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MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

FINLAND UNDP PARTNERSHIP: INTEGRATED PROJECT PORTFOLIO - BUILDING RESILIENCE IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

UPDATE AND 2016 ANNUAL REVIEW

UNDP REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ARAB STATES



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Published by the UNDP RBAS Sub-regional Response Facility (Syria Crisis)

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Amman, Jordan

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of results achieved in 2016 with the generous financial contribution from the Government of Finland of 4 million USD towards UNDP's Integrated Project Portfolio "Building Resilience in Response to the Syria Crisis", framed in a Cost-Sharing Agreement from December 2015. The funding is being implemented by UNDP Country Offices in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, as well as the Sub-Regional Response Facility (SRF), based in Jordan, as per the funding priorities determined by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development¹:

In **Syria**, the focus of activities funded through the contribution of USD 1,550,000 from the Government of Finland in the UNDP Programme to Promote Social Cohesion through Area-based Comprehensive Resilience Building was put on advocacy and capacity development for social cohesion (USD 222,318), community-based initiatives promoting social cohesion (USD 1,105,000), as well as programming support (USD 221,033).

In **Lebanon**, the UNDP Country Office and the Common Space Initiative (CSI) are implementing the USD 400,000 from the Government of Finland under the umbrella of the UNDP Programme to Build Consensus among National Stakeholders, within the governance. USD 133,080 are invested in the facilitation of policy dialogue between government Institutions, local Authorities, political parties and civil society organizations for more integrated national policies and response plans; USD 266,920 are used for project support.

In **Jordan**, the UNDP Country Office is implementing the provided funds of USD 1,680,000 in the UNDP Programme to Support Host Communities, within the sector of livelihoods creation, in the areas of livelihoods linked to green jobs and the private sector (USD 846,000), income generation for women through innovation (USD 484,000), and for programming support (350,000).

On the regional level, the **Sub-Regional Response Facility** (SRF) with the Finnish contribution of USD 879,120.88 is successfully expanding resilience interventions in the two major crisis response plans, the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and its national plans (USD 227,456.13); creating a partnership platform to mainstream resilience-based approaches in Syria (USD \$ 232,539.74); and establishing private sector and knowledge and innovation platforms (USD \$ 269,125.00) in support of the Syria crisis response. USD 150,000 are used for Programming Support.

A detailed breakdown of funding allocation on project level with project descriptions, can be found in the annex.

¹see attached letter by Minister Toivakka from December 2015.

SYRIA

UPDATE ON RESULTS ACHIEVED



After six years of conflict, Syria is seeing the gradual fragmentation of its institutions and society, contributing to a localization of conflict dynamics. Different parts of Syria have experienced conflict in the country in vastly different ways, with no part of the country left unaffected. Some areas have experienced, or continue to experience, devastating levels of violence. Others have not directly experienced fighting at all, and are affected primarily through economic losses, the influx of displaced persons, stress on provision of basic services or increased crime due to limited capacity for rule of law. These differences in experience have also led to different responses at the local level: as governance, security and social institutions weaken, greater competition is evident

between actors over control of geographic areas, political influence and economic resources, or between communities fueled by declining trust due to violence over the last five years.

On the micro-level, Syrian households are suffering from increased expenditures on food, medical care, education, utilities and transportation. In addition to increased expenditures and decreased incomes, the crisis has had the effect of decreasing access to health and education services; loss of feeling of security, scarce resources, high unemployment mainly among the youth, and non-skilled and semi-skilled workers specifically, continued marginalization of women and limited economic opportunities availed to them.

Thus, there is urgent need to increase advocacy for comprehensive integrated humanitarian assistance programs with a mid-to-longer-term resilience orientation, focusing not only on providing lifesaving and relief support but expanding it to livelihoods restoration, basic infrastructure

rehabilitation and social cohesion preservation. This will also create an enabling environment for humanitarian assistance, reduce the demand for humanitarian aid, and enhance the resilience of affected communities.



TITLE OF PROJECT

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

OUTPUT 1

Advocacy and capacity development
for social cohesion



OUTPUT 2

Community based initiatives
promoting social cohesion



TOTAL FINNISH GRANT

1,548,351 USD



TARGET COUNTRY

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



PROJECT DURATION

January – December
2016

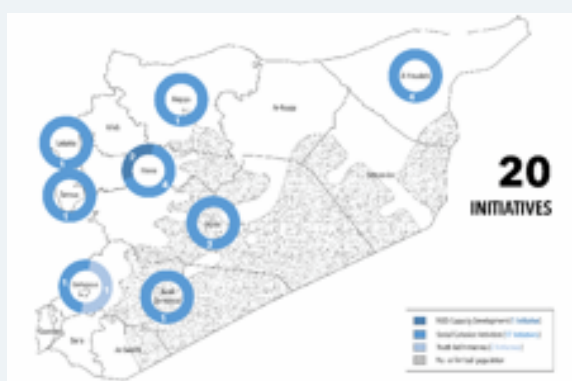


Major Results and Achievements

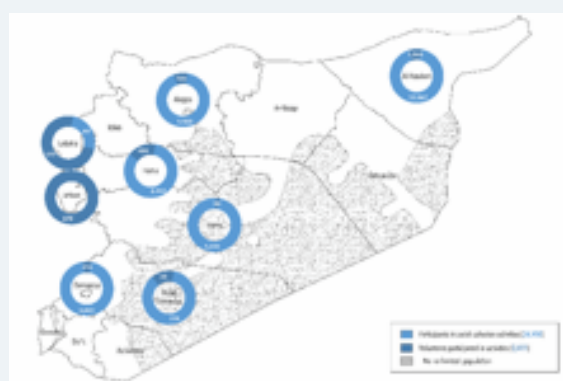
The general objective of this project is promoting social cohesion through area-based comprehensive resilience building. Despite the instable security situation, UNDP, with the generous contribution of Finland, managed to implement 20 youth-led initiatives in the governorates of Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Hama, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, Aleppo, Damascus and Tartous.

The implemented projects jointly provided 595 monthly job opportunities, 425 of which are for youth, 141 for females, and 86 for Internally Displaced Person (IDP). The provided monthly

job opportunities provided a decent income to 2.940 direct beneficiaries that met their basic needs. Moreover, 24.900 participants joined these interventions from diverse backgrounds in addition to areas where inter-religious co-existence prevail. The initiatives included activities such as the rehabilitation of community centers and support for cultural and sporting events, providing opportunities for Syrians to work together. In cooperation with our Syrian partners from local civil society and faith-based organizations, UNDP supports social cohesion at the local level to promote an integrated resilience-based support.



Map 1 - Geographical distribution of FINLAND funded initiatives



Map 2 - Total participants and volunteers per governorate

Finland contribution within the UNDP Country Programme

Finland funding fits consistently in support of UNDP Syria Country Programme, specifically in relation to livelihoods and social cohesion. The total funding received by UNDP Syria during 2015/2016 amounts to 94.4 million USD. The Finnish contribution is significant also in qualitative terms, particularly because of the sector to which it is devoted, which is essential in the Syrian context: Social Cohesion and Reconciliation. In this area Finland represents the main donor to UNDP; indeed, other contributions

supporting UNDP's projects and activities in the same area were received from the EU, SDC, Norway and Japan, with a total amount of 3,186,064 USD, out of which Finland support represents nearly 50%.

It is relevant to highlight UNDP willingness to further reinforce this component of its country programme as it is forward-looking, process-oriented and related to peace building.

OUTPUT 1:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$222,318

ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL COHESION



UNDP aims to foster social cohesion and create a better understanding of inter/intra-communal reconciliation processes to nurture a positive attitude and engagement between IDPs and host communities. In this context, a technical expert

C) Strengthen the networks of social cohesion actors in Syria to support each other through shared experience and which can be foundations for community-led social cohesion efforts after a political settlement.

Moreover, the expert developed 8 local conflict analysis papers related to 8 areas, namely: Al-Hassakeh governorate, and cities of Homs, Hama, Tartous, Dara'a, and Qusdsaya, as well as Babela, Yelda, Yarmouk area, and Palmyra and Qaryaten area. These papers will be used as a tool for identifying the early recovery and resilience building programming in the post agreement planning process and pilot project development for stabilization and reconciliation.

was recruited to develop a social cohesion strategy in Syria by identifying ways in which UNDP can make a realistic and achievable contribution to support peace in Syria now. The resulting strategy focuses on three main pillars:

A) Strengthen the ability of the Syrian communities to respond to local conflict events in ways that minimize violence and de-escalate tensions.

B) Enhance the capacity of Syrian communities to identify and reduce the drivers of conflict relating to inter-group relations at the local level, through measures addressing structural barriers to social cohesion and strengthening structural connectors between groups.

To ensure a solid basis for the strategy, 2 workshops on social cohesion and conflict analysis were conducted for UNDP's field staff working in 9 different governorates. The workshops reviewed UNDP social cohesion activities and identified UNDP's lessons learned and planning for social cohesion activities for 2017, as well as conflict analyses of several governorates and areas.

Furthermore, during the reporting period, 2 technical experts were recruited on drama therapy, and social cohesion. The experts will conduct workshops and trainings to build the capacity of the civil society constituents and raise their awareness on social cohesion related matters and how they can address tension at community level.

OUTPUT 2:

TOTAL FUNDING: \$1,105,000

COMMUNITY BASED INITIATIVES PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION.

Aiming at reducing tension and bringing peace dividends into areas of crisis and potential stress, UNDP targeted 4 geographical areas, mainly based on hosting many IDPs from diverse backgrounds, such as Hama and Tartous, in addition to areas where inter-religious co-existence prevail, such as Al-Hassakeh and Homs.

Drawing from the integrated comprehensive resilience building approach, UNDP implemented 4 comprehensive approach projects that combine livelihoods and basic services rehabilitation activities in selected areas coupled with community based initiatives employing sports, music, drama and food as common denominator or tool to bring people of different religious and social backgrounds together, particularly in identified

areas/neighborhoods of existing or potential disruptive social conditions or dynamics.

From a similar perspective but targeting more community-based small scale activities, 17 youth led Initiatives promoting social cohesion were supported through providing small grants to local NGO2s, CBO3s and FBO4s. The initiatives were implemented in most of the affected accessible governorates aimed to engage youth in a constructive way to help them feel included and create a positive social environment that enhances social cohesion.

During the project preparation and planning phase, UNDP initiated open discussions between different groups of both IDPs and host community

² Non-Governmental Organization

³ Community-based Organization

⁴ Faith-Based Organization



members in the target governorates about peace, social solidarity and social support. Participants were carefully selected ensuring an equal level of participation between IDPs and host community members. An emphasis was put on the adequate selection criteria for participation: Youth, IDPs, and representatives of host communities, women and girls, Persons with Disability (PWD). UNDP took the rich and diverse cultural and social backgrounds of IDPs and host communities as a main entry point for bringing people together and avoided categorizing people based on religious, sectarian and/or political affiliations and differences.

The implemented projects provided 595 monthly job opportunities, 425 of which are youth, 141 are females, and 81 for IDPs. The provided monthly job opportunities provided a decent income to 2,940 direct beneficiaries that met their basic needs. Moreover, 24,900 participants joined these interventions from diverse backgrounds in addition to areas where inter-religious co-existence prevail. Additionally, 2,411 volunteers joined the implemented activities. During the reporting period, UNDP ensured FINLAND visibility in the implemented initiatives.



SYRIA - CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Given the highly diverse context in affected communities in terms of security, impact of the crisis, displacement dynamics, variety and extent of needs, damage to infrastructure, limited resources and absorption capacity of local actors, UNDP faced various operational and programmatic challenges. These were overcome through resorting to localized innovative solutions, made possible by the area-based approach adopted for project planning and implementation.

The area-based approach has proven very efficient in capturing real needs in communities, and identifying the most appropriate implementation modality that promotes inclusiveness, ownership and sustainability. While UNDP is working under the umbrella of the Syria Strategic Framework and the Humanitarian Response Plan that identifies strategic objectives, the importance of the area-based approach lies in addressing differences among communities, which is an element that cannot be captured in a strategic plan developed at the national level. An area based plan and approach ensures the engagement of different local partners, and social groups in planning, implementing and monitoring “their own community” activities. This contributes also to re-creating a sense of “unity” in affected communities and ensures constructive feedback from affected people and beneficiaries. Moreover, the area-based approach is critical for responding quickly to sudden shifts and priorities within governorates.

The deteriorating security situation and the difficult access to critical areas in need of support reinforced the importance of local partnerships with NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, local committees, local institutions, etc. Working with local partners, developing their capacity, acknowledging and enhancing their role as active actors in their communities are key factors in achieving tangible results. Having this network of partners facilitated the application of the “do no harm” principle through ensuring conflict sensitive

planning in affected communities, bringing people together on non-threatening issues, and nurturing their sense of ownership. Accordingly, UNDP conducted targeted capacity development sessions as an integral part of its response. This has proven essential to shifting the role of local NGOs from mere charity and aid distribution to gradually become actual contributors to local resilience. Namely through assisting people to cope with the impact of the crisis, and enhancing their positive coping mechanisms.

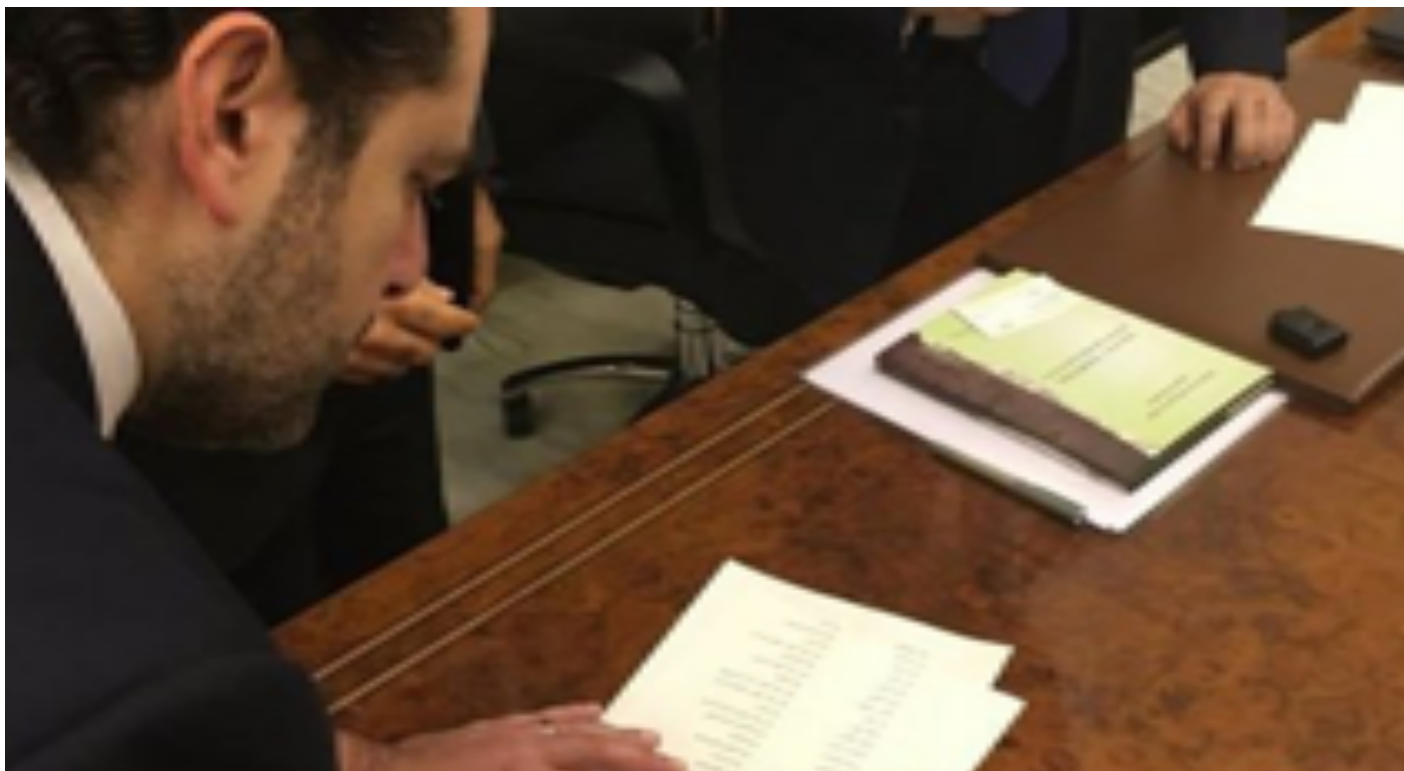
Given the fact that all contractors who render services to UNDP should go through a competitive process, it was not applicable to directly award a contract to the Finnish-company (FUNZI) that was planned to be contracted to develop an e-learning platform as innovative adult learning/ vocational training and capacity development and E-curriculum.

Social cohesion activities require longer term planning to ensure participation at highest rates from the different partners at the local level. This also allows for better operational processes and achievement of desired results. Creating the momentum for such a culture requires a very good understanding of the local contexts and engagement with all actors equally while highlighting the role of the youth as actors of change.

Through these funds, the social cohesion activities and initiatives were promoted by engaging the youth in neutral “No harm” activities to reduce their vulnerability to radicalization. To this end, facilities were rehabilitated as means of creating common space for dialogue and experience sharing. Learning about “The Other” allowed the youth to better engage with different groups and embrace their differences rather than fighting over them.

LEBANON

UPDATE ON RESULTS ACHIEVED



Prime Minister Hariri signing the new unity government's statement on December 29th, 2017. Several clauses of the common political vision, discussed and adopted by the main political stakeholders facilitated by CSI, were included in the final government statement. © UNDP

The ongoing war in Syria has taken its toll on Lebanon's peace and stability. Since the beginning of the crisis the country has become home to over 1.5 million refugees— the clear majority of whom live in poverty and struggle to meet their survival needs. Over the past year, as pressure on basic services has mounted and economic opportunities dwindled, the displaced have increasingly turned to negative coping strategies. At the same time, attitudes among Lebanese host communities have hardened. To address the worsening situation and prevent tensions from spilling over, the 2017–2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) presents a

collective vision for the country's social, economic, and environmental stability. This plan moves beyond direct humanitarian assistance to develop resilient public institutions that will protect, assist, and deliver services to over 2.2 million vulnerable people. As a UN co-lead of the LCRP, UNDP is responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the plan contribute to Lebanon's long-term stability.

In 2016, UNDP and the Common Space Initiative (CSI) focused their efforts on activating and consolidating the work of the high-level political dialogue forum with the aim of developing a

common political vision on the socio-economic impact of the Syrian Refugee crisis on Lebanon. The political dialogue faced significant challenges and difficulties in the past year slowing down reaching a common understanding. The high political sensitivities and the emerging

re-alignment of political alliances and disparities on the content of the common political vision made its adoption tougher. This vision touches upon the main principles and approaches relating to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon. The depolarization of the discussions to reach a common understanding posed extreme difficulties and required a cautious and patient approach. The technicalities of the issues at stake were

outweighed by political and subjective criteria by which Lebanese parties perceived them, but made more difficult by their sense that they do not have full control over this very desperate situation.

Nonetheless, it is with perseverance, systematic ongoing dialogues and through numerous bilateral meetings that these challenges and obstacles were overcome, paving the way for the adoption of a common understanding. CSI's facilitation team had to engage in 5 rounds of bi-lateral dialogues to define the common ground for all political stakeholders and to identify each one's concerns and objections. Once the common ground was defined, a common vision was adopted.

TITLE OF PROJECT

UNDP SUPPORT OFFICE FOR CONSENSUS BUILDING, CIVIL PEACE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OUTPUT 1

Mitigating the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Lebanon by facilitating policy dialogue between government institutions, local authorities, political parties and civil society organizations for more integrated national policies and response plans



BENEFICIARIES

Refugees and hosting communities



TOTAL FINNISH GRANT

400,000 USD



TARGET COUNTRY

LEBANON



PROJECT DURATION

January – December 2016



TARGET REGIONS

Tripoli, Saida, Beirut, Sour and Bekaa region



OUTPUT 1:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$400,000

MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE SYRIAN CRISIS ON LEBANON BY FACILITATING POLICY DIALOGUE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, POLITICAL PARTIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS FOR MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL POLICIES AND RESPONSE PLANS

A) Towards the adoption of a Common Political Vision:

A Common Political Vision document was jointly drafted and discussed during 12 all-party political stakeholder meetings over the past 18 months. On October 19th, 2016, the political parties agreed on a final version of the Common Political Vision.

The Common Political Vision offers a brief background analysis of the Syrian crisis impact on Lebanon since 2012. It comprises of the agreed-on principles and approaches of all the participating political shareholders -- starting with the common

vision, values and principles (balancing the humanitarian dimension and security concerns); and continues with procedures and policies which shall dictate Lebanon's future response strategy or policy (touching upon the regulation of Syrians' presence and livelihood in Lebanon). In addition, the stakeholders agreed on the Arabic and International responsibilities towards Lebanon in the matter. At the end, the stakeholders came to an understanding on the role that the Lebanese government should be the main regulator of the assistance to Syrians in Lebanon. On a separate note, the paper fixes the dialogue members' action plan for the upcoming phase.



In the past year, UNDP has helped establish small, women-run agricultural business cooperatives in rural Lebanon. Here CSI-UNDP launches the publications on Labor Reform and Camp Management for refugee communities — a shared knowledge and dialogue process that spanned over 4 years. © UNDP



An agreement among the different political factions led to Hariri agreeing to support Aoun's candidacy to the presidency, and Aoun agreeing to Hariri's appointment as Prime Minister. Several of the confidential and supportive bi-lateral informal discussions over the past two years were facilitated and hosted by CSI. © UNDP

B) Recommendations on LCRP 2017-2020 & Future Government Strategies:

A final draft of the recommendations, agreed on by the stakeholders, has been finalized. This working paper consists of an analytical review of the content and of the adopted approach of the national plans, response strategies and policies. In addition, it offers an assessment of both the London conference and the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and it proposes a set of recommendations for the future government's 2017-2020 strategy and related policies.

The working paper was prepared by political activists and different experts from a multitude of background and interests. It criticized the shortcomings of the paper submitted by Lebanon to the London conference (held on February 4th, 2016); Lebanon's position paper presents several gaps which will lead to limited funding - specially that Lebanon did not propose any macro-economic or macro-social policies to manage the crisis and it focused on two sectors only in its reporting

(education and job opportunities for Syrians).

In addition, the working paper assessed the LCRP 2015-2016 and highlighted the many shortcomings in the response plan. At the end, the paper suggested several recommendations that need to be taken into consideration when defining and implementing the future work plan to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis (2017-2020 strategy). It asks for both a more developmental approach rather than a humanitarian (short-term) one, and for a more decentralized response to guarantee efficiency. The working paper also assesses Lebanon's foreign policy and proposes some recommendations asking for a more homogeneous and consistent foreign policy when it comes to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon. The said working paper will not be released till launch of the "Common Political Vision" by the high-level political dialogue. Both papers will be published as part of the first (of a series) "Political Communiqué" concerned with the mitigation of the impact of the Syrian refugees' crisis on Lebanon.



Palestinian refugee children displaced from Syria in Sekke Palestinian gathering. More than 50,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees are now staying in camps in Lebanon © UNDP

C) On-going update and mapping of the international and national positions vis-à-vis the Syrian crisis' impacts on Lebanon:

The facilitation team at CSI is constantly updating and mapping the international and national developments and positions in regards to the Syrian refugees' situation. More specifically, attention is brought to the Lebanese national political and governmental statements and adopted measures toward Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

The continuous mapping of the evolving political and governmental positions is of a crucial significance to the ongoing political dialogue for the following reasons: 1) keep the participants informed and up-to date of all the developments in the subject matter; 2) include any strategic event or decision in the dialogue's discussions; and 3) update and revise the debate's priorities and orientation accordingly.

Facilitating policy dialogue between government institutions, local authorities, political parties and civil society organizations for more integrated national policies and response plans	Supported by Finnish Funding with
Dialogue Cycle 1: High level political dialogue series with the main political stakeholders and decision makers inside relevant ministries	Facilitation and Research Support: \$33,130 Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230
Dialogue Cycle 2: Technical Dialogue series between experts, including high level socio-economic experts, local authorities, civil society representatives, and UN mandated agencies.	Facilitation and Research Support: \$33,130 Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230
Dialogue Cycle 3: Final dialogue cycle between political stakeholders, decision makers and experts.	Facilitation and research support: \$33,130 Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230

JORDAN

UPDATE ON RESULTS ACHIEVED

The deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Syria has forced hundreds of thousands of Syrians to flee and seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Jordan, placing a considerable burden on local Jordanian host communities and their basic social and economic services. Crowding effects in the local market, with regards to housing

and labour, are widely reported in the Northern governorates as is the pressure on basic service delivery, especially solid waste management, where municipalities are unable to meet the demands. In addition, a growing feeling of unfairness and exclusion are emerging among Jordanians, especially the poorer and more vulnerable groups.

TITLE OF PROJECT

UNDP PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT HOST COMMUNITIES, WITHIN THE SECTOR OF LIVELIHOODS CREATION

OUTPUT 1

Livelihoods and Employment for Women (Economic Empowerment)



OUTPUT 2

Improving Solid Waste Management and Income Creation in Host Communities



OUTPUT 3

Accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan's growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviate incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis



BENEFICIARIES

Refugees and hosting communities with special focus on vulnerable groups, specifically women and girls.



TOTAL FINNISH GRANT

1,568,131 USD



TARGET COUNTRY

JORDAN



PROJECT DURATION

January – December 2016



TARGET GOVERNORATES

Mafrqa, Zarqa



OUTPUT 1:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$525,000

LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN (ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT)

Capacity Building and Employment in Digital Sector in Jordan for Women

UNDP-Jordan has implemented a Finland-funded digital training project, training 30 women (15 Jordanians and 15 Syrians) on digital skills (e.g. computer programming). This project aims at building the capacity of women on digital/computer programming sector, which is one of the most flourishing economic sectors in Jordan and beyond. After the completion of several trainings including English Language, soft skills, JavaScript etc., the participants are provided with the available employment opportunities in this sector. The employment opportunities include online income-generation which does not require physical attendance at the work venue, which is often a preferable option for women in the region.



Vocational Training and Employment for Women

UNDP-Jordan is currently implementing a Finland-funded vocational training program with 50 vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian women, with skills relevant to economic sectors with high labor demands, such as food processing. After the completion of the vocational training, the project will support their access to the labour market. Where possible, women are encouraged to build groups and start their own microbusinesses – UNDP will continue to support them for access to the financial market, and trainings in marketing, expansion, and growth.

**SUPPORTED
BY FINNISH
FUNDING WITH:**

OUTPUT 1
Livelihoods and
Employment for Women
(Economic Empowerment)

**Establishment of Local
Farmers and Producers
Market for Women**
(Ongoing)

\$198,849 USD

**Capacity Building and
Employment in Digital
Sector in Jordan for
Women**
(Ongoing)

\$179,610 USD

**Vocational Training and
Employment for Women**
(Ongoing)

\$146,600 USD

OUTPUT 2:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$530,000

IMPROVING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND INCOME CREATION IN HOST COMMUNITIES

Rehabilitation of Al Ekaider Landfill (co-funded by Finland and Canada)

One of the major issues faced at the Jordanian governorate level is Solid Waste Management (SWM) and treatment following the substantial influx of Syrian refugees into communities with inadequate infrastructure. UNDP is providing support to the Joint Services Council in the Northern governorate of Irbid, to improve solid waste management at the Al Ekaider Landfill, the largest dumping site at the hottest spot in the governorate. The project also works with the Council to develop durable solutions for improvement of social service delivery to the affected populations, ensuring that the assistance provided in the current context complements governmental development efforts. The main outputs of the project are:

- Infrastructure of Al Ekaider landfill and its facilities are rehabilitated and upgraded including a new administration building, & rehabilitation of existing buildings, roads, solar street lighting, signage & green belt.

- Implementation of the emergency new sanitary landfill cell (58,000 square meter).
- Implementation of a new transfer station in Jerash.
- Providing the landfill with new machineries & equipment for Al Ekaider landfill.
- Building the capacity of the staff at the landfill and the Joint Services Council in landfills management.
- Create livelihoods opportunities for the local community at the pilot composting plant (funded by Finland), and improving the working conditions of local waste pickers.

The project results sum up to 50 jobs created (equally distributed per gender) and 60 beneficiaries among municipal staff and civil society organization activists and one NGO supported to become an implementing partner with the Municipality.



Trucks transporting fresh livestock manures © UNDP



Trucks transporting fresh livestock manures © UNDP

Establishment of Pilot Windrow Composting Facility at the Governorate of Mafraq (funded by Finland)

UNDP Jordan is working to improve the handling, processing, and marketing of fresh manures produced by livestock in the Governorate of Mafraq, and particularly from the livestock cluster situated in the Al-Khalidiyah and Al-Duleil Municipalities. To produce natural organic compost fertilizers of quality and marketable value in compliance with the relevant national and/or international standards, a pilot composting facility will implement innovative and environmentally sound aerobic windrow composting technologies to treat fresh manures, and combine the fresh manure with other organic material to reduce the negative impact on public health and the environment.

As agreed with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and other key stakeholders, the windrow manure-based composting facility will be established at Al-Hussainyyat landfill site in Mafraq; with an initial capacity of treating 30 – 40 tons per day of fresh manures being trucked in from the neighboring

livestock farms in the governorate, and produce nearly 7000 - 10,000 tons of compost products in the year. An open area of 10,000 m² is allocated for the project, and the site selection of the facility has been approved by JSC-Mafraq and endorsed by MoMA accordingly. UNDP Jordan will procure the required machineries and equipment, as well as the technical assistance needed for preparing the most effective designs and administrative processes for land preparation in terms of quality, cost, and time.

In the pilot phase, the facility will be operated for one year by an intermediate operator, establishing substantial employment and income generation opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrians in this sector, meanwhile strengthening their relevant technical capabilities and skills.

For the future extension, the design could be gradually optimized and increased up to a medium-scale business capability with a daily intake of 70 - 100 tons, only by scaling up the area specified for the windrows construction with more airspace at the landfill site without maximizing the other design requirements of the facility.

Accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan's growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviate incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.

Sustainable energy solutions at both short and medium-term levels – tapping into both energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions – are necessary to mitigate the social and economic risks of a growing energy insecurity in Jordan.



Finnish parliamentary delegation visiting the newly installed Photovoltaic solar system at Sabha & Dafyaneh municipality on 17th Jan, 2017 © UNDP

Given the estimated levels of incremental power needed to respond to the Syria crisis in the urban areas, responses can align to, and benefit from, the new strategic investments planned within Jordan's overall drive for sustainable energy solutions. For example, the LED lights installed at Sabha & Dafyaneh municipality will serve the total population of 7000 of whom 2450 are Syrian refugees.

Project activities include:

- a) Install and operate of LED street lights with energy efficient control systems;
- b) Install and operate PV solar systems in host communities to satisfy increasing demands on electricity sustainability in the following sites; and
- c) Hands on training on the operation and maintenance of LED lights and PV solar systems.

With the support of the Government of Finland, the following PV solar system have been built:

Institution	Average monthly Consumption KWh	Consumption to be covered by the new Solar System
Sabha& Dafyaneh Municipality Premises	1000	100%
Girls School in Sabha& Dafyaneh Municipality	550	100%
Girls School in Sabha &Dafyaneh Municipality	250	100%
Al Za'tri Municipality Premises	1700	100%
Elementary School in Za'tari Municipality (Girls & Boys)	1000	100%
Bireen Municipality Premises	3500	50%
Hashmyeh Municipality Premises	2160	60%
Hallabat Municipality Premises	2000	60%

OUTPUT 2

Improving Solid Waste Management and Income Creation in Host Communities

SWM Composting and treatment plant and waste bank (Ongoing)

SUPPORTED BY FINNISH FUNDING WITH:

\$530,000 USD

parallel financing from Canada

\$150,000 USD

Installation of LED lights and Solar Panels at municipalities most affected by Syrian crisis (Finished)

OUTPUT 3:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$113,072

SUPPORT LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES HOSTING SYRIANS REFUGEES

In response to the communal needs to rehabilitate public spaces and support social cohesion within municipalities hosting Syrian refugees, UNDP with support from Finland has established a public park at Sabha Municipality (Mafrq Governorate) and the first football yard at Salheyeh Municipality (Mafrq Governorate). The park offers Jordanian and Syrian Children a safe space to play together in a healthy environment, and is now the second largest public space in this municipality of 16,000 residents. The football field provides Jordanian and Syrian youth with a place to practice sports together. As a third intervention, UNDP has rehabilitated an elementary Boys & Girls school hosting Jordanian and Syrian students in Zarqa governorate. The school rehabilitation work is benefitting 600 children.



Newly established football field at Salheyeh Municipality, Jordan © UNDP



Newly established park at Sabha Municipality, Jordan © UNDP

UNDP RBAS SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE FACILITY (SYRIA CRISIS)

The UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility (SRF) is part of UNDP's presence in the sub-region. It works across six countries with a network of over 240 government and UN agency partners and 1,000 implementing partners. Since its inception in 2014, the SRF has helped formulate the resilience-based development response to achieve a strategic shift in how the international community is addressing the complex, protracted crisis. The SRF consists of a multidisciplinary rapid response team, which is leading the process through providing expert capacity on innovative solutions in complex environments, bridging humanitarian assistance to sustainable humanitarian development, and ensuring a common regional approach to a regional crisis. In 2015 a review⁵ of the SRF by the Institute for Social Science Research at the University of Queensland, Australia, credited the SRF for being instrumental in bringing about the shift in the aid architecture for the Syria crisis that recognizes the need for a resilience-based development response to the crisis. Throughout several iterations of

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plans and Syria Humanitarian Response Plans, the Sub-Regional Facility has built up increasing support for the shift among key partners and ensured integrated implementation across the region.

KEY ROLES OF THE FACILITY ARE:

- *Ensure the resilience-based development approach is fully integrated and implemented in the response plans of countries of the sub-region*
- *Facilitate more effective responses by the Regional UNDG and UNDP to the Syria crisis through knowledge products and advisory services*
- *Support UNDP Country Offices in the sub-region in public outreach, strategic partnership and mobilize resources for a resilience-based development response to the Syria crisis.*

TITLE OF PROJECT

UNDP PROGRAMME TO INCREASE CAPACITIES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND RESOURCES FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING INTERVENTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SYRIA CRISIS

OUTPUT 1

Expansion of Resilience Interventions in HRP and 3RP/ National Plans Components in Terms of Budget, Coverage, and Partnerships



OUTPUT 2

Creation of a Partnership Platform to Mainstream Resilience-based Approaches in Syria through Advance Planning for the Reconstruction and Preservation of Human Capital



OUTPUT 3

Private Sector and Innovation



BENEFICIARIES

Refugees and hosting communities



TOTAL FINNISH GRANT
879,120.88 USD



TARGET COUNTRY
LEBANON, JORDAN, IRAQ,
TURKEY, SYRIA, EGYPT



PROJECT DURATION
January 2016 – January 2017



⁵ "Resilience building and innovation - Review of UNDP/RBAS Sub-Regional Response Facility - Syria crisis", Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland 2015.

OUTPUT 1:



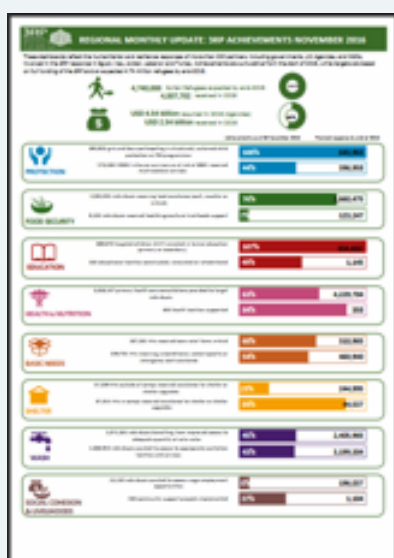
TOTAL FUNDING: \$227.456.13

EXPANSION OF RESILIENCE INTERVENTIONS IN HRP AND 3RP/NATIONAL PLANS COMPONENTS IN TERMS OF BUDGET, COVERAGE, AND PARTNERSHIPS

A) 3RP COORDINATION

Through the resources and support of the Government of Finland, UNDP has made significant impacts in the direction and implementation of the resilience-based development approach. Through the SRF coordination role and support to country offices, the resilience component of the 2017-2018 Resilience and Refugee Response Plan now stands at 1.90 billion USD, or 41% of the total appeal. This is a 9.8% absolute increase from the previous plan, and an increase of 39% to 41% of the ratio to humanitarian/refugee component. Similarly, resilience programming across sectors is being mainstreamed, impacted by SRF's coordination and support role to the national planning processes.

The SRF further continues to co-chair the 3RP Regional Steering Committee and Technical Steering Committee, representing the development arm of the crisis response, and ensuring the rapid dissemination of up-to-date information, data, and knowledge of resilience programming. With Finland's support, UNDP has co-lead the production of and fundamentally shaped critical knowledge products, such as the 3RP annual report, the 3RP regional strategic overview and monthly and quarterly updates monitoring the 3RP implementation.



The monthly regional response dashboard from November 2016



3RP Mid-Year Report Summary – June 2016

B) IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGH VISIBILITY EVENTS, WORKSHOPS, AND NEW INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT X AND LIVELIHOODS

i) The “Resilience Building Week”

The Resilience Building Week, organized by the SRF and hosted by the Government of Finland, the Government of Canada, and UNDP in Amman in October 2016 was a three-day event that built on the resilience-based approach to development for Syria and the sub-region to generate knowledge, build innovative partnerships and advocate for sustainable solutions to the protracted crisis.

In the opening statements, speakers discussed how the refugee situation had greatly strained host governments’ absorptive capacities, and how a conventional, business-as-usual approach to funding national plans was not acceptable. There was still a large gap in funding for the Jordan Response Plan, the national plan for aid in response to the refugee situation in Jordan, and commitments made at the London Conference had not yet been delivered on.

H.E. Ms. Elina Kalkku, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, opened the high-level element of the conference on the 2nd day, and with representatives from Canada, Iraq-KRG, Jordan and UNDP, highlighted examples of new donor partnerships in supporting resilience efforts, including Finland’s support for the next 3RP and Humanitarian Response Plan for Syria. She reported that Finland itself has its own experience of needing NGOs to play a vital role in helping it to cope with the arrival of large numbers of refugees



SYRIA CRISIS
**RESILIENCE -
BUILDING WEEK**
A BRIDGE FROM CONCEPT TO PRACTICE
25-27 OCTOBER 2016 | AMMAN | JORDAN



and migrants, as in per capita terms in Europe it has recently been the fourth highest recipient of migrants and refugees. Given the vital role that local NGOs can play in fostering social cohesion and community reconciliation, more donors may find themselves supporting NGOs active in these areas in the countries and communities most directly affected by the Syria crisis.



The Resilience Building Week co-hosts © UNDP

ii) Preparation for the “Supporting Syrians and the Region” Conference in Helsinki

The conference was hosted by the Government of Finland jointly with the UN, and centered around the launch of the *Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2017-2018*⁶, and the presentation of the *humanitarian and resilience priorities inside Syria*



Panel Discussion at the Resilience Building Week in Amman, Jordan, November 2016 © UNDP

for 2017⁷. The co-hosts welcomed government representatives of 56 UN Member States, including the countries hosting refugees in the region, the top donors to the Syria crisis, representatives of 17 UN Organizations and International Financial Institutions, and 57 international and local NGOs. The strong presence of Nordic donors and CSO, pioneers in supporting the progressive shift to resilience-building, brought a “Nordic Perspective” into the global advocacy campaign for enhanced solidarity with the Syrian people and the neighboring countries.

The Helsinki conference served to show international solidarity with those most affected by the Syria crisis, and the commitment to continue to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus, in conjunction with Syrian civil society. The co-hosts encouraged donors to continue the shift to more flexible, multi-year financing, in alignment with the financing approach put forward at the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain.

Participants agreed that the international community must be ready to support the

⁶ Coordinated by UNHCR and UNDP, the plan gathers national plans and country responses in an integrated humanitarian and resilience based platform to assist over 4.7 million refugees from Syria and the 4.4 million people hosting them in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, and is appealing for US\$ 4.63 billion for 2017.

⁷ Coordinated by OCHA, these priorities address the humanitarian needs of 13.5 million people within Syria, and are estimated to require US\$ 3.4 billion for the year 2017.



post-agreement reconstruction of Syria, building on the achievements of the current humanitarian and resilience work. Relevant lessons from post-conflict reconstruction around the world were made available to inform and guide the future engagement of the international community in a post-agreement reconstruction process.⁸

The four High Level Panels - a key focus of the event – were: Inside Syria: Humanitarian and Resilience

Priorities inside Syria; Women and Girls: Gender equality in Action; No Lost Generation: Education, Child Protection and Adolescents and Youth; Vulnerabilities, jobs and economic opportunities.

The important role of the private sector - in a post-agreement reconstruction of Syria, and in society building, funding, innovation, and providing basic services – were highlighted at the preceding Nordic Innovation Day, where the Government of Finland and Finpro gathered 40 Nordic companies.

Advocacy & Outreach

Advocacy and outreach efforts were supported by the implementation of a communications strategy and led by UNDP via an inter-agency UN communications working group composed of UNDP, OCHA and UNHCR, with regular consultations with Finnish counterparts. This working group, supported by the SRF, also received recommendations from the 3RP Regional Technical Committee communication focal points.

This generated momentum and drew attention to the event at the global level, and succeeded in highlighting the breadth of the work of HRP and 3RP partners in Syria and the neighbouring countries. Extensive press coverage for the event was received with approximately 20 leading newspapers and websites publishing articles on the event, including FOX News, REUTERS, Business

C) REVIEWING PROGRESS ON THE DEAD SEA RESILIENCE AGENDA

Insider, ReliefWeb. The Social Media campaign also gathered momentum in support of the event with over 600 posts on Twitter, reaching over 14 million.

In November 2015 UNDP and the Government of Jordan convened a two-day event at the Dead Sea

in Jordan, titled the Resilience Development Forum (DRF under the patronage of the Prime Minister of Jordan, and with the support of the Governments of Canada, Germany, Kuwait, and Switzerland, and of the European Union.). The RDF was organized to build a common vision and approach to overcome

⁸The report “Never Too Early to Plan”, launched at Helsinki by the Governments of Finland, Canada and UNDP makes recommendations to the international community for a future post-agreement reconstruction of Syria based on lessons learned across the globe.

the most pressing challenges for strengthening resilience in the subregion in the face of the Syria crisis, and brought together in a broad spectrum 500 stakeholders working collectively towards a more sustainable response to the Syria crisis: 15 senior representatives of Governments from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey; 31 United Nations agencies, international organizations and international finance institutions (IFIs); 23 donor countries; 50 international and local governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions; and ten private sector leaders exchanged their rich experiences and discussed innovative ideas.

The outcome of the Forum and the preceding country consultations is the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda (DSRA), a multi-partners document intended to complement and strengthen national planning processes, re-invigorate a more robust resilience response and sustain the paradigm shift initiated in the 3RP. The Dead Sea Resilience Agenda provides a common basis for resilience-based responses across the countries affected by the Syrian refugee crisis – a basis which can be adapted or elaborated as appropriate to specific circumstances and contexts. The agenda therefore set down five key principles for aid:

1. Increase synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches;
2. Prioritize the dignity and self-sufficiency of affected populations;
3. Reinforce, don't replace, local capacities;
4. Generate new and inclusive partnerships; and
5. Safeguard social cohesion.



The report analyses progress in putting the resilience agenda into practice, to draw together other salient observations, and to present some brief conclusions about possible challenges in the coming years, and recommendations about resilience. The report is intended to be of use particularly for UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, government partners, and international donors who are involved in resilience-based development responses to the Syria crisis, but it should be of interest to those involved more generally in humanitarian and development responses to the crisis. It is a qualitative study, drawing on analysis of the context and trends in the countries concerned; interviews and focus group meetings with government, donor, UN and INGO officials in Amman, Ankara, Beirut and donor capitals during mid-2016; and reports and data from organizations involved in the aid response to the refugee crisis.



At a government briefing in Denmark © UNDP



At a conference in Jordan © UNDP

Continued advocacy for a more resilience-based response to the Syria crisis

The SRF in coordination with UNDP country offices continues to organize or contribute to resilience learning and advocacy events. With Finnish support, the Regional Development Coordinator regularly updated donors and partners – including UN principals like the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees – at meetings such as Top Donor Group to the Syria Crisis Response hosted by the Government of Kuwait (triennially), the EU Management Meetings and Core Donor Group for Syria response, hosted by the European Union (biannually), and the 2016 UNDP Executive Board meeting in June 2016. Here, the SRF has repeatedly shaped the policy debate to include a more forward-looking, resilience based outlook on the crisis and the international community's response to it. The SRF also organized a range of donor briefings in Amman and Beirut, and briefed delegations from donor and partner organizations.

The Regional Development Coordinator further regularly presents the resilience-based approach in donor capitals to work toward aligning donor policy and harmonizing humanitarian and development budgets to the shifts in financial flows and aid architecture to better fit to purpose for the response – for example at the SIDA Development Forum in Stockholm in October 2016, the World Food Program Executive Board Meeting in Rome in November 2016 and a 3RP knowledge sharing workshop in Dubai in December 2016.

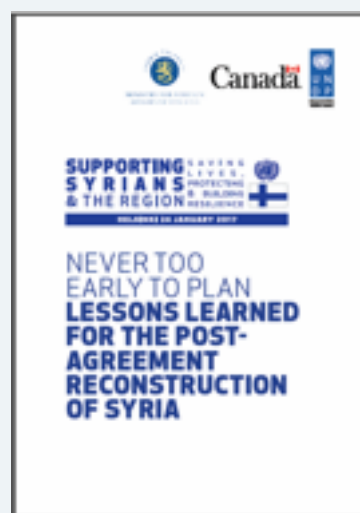
It is this continuous effort to reaffirm and expand the global policy dialogue on shifting crisis response to a more resilience-based approach that we see now reflected in the recent expansion of investment made in the resilience agenda.

OUTPUT 2:



TOTAL FUNDING: \$232,539.74

CREATION OF A PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM TO MAINSTREAM RESILIENCE-BASED APPROACHES IN SYRIA THROUGH ADVANCE PLANNING FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL



Never Too Early to Plan – Lessons for the Post-Agreement Reconstruction of Syria

At the recent Supporting Syrians and the Region Conference in Helsinki, the UNDP Administrator and the Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and Development launched the report “Never Too Early to Plan”, which presents a series of lessons and good practices related to post-conflict reconstruction and transitions, as relevant for the on-going efforts for the reconstruction of Syria. While

Syria presents some unique obstacles, the report collected relevant good and not-so-good practices of post-conflict reconstruction around the globe, to enable a head-start for Syria’s reconstruction planning based on lessons from the past.

The report was discussed – and much praised – by senior panelists from the OECD, Canada, WHO and the UN Syria team. It was completed by UNDP with funding from Finland and Canada.

OUTPUT 3:



(parallel financing from UNHCR /
UNDP-UNHCR Joint Secretariat)

TOTAL FUNDING: \$269,125

PRIVATE SECTOR AND INNOVATION

Establishment of a private sector platform in support of response plans, including alternative partnership modalities

With stakes for job creation continually raised, first by the London Conference Target of 1.1 million jobs created in the region, and now recent calls at the Helsinki Conference in 2017 by both donor and hosting governments, private sector has never been more critical for responding to the crisis through economic opportunities and job creation for the accommodation of refugees. The SRF has been at the forefront of this call, starting at the RDF to engage donor governments in gathering support and building task-forces to unlock their private sectors to focus on the economic opportunities and markets in the region.



The SRF has brought together the leaders of the international community to build a platform for private sector engagement. The session of Resilience Building Week on the private sector

brought together perspectives from the OECD, ILO, chambers of commerce, and two private sector companies from the region. These lead agencies and institutions concluded that by improving policies and legal frameworks, and promoting investment in each country, opportunities can be opened to the private sector, leading to the job creation that is needed. The EU-Jordan agreement is an excellent example of constructive steps in this regard. And it was recommended that private sector, the UN and NGOs can work together (through sustained consultation) to accelerate government action to improve the business environment for small and medium enterprises and for large companies.

Through the SRF research on *the multi-country economic opportunities assessment*, this platform is now informed with policies and approaches to accelerate this process and bring private sector together with actionable recommendations, through consultations that Finland is supporting, as well as through their own consultation processes with Finnish private sector and the UN at the Helsinki Conference.

Establishment of a knowledge and innovation platform in support of the Syria crisis response – Innovation for Crisis

Through Finland's support, and inputs from Finnish NGOs and private sector start-ups, a new version of the *Compendium on Good and Innovative Practices in the Regional Response to the Syria Crisis* has added focus on improving cost-effectiveness through innovation. The compendium represents the most widely collaborative innovation collection in the Syria crisis response.



The compendium is composed of over 50 projects from all 6 countries, including 17 new projects from Turkey. The projects consist of a wide array of response implementations, clustered around business & entrepreneur interventions, “Cash Plus”, gender, livelihoods, locally-led initiatives, policy & governance, social cohesion, integration of technology, and youth-focused participation. The implementers highlighted include UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs, small start-ups and entrepreneurs, large private sector companies, and government ministries, all working in different sectors to improve their response. The Finnish NGO community also contributed significantly to the discussion.

The publication was followed-up with a live knowledge-sharing platform: With the growing number of compendium contributors, and the previous network built through the RDF and other innovation events, the SRF in partnership with UNHCR, and supported by Finland, hosted the Innovation4Crisis [i4c] Learning Event at the Dead Sea Jordan on Dec 11-12, 2016 <http://innovation4crisis.org/>

Contributors included representatives from the private sector such as Zain Jordan, Microsoft Jordan and tech startups like Bilforon and Jaleesa. The participants learned from innovative, adaptive approaches and solutions by Global Compact and from NGOs such as SAMS and Watan. UN agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA and WFP, WHO shared insight into their expanding partnerships and innovations through their programming in context of both refugees and host communities in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey.

The lessons-learned of the event were significant in moving the innovation agenda for crisis response forward. Examples of innovation from the field highlighted in the workshops and panels showed that some common denominators exist between all actors operating in crisis settings or near thereto, and how they are carrying out good practices of cost-effectiveness, collective resilience-building, sustainable benefits, locally-led initiatives, and social cohesion. The online presence of the i4C platform included an event website, and a twitter account, that reached almost 28,000 people through social media.



ANNEX

Allocation of Finnish Funds by Project

SYRIA

Provisional distribution of the funds received from the Government of Finland, through RBAS, for UNDP Syria (USD 1,548,351) to be implemented under the umbrella of the UNDP Programme to Promote Social Cohesion through area-based Comprehensive Resilience Building:

PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH AREA-BASED COMPREHENSIVE RESILIENCE BUILDING

APPROXIMATE COST (USD)

OUTPUT 1

Advocacy and Capacity Development for Social Cohesion



\$222,318

OUTPUT 2

Community-based Initiatives promoting Social Cohesion



\$1,105,000

SUPPORT TO PROGRAMMING

Programme Implementation Expenses



\$221,033

TOTAL

\$1,548,351

PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH AREA-BASED COMPREHENSIVE RESILIENCE BUILDING IN SYRIA

FIGURES ON KEY RESULTS

of Beneficiaries



27,840

of monthly job opportunities created



595

(425 of which for youth, 141 for females, and 81 for IDPs). These monthly job opportunities provided a decent income to 2,940 direct beneficiaries that met their basic needs.)

SYRIA PROJECT EXPENDITURES AS OF 31 DEC 2016

\$721,446.70

Allocation of Finnish Funds by Project

LEBANON

Provisional distribution of the funds received from the Government of Finland, for UNDP Lebanon/Common Space Initiative (USD 400,000), to be implemented under the umbrella of the UNDP Programme to Build Consensus among National Stakeholders, within the Sector of Governance:

MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE SYRIAN CRISIS ON LEBANON:

Facilitating policy dialogue between government institutions, local authorities, political parties and civil society organizations for more integrated national policies and response plans

DIALOGUE CYCLE 1

High level political dialogue series with the main political stakeholders and decision makers inside relevant ministries



DIALOGUE CYCLE 2

Technical Dialogue series between experts, including high level socio-economic experts, local authorities, civil society representatives, and UN mandated agencies.



DIALOGUE CYCLE 3

Final dialogue cycle between political stakeholders, decision makers and experts.



APPROXIMATE COST (USD)

Facilitation and Research Support: \$33,130

Expenses: \$19,868.69

Balance: \$13,261.31

Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230

Expenses: \$8,318.43

Balance: \$2,911.57

Facilitation and Research Support: \$33,130

Expenses: \$19,868.69

Balance: \$13,261.31

Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230

Expenses: \$8,318.43

Balance: \$2,911.57

Facilitation and research support: \$33,130

Expenses: \$19,868.69

Balance: \$13,261.31

Shared knowledge coordination and support: \$11,230

Expenses: \$8,318.43

Balance: \$2,911.57

PROJECT SUPPORT

Research / Field Work / Experts
Policy Papers

\$81,520

Expenses: \$18,900

Balance: \$62,620.00

PROJECT SUPPORT

Events and Communication	\$50,000
	Expenses: \$15,254.64
	Balance: \$34,745.36
Language Coordination and Support	\$33,700
	Expenses: \$26,153.22
	Balance: \$7,546.78
Admin and Finance Support	\$44,000
	Expenses: \$37,061.98
	Balance: \$6,938.02
Office Operations	\$20,000
	Expenses: \$21,128.35
	Balance: -\$1,128.35
Facilitation and Administration / Reimbursement Cost to UNDP for Supporting Services	\$37,700
	Expenses: \$16,244.78
	Balance: \$21,455.22
TOTAL	\$400,000

Allocation of Finnish Funds by Project

JORDAN

Provisional distribution of the funds received from the Government of Finland, through RBAS, for UNDP Jordan (USD 1,568,131), to be implemented under the umbrella of the UNDP Programme “Mitigating the impact of the Syria Crisis on the Host Communities”, which accounts for 60% of the Country programme for 2016 (24,557,589 USD). Finland’s contribution made up about 10% of the budget of the Host community support program.

The amount of Finnish funding spent by the end of 2016 sums up to \$ 728,950. A non-cost extension for 2017 is being requested.

LIVELIHOODS LINKED TO GREEN JOBS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES/ JOBS CREATED	APPROXIMATE COST (USD)
SWM Composting and treatment plant and waste bank (Ongoing)	60 municipal staff and civil society organization activists. 50 jobs created (equally distributed per gender) 1 NGO being an implementing partner with the Municipality.	\$530,000 <i>(parallel financing from Canada)</i>
LOCAL COMMUNITIES & MUNICIPAL NEEDS SUPPORT		
Responding to Community needs to rehabilitate Public Spaces and support social cohesion (Finished)	600 children benefited from three schools (1 primary, 2 secondary)	\$113,072*
Installation of LED lights and Solar Panels at municipalities most affected by Syrian crisis. (Finished)	LED lights installed at Sabha & Dafyaneh municipality will serve the total population of 7000 of whom 2450 are Syrian refugees PV solar system will serve 700 municipal staff and 1790 students	\$150,000

*please see detailed breakdown of this component in p.36

INCOME GENERATION FOR WOMEN THROUGH INNOVATION

Establishment of Local Farmers and Producers Market for Women (Ongoing)	45 women	\$198,849
Capacity Building and Employment in Digital Sector in Jordan for Women (Ongoing)	30 women (15 Jordanians and 15 Syrians)	\$179,610
Vocational Training and Employment for Women (Ongoing)	50 women (35 Jordanians and 15 Syrians)	\$146,600

SUPPORT TO PROGRAMMING

Studies and Research	-	\$50,000
Programme Implementation Expenses	-	\$200,000

TOTAL

\$1,568,131

PROJECT
Implementation of a Playground and Public Garden at Al Salihiah and Sabha Municipalities -
Social Cohesion in host community for refugees

BREAKDOWN :

1	Physical works on site	
1.1	Multi-purpose play ground for youth: The area is estimated is 800 m2. Site was leveled, fenced, and paved with concrete and casted on all area with quality artificial grass installed and light poles and bulbs, some changes were made to include some additioal works that was needed on site, breakdown summary is below (in USD):	
1.1.a	Earthworks (Excavation and backfilling and removal of existing structures	5,691.37
1.1.b	Concrete works (Footings and slab on grade and Curbstone)	15,109.11
1.1.c	Installing Fence, gates , seats and accessories and lighting system	8,727.68
1.1.d	Artificial Grass installation	16,251.04
Total For Playground in (USD)		45,779.20
1.2	Public Space for Youth: the area is estimated 3600 m2 , where all site was leveled, fenced ,existing walls plastered and painted, concrete slabs on grade were casted on all area with tiles installed, and light poles and bulbs..etc. , breakdown summary is below (in USD):	
1.2.a	Earthworks (Excavation and backfilling and removal of existing structures	1,872.18
1.2.b	Concrete works (Footings and slab on grade and Curbstone)	18,279.24
1.2.c	Tiling works	21,571.48
1.2.d	Installing Fence, gates , sand for playing areas,seats and accessories and lighting system, and a steel bridge..etc.	15,336.10
1.2.e	Youth playground tools installation and Trees planting	4,606.43
Total For Public Garden in (USD)		61,665.43
2	Design & Supervision	
2.1	A Consultant was hired to design the works and develop BoQ (USD)	1,088.31
2.2	A Consultant was hired to supervise Contractor's works on daily basis (USD)	4,539.06
Total amount for expenditure in USD For The Garden and Playground		113,072

Allocation of Finnish Funds by Project

RBAS Sub-Regional Response Facility

Provisional distribution of the funds received from the Government of Finland, through RBAS, for the Sub-Regional Response Facility (USD 879,120.88), to be implemented under the umbrella of the UNDP Programme to Increase Capacities, Partnerships, and Resources for Resilience Building Interventions in the Context of the Syria Crisis:

OUTPUT 1:

EXPANSION OF RESILIENCE INTERVENTIONS IN HRP AND 3RP/NATIONAL PLANS COMPONENTS IN TERMS OF BUDGET, COVERAGE, AND PARTNERSHIPS

APPROXIMATE COST (USD)

Development of a Dead Sea
Resilience Agenda Report

3RP Coordination

Continuing support to HRP/3RP
advocacy campaigns

\$227,456.13

OUTPUT 2:

CREATION OF A PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM TO MAINSTREAM RESILIENCE-BASED APPROACHES IN SYRIA THROUGH ADVANCE PLANNING FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL

Resilience inside Syria and planning for
Syria reconstruction

Resilience Advocacy and Enhanced
Resource Mobilization

\$ 232,539.74

OUTPUT 3:**PRIVATE SECTOR AND INNOVATION**

Establishment of a private sector platform in support of response plans, including alternative partnership modalities.

\$ 269,125.00

Establishment of a knowledge and innovation platform in support of the Syria crisis response.

SUPPORT TO PROGRAMMING

\$150,000

TOTAL

\$879,120.87

