

An introduction to
The Regional Refugee
and Resilience Plan (3RP)

An integrated humanitarian and development plan in response to the Syria Crisis

The Global Compact on Refugees that the General Assembly endorsed last December, was shaped largely by experiences in this region and with Syrian refugees. And it is grounded in a commitment to responsibility sharing. Filippo Grandi United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, March 2019

A Syrian refugee sells vegetables at a street-side market in Mafraq, Jordan. Photo: UNDP-SRF/Jared Kohler

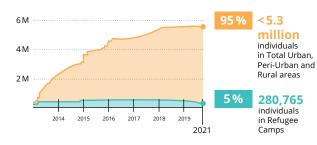
Towards a more comprehensive approach to forced displacement

The Syria situation remains the largest refugee crisis in the world, with millions of Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt for many years. With the vast majority of refugees residing in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, basic public services and infrastructure in host countries quickly became overstretched and pre-existing vulnerabilities were exacerbated, particularly in affected host communities.

In 2015, recognizing the unique challenges facing host countries and communities in so generously hosting Syrian refugees, the international community instituted a new comprehensive approach. Going beyond emergency assistance, the new approach combined humanitarian and development responses to the Syria crisis into a single coherent plan in line with national plans and priorities, under the co-leadership of UNHCR and UNDP.

Now into its seventh year, the 3RP has led the way in terms of the international community's support to national efforts to deal with the impact of the crisis. The 3RP has been at the forefront of many policy and programmatic innovations including support to national and local systems, using technology to increase efficiency and effectiveness, and supporting the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

Trend of Registered Syrian Refugees



The 3RP model

The 3RP is a strategic, coordination, planning, advocacy, fundraising, and programming platform for humanitarian and development partners to respond to the Syria crisis. It comprises one regional plan, with five standalone country chapters covering Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.

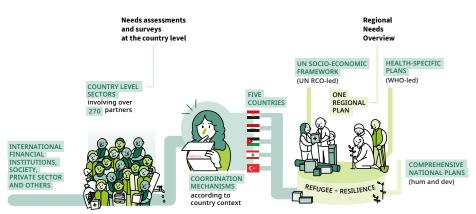
The 3RP has two interconnected components. The refugee component addresses the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of refugees while the resilience component addresses the resilience, stabilization and development needs of impacted individuals, communities and institutions, aiming to strengthen the capacities of national actors.

The 3RP continues to explore synergies between humanitarian and development processes, including with ongoing current global processes, such as the Global Compact on Refugees and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



The 3RP is a UN first. It represents a paradigm shift in the response to the crisis by combining humanitarian and development capacities, innovation, and resources. It is a unique and coordinated initiative aimed at bringing about a scaling-up of resilience and stabilisation-based development and humanitarian assistance to cope with the crises.

Helen Clark Former Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme



With over US\$ 21 billion (as of December 2021) channeled through the 3RP since 2015, our partners have collectively supported.

3RP response in 2021



191.817

persons received Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) response services (85% of target)



2.200.244

individuals received food assistance (cash, voucher or in-kind) (85% of target)



1,475,135

children (5-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled in formal general education (99% of target)



3.378.276

consultations for target population in primary health care services (58% of target)



857.669

households received unconditional. sector-specific or emergency cash assistance (111% of target)



87.543

households outside of camps received assistance for shelter and shelter upgrades (45% of target)



43.897

individuals provided with short-term employment opportunities (cash for work and seasonal labour) (39% of target)





Photo: IOM Iraq

Ibrahim.



The 3RP approach in practice



Foreign Ministers of Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey participating in a meeting of neighbouring countries to Syria that host refugees.

Photo: Jordan Foreign Ministry

Since its inception in 2015, the 3RP has remained a model and reference for much of the global discussion around taking a more comprehensive approach to engaging host governments and communities and others in responses to large scale movement of refugees.

Supporting national ownership

National leadership and capacities are at the forefront of the response, with UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, and other partners in a supporting role in terms of delivery, advocacy and resource mobilization. Through regular engagement, the 3RP complements the response of others operating outside the 3RP framework, including bilateral partners, International Financial Institutions, and the private sector, who all significantly contribute to meeting the needs of host countries, local communities and refugees.

Promoting Access to National Systems

3RP partners have continued working with Governments and partners towards supporting increased access of Syrians to national systems where possible, including health, education, employment and social services, in support of the pledges made by host countries at international conferences.



62,000
work permits were issued to Syrians in Jordan. This is the highest annual number since work permits for Syrian refugees

were introduced in 2016.



Over 153,621
girls and boys reached
regionally with child
protection programming
in 2021, including through
national and local systems.



Protection remains at the center of the response, from promoting registration and access to territory, supporting efforts to end violence and exploitation, and setting up referrals to specialized services. Facilitating access to civil documentation remains vital to enable access to education, healthcare and employment. Innovation has remained at the forefront throughout, such as some of the 3RP countries pioneering the use of Iris Biometrics to conduct registrations and operations before it became global standard.

3RP partners have significantly helped to reduce the percentage of Syrian children born in the region without any form of identity documents from approximately

35%

in 2012 to
4.3 %
as of end 2021



Women like Najwa received

protection support when

support grant to build her

business which provides her

and four other women (two Syrian, two Jordanian) with

a vital income, and which

recently began exporting internationally.

Photo: UNHCR / M.Hawari

own self-reliance - today Najwa runs a soap making

she arrived in Jordan. She also received a small

The 3RP will continue to advocate for increasing and recognising civil documentation, particularly in host countries.

Helping national and local systems to cope

Municipalities and local authorities are among the primary responders to the Syria crisis. 3RP partners have increased year-on-year the amount of support towards strengthening public institutions across the region, helping to restore their capacity to deal with the impact of the crisis.



vulnerable communities/localities in Lebanon have been supported with over 1,364 projects helping to alleviate resource pressure and address the immediate needs of municipalities in terms of service provision.



At the local level, 240 municipalities and local institutions received tangible support from 3RP partners, particularly in the form of new infrastructure and improved services. 309 such projects were completed in 2021, representing USD 25m in investment in solid waste and water services, roads, and public spaces.

Over 50,000 civil servants and other staff of public institutions received training

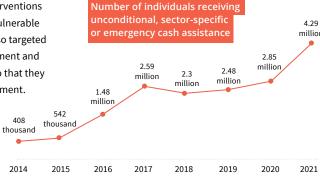
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Improving self-reliance

The 3RP has championed giving beneficiaries the dignity, choice and flexibility to prioritize their own needs while supporting local economies and laying the foundations for recovery and resilience, as can be seen by the increasing use of cash-based interventions wherever possible. In addition, vulnerable host community members are also targeted for vocational training, job placement and entrepreneurship programmes so that they will have better access to employment.



A Syrian refugee gets an iris scan to authenticate her identity before receiving cash assistance from Zain Cash in Iraq.

Photo: UNHCR / IRAQ

