

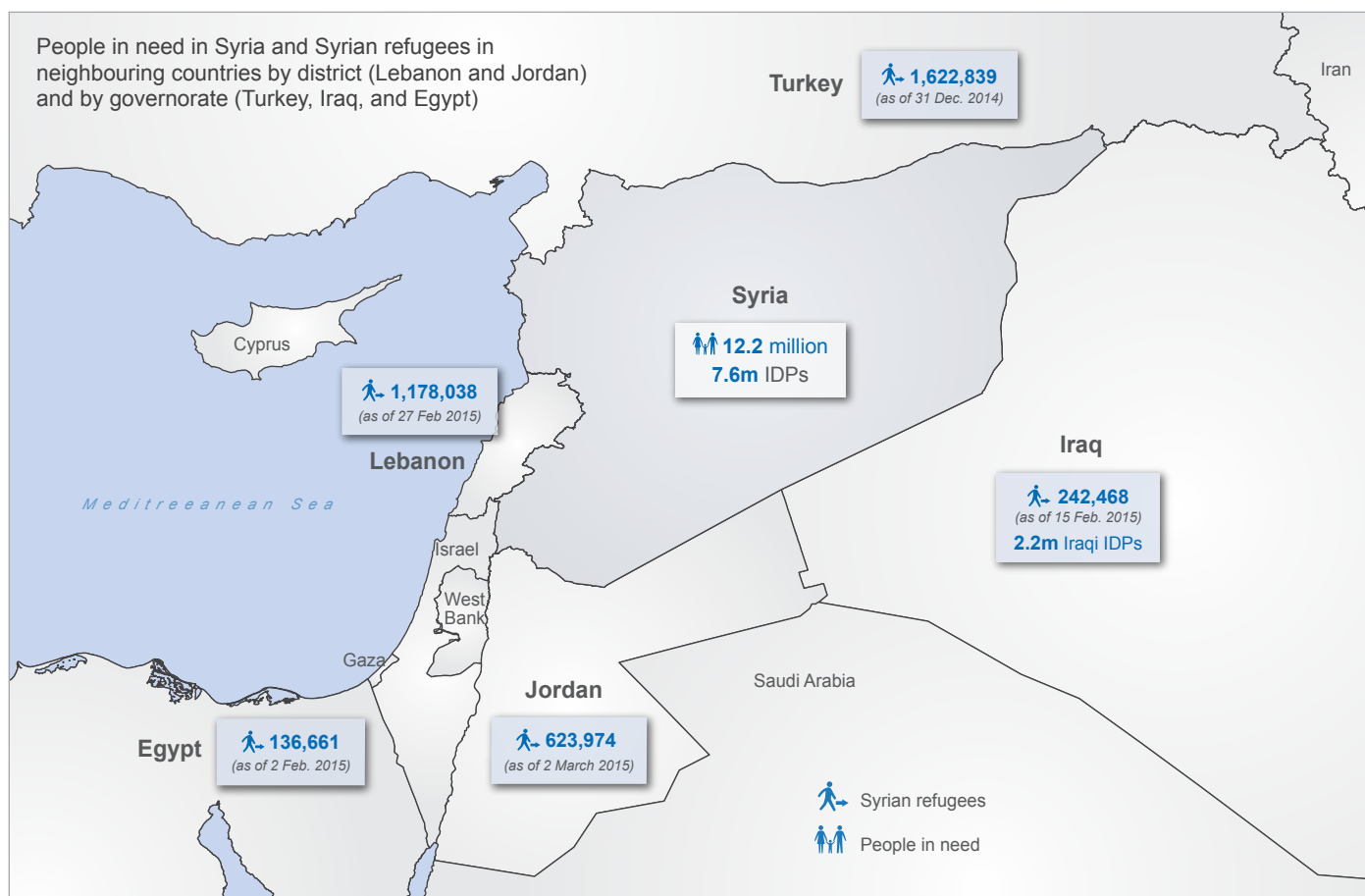
IDP shelter in an unfinished building in Aleppo City. / Credit: Josephine Guerrero

UPDATED OVERVIEW: 2015 SYRIA RESPONSE PLAN AND 2015-2016 REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

Kuwait, 31 March 2015

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Syria Response Plan (SRP)



7.6m IDPs



12.2m
people in need



\$2.9 billion required

Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)



4.27m refugees
(Projected December 2015)



20m members of local
communities



\$5.5 billion required

1. THE CONTEXT: A DEEPENING CRISIS

As the conflict in Syria enters its fifth year, a political solution is still to be found. Human rights violations and abuses continue to occur in the context of widespread insecurity and in disregard of international law, international humanitarian law, and human rights law. Over 200,000 people have been killed and over one million injured. More than half of all Syrians have been forced to leave their homes, often multiple times, making Syria the largest displacement crisis globally. At present, all indicators suggest that in 2015, displacement as well as the humanitarian and protection needs of civilians will continue to grow.

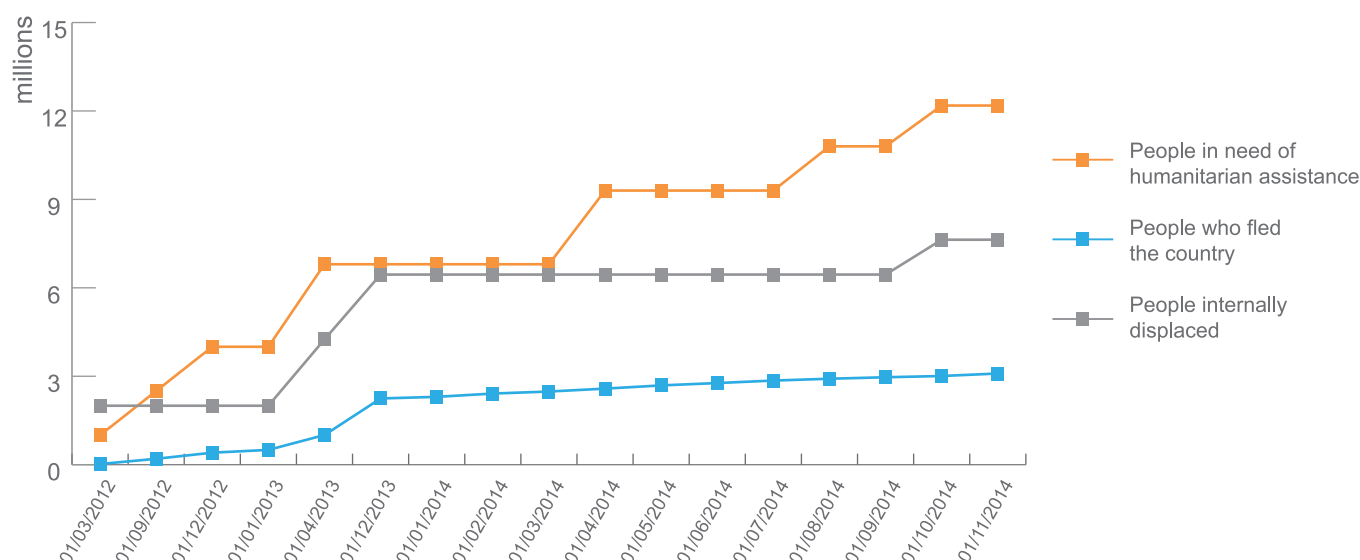
Inside Syria today, 12.2 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance – a twelve fold increase since 2011 – including more than 5.6 million children. An estimated 4.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in hard to reach and besieged locations. 7.6 million people have been displaced by this conflict. Palestine refugees are particularly affected, with 560,000 in need of assistance and 64 per cent of registered Palestine refugees displaced, 280,000 internally and a further 80,000 abroad.

In addition, Syria's development situation has regressed almost by four decades. Since the onset of the crisis in 2011, life expectancy is estimated to have shortened by almost 13 years (Q4, 2013) and school attendance dropped more than 50 per cent. Syria has also seen reversals in all 12 recorded Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. The Syrian economy has contracted by an estimated 40 per cent since 2011, leading to the majority of Syrians losing their livelihoods. By the end of 2013, an estimated three in four Syrians were living in poverty, and 54 per cent were living in extreme poverty.



Humanitarian access to people in need in Syria remains constrained by shifting frontlines, administrative and bureaucratic hurdles, violence along access routes and general safety and security concerns, especially in areas under the control of terrorist groups listed in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2170 and 2178. It is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum. These difficulties have resulted in a marked decline in the number of newly arriving registered refugees and in their ability to access international protection.

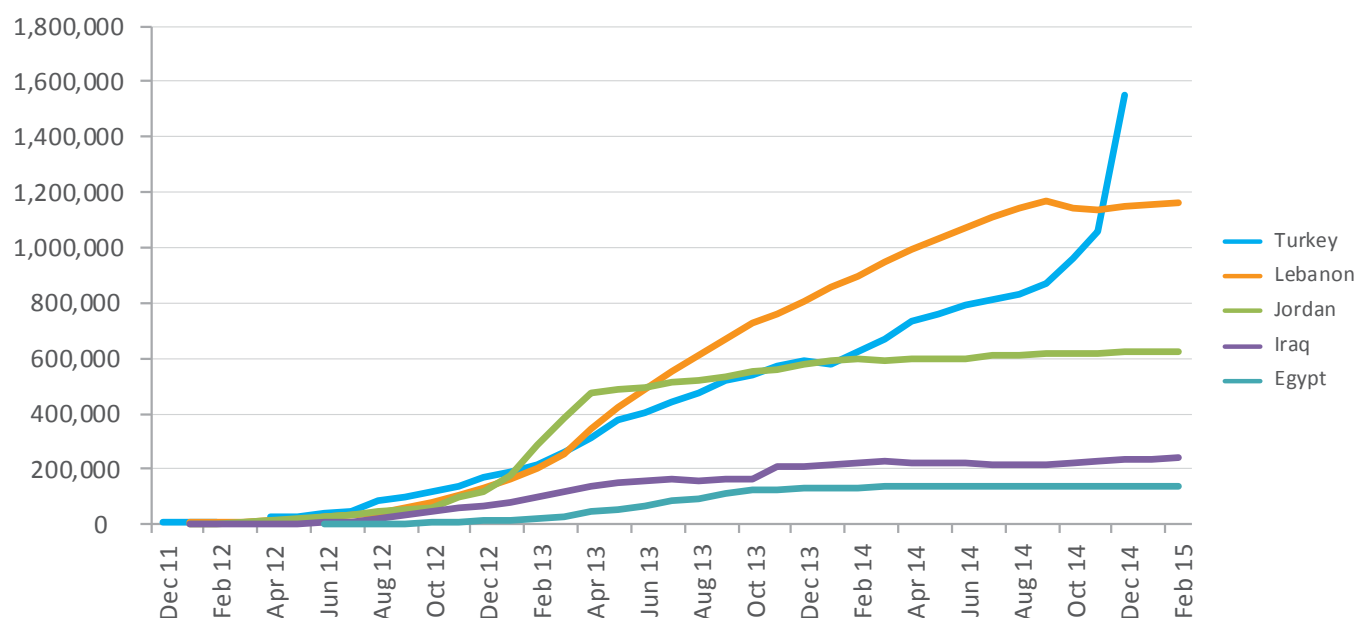
People in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria



Almost 3.8 million refugees have fled Syria to neighbouring countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, an increase of more than a million people since the end of 2013. Among these refugees are 1.9 million children.

The crisis in Syria is placing immense strains on neighbouring countries. Lebanon and Jordan now have the highest per capita ratios of refugees worldwide. They, like the other major host countries of Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, have been the largest providers of financial resources for the response. Syrian refugees, many of whom have been displaced multiple times before reaching safety in neighbouring countries, struggle to meet the basic needs, and host countries' public services are challenged to offer basic services such as health, education and other communal services. An estimated 30 per cent living in extreme poverty. These extreme vulnerabilities place pressure on the communities that host them, and refugees are perceived as a cause of increasing rental and shelter costs as well as a source of downward pressure on salary and remuneration.

Number of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries



2. 2014 RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Response Capacity

Throughout 2014, UN agencies, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), the largest implementing partner for UN agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations (I/NNGOs) continued to scale up humanitarian response through regular, cross-line and cross-border operations, increasing coverage in all sectors and in all 14 governorates of Syria. The UN footprint was enhanced in 2014 with the establishment of hubs in Aleppo, Quamishli, Homs, and Tartous cities which cover the respective governorates as well as neighbouring governorates, Hama, Idleb and Lattakia. To date, only 16 INGOs are officially accredited in Syria, a decrease since the beginning of 2014. There are 110 NNGOs authorized by the Syrian Government to partner with UN agencies operating from within Syria. Other Syrian NGOs act as partners for UN cross-border operations originating from Turkey and Jordan, or operate independently.

In neighbouring countries, national and international response partners have likewise continued to scale up to respond to the needs of the growing number of refugees and impacted communities. An indication of the scale-up can be seen in the expansion on scope and partnerships of the international response: the first Regional Response Plan, issued in March 2012, included 34 UN and non-UN partners working in four countries (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey) and appealing for a total of US\$ 84 million for immediate life-saving assistance, as compared to the current Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), which reflects the analysis, integrated humanitarian and stabilization needs and response of five governments supported by some 200 national and international partners in five countries, now including Egypt.

In June 2014, considering the increased operational complexity and scale of the Syria crisis, the regional Emergency Response Fund (ERF) was decentralized, establishing three separate country-based pooled funds (CBPF) in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to support delivery of country-led response plans. In addition, a CBPF was created in Turkey, Humanitarian Pooled Fund, focusing on funding cross-border projects. The Jordan ERF may also fund cross-border projects.

Response Achievements in Syria

In 2014, UN humanitarian agencies continued to scale up their humanitarian response and outreach through regular and cross-line operations, increasing humanitarian coverage in all sectors and in all 14 governorates. In 2014, some 4.1 million people were reached with food assistance, 9 million people with health supplies, 3.8 million people with non-food items (NFI) and 16 million people with WASH items; assistance to 4,776 migrant workers.

From Turkey, INGOs and Syrian NGOs are providing regular assistance in several humanitarian sectors, reaching more than 2.5 million people with WASH assistance in 2014 as well as providing regular monthly food assistance to 991,000 people. In September alone, 522,000 people received health assistance and 212,000 people NFIs.

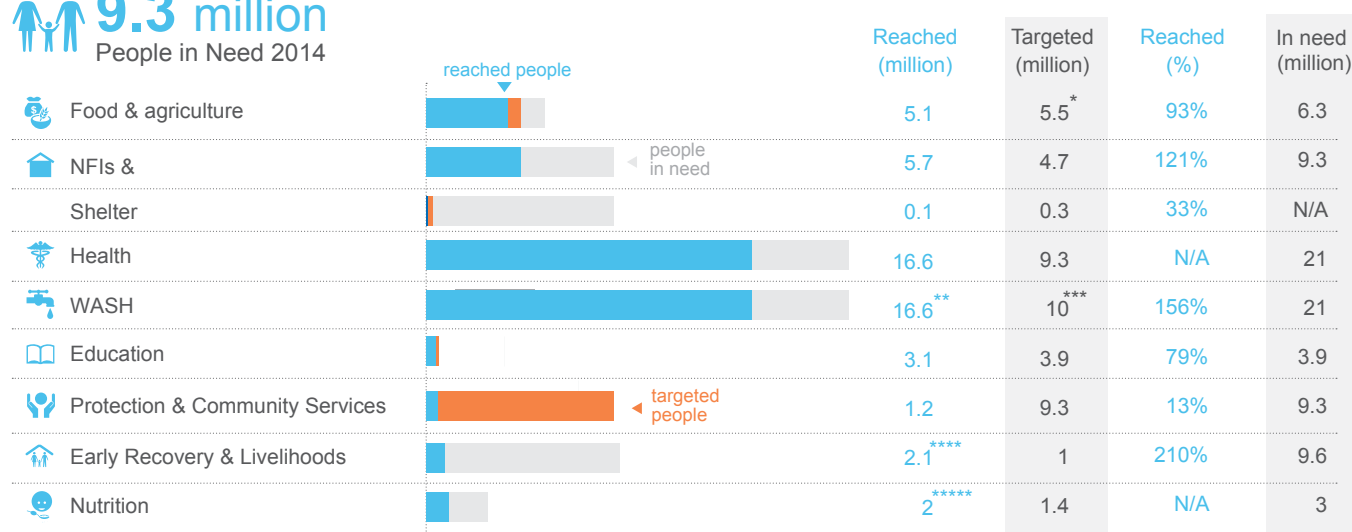
From Jordan, bilateral donors, private donors, and INGOs working with Syrian distribution partners have been able to assist some 50 per cent of the people in need in southern Syria through cross-border operations, by providing basic services and life-saving humanitarian assistance.

1. The regional ERF for Syria is the multi-donor humanitarian financing instrument established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in 2012 to respond to the escalating needs stemming from the Syria crisis. The regional ERF for Syria allocated \$34 million in 2014 to provide life-saving support through UN agencies, international and local NGOs in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

With the adoption of UNSC resolution 2165 on 14 July, the UN and its partners have sent 52 cross-border convoys (38 from Turkey and 14 from Jordan). This included food assistance for over 554,560 people; NFI for over 495,438 people; water and sanitation supplies for almost 267,910 people; and medical supplies for almost 322,180 people (these figures do not include reusable medical equipment (reproductive health kits) which has been provided by UNFPA to hospitals and health clinics potentially benefitting 87,500 people in need); and Education for almost 9,900 people. In line with resolution 2165, the UN notified the Government of Syria in advance of each shipment (note: the cross-border assistance mentioned in this paragraph is not captured in the bar chart).

Beneficiaries (SHARP 2014)

 **9.3 million**
People in Need 2014



Response Achievements in the Region

Although only 64 per cent funded (as of March 2015) of US\$3.74 billion, the 2014 Regional Response Plan (RRP6) delivered protection and assistance to millions of refugee women, girls, boys and men. Using innovative approaches to improve quality and service delivery, the RRP6 increased the efficiency and impact of aid interventions. The 2014 plan also sought to address the needs of the most vulnerable members of local communities, especially in education, health, water and sanitation, as well as in terms of livelihoods and social cohesion.

Almost 3.8 million Syrians are now registered as refugees, including through the use of iris scanning technology in most of the response countries. Food assistance, delivered through cash and e-voucher modalities, has reached almost 2 million refugees and other vulnerable people this year, while the shift to cash-based assistance to help refugees meet their basic household needs has also increased dignity of choice and strengthened local economies. Over 860,000 people living in camps and in local communities have been provided with shelter assistance last year, with assistance ranging from the provision of tents and caravans to rent assistance, weather-proofing, and shelter upgrades. Over 22.8 million children across the region, the overwhelming majority are members of local impacted communities, were vaccinated as part of the response to the polio outbreak in 2013 and 2014. In the WASH sector, more than 1.3 million people were assisted to access safe water in camps and in local communities.

*Target revised in June 2014 from 4.7 to 5.5

**The number reflects the treatments/health services provided in 2014.

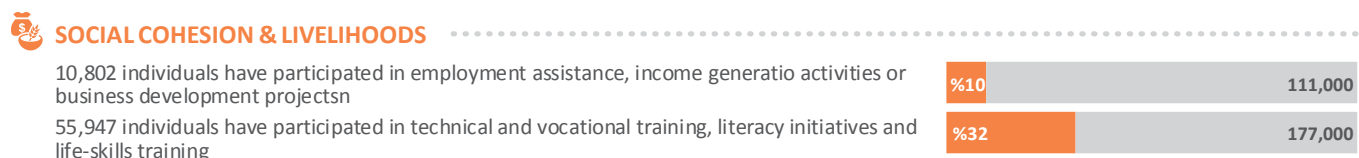
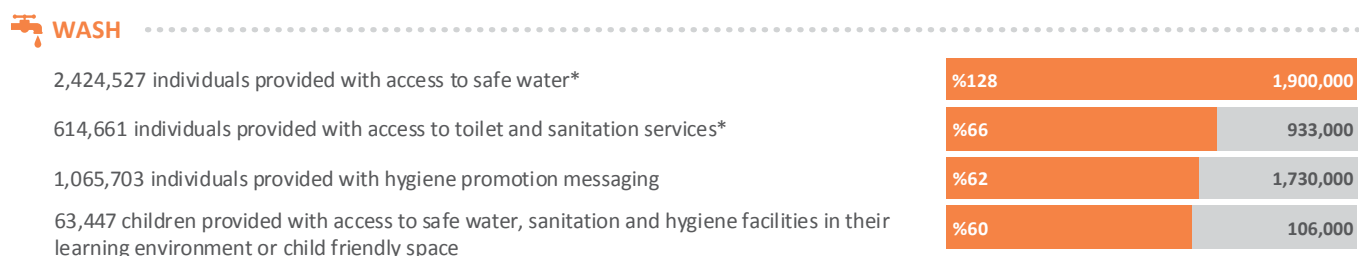
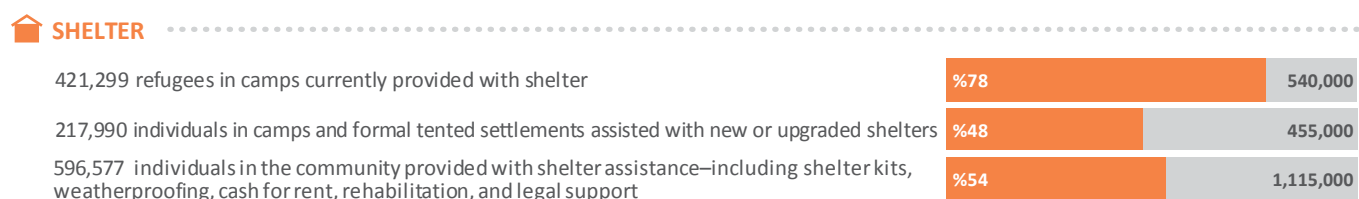
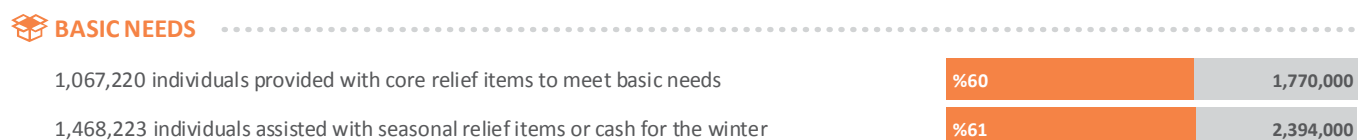
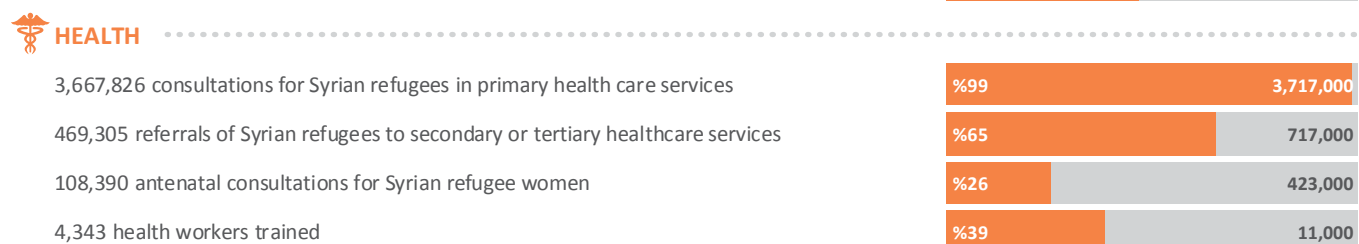
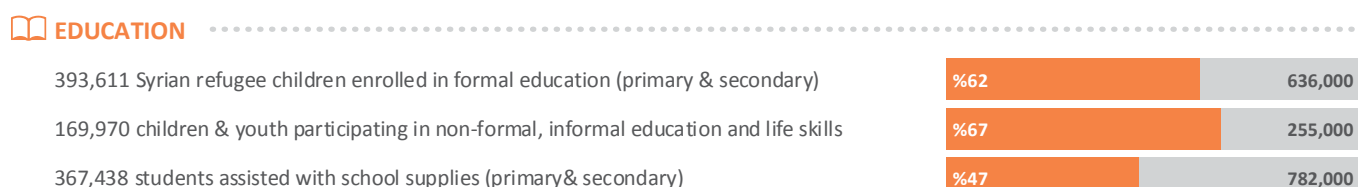
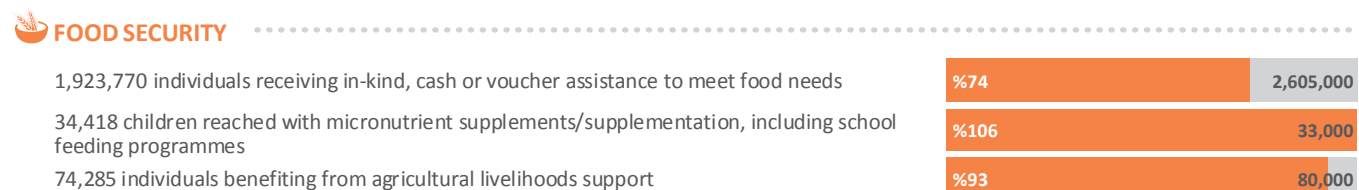
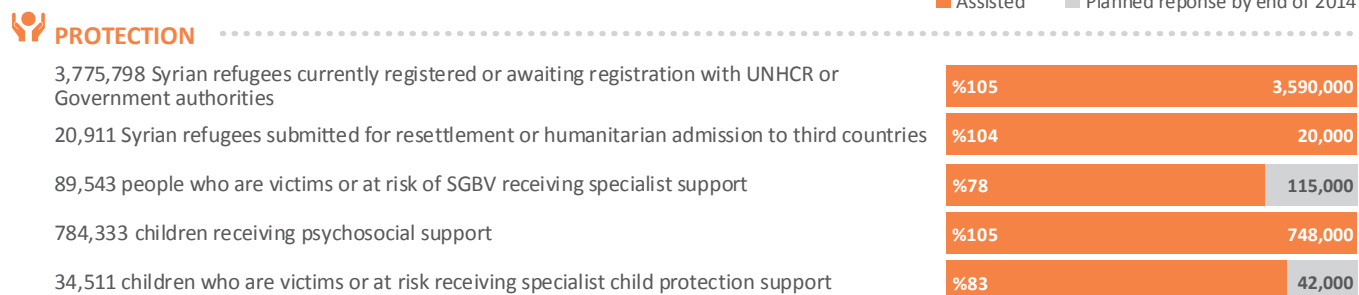
***Although the number of targeted people was 10 million for drinking water, the recent data aggregated from the water board has showed that the supply of water that is treated by the chlorine supplied reaches 15.6 million. These critical supplies are brought into the country by the humanitarian community as the economic embargo has hindered the government to import these supplies.

****E&R : 1.98 million indirect beneficiaries and 98,305 direct beneficiaries

*****Total number of services provided by the Nutrition sector rather than the number of beneficiaries reached.

RRP6 Achievements 2014

■ Assisted ■ Planned response by end of 2014



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 3.59 million Syrian refugees in the region by end 2014.

By the end of 2014 there were 3.77 million refugees in the region, and the overall RRP6 appeal was 61% funded.

*Overall figures include full camp-based population of refugees in Turkey benefiting from WASH services

3. 2015 RESPONSE PLANS

In 2015, the SRP and the 3RP, drawing on common strategic objectives, will continue to address increasing humanitarian, resilience and stabilization needs in Syria and neighbouring countries. Both plans will pursue life-saving and life-sustaining interventions; as well promote protection of and access to affected people in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The crisis has negatively impacted the effectiveness of protection institutions and family protection network structures, increasing the vulnerability of those displaced and host communities. The two plans recognize the adverse socio-economic effects that the crisis has had on communities inside Syria and in neighbouring countries and therefore focus on supporting the building of resilience among individuals, communities and institutions across sectors. A clear picture has emerged throughout 2014, that response capacities of not only humanitarian actors need to be enhanced but also, in recognition of national leadership and centrality of national plans, greater support should be given to support governments in the region to meet the current needs as well as to provide sustainable longer term response. Strengthening coordination modalities through joint planning, information management and monitoring is underpinned in both plans.

Syria (SRP)

IDPs	PiN	Funding Requirement
7,632,500	12,184,000	\$2,893,419,593

Region (3RP)

Country	Refugees	Local Communities Direct Beneficiaries	Local Communities Indirect Beneficiaries	Others*	Total Direct Beneficiaries	Total Funding Requirements**
Turkey***	1,700,000	500,000	8,216,534		2,200,000	\$624,089,475
Lebanon	1,500,000	336,000	1,422,000		1,836,000	\$2,143,255,082
Jordan	700,000	138,150	2,632,994		838,150	\$1,804,326,284
Iraq	250,000	47,941	2,397,033		297,941	\$426,041,332
Egypt	120,000	34,550	5,734,324		154,550	\$379,763,596
Regional						\$128,228,666
Total	4,270,000	1,056,641	20,402,885	605,500	5,932,141	\$5,505,704,435

* Others includes 270,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, 45,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, 50,000 Lebanese returnees, and 240,500 others affected by the crisis.

** Excluding the direct budget support to the GoJ (\$1.1 billion)

*** Population figures to be aligned with Government of Turkey registration figures during the course of 2015, subject to change.

Syria Response Plan (SRP)

Humanitarian actors operating in Syria have embarked on a comprehensive effort – a “Whole of Syria” (WoS) approach – such that the 2015 Syria Strategic Response Plan (SRP) provides an overarching framework for humanitarian response inside Syria. The 2015 SRP brings together humanitarian actors working in Syria from within and neighbouring countries under a single strategic framework for the first time. Covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015, the plan aims to address large-scale humanitarian needs throughout all 14 governorates, using the most direct and effective routes to deliver assistance – including food, NFI and shelter, health services, water sanitation and hygiene, education protection and livelihoods support. The plan aims to increase the effectiveness of the response by improving the identification of needs and gaps inside Syria and strengthening the harmonization of response activities across the different hubs, thus reducing overlap and duplication of efforts and increasing outreach.

The plan has been developed in consultation with the Government of Syria and is complementary with Syrian Government efforts and the programmes of international organisations such as ICRC and IFRC. Despite the scale-up of the response, critical gaps remain, particularly given the fact that funding for humanitarian response inside Syria in 2014 has not kept pace with the increasing needs.

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis, was developed in 2014 to facilitate implementation of the principles set out in the CRSF.

The 3RP brings together the plans developed with national authorities - namely, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. It has the overarching goals of ensuring protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees fleeing the violence in Syria and other vulnerable communities, while building the resilience/stabilization of individuals, families, communities and institutions in the most affected countries.

The 3RP represents a paradigm shift in the response to the crisis by combining humanitarian and development capacities, innovation and resources. It is a nationally-led, regionally coherent strategy.

Bringing together almost 200 humanitarian and development partners, including governments, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs, the 3RP is a coordinated initiative aimed at bringing about a scaling up of resilience and stabilization-based development and humanitarian assistance to cope with the crisis.

The 3RP integrates and is aligned with existing and emerging national plans, including the Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP) to the Syria crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), the Iraq Strategic Response Plan, and country responses in Turkey and Egypt.

Key Strategic Objectives

SRP



Promote protection of and access to affected people in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law and international human rights law.



Provide life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.



Strengthen resilience, livelihoods and early recovery through communities and institutions.



Strengthen harmonized coordination modalities through enhanced joint planning, information management, communication and regular monitoring.



Enhance the response capacity of all humanitarian actors assisting people in need in Syria, particularly national partners and communities.

3RP



The 3RP Refugee protection and humanitarian 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. It will strengthen community-based protection through identifying and responding with quick-impact support for communal services in affected communities.



The 3RP Resilience/Stabilization-based development component will address the resilience and stabilization 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.

To coherently address the complex situation in the region, the Comprehensive Regional Strategic Framework (CRSF) was developed in May 2014. The CRSF provided a common vision of needs, capacities, gaps, and shared objectives to bring together governments, donors, UN agencies, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations. At the heart of the CRSF was the realization that a typical humanitarian response is not sufficient in a crisis of this magnitude; and that it needs to be anchored in a broader array of interventions that focus on building resilience and stabilization, and supporting national delivery.

National Responses in the Region

of UN and partners. Accordingly, during mid-2014, the Government requested the UN to assist in preparing an “impact assessment of Syrian refugees in Egypt” which is currently underway. Egypt continues to offer Syrian refugees with health care and education on par with Egyptian nationals.

The response in Iraq is under the overall leadership of the **Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG)**. The KRG officially established a Joint Crisis Centre in 2014, to strengthen coordination of Government actions to respond to the crisis and interact with the international community. The GoI is in the process of establishing a Joint Monitoring and Coordination Centre in Baghdad to provide a more coordinated response on a country-wide basis. The 3RP country plan for Iraq has been developed in close coordination with the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) which was elaborated to deal with the UN’s support to the GoI’s response to internal displacement.

The **Government of Jordan** with the support from the UN, together with national and international partners, has developed the JRP for 2015. The JRP’s total appeal is US\$2.9 billion, which includes US\$1.1 billion for direct government budget support. The JRP is a national plan that bridges humanitarian and development assistance in Jordan promoting a resilience-based approach. It is composed of eleven sector strategies that equally address the needs of both refugees and host communities, while ensuring alignment and harmonization with national priorities. The JRP is the Jordan country chapter for the 3RP.

The LCRP is a joint **Government of Lebanon** –UN, integrated plan to ensure that the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilize the country during this challenging period. It proposes a US\$2.14 billion plan initially for 2015 to: 1) provide humanitarian assistance and protection to 2.2 million highly vulnerable individuals with acute needs, primarily Syrian refugees and those most vulnerable; and 2) invest in services, economies and institutions reaching up to 2.9 million people in the most vulnerable communities and locations.

The **Government of Turkey** (GoT) has led the response plan for Syrian refugees from the outset of the crisis, offering accommodation to more than 220,000 Syrians in 23 camps as well as free medical care and education possibilities to all Syrians during the last four years. It has put in place a temporary protection mechanism that governs the arrival, stay and voluntary repatriation of Syrians, and has announced access to the labour market for Syrians.

SRP Response Targets (by Sector)

\$2.9 BILLION
Financial Requirements

Total Population

18.2 Million

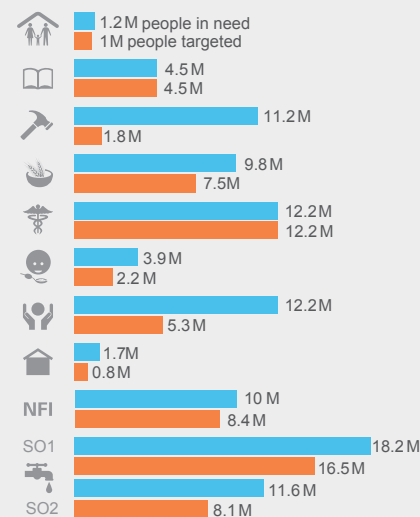
People in Need

12.2 Million

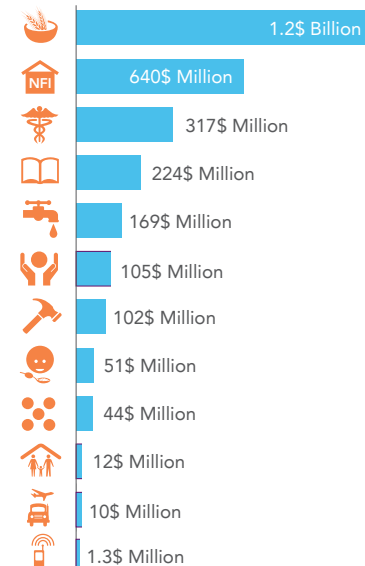
People Targeted in this Plan

12.2 Million

People In Need & Targeted By Sector/cluster

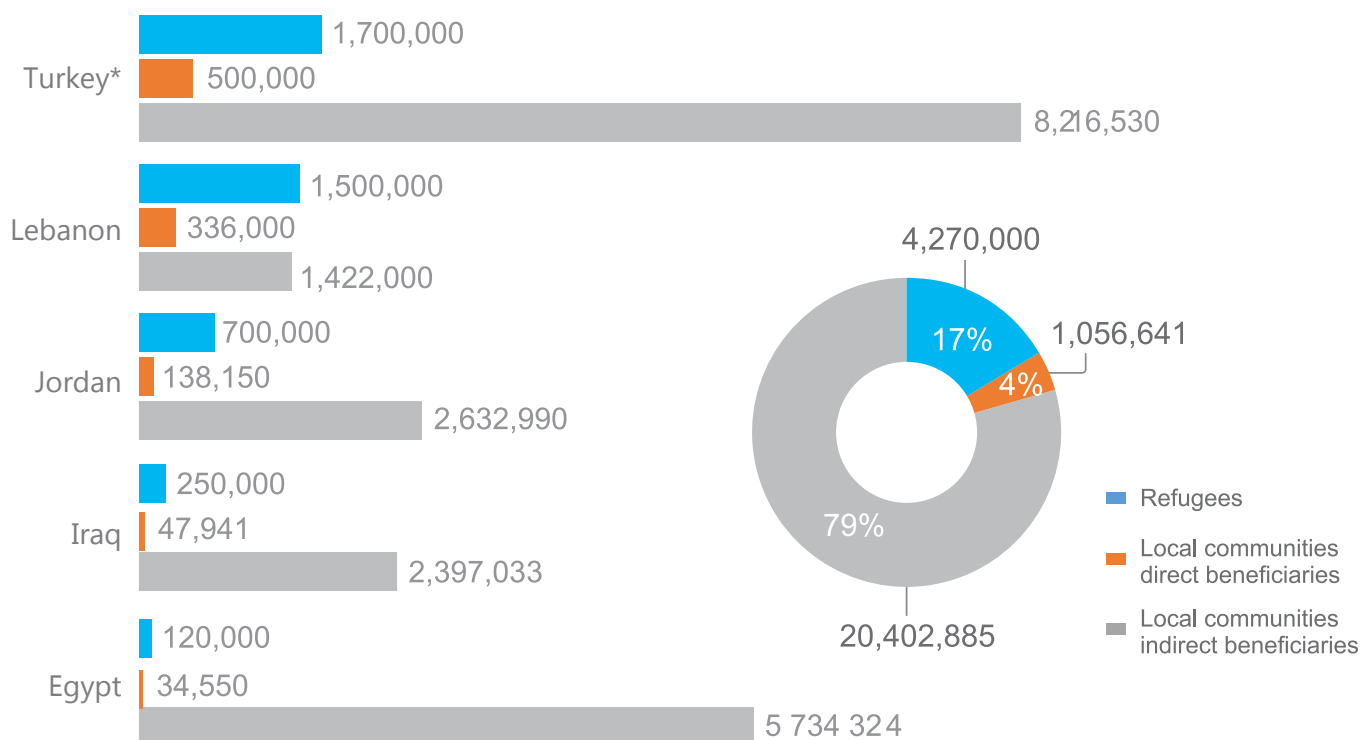


Estimated Requirements By Sector/cluster



3RP Regional Response Targets (by country)

3RP Beneficiaries: Refugees and Members of Local Communities

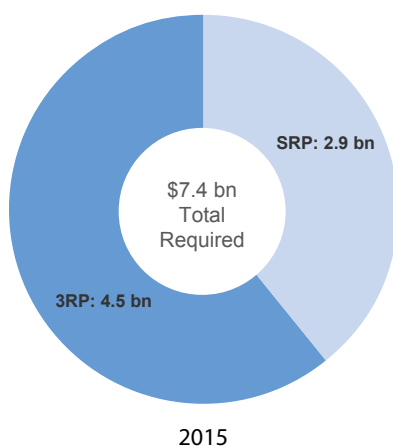
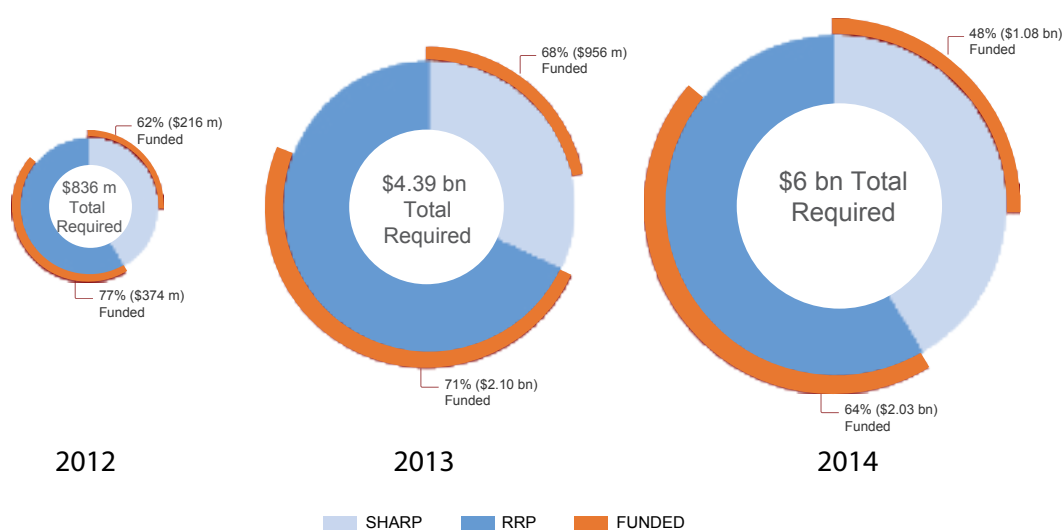


* Population figures to be aligned with Government of Turkey registration figures during the course of 2015, subject to change.

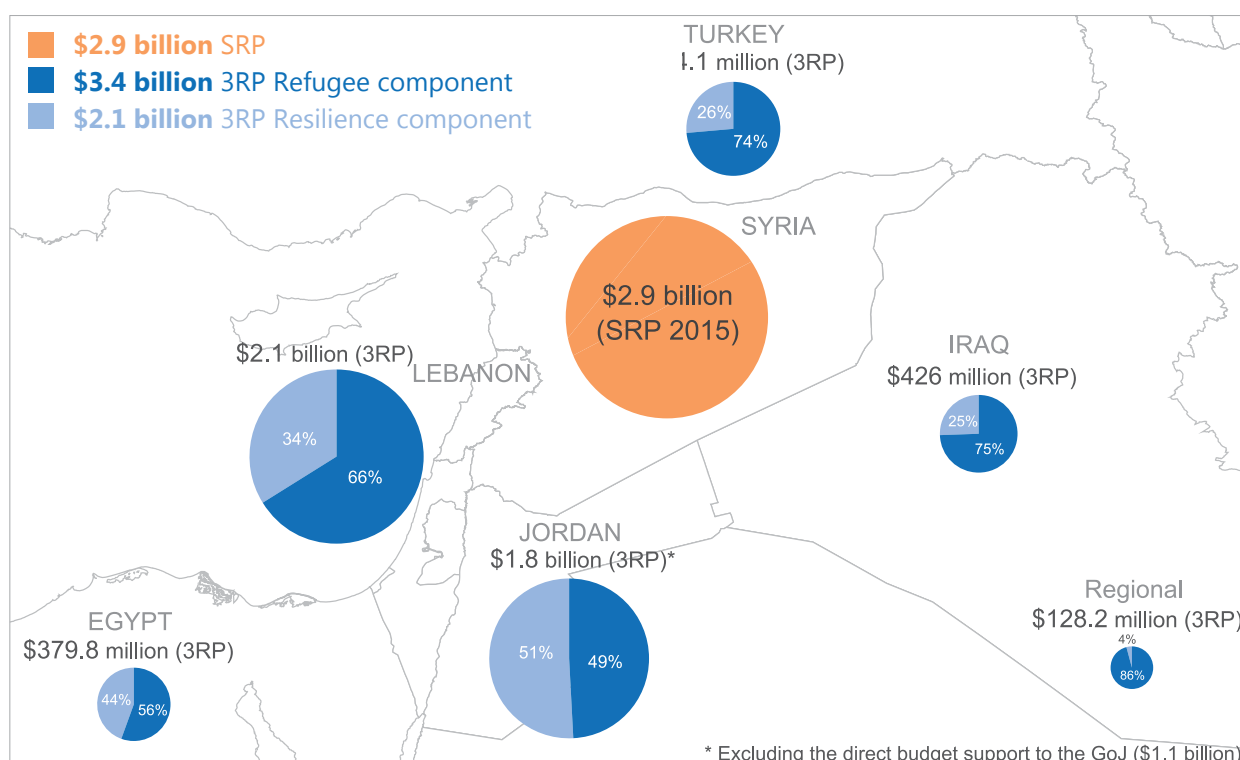
Funding Request

The combined budgetary requirements for the Syria crisis are US\$8.4 billion, as defined in the two appeals. In the 2015 SRP, UN agencies, IOM and INGOs working on the Syria response seek US\$2.9 billion to assist 12.2 million people in need of critical humanitarian aid across the country - a 31 per cent increase in people in need since the same period last year. Yet, the net increase in funding requirements for the 2015 SRP represents a 5 per cent increase from SHARP 2014. The fact that the increase in the overall appeal requirement is less than the increase in needs is testimony to the greater efficiencies brought about through the WoS approach. Although the funding provided to the 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 53 per cent in 2014 for SHARP and RRP6.

In 2015, the 3RP, which recognizes the centrality of national plans, to be supported by 200 UN agencies, IOM, national and international NGOs, and Governments working on the Syria response seek US\$5.5 billion across all sectors to directly assist a projected total of 5.9 million people by the end of the year. This includes 4.27 million Syrian refugees, over 1 million nationals living in impacted local communities, and more than 600,000 others in need of critical assistance. The breakdown between the two components of the 3RP is the following: refugees – US\$3.4 billion, and resilience US\$2.1 billion. Of the US\$5.5 billion, a total of US\$4.5 billion are the requirements for 3RP partners to support national plans and priorities. The projected request for 2016 3RP partners is US\$4.4 billion, which if 2015 requirements are fully funded, reflects a downward trend consequent to increased investments in resilience strategies (this figure does not include 2016 governments' requirements).



\$8.4 billion Requirement 2015 Plans



GUIDE TO GIVING

Guide to giving to humanitarian action in line with Syria response plan

Contributing to the Strategic Response Plan

To see the country's humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan, and donate directly to these country plans, view the specific country pages on the OCHA website. Each country plan has links to online information on participating organizations and persons to contact concerning donations. www.humanitarian-response.info/appeals

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/our-donors/how-donate

Donating Through Country-Based Pooled Funds (Cbpf) 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 exist in 17 countries. They receive unearmarked funding from donors and allocate it

in response to priority humanitarian needs identified in joint response planning processes at the field level. In 2012, the ERC established the regional Syria Emergency Response Fund (ERF) to respond to the escalating needs stemming from the Syria crisis. In June 2014, considering the increased operational complexity and scale of the Syria crisis, the regional ERF was decentralized, establishing three CBPFs in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to support delivery of country-led response plans. In addition, a CBPF was created in Turkey focusing on funding cross-border projects. The Jordan ERF may also fund cross-border projects. The target amount for the Syria ERF in 2015 is US\$30 million.

For more information please visit the OCHA Syria web page: <http://www.unocha.org/syria>

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.

Registering and Recognizing your Contributions

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity to show the total amount funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals.

Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.

Contributing to the 3RP

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (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.

The refugee component of the 3RP includes food aid, shelter, relief items and cash to meet basic household needs as well as registration services. The resilience component aims to stabilize host communities by strengthening capacities to make basic services available for all, by enabling self-reliance and economic opportunities and by supporting social cohesion within host communities and the refugee population. A large share of 3RP activities will have a dual impact on refugees and host communities, through an integrated response to build long-term sustainability, replacing parallel service delivery systems.

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent response plan composed of 5 national country chapters jointly drafted with the governments of Jordan (based on the Jordan Response Plan 2015 for the Syria Crisis), Lebanon (based on the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan), Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

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.