestine

refugees are displaced within Syria and up to 95 per cent are in continuous need of humanitarian support, increasingly restrictive measures for their admission to neighbouring countries have heightened their protection risks and resulted in cases of refolement.

As armed conflict intensifies across the country, civilian populations are increasingly affected. They face mounting risks to their physical safety and an acute deterioration in the wellbeing of their families owing to deprivation, the destruction of essential community infrastructure and denial of public goods. The generalised insecurity, economic decline and critically reduced availability of basic services and essential commodities have further exacerbated the humanitarian situation and given rise to displacement of people within Syria and across its borders. Since 2011, Syria's development situation has regressed by almost four decades; life expectancy is estimated to have been reduced by almost 20 years; school attendance has dropped more than 50 per cent and Syria has witnessed reversals in all 12 recorded Millennium Development Goal indicators. The Syrian economy has contracted by an estimated 50 per cent since the onset of the conflict, resulting in an estimated three in four Syrians living in poverty, and 67 per cent living in extreme poverty. Humanitarian need is sharply exacerbated as access to people in need in Syria remains constrained by shifting frontlines, administrative and bureaucratic hurdles, arbitrary denials of access and violence along access routes. The situation is particularly devastating for those 4.5 million people in besieged and hard-to-reach locations. The delivery of humanitarian and resilience-building programmes have been repeatedly obstructed by all parties to the conflict, impeding relief and stabilisation efforts, and triggering further displacement.

After almost five years, refugees from Syria are losing hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the conflict in their homeland. During 2015, the number of registered Syrian refugees in the Republic of Turkey, the Lebanese Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, and the Arab Republic of Egypt increased by more than 1 million, bringing the overall total to almost 4.6 million (of which half are children). More than 440,000 Syrians arrived in Europe by sea in 2015.

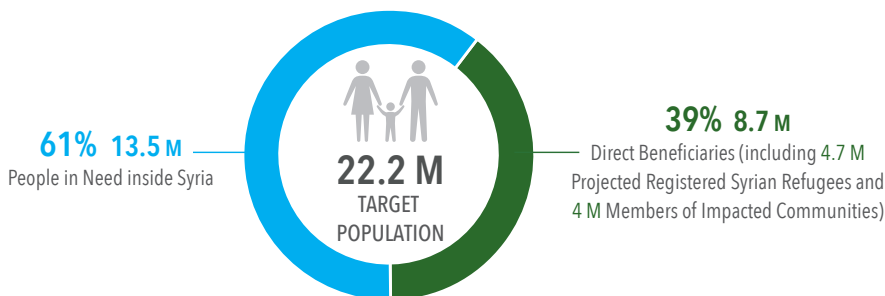
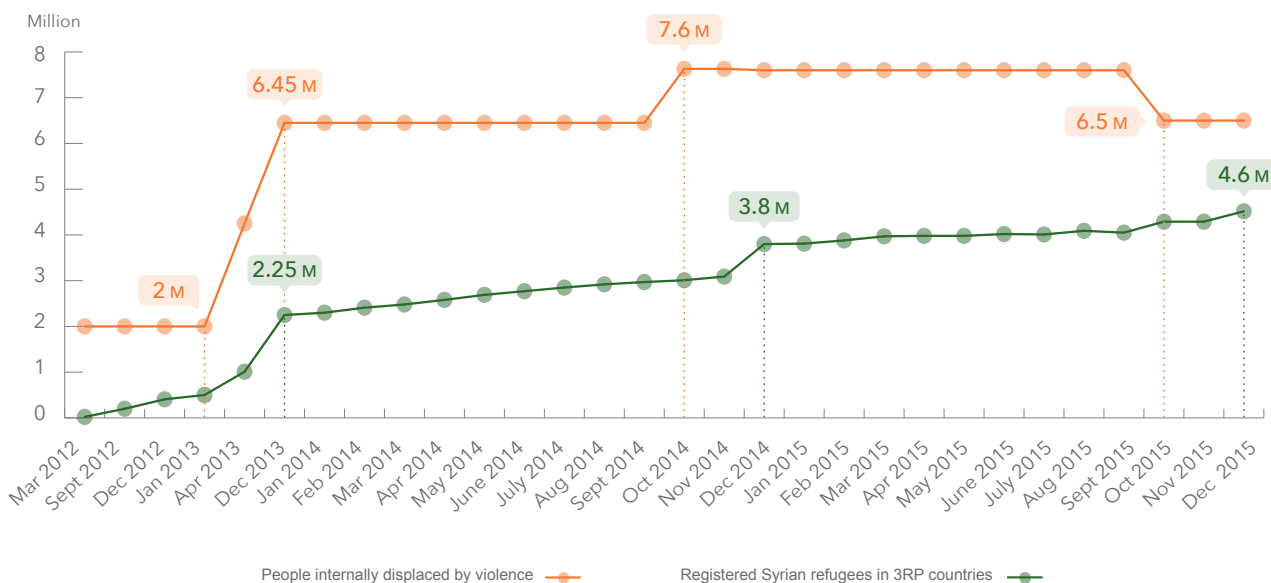
The crisis continues to have an enormous social and economic impact on the host countries, with many local, municipal and national services such as health, education and water under severe strain. Vulnerable host community populations have reported decreases in wages and deteriorating working conditions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

and education opportunities, while living conditions in exile are steadily deteriorating. In Lebanon 70 per cent of Syrian refugee households live in poverty, while in Jordan 86 per cent of Syrian refugee households outside camps live below the poverty line. Savings have been depleted and valuables have been sold to cover rent, food and other basic needs. Consequently, Syrian refugee populations have become increasingly vulnerable to protection risks, some of which are exacerbated by barriers to school enrolment in host countries, resulting in increased incidence of child labour and early marriage among refugee families. There are currently over 700,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children who are not enrolled in school.

Based on the most recent trends in displacement and population growth, and with access to safety in some countries becoming increasingly managed, it is expected that some 4.7 million Syrian refugees will be registered in the region by the end of 2016.

Despite recent efforts towards a negotiated peace and a lasting political solution to the crisis, all indicators suggest that the humanitarian, protection and resilience needs of civilians in Syria and refugees and affected communities in neighbouring countries will continue to grow throughout 2016. There is increasing recognition among concerned governments and the international community that the crisis has begun to compromise development gains and that the overall stability of many countries is at risk, as evidenced by declining human development and growth trends, increasing levels of vulnerabilities and rising social tensions. Humanitarian and development actors acknowledge the importance of delivering coherent and coordinated strategies and interventions that address the immediate relief and evolving resilience needs of affected people both within Syria and across the region. The HRP and 3RP provide a comprehensive response strategy to address these needs, which is complemented by important thematic initiatives led by specialised UN agencies as well as the national response plans developed by governments in the region to address the myriad needs of affected populations emerging from the crisis.

People displaced in Syria and Syrian refugees registered in 3RP countries



In 2016, partners supporting HRP and 3RP relief and resilience building measures will target a total of 22.2 million people in Syria and neighbouring countries.

2. 2015 RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS












RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SYRIA

The humanitarian response in Syria is a complex operation with relief assistance and protection services delivered to millions of affected people from multiple hubs from within Syria, as well as from Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. Since the inception of the Whole of Syria (WoS) approach, significant progress has been made on information sharing and strategic coordination, reducing overlap in coverage and facilitating response by the most direct and effective modalities of assistance. However, despite considerable achievements, the operational reach and effectiveness of humanitarian actors continues to be severely impeded by the on-going conflict as well as by onerous administrative and bureaucratic procedures and the active obstruction of aid delivery to besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

Despite these challenges, throughout 2015, humanitarian actors operating within Syria and from across its borders redoubled their efforts to address deepening vulnerabilities and to provide humanitarian support to an ever-growing caseload of people in need across the country. Syrian NGOs and other frontline humanitarian actors such as the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continue to shoulder the lion's share of relief efforts throughout the country.

The following table illustrates achievements of humanitarian actors working inside Syria against projected 2015 targets:

People in need, targeted, and reached under 2015 SRP (Syria)

	People in Need As per 2015 SRP	Targeted 2015 SRP (million)	Reached as of Nov. 2015 (million)	Percentage Reached as of Nov. 2015
 Shelter	1.6	0.9	0.2	23 %
 Protection	12.2	5.3	1.8	34 %
 Education	4.5	4.5	1.9	43 %
 NFI	9.9	8.4	5.4	65 %
 Nutrition	3.94	2.2	1.7	77 %
 Food	9.8	7.0	6.5	93 %
 Agriculture		2.5	1.8	72 %
 WASH	8.4	8.1	7.7	94 %
 Health	12.2	12.0	11.6	96 %
 ER&L	11.2	1.9	2.4	125 %
 CCCM	1.23	1.1	1.6	148 %







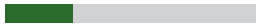




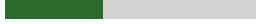




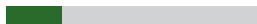


















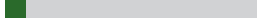
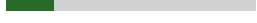
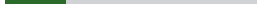


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RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REGION

In the first eleven months of 2015, protection and assistance was provided to almost 4.3 million Syrian refugees across the five main hosting countries. Members of impacted host communities also benefited from direct assistance and from investments in local municipal and national service delivery systems. The more than 200 3RP partners report key regional response indicators, enabling regional-level analysis of achievements, challenges and trends and assisting in developing the key focus areas for 2016. For example, as the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors have struggled to meet their response targets in 2015, efforts are made to generate more support through funding and policy advocacy in this important area in 2016-2017. Similarly, while many indicators in the humanitarian component are on track to meet their targets, others such as investment in livelihoods development and school and health facility infrastructures have been less successful, indicating the need to further strengthen investment in local service delivery through the resilience component. Though not reflected under the 3RP umbrella and its achievements, the significant contributions made by host governments, the private sector, charitable organisations and generous local communities in supporting 3RP target populations must be acknowledged alongside those attributable to the 3RP.

2015 3RP Sectoral Achievements

SECTOR	INDICATORS	Response Targets by end of 2015	Achievements by end of November 2015
 PROTECTION	Syrian refugees with updated registration records including iris scan enrolment	2,570,000	70% 
	Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	33,794	91% 
	Girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support	40,211	48% 
	Girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	797,583	71% 
	WGBM who are survivors or at risk of SGBV receiving specialist support	247,412	73% 
	WGBM who have knowledge of, access to, and benefit from empowerment opportunities	756,874	27% 
	Individuals reached with community mobilization, awareness or information campaigns	2,051,779	92% 
	Individuals trained on child protection & SGBV	20,478	49% 
 FOOD SECURITY	Individuals who receive food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind)	2,358,096	97% 
	Individuals receiving food and agricultural livelihoods support	149,389	39% 
 EDUCATION	Targeted children (under 5 years old) (b/g) enrolled in early childhood education	56,250	97% 
	Targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in formal education (primary or secondary)	815,548	71% 
	Targeted children (5-17) (b/g) enrolled in non-formal or informal education and/or life-skills	378,461	97% 
	Youth, adolescents and adults (m/f) accessing vocational training or higher education	35,402	82% 
	Education personnel (m/f) trained	61,080	22% 
	Children (3-17) (b/g) receiving school supplies or supported through cash grants	882,660	74% 
	Educational facilities constructed, renovated or rehabilitated	482	55% 
 HEALTH & NUTRITION	Consultations for target population in primary health care services	4,898,208	54% 
	Referrals of target population to secondary or tertiary healthcare services	143,974	101% 
	Health facilities supported	1,944	41% 
	Health care staff trained	12,047	59% 
	Children receiving polio vaccination	24,082,114	90% 
 BASIC NEEDS	Households receiving core relief items in-kind	241,590	54% 
	Households receiving unconditional, sector-specific or emergency cash assistance	251,721	38% 
	Households receiving seasonal support through cash or in-kind assistance	309,281	95% 
 SHELTER	Household in camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades	75,755	40% 
	Household outside of camps receiving assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades	177,061	43% 
 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)	Target beneficiaries with access to adequate quantity of safe water	1,206,210	74% 
	Individuals benefiting from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water	3,686,617	46% 
	Target beneficiaries with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	1,289,181	32% 
	Beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	3,014,582	55% 
 SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS	Individuals accessing wage employment opportunities	214,669	8% 
	Community support projects implemented	979	19% 
	People trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services	77,896	24% 



3. 2016 RESPONSE PLANS

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In 2016, the HRP and the 3RP are addressing increasing humanitarian, resilience and stabilisation needs in Syria and neighbouring crisis-affected countries. Both plans draw on shared strategic objectives, and pursue approaches that deliver life-saving and resilience-building interventions while promoting the protection of affected people in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Building on innovative coordination structures, the plans bring humanitarian actors in Syria and across the region together with development actors to address needs, bridge response divides and promote coherence in delivering life-saving and resilience-building interventions.

2016 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

The 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) puts forward the collective vision and strategic priorities of the international humanitarian community and its national partners for responding to the assessed humanitarian needs of people in Syria. Benefitting from enhanced needs assessments, monitoring and operational coordination undertaken throughout the past year, the 2016 HRP is informed by a more robust evidence base and coherent response structure. With an overall funding requirement of US\$ 3.18 billion, the plan presents the joint framework and operational priorities of humanitarian actors working to address the ever-growing needs of up to 13.5 million people in Syria.

The table below illustrates needs and targets identified by sectors that will guide 2016 response planning:

2016 HRP People in Need, Targeted and Funding Requirements

SECTOR	 13.5 M PEOPLE IN NEED	NUMBERS IN MILLIONS		
		PIN	TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
 Protection		13.5	7.2	● 235.9
 Camp Coordination & Camp Management		6.5	3.2	● 25.4
 Coordination		N/A	N/A	● 58.6
 Early Recovery & Livelihood		9.2	3.6	● 148.4
 Education		5.7	4.6	● 200.2
 Emergency Telecommunications		N/A	N/A	● 1.3
 Food Security & Agriculture		8.7	7.5	● 1.2B
 Health		11.5	11.5	● 437.2
 Logistics		N/A	N/A	● 15
 Nutrition		3.1	1.9	● 51.1
 Shelter & NFI		2.4 5.3	1.2 5.3	● 523.1
 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)		12.1	7.3 14	● 250

N.B. - Coordination, ETC and Logistics are common service sectors/clusters

The plan is anchored by three strategic objectives that focus on saving lives and alleviating suffering, enhancing protection and building resilience. These objectives are interlinked and mutually supportive. The availability of sufficient resources and the existence of an enabling operational environment condition effective delivery of programmes and initiatives, meaning that sustained advocacy on humanitarian principles and critical issues such as access and funding for relief efforts will be vital throughout the year.

2016 SYRIA HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1 Support saving lives, alleviate suffering and increase access to humanitarian response for vulnerable people and those with specific needs.



2 Enhance protection by promoting respect for international law, including international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law (HRL), through quality, principled assistance, services and advocacy.



3 Support the resilience of affected local communities, households and individuals within the humanitarian response by protecting and restoring livelihoods and enabling access to essential services and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructures.

In addition to these strategic objectives, the HRP underscores the humanitarian community's joint commitment to support and reinforce the response capacity of national aid actors, strengthen accountability to affected populations, and apply 'do no harm' principles throughout the response.

Overall, 12 UN agencies, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, IOM, and hundreds of national and international NGOs are engaged in the provision of protection and/or humanitarian assistance, implementing a wide range of programmes across Syria. National staff and volunteers remain the first or front-line responders, working in extremely volatile and insecure environments.

Alongside the UN, ICRC, SARC, 16 international NGOs and more than 141 national NGOs are able to carry out humanitarian activities from several response hubs within the country. Meanwhile, the majority of cross-border assistance is provided by over 185 Syrian NGOs and over 50 international NGOs as well as other members of the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, with reported activities in 13 governorates and all humanitarian sectors. The UN also operates cross-border humanitarian operations under the aegis of UNSC Resolutions 2165/2191/2258.

In 2016, HRP partners will focus on the following priorities:

- Improve access through more granular analysis, risk management, advocacy, strategic funding, and capacity building.
- Build and leverage flexible programme design and response modalities that enable timely and appropriate relief interventions as conditioned by evolving access, need severity, and operational partnerships.
- More consistently embed protection issues and approaches within response design and implementation by all sectors, including promoting the “do no harm” principle, monitoring and programming. Advocacy with all relevant stakeholders on protection issues will be a key pillar of the response.
- Reinforce response capacity of national humanitarian actors and closely engage these in the articulation and operationalisation of principled response strategies with the aim of improving assistance delivery modalities and identifying beneficiaries.
- Enhance emergency response preparedness through training of national humanitarian actors on rapid needs assessments, emergency distribution and monitoring; pre-positioning of items or agreed local procurement; the establishment of standard operating procedures for deployment of rapid relief teams; mobile programming in volatile areas; identification and negotiation of alternative access routes; allocation of emergency response pooled funds to address new emergencies.
- Invest in the future of Syria by strengthening initiatives and interventions supporting child protection, education, adolescent and youth empowerment.
- Promote and facilitate joined up programming through enhanced sector and inter-sector coordination mechanisms in all hubs to enable multi-sector responses, based on agreed intervention criteria and operating procedures.
- Build resilience at the community and household level through measures to increase the sustainability of humanitarian support across all sectors.

THE REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN 2016 (3RP)

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent response to the Syria refugee crisis, drawing together the national crisis response plans for humanitarian, resilience and stabilisation in the five most affected countries neighbouring Syria, namely, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, in a coordinated regional framework.

Country/Region	Projected Registered Syrian Refugees	Members of Impacted Communities	Total Direct Beneficiaries	Funding Requirements - UN and NGO (in US\$)
Egypt	107,000	1,200,000	1,307,000	146,578,016
Iraq	250,000	100,000	350,000	298,323,635
Jordan	630,000	824,000	1,454,000	1,105,517,045
Lebanon	950,000	1,268,000	2,218,000	1,759,092,971
Turkey	2,750,000	565,000	3,315,000	806,983,100
Regional				435,537,270
Total	4,687,000	3,957,000	8,644,000	4,552,032,037

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

3RP 2016-2017 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

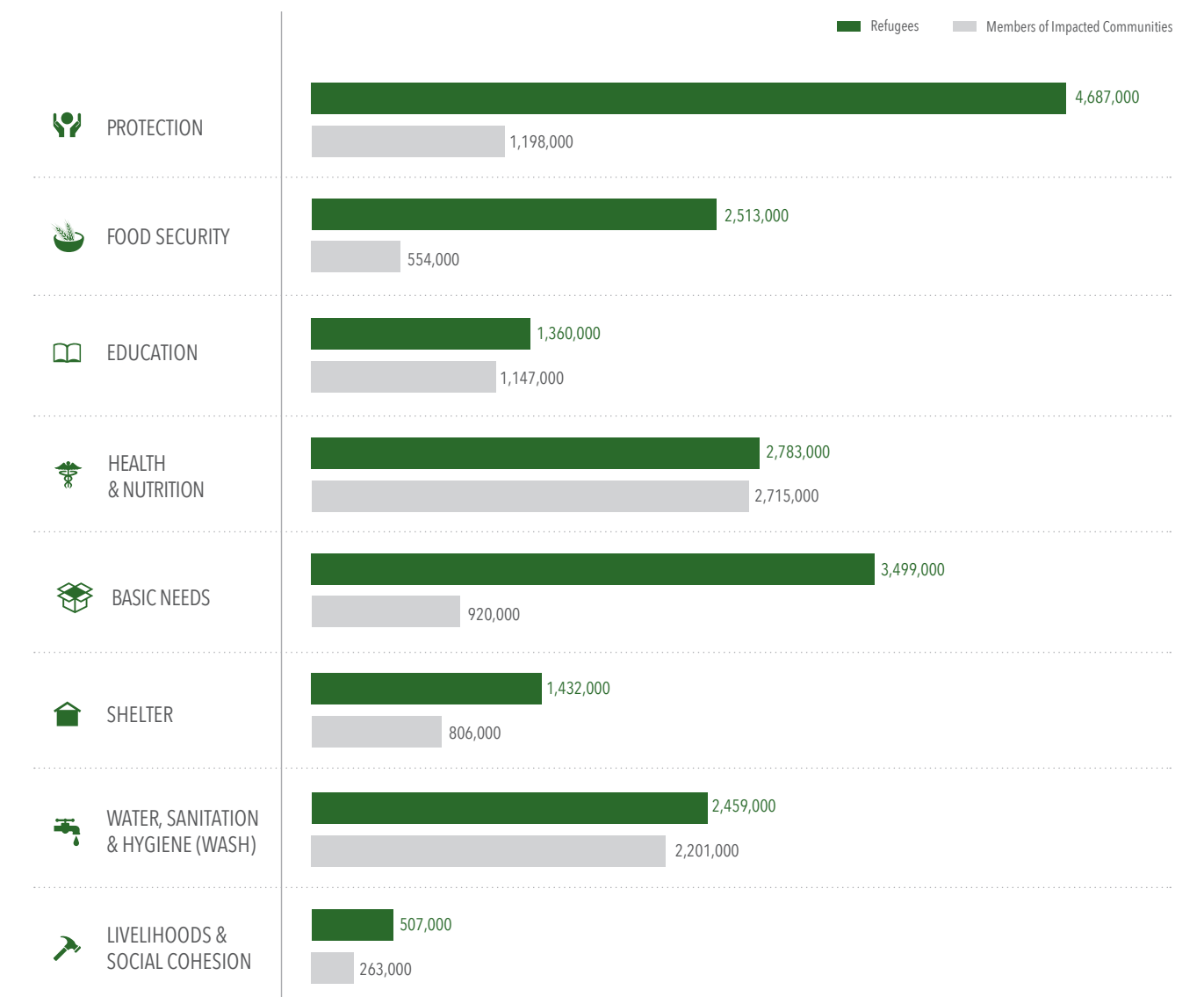
- Strong national leadership of response planning and implementation through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), Jordan Response Plan (JRP), and 3RP country chapters in Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.
- Enhanced accountability mechanisms, including through coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and two-way communication.
- A regional protection framework operationalised and protection principles mainstreamed across all sectors.
- Building on the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda's¹ principles and actions to inform a more robust resilience-based response to the protracted crisis.
- Investing in livelihoods and employment opportunities to better equip refugees and host community members to provide for themselves and their families.
- Promoting educational, protection and engagement opportunities for children and young people in line with the No Lost Generation initiative.

1. Dead Sea Resilience Agenda, <http://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/dead-sea-resilience-agenda-november-2015-enar>

These strategic directions are complemented by:

- **The 3RP Refugee Component** will address the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, in settlements and in local communities in all sectors, as well as the most vulnerable members of impacted communities.
- **The 3RP Resilience Component** will address the resilience and stabilisation needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors; build the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems; strengthen the ability of governments to lead the crisis response; and provide the strategic, technical and policy support to advance national responses.

3RP Beneficiaries





NO LOST GENERATION

Since its launch in 2013, the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative has done much to galvanise international concern around the plight of children affected by the Syria and Iraq crises. While articulating fears about the possible “loss” of a whole generation of children to the effects of violence and displacement, the initiative has provided a framework for critical interventions in education and child protection, putting these front and centre of the response in Syria, Iraq and neighbouring refugee hosting countries.

The NLG is fully aligned with the HRP and 3RP and the following programmatic shifts will guide its next phase:

- Address both humanitarian and development needs through strategies that constitute investments for the future, while upholding humanitarian principles.
 - Become more explicit about fostering effective national delivery systems that bring together public, civil society and private sector providers, while upholding humanitarian principles in both refugee and armed conflict settings.
 - Develop sustainable strategies that provide livelihoods for affected populations inside Syria, refugees, displaced populations and host communities while furthering national social protection systems and aiming to achieve positive outcomes for children, adolescents and youth.
 - Promote social cohesion through models of inclusion that target all vulnerable communities, safeguard a sense of identity and acknowledge the diversity and rights of all people.
 - Empower youth to play meaningful roles in their communities and have their voices heard.
- The second phase of the NLG will still focus on three inter-related pillars: Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth and responses will be guided by four interdependent strategies:
- i) Scaling up the supply of and access to services;
 - ii) Strengthening the quality of these services;
 - iii) Increasing demand for services, and addressing barriers to access to services; and
 - iv) Advocating for and supporting legal and policy reform to strengthen the existing national education and child protection delivery systems.

NLG 2015 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

SRP

The No Lost Generation initiative has brought actors together to address Education, Child Protection and Youth issues. As of the end of November 2015 over 259,000 Syria children have been supported to access education through rehabilitation or augmentation of infrastructure or through provision of bursaries. A further 715,000 children were supported to access non-formal education opportunities, such as remedial, life-skills based or vocational education. Over 11,000 youth adolescents and adults received support to access vocational training or higher education. Education on Explosive Remnants of War has reached 976,000 people across Syria, with a further 960,000 children reached with structured and sustained child protection or psychosocial support programming.

3RP

Across the countries hosting Syrian refugees, education and child protection programming has scaled up, with Youth programming increasingly focused around youth engagement and training. In the five refugee hosting countries, almost 600,000 children have been supported to enrol in formal education, and a further 366,000 children supported to enrol in non-formal education. Over 29,000 youth, adolescents or adults received support to access vocational or higher education. Structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support programming has reached over 568,000 children across the five 3RP countries. Of these children, 19,000 who are survivors or at risk have received specialist child protection support, including family reunification, counselling and referral to other services. Cash programming has been provided to the families of over 170,000 vulnerable children to improve their wellbeing.

3RP Dead Sea Resilience Agenda

The Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA), a multi-partner document generated from the outcome of the 2015 Resilience Development Forum, complements and strengthens national planning processes, re-invigorating a more robust resilience response and sustaining the paradigm shift initiated by the 3RP. The DSRA comprises of key recommendations that aim to resolve crucial bottlenecks in the Syria crisis response around five core principles. First, aid for the crisis should fully use the synergies between humanitarian and development assistance. Second, aid must respect the dignity and capabilities of the people whom aid seeks to help. Third, aid should reinforce – not replace – the capacities of local institutions and people themselves. Fourth, aid should seek new and inclusive partnerships. And fifth, aid must safeguard social cohesion and seek to foster peaceful cooperation. The Agenda also identifies ten key areas for action in line with these principles to underpin all aid in response to the Syrian conflict and its impact on the region. This Agenda marks a strategic shift to a multi-dimensional approach to the Syria response, and the UN's leadership in bringing resilience to the forefront.



INTEGRATING RESPONSES, EXPANDING PARTNERSHIPS

NATIONAL RESPONSES OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

TURKEY

The Government of Turkey is the main responder to the emergency. Under the leadership of the central government, a field coordination structure is established at the governorate level, with the provincial governors taking the lead in field coordination, with the field presence of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) and other concerned ministries. 3RP partners are providing inputs to these government coordination meetings. As Turkey leads the response and has already developed a rights-based national asylum framework, the overall strategy of the 3RP response is to strengthen national capacity to ensure sustainability and national ownership of interventions.

LEBANON

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2016 (LCRP) in its entirety is the 3RP country chapter for Lebanon. The LCRP is a joint Government of Lebanon, UN and NGO plan to ensure that the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilise the country during this challenging period. It continues the necessary work of delivering humanitarian assistance to the displaced from Syria and other vulnerable groups, while expanding plans to invest in Lebanese services, economies and institutions. The Plan is a crucial channel through which the international community can support Lebanon to address the needs of both its own people and the displaced from Syria. The LCRP represents an opportunity to invest in national capacities through Lebanese ministries and institutions to implement the priorities of the Lebanon Stabilisation Roadmap.

JORDAN

The Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis 2016-2018 (JRP 2016-18) in its entirety is the 3RP country chapter for Jordan. The JRP 2016-18 represents a three-year programme of high priority interventions to enable the Kingdom of Jordan to respond to the effects of the Syria crisis without jeopardising its development trajectory. The JRP 2016-18 is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions, ensuring that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented. The implementation of the Plan will be guided by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), under the leadership of the Government of Jordan.

IRAQ

The Iraq 3RP plan has been designed as a joint and comprehensive exercise in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. As 62 per cent of the refugees reside in the urban and peri-urban areas, additional efforts will be made to reach out to this dispersed population and their hosts. Multi-purpose cash assistance and livelihood projects linked with local markets to reinforce resilience will be prioritised. The management of refugee camps and the provision of basic services will be consolidated in coordination with the local authorities to achieve further sustainability. In Iraq, it is important to note that there is a mixed situation and that efforts have been made to align the refugee response with the IDP programme as presented in the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan.

EGYPT

The Government of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remains the main UN counterpart for policy and coordination of the 3RP Country Plan for Egypt. The plan aims to strengthen protection and support for Syrian refugees and host communities. To address the needs of refugees and the most vulnerable among impacted communities, targeted assistance will be focused in the areas of protection, food, health, education, livelihoods and basic needs, along with community-based interventions to enhance outreach and strengthen service delivery systems in the most impacted governorates.

2016 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

The combined 2016 budgetary requirements for the UN and humanitarian partners' response to the Syria crisis are US\$ 7.73 billion. Although the funding provided to the 2015 Syrian humanitarian response represents the highest level of funding of any humanitarian appeal to date, it still fell short of addressing the magnitude of needs, with total funding received at 43 per cent for the Syrian Response Plan (SRP) and 64 per cent for the 3RP. 2016 HRP/3RP cumulative funding requirements represent a 7 per cent net increase over 2015 figures, which, in light of growing needs and rising beneficiary target figures, reflects increased efficiencies in programme delivery across response initiatives in Syria and throughout affected countries of the region. An additional US\$ 1.2 billion in funding required by affected regional governments as part of national response plans must be noted in considering the overall scope of refugee and resilience needs across crisis-affected countries.

2016 HRP Funding Requirements

In the 2016 HRP, UN agencies, IOM and INGOs working on the Syria response seek US\$ 3.18 billion to assist up to 13.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection across the country - an 11 per cent increase on the target caseload compared to the same period last year. The net increase in funding requirements represents a 10 per cent increase from the 2015 SRP, and is accompanied by a more robust evidence base informing sector strategies and increased prioritisation of targets. The increased funding requirements across most sectors are attributable to the deepening humanitarian needs of the target population, and the increased severity of needs across multiple sectors for a significant proportion of the remaining population after five years of conflict.

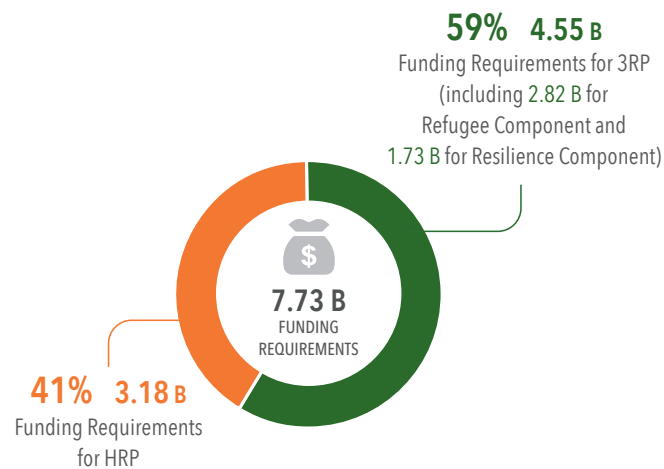
2016 3RP Funding Requirements

To directly support 4.7 million refugees and 4 million members of impacted communities, United Nations agencies and I/NNGOs are appealing for up to US\$ 4.55 billion under the 3RP in 2016, an increase of 5 per cent compared to the revised 2015 appeal. This small increase reflects continued efforts to make the response more effective, targeted and efficient, including through cash-based interventions to provide assistance for food and other basic needs such as rent and household items. Agencies are undertaking improved targeting of resources and assistance to the most vulnerable. After large investments in establishing camp infrastructure and for settlements in Jordan and Iraq in recent years, the Shelter Sector is appealing for a reduced amount in 2016 as it moves towards a maintenance phase in camps.

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

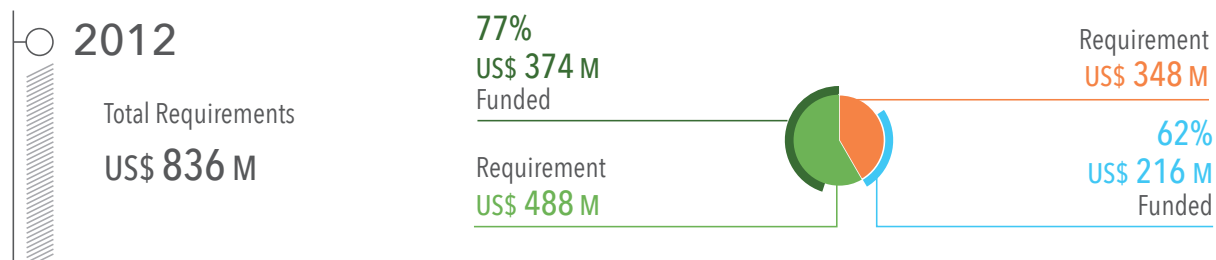
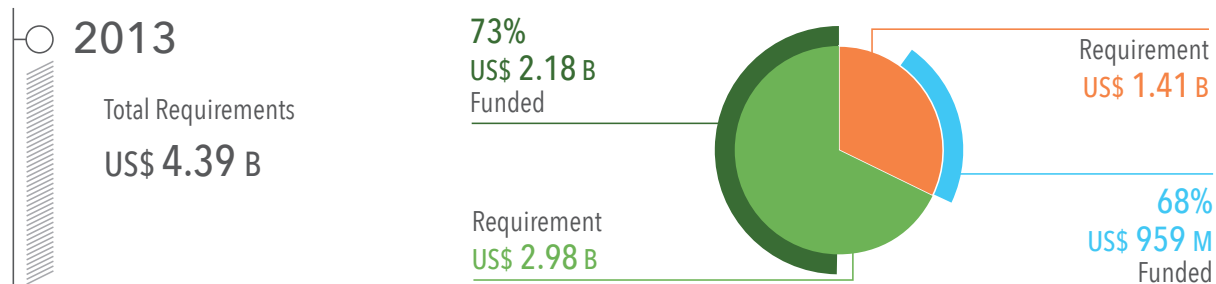
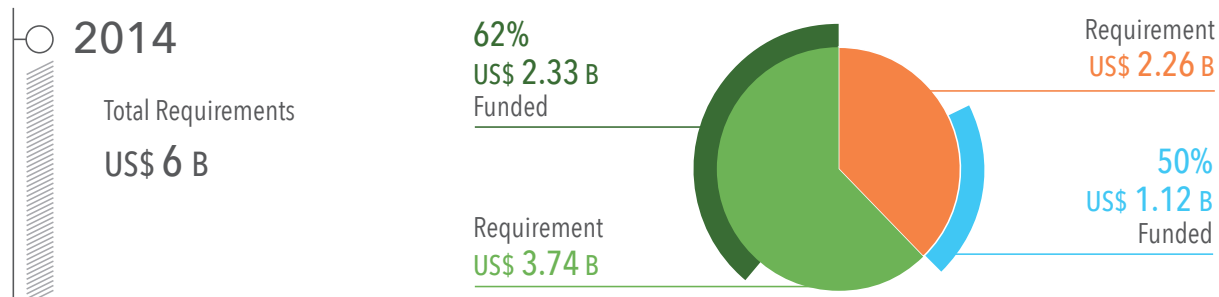
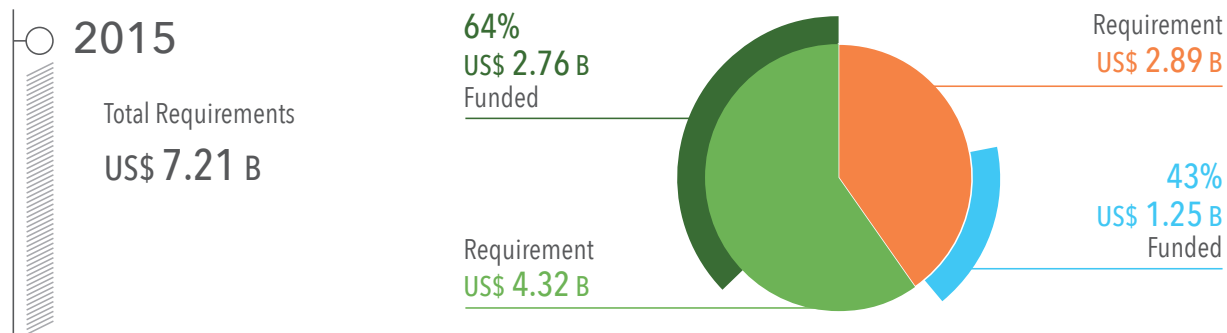
Of the US\$ 4.55 billion interagency appeal, US\$ 2.82 billion (62 per cent) is to address immediate protection and assistance needs within the Refugee Component while US\$ 1.73 billion (38 per cent) is in support of the Resilience Component, including investments in livelihoods and support to national knowledge, capacities and systems. This represents a greater share (38 per cent in 2016 versus 29 per cent in 2015) of resources in the Resilience Component, which is aimed at providing a more sustainable response.

Combined 2016 HRP/3RP Funding Requirements



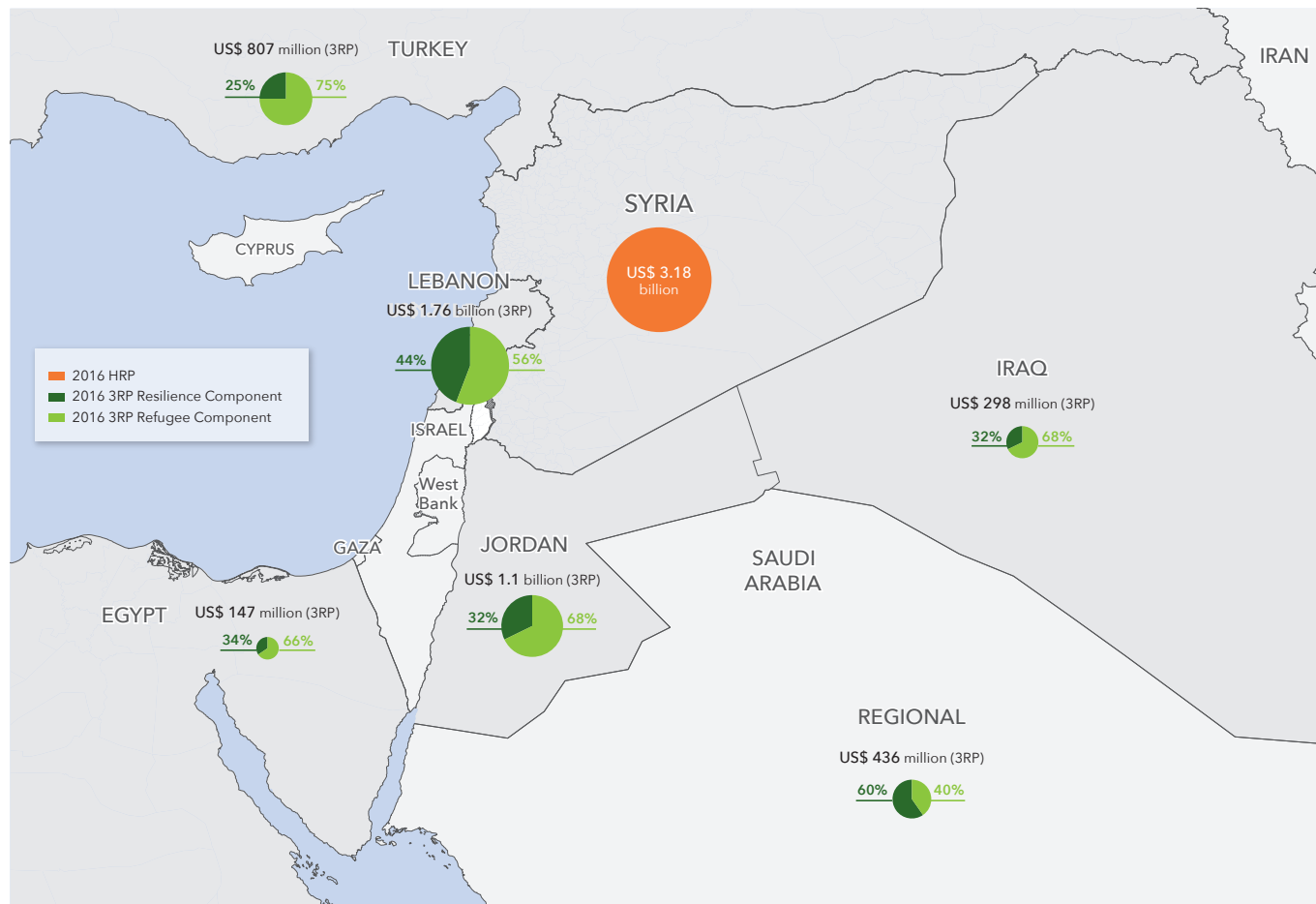
Syria Crisis Yearly Funding Requirements 2012-2015*

■ HRP Funding Requirement
 ■ HRP Funding Received
 ■ 3RP Funding Requirement
 ■ 3RP Funding Received



* Figures current as of 25 January 2016. Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' Financial Tracking Service: <https://fts.unocha.org/>

Syria Crisis 2016 Regional Funding Breakdown



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

GUIDE TO GIVING

Guide to giving to humanitarian and resilience action in line with Syria response plans

CONTRIBUTING TO THE 2016 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To learn more about the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview and donate directly to the 2016 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, visit OCHA's Syria web page at:

<http://www.unocha.org/syria>

THE REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN (3RP)



The 3RP represents a strategic shift in the approach to delivering aid for the region.

It integrates in a single platform the capacities, knowledge and resources of countries in the region hosting Syrian refugees, as well as their humanitarian and development partners. Within the 3RP, both humanitarian and development stakeholders join forces with national governments for an efficient, sustainable response to the Syria crisis. Thus, the 3RP leverages expertise and mobilizes funding from all relevant stakeholders.

Each national chapter lists the implementing organizations from a pool of over 200 national and international partners, and their respective programmes. Hence, donors have the opportunity to select the organizations and programmes they will support and contact their partner organizations directly. The plans and links to partner contacts are available at

www.3RPSyriaCrisis.org

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world.

Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/ourdonors/how-donate

IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

DONATING THROUGH COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS (CBPFs) FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS



Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. CBPFs receive unearmarked funding from donors and allocate it in response to priority humanitarian needs identified in joint response planning processes at the field level. Four separate country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) have been established in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq to support country-level strategic decision-making. In addition, a CBPF in Turkey is dedicated to funding cross-border projects and the Jordan ERF may also fund cross-border activities. The CBPFs in the region have been designed to support and align a comprehensive response to the Syria crisis by expanding the delivery of humanitarian assistance, increasing humanitarian access, and strengthening partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

For more information please visit the

OCHA Syria web page:
<http://www.unocha.org/syria>

2016 HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE PLAN
— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016 —

 **BRP**
REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN 2016-2017
IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



OVERVIEW: 2016 SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN & 2016 - 2017
REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN