



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
26 April 2022

Original: English

Annual session 2022

6 to 10 June 2022, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Syrian Arab
Republic (2022–2024)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Strategic Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management.....	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation.....	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for the Syrian Arab Republic (2022–2024).....	9



I. UNDP within the United Nations Strategic Framework¹

1. Protracted humanitarian crisis has inflicted severe social, economic and environmental damage and adversely impacted human development in the Syrian Arab Republic, as evidenced by a significant drop in the Human Development Index from 0.672 in 2010 to 0.567 in 2020. In 2022, 14.6 million people in the country are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 32 per cent compared to 2020.² The cumulative impact of the humanitarian crisis is expected to worsen as a result of negative or sluggish growth, reduced fiscal space, high rates of inflation and currency depreciation,³ exacerbated by the financial crisis in Lebanon, the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the lingering effects of a drought. While relative price stability and a gradual rise in incomes had led for the first time since 2011 to modest growth in gross domestic product during 2017–2018, economic recovery has been hampered by the ongoing humanitarian crisis and diverse internal and external factors. These dynamics are expected to lead to an increase in the poverty rate, with significant regional disparities.⁴

2. The damage and destruction of the basic services infrastructure has severely impacted equitable access to essential services, with a disproportionate effect on crisis-affected and vulnerable populations. The capacities of subnational and local administrative units, which play a key role in addressing community challenges, have been weakened by a decade of humanitarian crisis.⁵ Access to quality basic health care, education, water and sanitation and other municipal services has been further affected by weakened local institutional capacities and community engagement. Poverty is aggravated by a weakened social protection framework for the vulnerable population. Challenges include the provision of civil documentation and the management of housing, land and property records and transactions. This has particularly affected the ability of female-headed households, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to access social protection and employment opportunities and avail of entitlements and property. The revitalization of public service provision in a context-sensitive and participatory manner that supports voluntary, safe, informed and dignified return, reintegration and social cohesion in communities will require an integrated and more coordinated approach among relevant partners.

3. The humanitarian crisis also led to large-scale migration and displacement (5.6 million registered Syrian refugees⁶ and 6.7 million IDPs),⁷ resulting in the loss of qualified human resources. Destruction of livelihoods has impoverished large segments of the population, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, youth and people with disabilities (the latter comprise 28 per cent of the population).⁸ Youth unemployment is more than double the national average at 60.2 per cent⁹ and the ratio of female to male unemployment was 3:1 in 2019.¹⁰ The increase in female-headed households (from 4.4 per cent in 2009 to 14 per cent in 2019)¹¹ has created an added economic and social burden on women. The scarcity of livelihood opportunities has disproportionately driven women and youth to informal sector jobs that pay poorly and offer no protection.¹²

4. Rapid economic downturn from late 2019 onwards has significantly impacted micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), considered the backbone of the Syrian economy. MSMEs had

¹ The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has expressed reservations about the numbers and some reports included in this document as they are not based on national sources.

² Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022.

³ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, since the onset of the humanitarian crisis in 2011, the Syrian economy has shrunk by more than half and the Syrian pound has undergone a 70-fold depreciation.

⁴ Syrian Arab Republic, The First National Report on Sustainable Development Goals, 2019.

⁵ Elements of this approach are present in Law 107 of 2011.

⁶ The new United Nations Strategic Framework 2022–2024. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, as of 2019, refugees were estimated at 4.3 million.

⁷ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/stima/idps-tracking> and the new United Nations Strategic Framework 2022–2024. According to the Syrian Government, the number of IDPs is estimated at 4 million. Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

⁸ United Nations Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme, ‘Disability: Prevalence and Impact’, Damascus, 2019.

⁹ Central Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁰ Central Bureau of Statistics.

¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Food Programme, Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic, Rome 2020.

¹² UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, *Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century*.

already been suffering from crisis-induced gaps in human capital and skills; limited access to finance; loss of productive assets; and an ecosystem that is not conducive to private sector growth and investment. Weakened capacity to regulate the economy, inefficient administration and challenges in efforts to combat corruption have become additional challenges.¹³

5. The humanitarian crisis has also worsened economic and social disparities related to area, gender, age and disability. In other crisis settings, such disparities – when left unaddressed – have weakened social cohesion. Dramatic loss of rural livelihoods has continued to drive urbanization, affecting an estimated three quarters of the population,¹⁴ aggravating social pressures in urban settings. Strengthening social cohesion is critical to minimize the impact of negative coping mechanisms that result from the loss of livelihoods, like a rise in crime, child labour and early marriages, particularly affecting young girls.

6. Environmental degradation and climate change have heightened economic and social vulnerabilities. The country has emerged as a hotspot for climate change, with more frequent and severe droughts and climate-induced disasters. This has worsened water insecurity and rural-to-urban displacement, which were already destabilizing factors at the onset of the humanitarian crisis. While natural resource degradation, pollution and exposure to natural disasters predate the current humanitarian crisis, these factors have been aggravated by the massive destruction of energy and water infrastructures, overuse of fragile ecosystems and natural resources, the impact of hazardous waste and debris and depleted forests. The 2021 water crisis along the Euphrates River has threatened the livelihoods of approximately 5 million people, demonstrating the potentially highly destabilizing impact of declining access to water. A resilient recovery will require improved subnational environmental governance, with community engagement and greater empowerment in addressing and mitigating the impact of climate change, promoting sustainable energy and natural resource management.

7. Addressing the multifaceted challenges in the Syrian Arab Republic requires a strategic, collective response by the United Nations system as reflected in the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2022–2024. The UNSF focuses on four priority areas anchored in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus¹⁵ and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals: (a) availability and access to basic and social services (Goals 2–7, 9–11 and 16); (b) sustainable socioeconomic recovery (Goals 1–2, 5–11, 13 and 15); (c) enabling environment for a resilient return (Goals 1, 2, 4–7, 10–11 and 16–17); and (d) people’s resilience and institutional responsiveness (Goals 3–7, 10–11 and 16).

8. The UNSF aims to strengthen the collective work of the United Nations in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Organization has taken note of the Government’s Strategic Plan: Syria 2030, which is built around four interlinked strategic pillars: (a) institutional construction and integrity enhancement; (b) infrastructure development and renovation; (c) growth and development (balanced and sustainable); and (d) human development (social, educational and cultural formation). The United Nations has noted the Government’s intention to align policies with the Sustainable Development Goals, reflected in the Government’s presentation of its first voluntary national review report to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2020.

9. The country programme is aligned to the UNSF, which articulates collective outcomes based on agencies’ comparative advantages and synergies. The UNDP contributions to the UNSF reflect the unique value proposition it brings to the United Nations system, in the context of the “Next Generation” UNDP. Contributing to the UNSF, UNDP will: (a) apply an integrated cross-sectoral approach, building complementarities between United Nations agencies and acting as a connector around resilience and early recovery in the Humanitarian Response Plan to address socioeconomic challenges, promote life-saving and life-sustaining solutions, including in the context of immediate response and medium- to longer-term recovery from COVID-19; (b) leverage innovation for new approaches and solutions; (c) support participatory and inclusive local governance to strengthen

¹³ The new United Nations Strategic Framework 2022–2024.

¹⁴ Up from 51 per cent in 2010 <https://unhabitat.org/syria-urban-statistics>

¹⁵ <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/node/14973644>

provision of basic services; and (d) facilitate the formulation and implementation of community resilience and recovery plans, localizing the Sustainable Development Goals on the basis of analysis and needs of local context.

10. The independent country programme evaluation in 2020 confirmed that despite a volatile operating environment and contextual challenges, UNDP contributed to the most significant priorities of local-level recovery and resilience in a limited programming space with constrained options to deliver results consistent with its mandate. The evaluation confirmed the relevance and impact of UNDP interventions to rehabilitate and restore infrastructure for essential basic service delivery, as well as inclusive livelihood interventions and economic revitalization, youth employment and entrepreneurship. The evaluation found evidence of concrete gains in applying pilots for area-based approaches and suggested that UNDP build upon these pilots and reinforce participatory and responsive local governance,¹⁶ provide more effective public service delivery and improve livelihood opportunities with the potential to enhance social cohesion.

11. The evaluation recommended that the future country programme adequately address environmental and climate change considerations and leverage integrated solutions to work with relevant partners on localizing the Sustainable Development Goals as a driver for local governance, social cohesion and development innovations at the subnational level. To maintain its relevance, UNDP will continue to provide high-level advice and expertise in these areas. Monitoring and evaluation of gender-related outcomes will be enhanced¹⁷ to obtain insights into the country office's gender mainstreaming efforts.

12. Taking into account the evidence gathered, the lessons learned and its comparative advantage, UNDP has identified a series of key entry points that contribute to the integrated United Nations response outlined in the UNSF.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. Recognizing the political realities of working in the Syrian Arab Republic, the overarching goal of UNDP is to strengthen the foundations for future sustainable peace and development to improve the quality of life of all Syrians, especially those currently left furthest behind, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, IDPs, returnees and host communities, prioritizing worst-affected areas. Considering the main challenges impeding recovery, namely contracting socioeconomic opportunities, collapsing essential services and weakened local governance capacities, environmental degradation and climate change, the country programme will focus on the three priorities outlined below. These priorities must be pursued simultaneously as they are mutually interdependent; one cannot be achieved without progress in the other.

14. The country programme is anchored in the UNSF, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals and operates fully in line with the current "Parameters and Principles of UN Assistance in Syria"¹⁸. UNDP will prioritize its "resilience" signature solution, which is in line with its leadership of the resilience pillar of the Humanitarian Response Plan, which includes coordinating the early recovery and livelihoods sector. Within the framework of resilience and with a focus on the community level, UNDP will seek to reduce poverty and inequality, improve local governance, address environmental and energy hurdles to recovery and ensure that women and girls are being empowered across these areas.

15. UNDP will adopt a context-sensitive, area-based approach to address complex and interlinked development challenges and their root causes, all while strengthening social cohesion. This entails the design, implementation and monitoring of resilience programmes through an inclusive, rights-based and participatory approach that promotes community ownership and sustainability in defined geographic areas. Interventions will aim to build resilience to shocks, including the socioeconomic

¹⁶ Local governance is defined by UNDP as the combined set of institutions, systems and processes at the local level through which services are provided to citizens and through which the latter articulate their interests and needs, and exercise their rights and obligations.

¹⁷ In line with the UNDP Gender Equality Seal Programme and the four Gender Minimum Standards of promoting internal practices, including gender analysis throughout the project cycle, promoting participation and addressing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

¹⁸ The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was not consulted on the "Parameters and Principles of UN Assistance in Syria".

impacts of COVID-19, while addressing gender equality and respecting the principle of “do no harm”. UNDP has made significant strides in developing methodologies and strategies for greater community participation in the planning and implementation of area-based early recovery processes in the country, which are inclusive of vulnerable groups, in particular female-headed households, IDPs, returnees, women, persons with disabilities and youth. By involving local authorities, communities and relevant humanitarian partners in the identification and implementation of early recovery priorities, UNDP also contributes to more responsive service provision, greater participation in local governance processes and improved coordination between recovery actors.

16. The viability of the country programme is contingent on ever-increasing, independent and impartial access by UNDP to communities across the country. This in turn depends on security conditions continuing to improve and on UNDP being accepted and trusted by its diverse national and subnational stakeholders. A further, severe deterioration of the socioeconomic situation would greatly curtail the impact of the country programme, as the scale of emergency needs would overwhelm the programme’s resources as well as those of the entire international response in the country. A continued shift towards early recovery by United Nations country team (UNCT) and humanitarian country team partners is another condition for the country programme’s success, given its vision of integrated, area-based recovery that is advanced through coordinated interventions among relevant partners.

17. Focusing on those left furthest behind, the country programme will target women, youth, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, IDPs, returnees and host communities, prioritizing marginalized and worst-affected areas. UNDP will support the UNCT in advancing the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy. UNDP will support programming by sourcing and adapting innovative solutions locally to address social, economic and environmental challenges including through its country Accelerator Lab.

18. The **local governance and service delivery** component¹⁹ will seek to prevent further erosion of essential service provision and of spaces for community participation in local governance, which are critical foundations of long-term peace and development. If UNDP promotes more inclusive, responsive and representative local governance and more equitable, effective and gender-sensitive delivery of basic services, then it will strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable people – who cannot afford private alternatives to essential services – and support communities to become more central agents of bottom-up recovery. UNDP support will consist of three elements: (a) improve access to and quality of basic services through the rehabilitation of critical civilian service infrastructure; (b) improve subnational development planning for responsive and inclusive local governance that serves the needs of citizens, with a strategic focus on localizing the Sustainable Development Goals; and (c) support greater civic engagement, community participation and representation, in particular of women, in local planning processes. This provides opportunities and mechanisms for citizens’ voices to influence local-level decision-making and prioritization, including of activities implemented under the next two UNDP programmatic priorities.

19. The **local socioeconomic recovery and social cohesion** component²⁰ aims to address diminishing livelihood opportunities and the damage this inflicts on social cohesion. If UNDP supports more sustainable, equitable and gender-sensitive local economic recovery, then it will help generate livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Syrians and thereby alleviate frictions over rising inequality, competition over scarce resources and negative coping mechanisms that are weakening the social fabric. UNDP will do so by addressing the underlying and immediate causal factors that impact poverty, vulnerability, and inequality, including the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. The programme consists of two main elements:

(a) Subnational economic recovery initiatives that contribute to improved livelihoods of vulnerable Syrians in urban and rural communities. This outcome will pay special attention to labour market needs in urban areas and agriculture-based livelihoods in rural areas. Moreover, it will support

¹⁹ Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3-7, 10-11, 16; UNSF priority areas 1 and 4; UNDP signature solutions 2, 3, 6.

²⁰ Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 7-13, 16; UNSF priority areas 2 and 3; UNDP signature solutions 1, 3, 6.

improved local economic governance and scaling-up of innovations and technological solutions for MSMEs to address inequalities and vulnerabilities;

(b) Support for the enabling environment for gender-responsive social protection, social cohesion and sustaining peace at the local level. Sustainable and innovative approaches will be sought to strengthen community-based systems and structures with capacity development and innovative partnerships at the local level (cf. paragraph 18). This will also include the introduction of specialized services for the vulnerable population including digitalization and behavioural change initiatives to promote gender equality and community reconciliation. Integrating subnational economic recovery and social protection and cohesion underscores a strategic approach to incentivize social cohesion through qualitative changes in peoples' lives and welfare.

20. The **climate change mitigation and adaptation and natural resource management** component²¹ will contribute to enhanced community resilience to environmental degradation and climate change. If UNDP supports communities to advance resilient forms of green recovery, then it can help mitigate a further erosion of the sub-national foundations of future development due to climate change and environmental degradation. UNDP will improve access for the most vulnerable people to electricity, including renewable energy solutions, and to equitable water resources, including through inclusive water resource management. It will support crisis-affected communities in restoring degraded land, forests and ecosystems; promote climate-smart agriculture; and improve solid and hazardous waste management. Initiatives will support the generation of updated data and knowledge related to climate change, energy and natural resources; strengthen advocacy and coordination; and develop sub-national capacities for accelerating action on climate change, sustainable energy and environmental management. Community-based initiatives will closely associate local women's groups focusing on strengthening environmental resilience through planning and implementation of innovative approaches to climate change adaptation and the execution of mitigation plans.

21. Through its context-sensitive, participatory and area-based focus, UNDP will ensure integration across the three programme streams. Interventions in prioritized areas must respond to community-owned recovery plans achieved through more participatory local governance that advance an inclusive vision of service delivery, socioeconomic recovery, social cohesion and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Intervening only through one programmatic component will lead to ineffective interventions unable to transform local realities and empower communities to pursue recovery outcomes. It is only through integrated interventions across these three components – implemented jointly by UNDP and relevant partners and stakeholders – that the foundations of future peace and development can be established at the sub-national level.

22. To deliver on the priority areas, UNDP works in coordination with relevant government authorities at various stages and levels of action in the implementation of the country programme, involving when relevant private sector and national and international non-governmental organizations in the implementation of activities, in accordance with Syrian procedures and United Nations rules and regulations. UNDP will leverage the partnership forged with local administrative units to strengthen sustainability, local ownership and coordination of interventions. In the spirit of delivering as "One UN", UNDP will be part of the UNCT, the Humanitarian Country Team, the Programme Management Team, the United Nations hubs in the governorates and the Operations Management Team, where it supports the reform agenda through the roll-out of the business operations strategy. UNDP will forge partnerships with United Nations agencies based on comparative advantage, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in the design of gender-responsive, context-sensitive, participatory local-level area-based interventions, and will benefit from complementarity with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the design of integrated urban-rural value chains to support local livelihoods. Partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Health Organization (WHO) will be central to complement the delivery of quality social services. Collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be sought to

²¹ Sustainable Development Goals 1, 7, 12-15; UNSF priority areas 2 and 3; UNDP signature solutions 1, 4-6.

strengthen environmental safeguards. UNDP will collaborate with UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and International Labour Organization (ILO) to design joint interventions that address multidimensional poverty and strengthen social protection systems.

23. UNDP will explore partnerships with relevant national and international non-governmental organizations and the private sector to promote entrepreneurship among women and youth and design local solutions. It will scale up the successful pilot initiatives for youth and women's empowerment introduced in the previous country programme. It will also seek partnerships with regional and international think tanks and academic institutions to undertake rigorous studies and document its approaches for a wider audience. Innovative partnerships will include South-South and triangular cooperation, to transfer good practices on approaches (e.g., area-based and United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy) and to gain practical technical expertise (e.g., exchanges with crisis and post-crisis countries on innovative technological solutions for the rehabilitation of physically disabled persons). UNDP will continue to broaden and diversify its partner and donor base by targeting traditional and non-traditional financing including the private sector.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

25. The programme is predicated on the assumption that UNDP has the programming and operational space, including the necessary security and access to beneficiaries, to deliver the envisaged results in an independent and impartial way. Risks include security events that could cause severe programmatic disruption or jeopardize achievement of results. Continued governmental cooperation to facilitate access to all governorates and vulnerable populations will be critical for effective programme implementation. Also essential is continued donor support for early recovery assistance and shared risk management that gives UNDP the needed operational space to meet community needs.

26. UNDP is likely to face significant operational and programming risks primarily related to the operating environment. Context-sensitivity and "do no harm" are of critical importance to mitigate risks in such a complex environment. Guided by the United Nations human-rights-based approach, UNDP will build on existing context-sensitivity and risk management capacities to continuously assess social and environmental risks, as well as risks of undermining social cohesion through its programme, at the operational and programmatic levels.

27. UNDP will regularly update critical risk analysis to ensure that timely preventive mitigation measures are taken to avoid programme disruption and doing harm to the communities it serves. It will exercise due diligence and appropriate mitigation measures to ensure transparent and competitive procurement processes. UNDP will continuously upgrade its quality assurance measures for the implementation of social and environmental standards and apply gender assessment tools in the identification of potential risks and mitigation measures. It will ensure that its personnel and partners are conscious of the controls that need to be implemented, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, to safeguard people and the environment.

28. Country office systems, structures and capacities, particularly in planning, monitoring and oversight, have been strategically aligned to programmatic needs and to support decision-making. This includes a Senior Risk Management Adviser reporting to the Resident Representative. The country office has strengthened analytical capacities in context-sensitivity as well as economic and social research to position UNDP as an innovator and knowledge broker for informed policy engagement. Its seven field offices, covering 14 governorates, enable UNDP to deliver substantive results on the ground. Their scope, configuration and staffing will be reviewed to consolidate response and effectiveness based on lessons learned and programme requirements.

29. UNDP will engage actively with the United Nations Risk Management Working Group to identify collective risks to the United Nations system and suggest mitigation measures. UNDP will maintain close consultations with key partners to mitigate risks and take corrective measures where possible. A comprehensive partnership and communications strategy and action plan will be developed to support implementation of the country programme. Capacity enhancements in the areas of partnerships and communications are foreseen to extend outreach, networking and visibility. To mitigate risks of reduced donor support, UNDP will actively seek to diversify its donor base, approaching new and non-traditional donors.

30. The programme will be directly executed. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. Programme and risk management arrangements of this country programme are in line with the UNDP enterprise risk management system to ensure foresight and risk-informed decisions.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. UNDP has established multiple monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure robust feedback and oversight and support results reporting. These include independent monitoring and evaluation, community-based monitoring and evaluation, beneficiary feedback and site visits by programme managers, and the UNDP information management and reporting platform, considered a good practice by the independent country programme evaluation. These systems will be further strengthened and streamlined for effective gender-sensitive monitoring and oversight, quality assurance and to support real-time management decision-making by including gender-, age- and disability-sensitive indicators and ensuring that processes reflect the views of a representative cross section of the population. Evidence generated by independent evaluations, context analysis, monitoring visits and beneficiary feedback will be used to validate and update the programme theory of change and refine implementation strategies, as appropriate.

32. UNDP will align, and where relevant use, the country programme indicators with the UNSF, UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and the country's priorities to ensure that data generated through United Nations and national sources are consistent and available to meet UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements. UNDP and the Government's Planning and International Cooperation Commission will monitor the country programme's achievements and implementation issues on an ongoing basis, using a simplified set of indicators.

33. UNDP will further strengthen its monitoring and evaluation, programme quality assurance and oversight capacity to enhance accountability, inform decision-making and promote learning through evidence-based analyses to improve results-based and adaptive management.

34. A key challenge is the availability of reliable, timely, consistent and disaggregated data for evidence-based policy formulation, results-based monitoring, and impact analysis of development interventions. Context analysis has emphasized the need for strengthening disaggregated and anonymized data generation, analysis and use. UNDP will explore partnerships with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies to identify needs and enhance the quality, reliability and availability of data secured and disaggregated by sex, age and geographic location as a basis for informed policy- and decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, with a focus on people groups, gender studies, analysis related to the Sustainable Development Goals and socioeconomic assessments.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Syrian Arab Republic (2022-2024)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Strategic Plan “Syria 2030” Pillar 2: Growth and Development, Pillar 4: Human Development				
UNITED NATIONS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: OUTCOME II: Better access for people, especially the most vulnerable, to social protection services, sustainable livelihoods, and inclusive and equitable socio-economic recovery.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome III: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
Indicator: TBC Baseline (2021): Target (2024):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: UNDP Information Management Reporting Platform (IMRP) and project reports Frequency: annually 	<p>Output 1.1: Local economic recovery and livelihoods for vulnerable populations enabled through inclusive private sector recovery and development, human capital development and pro-poor market interventions</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Number of people benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, rural/urban, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 350,000 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 1.2: Inequality and vulnerability addressed through support for inclusive local economic governance and ecosystem</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Number of systems enhanced to enable inclusive and equitable recovery and livelihoods for vulnerable populations Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 5 (2024)</p>	<p>Planning and International Cooperation Committee Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Economy Ministry of Local Administration and Environment</p> <p>WFP; FAO; UNICEF; UNFPA; ILO; UNRWA;</p> <p>International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Local administrative units Private sector</p> <p>International/ national institutions</p>	<p>Regular \$1,500,000</p> <p>Other: \$56,500,000</p>

		<p>Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 1.3: Local-level support for social protection/cohesion, gender equity, social inclusion and sustaining peace enabled</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of community-level gender-responsive, youth-led initiatives in place to strengthen social cohesion Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: additional 90 (2024) of which 54 women-focused Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of context and local development analyses conducted with stakeholders to inform decision-making and risk management strategies, disaggregated by national and subnational levels. Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 10 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Number of vulnerable populations supported with comprehensive social protection services with focus on persons with disabilities and women Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 5,400 (3,300 women) (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 1.4: Multi-goal and multidisciplinary planning approach to support gender integration is adopted.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Number of procedures and standards developed to promote gender equality within national partners and civil society organizations (CSOs)</p>		
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 4 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Strategic Plan “Syria 2030” Pillar 1: Administrative Reform and Promoting Integrity, Pillar 3: Infrastructure and Energy, Pillar 4: Human Development				
UNITED NATIONS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: OUTCOME I: Improved, equitable, inclusive, and safe access to quality basic services. OUTCOME III: Improved living conditions of displaced people, returnees and affected communities. OUTCOME IV: Vulnerable people’s resilience is enhanced through increased institutional responsiveness in planning and providing services				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome III: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
Indicator: TBC Baseline (2021) Target (2024):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: IMRP, project reports Frequency: annually 	Output 2.1: Responsive, accountable, and transparent local governance in place Indicator 2.1.1: Number of municipalities/local administration units with inclusive and participatory recovery and/or local development plans in line with the Sustainable Development Goals Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 30 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports Indicator 2.1.2: Number of representatives/ staffs from local administrative units benefiting from capacity development to expand equitable local service delivery (disaggregated by gender and location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 1,350 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports Indicator 2.1.3 Number of women benefiting from leadership preparedness programmes for active participation in local planning (disaggregated by location)	Planning and International Cooperation Committee Ministry of Local Administration and Environment Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Electricity WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNHCR INGOs, NGOs Local administrative units Syndicate of Engineers, Chamber of Commerce/Industry. Community-based organizations Private sector	Regular: \$5,885,000 Other: \$55,500,000

		<p>Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 300 women (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 2.2: Solid waste and debris management system in identified communities restored and functioning</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of people benefiting from job opportunities in solid waste and debris management projects (disaggregated by sex, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 7,000 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of people benefiting from access to their areas (disaggregated by sex, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 750,000 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Quantities of solid waste and debris collected and removed (disaggregated by location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 200,000 cubic meters (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: Number of restored/built solid waste and debris management systems (disaggregated by location) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 2 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output: 2.3.: Local social services and basic community infrastructures repaired</p>	<p>International/ national institutions</p>	
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--

		<p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of infrastructure rehabilitated (disaggregated by location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 48 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicators 2.3.2 Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure (disaggregated by sex, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 1,299,000 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3: Kilometre of basic networks rehabilitated (electricity, water, sewage) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 50 km (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output: 2.4: Access to essential electrical power restored</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of people benefitting from electricity delivered (disaggregated by sex, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 200,000 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of hydroelectric plants rehabilitated Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 2 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 2.5: Community security enhanced through renewable energy in shared spaces</p>		
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		<p>Indicator 2.5.1: Units of solar systems installed (disaggregated by location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 1,200 units (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2: MW of electricity/renewable energy generated (disaggregated by location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 200 MW (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.3: Number of people benefiting from renewable energy delivered (disaggregated by sex, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 250,000 (2024)</p> <p>Output 2.6: People’s access to justice services increased through improved local capacities, rule of law and local community safety</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1: Number of people including IDPs and returnees benefiting from access to legal counselling sessions (disaggregated by sex and location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 22,500 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.2: Number of people trained on legal issues, civil responsibility and coping strategies (disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability, IDPs) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 2,700 students/lawyers (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p>		
--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		<p>Output 2.7: Capacities of civic organizations and other active local partners enhanced to be inclusive, accountable and support their communities' resilience</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.1: Number of CSOs/NGOs/local partners engaged in capacity development activities (disaggregated by location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 1,000 (2024) Source: CSO Platform Database and IMRP</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.2: Number of civic initiatives supported Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 30 (2024) Source: CSO Platform Database and IMRP</p> <p>Indicator 2.7.3: Number of CSOs/NGOs meeting civic accreditation standards (disaggregated by location) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 50 (2024) Source: CSO Platform Database and IMRP</p> <p>Output 2.8: Community resilience to environment degradation and climate change enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 2.8.1: Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources (disaggregated by sex, age, and location) Baseline: TBC (2021) Target: 240,300 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.8.2: Number of local communities supported with strengthened capacity in</p>		
--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		<p>environment management, climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction (disaggregated by sex, age, and location). Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 4 (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.8.3: Number of public-private partnership strategies in place for increased investments in sustainable management and use of resources Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 1 strategy developed (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Output 2.9: Community engagement in gender-sensitive and inclusive climate change adaptation, environmental management and durable solutions to displacement strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.9.1: Number of communities benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources (disaggregated by location) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 4 local communities (2024) Source: IMRP and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.9.2: Number of local climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction and ecosystem management plans developed in selected areas Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 2 (2024) Source: IMRP and project report</p>	<p>Planning and International Cooperation Committee</p> <p>Ministry of Local Administration and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform</p> <p>Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Electricity UN-Habitat, FAO, UNEP</p> <p>INGOs, NGOs, Syndicate of Engineers; Community-based organizations Local Administrative units Private sector</p> <p>International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas; Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands</p>	
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--