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Resilient nations.*

# RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

FACTS AND FIGURES





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The purpose of this brochure is twofold. First, it provides an analysis of the unique unfolding of the Syria crisis and its devastating impact on the people and the countries of the region.

Comparative data will show that the Syria conflict not only caused one of the largest displacement crises in the world but also altered the economic performance, fiscal health and social fabric of countries in the region.

Second, the publication outlines UNDP's contribution to shaping an adequate collective response at regional and national levels and provides concise information on support underway in the affected countries, highlighting development partnerships already in place.

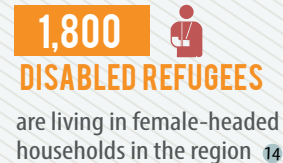
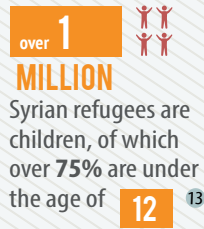
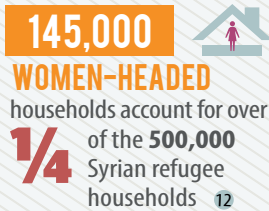
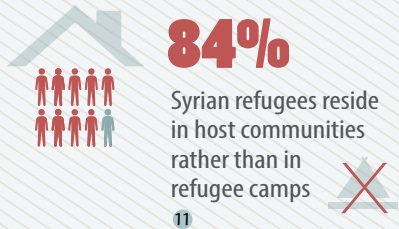
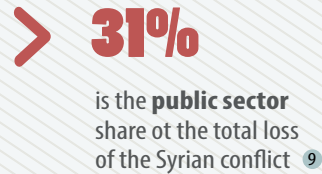
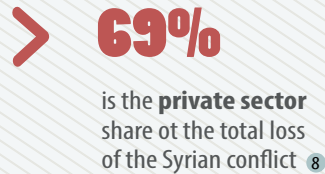
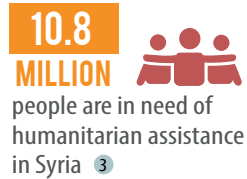
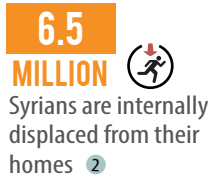
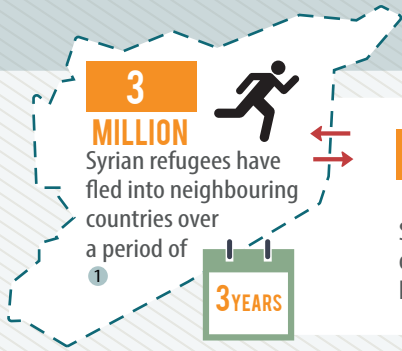
The sheer scale of destruction across Syria has already pushed back human development indicators and prospects by 30 or more years in the country. Over half the population there, including most of the 6.5 million internally displaced, now lives in poverty.

The large outflow of refugees from Syria is also straining host countries' and host communities' abilities to cope, especially in neighboring Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Competition for resources, job opportunities, and access to services in these countries and others is mounting; social cohesion, already strained, is more threatened with each passing day.

With no sign of a political resolution on the immediate horizon, the Syria crisis demands a response unlike any other. UNDP has promoted the adoption by the UN family and the international community of a **resilience-based development approach** that coherently captures humanitarian and development interventions in a single framework for a more comprehensive and sustainable response.

To foster this approach, UNDP has substantially enhanced the programming and operational capacities of our Country Offices in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt. In November 2013, UNDP established an interdisciplinary Sub-regional Response Facility for the Syria Crisis, based in Amman, to promote regional coordination, expand partnerships with development stakeholders and bring innovative resilience-based initiatives to bear for addressing this unprecedented crisis.

Prospects for recovery, stability and a brighter future across the region require peace and development. The timeliness of our response cannot be overstated. I urge partners to help us further the impact of our work by increasing their support, now when it is needed most.



# THE REGIONAL PICTURE

population size  
 refugee population  
 IDPs  
 as of Sept 2014

**77.3 million**<sup>19</sup>  
**847,300**<sup>20</sup>  
**1,1 %** of total population

**4.5 million**<sup>19</sup>  
**1.19 million**<sup>20</sup>  
**25,7 %** of total population

projected to reach 1.6 m  
 (37% of total population)  
 by the end of 2014 <sup>21</sup>

**85.8 million**<sup>19</sup>  
**139,800**<sup>20</sup>  
**0,2 %** of total population

**TURKEY**

**LEBANON**

**SYRIA**

**JORDAN**

**EGYPT**

**IRAQ**

**22.9 million**<sup>22</sup>  
**6.5 million**<sup>23</sup>  
**28,4 %** of total population

**35.9 million**<sup>19</sup>  
**214,000**<sup>20</sup> **0,6 %** of total population  
**1.8 million**<sup>24</sup> **7,8 %** of total population

**6.7 million**<sup>19</sup>  
**618,000**<sup>20</sup>  
**9,2 %** of total population

> **LEBANON STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY PLAN [2014]**

A prioritised set of interventions to stabilise communities against the adverse impact of the Syrian conflict

**requires US\$ 625 million**<sup>25</sup>

> **JORDAN NATIONAL RESILIENCE PLAN [2014-2016]**

A three year programme of high priority investments by the Government of Jordan in response to the impact of the Syria Crisis on the country

**requires US\$ 2.48 billion**<sup>26</sup>

In **Syria**, UNDP works with affected communities to help them cope, rebuild, recover and protect development gains by providing temporary jobs to affected people, supporting delivery of municipal services, and helping local businesses to recover productive assets.

In **countries neighbouring Syria** (Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt), UNDP supports host communities to cope with the influx of refugees by boosting local economic and employment opportunities, especially for vulnerable groups, such as young people, those with disabilities and women.

> **SYRIA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RESPONSE PLAN (SHARP) [2014]**

**targets** IDPs and people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria

**6.5 m** Syrian IDPs and **10.8 m** people in need of humanitarian assistance

**requires US\$ 2.28 billion**<sup>27</sup>

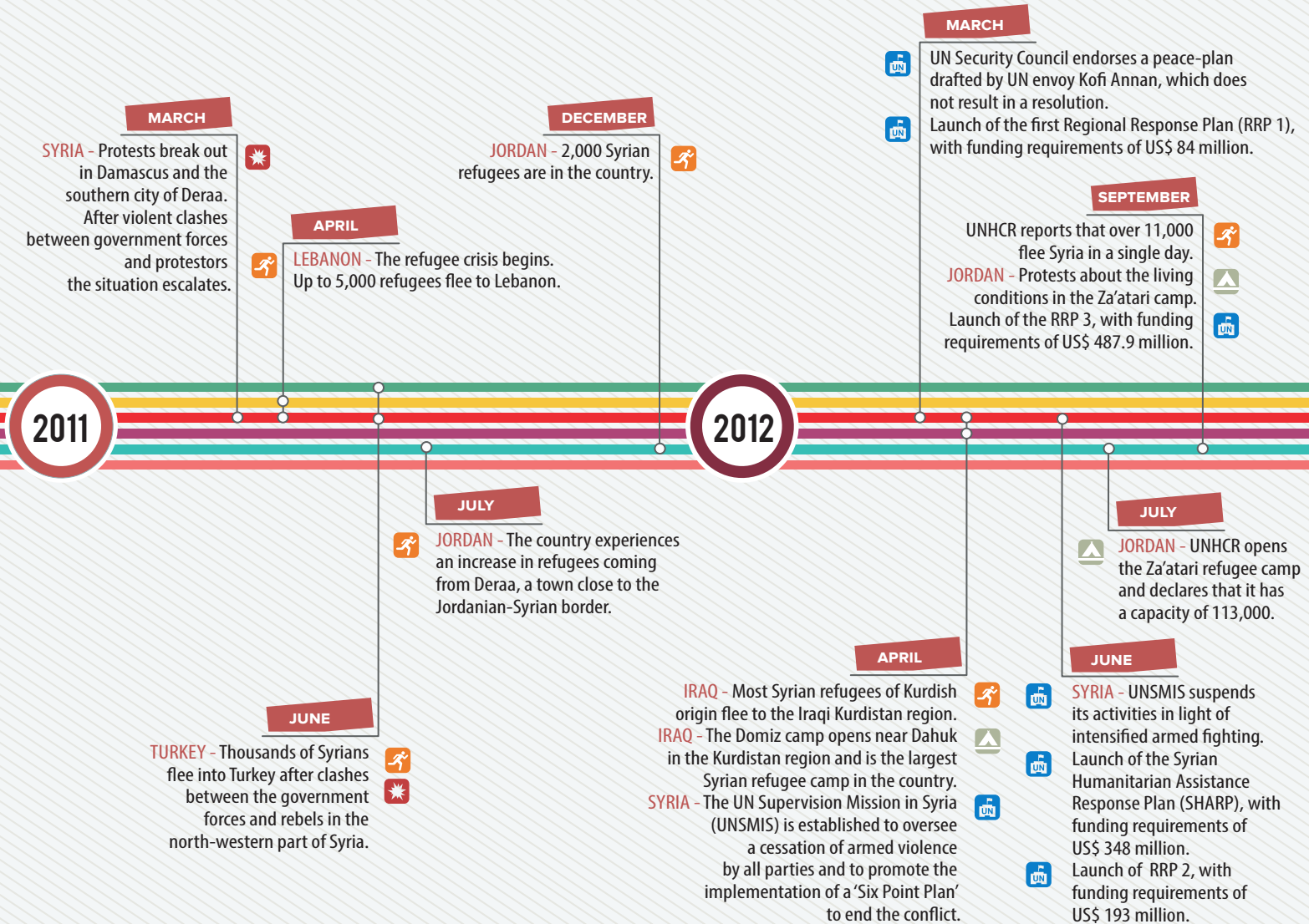
**REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (RRP 6) [2014]**

**targets** Syrian refugees as well as their host communities

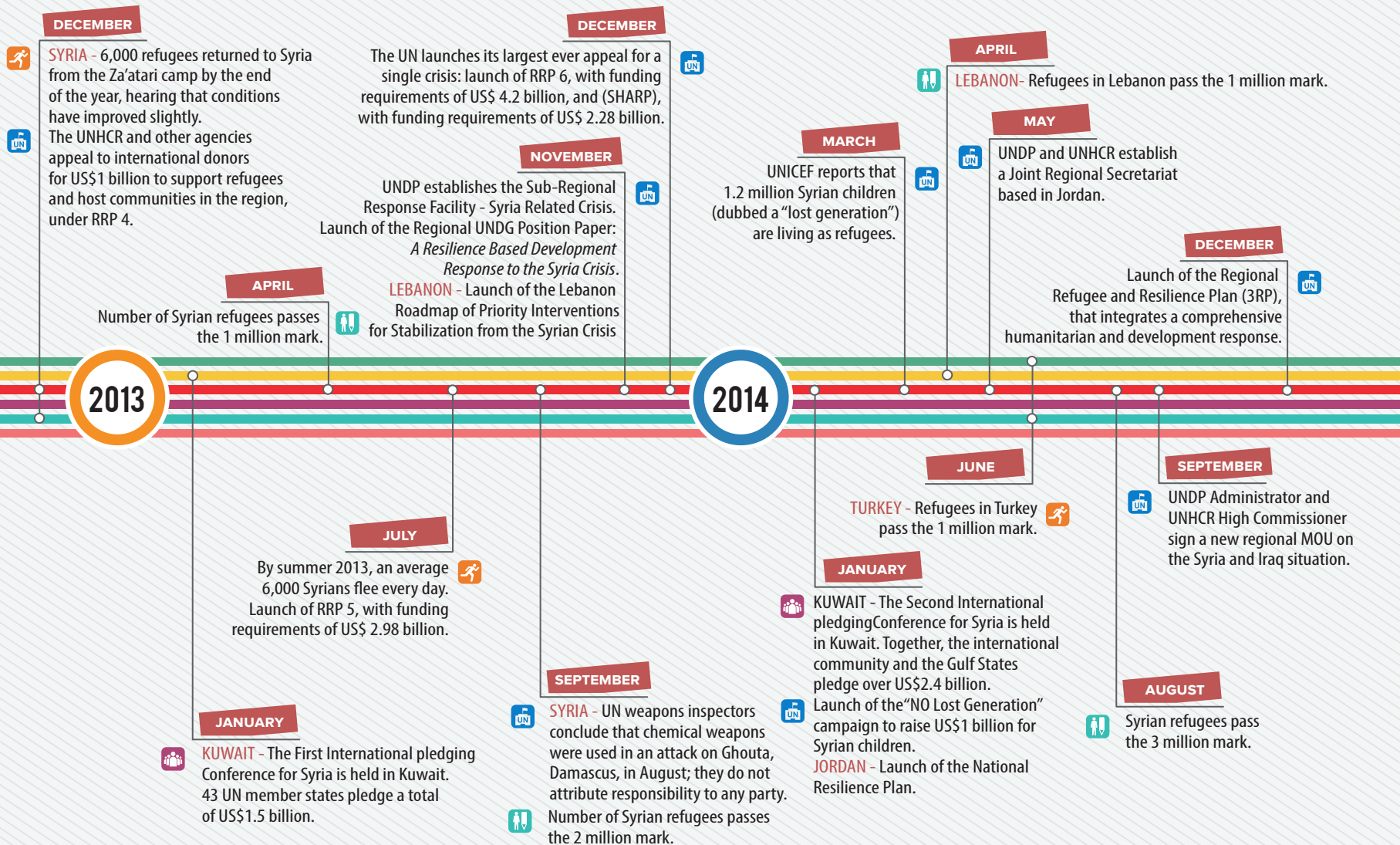
**3.59 m** refugees and **2.9 m** host community members in need of assistance

**requires US\$ 4.2 billion**<sup>28</sup>

**ONGOING REGIONAL RESPONSES TO THE SYRIA CRISIS**



# SYRIA CRISIS TIMELINE



## DECEMBER

**SYRIA** - 6,000 refugees returned to Syria from the Za'atari camp by the end of the year, hearing that conditions have improved slightly. The UNHCR and other agencies appeal to international donors for US\$1 billion to support refugees and host communities in the region, under RRP 4.

## DECEMBER

The UN launches its largest ever appeal for a single crisis: launch of RRP 6, with funding requirements of US\$ 4.2 billion, and (SHARP), with funding requirements of US\$ 2.28 billion.

## NOVEMBER

UNDP establishes the Sub-Regional Response Facility - Syria Related Crisis. Launch of the Regional undg Position Paper: *A Resilience Based Development Response to the Syria Crisis*.

## APRIL

Number of Syrian refugees passes the 1 million mark.

**LEBANON** - Launch of the Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Crisis

2013

2014

## JULY

By summer 2013, an average 6,000 Syrians flee every day. Launch of RRP 5, with funding requirements of US\$ 2.98 billion.

## SEPTEMBER

**SYRIA** - UN weapons inspectors conclude that chemical weapons were used in an attack on Ghouta, Damascus, in August; they do not attribute responsibility to any party. Number of Syrian refugees passes the 2 million mark.

## JANUARY

**KUWAIT** - The First International pledging Conference for Syria is held in Kuwait. 43 UN member states pledge a total of US\$1.5 billion.

## JANUARY

**KUWAIT** - The Second International pledging Conference for Syria is held in Kuwait. Together, the international community and the Gulf States pledge over US\$2.4 billion. Launch of the "NO Lost Generation" campaign to raise US\$1 billion for Syrian children. **JORDAN** - Launch of the National Resilience Plan.

## JUNE

**TURKEY** - Refugees in Turkey pass the 1 million mark.

## SEPTEMBER

UNDP Administrator and UNHCR High Commissioner sign a new regional MOU on the Syria and Iraq situation.

## AUGUST

Syrian refugees pass the 3 million mark.

## APRIL

**LEBANON** - Refugees in Lebanon pass the 1 million mark.

## MAY

UNDP and UNHCR establish a Joint Regional Secretariat based in Jordan.

## DECEMBER

Launch of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), that integrates a comprehensive humanitarian and development response.

## MARCH

UNICEF reports that 1.2 million Syrian children (dubbed a "lost generation") are living as refugees.



## FAST FACTS

**GDP** **60 BILLION**

[2010]

**33 BILLION**

[2013]

29



**0.658**

Human Development Index

[118]

RANK out of 187 countries

[2013] 30



**19.2%**

youth unemployment level

[% of ages 15-24]

[2013] 31



**50%**

unemployment rate  
(**2.33 million** jobs have been lost from the Syrian economy in recent years)

32

[2013-Q2]

**PUBLIC debt** **73% of GDP** [2013-Q2] 33

**TOURISM impact** **-5.0%** direct employment support [2010>2013] 34

**FISCAL cost** **103.2** US\$ billion [2013-Q2] 35

over **50%**

of the population is classed as living in poverty 36

around **7.9 m**

people have slipped into poverty as a direct result of the crisis 37



**4.4 m**

people live in conditions of **extreme poverty** 38



**35%**

drop in the Syrian economy 39



## UNDP RESPONSE



### THE HUMANITARIAN LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

The programme implements a resilience-based approach to help Syrian communities affected by the conflict to build their recovery capacity in the long-term, thereby sustaining development gains. The project aims to achieve this through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, generation of emergency employment opportunities and the capacity development of local NGOs and community-based organisations.

In **3 years**, Syria has gone from the world's second largest refugee-hosting country to replacing Afghanistan as the world's largest refugee population 40



## UNDP PARTNERSHIPS



### NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Central Emergency Response Fund | Word Assembly of Muslim Youth

### DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Kuwait | Russia | Japan | Hungary | European Union |



**49%**

school dropout rate 41



**1:600** [2010] > **1:4,000** [JUNE 2013]

Doctor : Population Ratio 42



**GDP** **36**  
**BILLION**  
[2014] 43

**0.745**  
**[77]**  
Human Development Index  
RANK out of **187** countries  
[2013] 44

**29.3%**  
youth unemployment level  
[% of ages 15-24]  
[2013] 45

the fiscal impact of the crisis on the education, electricity, health, and water sectors exceeded **US\$850 million** in just two years [2012-2013] 46

**FAST FACTS**

**TOURISM impact** **-2.1%** direct employment support [2010>2013] 47

25% decline in agricultural exports > losses of livelihoods in agriculture and food trade 48  
30% decline in imports to Syria

**FISCAL COST** **442 million JD** [2013] 49



▶ opens in **JULY 2012**  
▶ hosts more than **79,000** Syrian refugees 50

over **600 THOUSAND** Syrians have crossed the border 51

**10%** of people living in Jordan are Syrian refugees 52



**80%** of Syrian refugees have settled in urban areas 53

AT ITS HIGHEST CAPACITY WAS



Jordan's **4th** largest population centre

54



DADAAB  
Somali border  
Kenya



ZA'ATARI  
Syrian border  
Jordan

the **2nd** largest refugee camp in the world



### MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS ON JORDANIAN VULNERABLE HOST COMMUNITIES

The programme lays out four principle targets: Creation of new short-term employment opportunities, support for local economic development, improvement in the access and delivery of social services and the development of a host communities platform comprising UN agencies, donors and NGOs. The platform will coordinate assistance for all affected communities.

**UNDP RESPONSE**



**GOVERNMENTAL** Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Municipal Affairs | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation | Ministry of Labour

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL** Ruwwad For Development/MicroVenture Fund | Jordan Career Education Foundation | ACTED - REACH | Centre for Strategic Studies/University of Jordan

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS** Japan | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation | The World Bank | Canada



**UNDP PARTNERSHIPS**





## FAST FACTS

**GDP** **45**  
**BILLION**  
[2014] <sup>55</sup>

**0.765**  
Human Development Index  
[65] RANK out of 187 countries <sup>56</sup>  
[2013]

**16.8%**  
youth unemployment level  
[% of ages 15-24] <sup>57</sup>  
[2013]

**20%** unemployment rate  
(rate doubled to above 20%  
in 2012-2014) <sup>58</sup>

TRADE deficit **40% of GDP** [2012] <sup>59</sup>

TOURISM impact **-2.4%** direct employment support [2010>2013] <sup>60</sup>

FISCAL cost **2.6 US \$ billion** [2012-2014] <sup>61</sup>

**7.5** **BILLION** **\$**  
is the expected total cost of the crisis  
to Lebanon by the end of 2014 <sup>62</sup>

**36%**  
of the total number of refugees in the  
sub-region are hosted in Lebanon <sup>63</sup>

**25%**  
of Lebanon's total  
population is Syrian <sup>64</sup>

**40%** is the average  
expected proportion of Syrians in  
the 2014 Lebanese labour force <sup>65</sup>

## UNDP RESPONSE



### SUPPORTING LEBANESE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE SYRIAN CRISIS/LEBANON HOST COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROJECT (LHSP)

The programme aims to create sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities in Lebanese host communities most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees. The project also aims to increase the capacity of government and civil society to deliver basic services and supports initiatives to improve community security and social cohesion between host communities and Syrian refugees.



Lebanon hosts the highest **per capita concentration** of refugees in the world <sup>66</sup>



due to the crisis, Lebanon is fast approaching the population it was projected to have in 2050 <sup>67</sup>



## UNDP PARTNERSHIPS



**GOVERNMENTAL** Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)

### DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



Ecuador | Monaco | European Union | UK (DFID) | Japan | Germany | UNHCR | Italy | Kuwait | United States | Mexico | DANIDA | Valdez Church



**90,000**  
Syrian refugee children are enrolled in Lebanese schools [2013-2014 year] <sup>68</sup>



**170,000**  
Lebanese have been pushed into poverty [2012-2014] <sup>69</sup>



**GDP** **248**  
**BILLION**  
[2014] <sup>70</sup>

**0.642**  
Human Development Index  
[120] RANK out of 187 countries <sup>71</sup>

**18%**  
youth unemployment level  
[% of ages 15-24] <sup>72</sup>  
[2013]

**11%**  
national unemployment level  
**7%** of males **13%** of females <sup>73</sup>



**FAST FACTS**

**TOURISM impact** **-0.55%** direct employment support [2010>2013] <sup>74</sup>

**15%** increase in population of the Kurdistan Region in a year [2013>2014] <sup>75</sup>



**DOMIZ CAMP**

▶ opens in **APRIL 2012**  
▶ hosts more than **65,000** Syrian refugees <sup>76</sup>

original planned capacity  
**38,135** persons <sup>76</sup>



a total of **214,000** Syrian refugees are currently living in Iraq <sup>80</sup>



approximately **550** crossed into Iraq every day in 2013 <sup>77</sup>



**97%** of Syrian refugees are in the Kurdistan region <sup>78</sup>



**60%** of Syrian refugees have settled in urban areas\* <sup>79</sup>

\*[mostly in the Kurdistan region]



**1. ACCELERATED SUPPORT FOR NON-CAMP SYRIAN REFUGEES AND THEIR HOST COMMUNITIES IN THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ**  
The programme enhances the resilience and strengthens the capacities of local and refugee populations for a sustainable a response to the crisis.

**2. ENHANCING PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)**  
The project raises awareness of violence against women, supporting community capacity to recognise cases of SGBV and act to protect its victims.



**UNDP RESPONSE**

**1.8 m**

Iraqis internally displaced since early January 2014, half of them are in Kurdistan Region <sup>81</sup>



**GOVERNMENTAL**

Kurdistan Regional Government | Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women | Independent Board for Human Rights

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL**

Danish Refugee Council | Mines Advisory Group | National NGOs

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

Japan

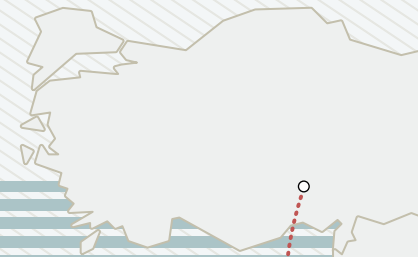
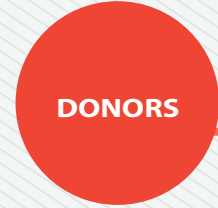


**UNDP PARTNERSHIPS**



For more than three years, the Syrian crisis has devastated the country, setting back development gains by decades and resulting in immense human suffering. The crisis has impacted the entire sub-region in multiple ways and threatens development and stability in the neighbouring countries. In the context of a protracted crisis, humanitarian assistance – when provided alone - risks becoming unsustainable and unaffordable. Strengthening longer-term management capacities and the resilience of host populations and communities, including refugees, IDPs and national systems, is an imperative.

In an effort to complement and coordinate crisis-response activities at the sub-regional level, a Sub-Regional Development Coordinator was appointed by the UNDP Administrator in November 2013, including the setting up of a multidisciplinary team, the RBAS Sub-Regional Response Facility (SRF).

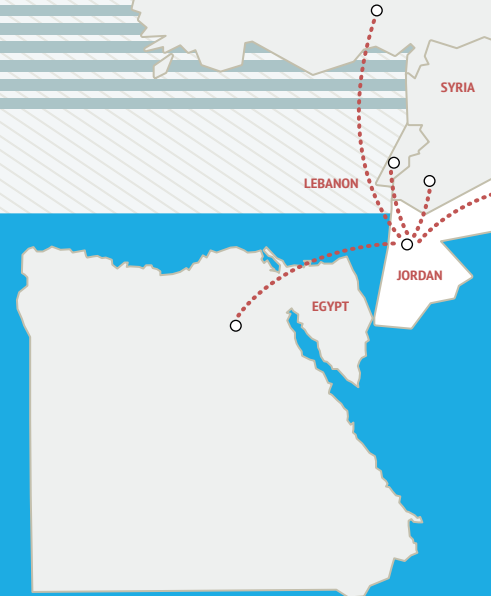


### Three central outputs describe the role of the Sub-Regional Response Facility:

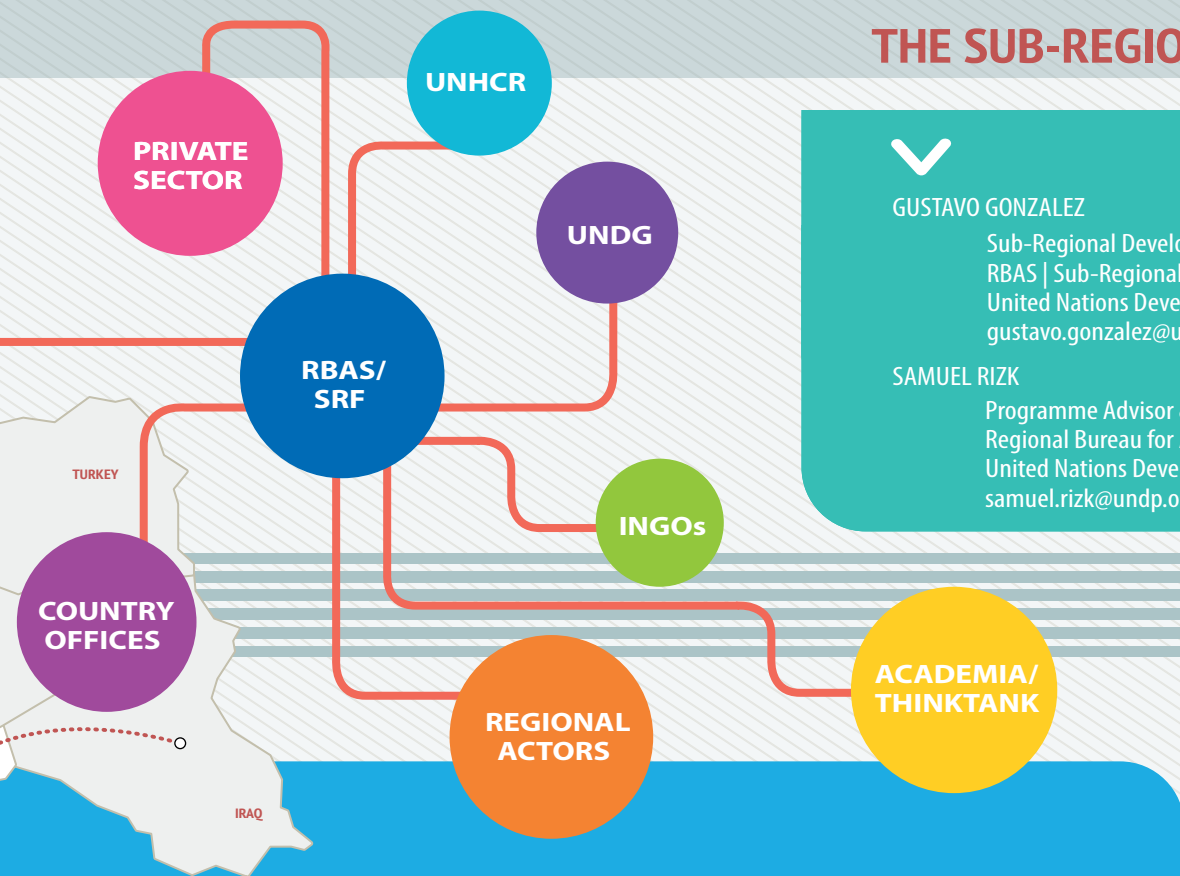


**OUTPUT 1** | International, national and regional consultative processes and response plans to the Syria crisis draw upon development principles, pillars and strategic frameworks based on a resilience-based development approach. The RBAS/SRF develops the conceptual and operational frameworks for cost-effective responses to the Syria crisis encompassing short, medium and long-term perspectives for Syria and the neighbouring countries. Such frameworks focus on strengthening the resilience of communities and institutions to cope, recover and sustain, both presently and in anticipation of future shocks.

**OUTPUT 2** | Knowledge products and advisory services on operationalising a resilience-based development response to the Syria crisis result in more effective responses by the Regional UN Development Group and UNDP to the Syria crisis. The Facility positions UNDP as a thought-leader on resilience-based development responses and informs decision-making and the prioritisations of national plans and regional response frameworks. The Facility ensures that innovative development responses to the Syria crisis are developed, prototyped and scaled.



# THE SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE FACILITY



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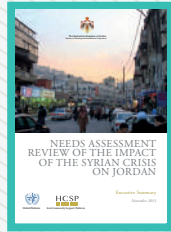


CONTACTS

**OUTPUT 3** | UNDP Country Offices in the sub-region are supported with outreach tools and expanded partnership frameworks to leverage capacities and financial resources for the realisation of a resilience-based development response. The facility offers services which result in expanded networks with traditional and non-traditional donors, the private sector, civil society organisations and academia, strengthening UNDP capacity to develop and scale high-impact gender-sensitive responses in the sub-region with partners.

# BUILDING UP A COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE

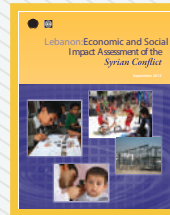
2013



◀ **JORDAN** - Needs Assessment Review of the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Jordan



**NOVEMBER**  
◀ **LEBANON** - Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict

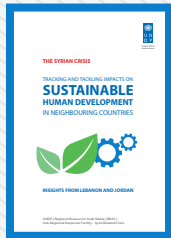


**JANUARY**  
◀ **LEBANON** - Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict

**JANUARY**  
◀ **JORDAN** - Jordan National Resilience Plan ▶



2014



◀ **UNDG Tracking and Tackling Impacts on Sustainable Human Development in Neighbouring Countries**



◀ **UNDG Position Paper: Resilience-Based Development Response to Syria Crisis**

**OCTOBER**

**NOVEMBER**



◀ **UNDP Resilience-based Development Response to the Syria Crisis**

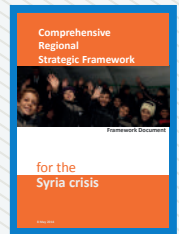
**DECEMBER**

2014 Syria Regional Response Plan ▶



**MAY**

UN Comprehensive Regional Strategic Framework for the Syria Crisis ▶



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Resilient nations.*



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