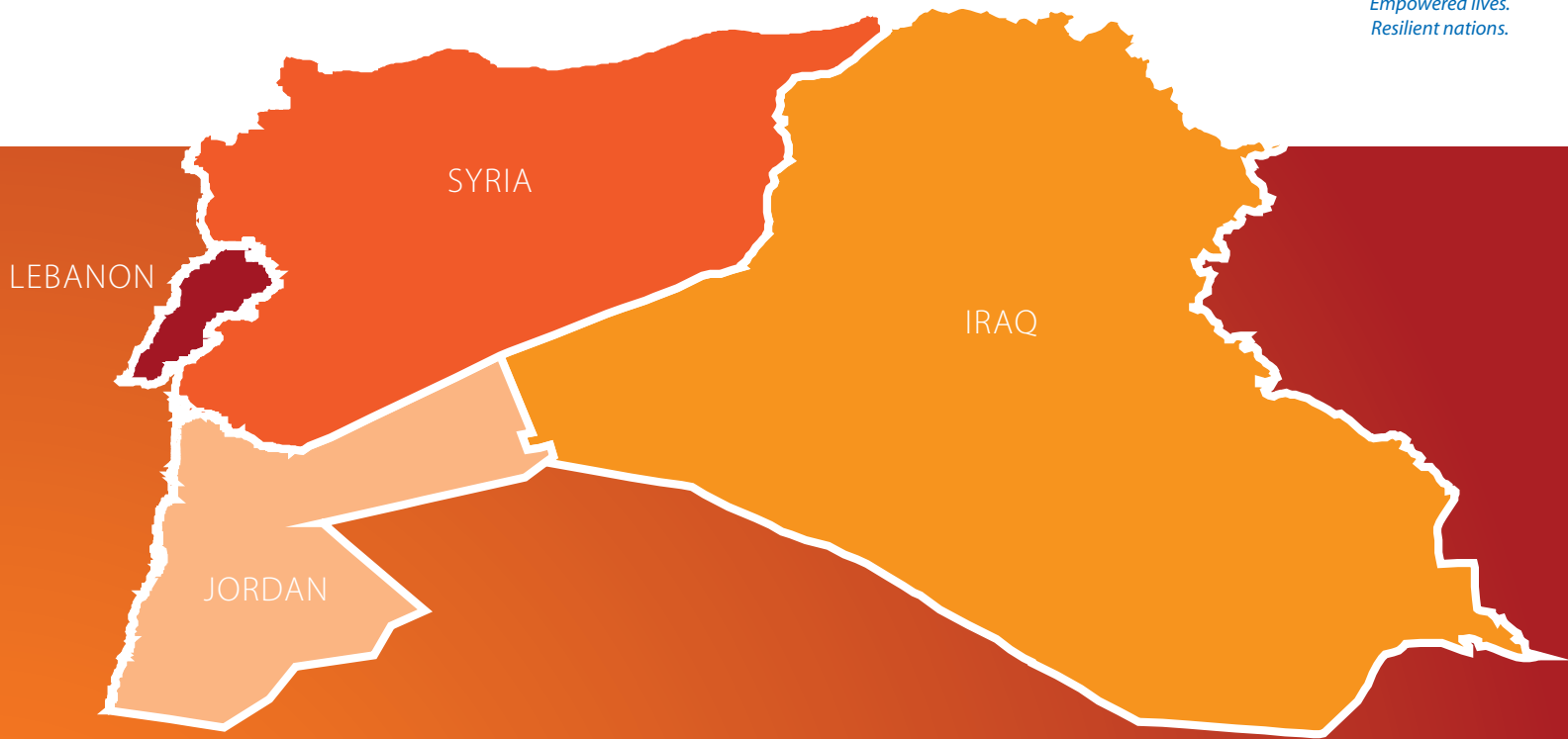




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Responding to the Syria Crisis

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE

"The political and humanitarian dimensions of the Syria crisis have been recognized from the outset. But there is now heightened awareness that this is also a development crisis. It will have a deep and long lasting impact on the development and future prospects of Syria. Neighbouring countries' development prospects too have been seriously impacted. The challenge now is to ensure that our collective response to this complex crisis is both humanitarian and developmental in approach."

Helen Clark
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

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Why addressing the crisis from a development angle?

The impact of the Syrian crisis on the development gains in the region spans at least a decade. The magnitude of the conflict has led to a high loss of human life and massive population displacement both within and outside of Syria and has destroyed social, economic and political fabrics of the country. Together, this has also had a devastating impact on neighboring countries and the sub-region at large.

Prior to the Syrian crisis, neighboring already faced substantial challenges including sluggish economic growth, relatively high levels of poverty and unemployment, especially among youth and women, as well as high public deficits and political tensions.

The Syria crisis has further deepened these threats, now confronting neighboring countries with the daunting challenges of addressing the influx of refugees and equally vulnerable

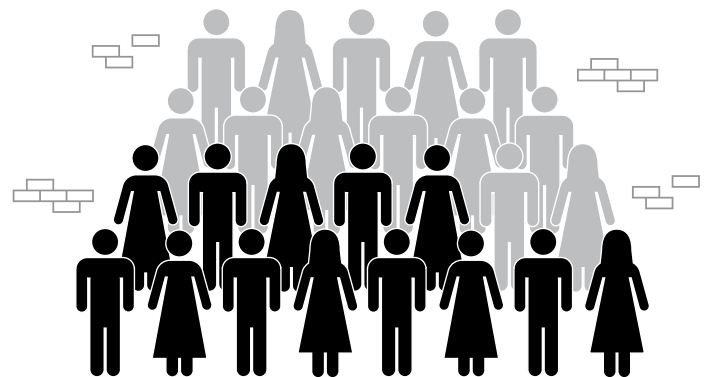
host communities and populations, whilst maintaining macro-economic and political stability.

Consequently, there is increased recognition amongst concerned governments and the international community that life-saving humanitarian responses, alone, are not sufficient, sustainable or cost-effective. A longer term development approach is necessary to build resilience, thereby reducing the need for humanitarian assistance over time.

Against this background, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) designs fast development interventions to respond to the crisis, trigger early recovery, support inclusive economic growth and build resilience.

12.6 million people

The conflict in Syria has left more than **50 per cent** of people living in Syria in poverty.



What are UNDP's durable solutions?

The creation of employment opportunities for people to support families and communities is critical because it is the most sustainable pathway out of poverty and an important step to prevent social unrest and violent conflicts in Syria's neighboring countries. UNDP focusses on growth that is inclusive and which creates decent jobs in sufficient quantity.

For example, UNDP in collaboration with partners supports 15,000 households in Iraq with cash-for-work programmes and is establishing at least 90 businesses in host communities in Domiz, Darashkran and Kawergosk.

In Jordan, UNDP and partners generate 1500 short-term employment opportunities for unemployed Jordanian youth in Irbid and Mafraq that are linked to a savings scheme. In Lebanon, 4000 refugees and inhabitants of host communities will have access to income through a rapid-employment modality.

UNDP provides the framework for the creation of employment schemes and recovery plans, which are rolled-out at the local level, benefit people directly and are then brought to scale in collaboration with governmental partners.

However, job creation without the development of productive capacities is unsustainable. This is why UNDP invests in building capacities of individuals and institutions, in creating value chains and employment opportunities to bolster economic growth and empower people to find employment and generate businesses.

In 2014, UNDP and partners will provide vocational training to 900 community members and refugees in Iraq, offer business development trainings to up to 1500 Jordanian youth and support businesses and young entrepreneurs in Lebanon to improve value chains, which will benefit more than 7000 community members. Another intervention in Leba-



4.1 million Refugees

The Regional Response Plan foresees up to 4.1 million refugees in the region by the end of 2014.

non provides young people with business skills and will create short-term employment for up to 400 youth with a special focus on empowering young women.

Investment in infrastructure is a crucial priority, since the lack of functioning infrastructure in the affected countries is a serious bottleneck to enterprise development and building of productive capacities. In this vein, in the next 12 months, UNDP will improve living conditions of 30,000 original dwellers and 20,000 refugees in Palestinian Host Communities in Lebanon. This entails strengthening the delivery of basic services, such as waste management, sanitation and electricity in collaboration with local municipalities. For instance, in the Baalbek region of Lebanon, UNDP and partners will improve public health and create better living conditions for 400,000 Lebanese and refugees.

Furthermore, in Syria, UNDP will create rapid-employment schemes, train Syrian women and men in business skills and invest in rebuilding infrastructure, especially roads, sanitation and housing. The project will reach 700,000 persons in need as direct beneficiaries and will lay the groundwork to rebuild Syria after the end of this crisis.

To achieve greater impact, UNDP links its work at the local level with national strategies. To this end, UNDP supports the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and Northern Iraq in assessing their development needs, and in drafting and implementing their respective National Development Plans/Roadmaps in response to the Syria Crisis.

By empowering national partners to identify concrete development solutions at the local level and bringing these to scale, durable investments are made to achieve sustainable development.

6.5 million Syrians

displaced from their homes

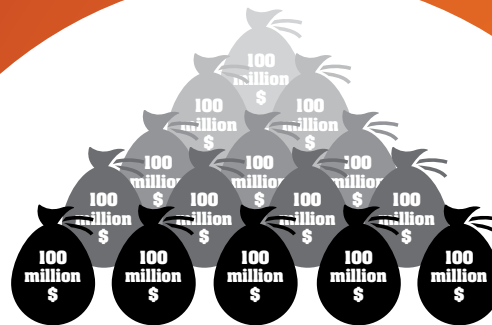


More than **80 per cent** do not live in refugee camps but in host communities.

Why is UNDP the right partner?

UNDP brings global professional expertise and profound experience in helping countries to recover and find a path to inclusive economic growth and sustainable human development. We operate in 177 countries and territories, working with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

UNDP has extensive experience in supporting development in the region with permanent offices throughout the region, including Amman, Baghdad, Beirut, Damascus - and additional UN hubs in Syria - and Erbil, as well as an extensive network of field-based sub-offices and expertise in the region and headquarters. UNDP is well-equipped with highly skilled national and international staff, local partnership and policy experts providing the development solutions demanded by partners across the region.

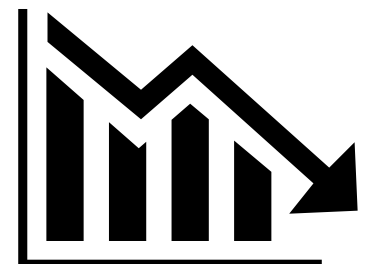


\$ 1.5 billion

In Jordan, the costs of the Syrian crisis are estimated to exceed 1.5 billion dollars. The economies of Lebanon and Iraq are also drastically impacted by the Syria crisis.

\$ 7.5 billion

Economic growth in Lebanon is decreased by nearly three per cent **due to the Syria Crisis** according to a joint study from the World Bank and the United Nations. This equals up to **7.5 billion dollar losses**.





UNDP is leading innovative development solutions in complex emergencies.

UNDP partners with the private sector, broker knowledge exchanges with academic institutions and think-tanks across the globe and works with innovation companies at the local and global levels to identify the best solutions.

UNDP is able to rapidly respond to changing situations in crisis countries by working with governments and national platforms, and through a network of NGOs and local organizations to reach otherwise inaccessible areas.



39 million jobseekers

High levels of unemployment are a challenge for the region's economies. The lack of job opportunities has the potential source of further social disruption and conflict, particularly as the population is forecast to increase to 410-460 million by 2020. Those under the age of 14 years will constitute more than 40 per cent of the total population, and **the number of job seekers will top 39 million over the next decade.**

UNDP's work in the Sub-Region

Through a resilience-based development approach, UNDP takes a longer-term perspective from the outset, focusing on strengthening the capacity of communities to cope with the crisis through immediate emergency interventions, by bolstering livelihoods, housing, infrastructure and basic services; recover from the socio-economic impact of the crisis by regaining productive assets; and sustain this recovery toward development through a functioning and peaceful socio-economic and political environment where development gains are protected.

Activities so far have included: vocational skills training, livelihoods creation, business and entrepreneurship support, rapid employment generation, crisis management at the local level, combating violence against women, and peace building through the media and community organizations.

UNDP in the Regional Response Plan



Syria

With UNDP presence within Syria, the Livelihoods Programme is helping affected communities avoid further destitution, marginalization and dependence on aid by providing emergency employment and income to people who have lost jobs or businesses, vocational training, repairing basic community infrastructure and service delivery and developing local capacity for early recovery. Special focus is placed on vulnerable groups, such as people displaced by the conflict, young people, women and women-headed households, and people with disabilities.

\$ 42.2
million



Lebanon

UNDP's Stabilization and Recovery Programme seeks to support the resilience of vulnerable host communities, promote peace-building and conflict prevention, while also strengthening the capacity of key national institutions to coordinate recovery and manage the response to the crisis. UNDP Lebanon also supports Value Chain Development, youth economic empowerment, improving public health, supporting emergency municipal service delivery and promoting social cohesion.

\$ 55.9
million



Jordan

The overall goal of UNDP's programme "Mitigating the Impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis through Support to Host Communities", is to sustain social and economic stability by responding to the urgent needs of crisis-affected host communities, while also helping them to absorb refugees in a way that doesn't exacerbate existing tensions or increase vulnerability to poverty. UNDP Jordan also works in supporting Youth Employment, Municipal Service Delivery and in promoting social cohesion.

\$ 32.4
million



Iraq

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, UNDP's project, Accelerated Support for non-camp Syrian Refugees and their Host Communities is assisting local communities to cope with the influx of Syrian refugees. UNDP Iraq is also supporting Persons with Disabilities among Syrian Refugees and host communities, and the project "Enhancing Protection for Vulnerable Women and Girls among the Syrian Refugees from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking", helps establish prevention and protection mechanisms for vulnerable women and girls. Another initiative is targeted.

\$ 10.7
million

Sub-Regional Response Facility

The UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility, with its multi-disciplinary rapid response team, is providing high-impact and fast solutions for vulnerable communities in Syria and neighbouring countries, maximizing technical and financial resource to best respond to the crisis, facilitating strategic and innovative partnership, bridging humanitarian intervention with durable solutions through a resilience-based development approach, and is ensuring a common regional approach to a regional crisis.

\$ 4.1
million

PROJECT BRIEFS

SYRIA

LEBANON

JORDAN

IRAQ

THE SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE FACILITY



Syria



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EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT, CASH ASSISTANCE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISPLACED SYRIANS

EXPECTED IMPACT

- The project will reach 700,000 persons in need (as direct beneficiaries) among the most vulnerable groups in affected communities who are often hardly able to maintain a dignified life due to severe infrastructure damage, disrupted basic services, and loss of income and assets.
- The target groups are those heavily affected by the socio-economic impacts of the crisis to an extent that their coping and early recovery potentials are most at risk, such as crisis -affected communities, internally displaced people, and host communities who are struggling to share scarce resources and extend hospitality amidst their own rising poverty.
- The proposed interventions will create an enabling environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief, reduce reliance on aid, and enhance the resilience of affected communities to withstand and recover from hardship.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

A large portion of the population in Syria is in dire need of urgent livelihoods support. Sixty-five per cent of the population is poor; with 6.7 million persons having slipped into poverty since the beginning of the crisis, and some 3.6 million becoming extremely poor. 2.3 million jobs have been lost, and the unemployment rate skyrocketed to 48.8 per cent. The affected population living under extremely difficult circumstances inside Syria includes displaced people, host communities and people trapped in contested areas. Host families have depleted their resources and savings as they have been overburdened with additional costs and responsibilities. There is an increase in humanitarian assistance depend-

ency, erosion of assets and resources, informality, competition on infrastructure and services, scarce resources and job opportunities in communities.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

UNDP and partner NGOs have undertaken an analysis of different socio-economic and vital sectors in target governorates to identify needs and priority interventions. A stakeholder mapping and risk analysis completed the preparatory phase. An area-based response plan was developed as per UNDP Syria's mandate on early recovery and livelihoods. It is guided by the United Nations policy on "Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration". The development solution includes a three track support to employment: Track A: Stabilizing income generation and emergency employment; Track B: Local economic recovery for employment opportunities and reintegration; and Track C: Sustainable employment creation and decent work.





The proposed project focuses more on the first two tracks although all three tracks are observed in any recovery process with different prominence at different times. It is an outcome of the consultative process reflecting the priorities in affected communities. It expands and complements ongoing UNDP interventions and will be as such directly implemented by UNDP according to transparent operational guidelines and criteria relating to vulnerability, displacement, socio-economic condition and local livelihoods opportunities.

The project will restore and stabilize the disrupted livelihoods of Internally Displaced People and struggling host communities in Syria. Special attention is given to providing socio-economic support to vulnerable groups such as youth, women headed households and persons with disability. This will be achieved through (1) emergency employment schemes for the restoration of basic services and small community infrastructure, and (2) targeted cash assistance to replace lost assets and revive small industrial, agricultural and service facilities. Short-term vocational trainings and start-up kits will also be delivered.

Enhancing coordination and developing local capacities for community resilience are integral parts of the project. Accordingly, partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) are sought. A capacity assessment exercise is currently underway to assess partner NGOs in various Governorates. It will be followed by an extensive capacity development programme aiming at strengthening the capacities of the NGOs and the skills of their staff in the implementation of livelihoods and early recovery initiatives as the majority of these NGOs are used to charity and philanthropic type of work.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 53 million



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Lebanon



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CREATING EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN: VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND START UP GRANTS

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will provide sustainable livelihoods/employment opportunities to 400 youth, following up on their job-placements and enterprises for continued support through LEDAs.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The crisis is severely affecting the economy in Lebanon and the savings capacity of both the refugees and the host communities. Unemployment numbers rose significantly and the erosion of stable employment options and purchasing power is leading to rising inter-community tensions. Youth and women are disproportionately affected by the negative impact of the crisis.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

The Youth Economic Empowerment Initiative will empower disadvantaged Lebanese youth and women in learning technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, it will provide confidence building interventions and the provision of start-up capital.

The initiative involves strategic partnerships with Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs) who will act as the main implementing partner in this activity. The youth selected for trainings will be enrolled in programmes at specialised institutions or as apprentices with partner entrepreneurs and will be provided a scholarship during the training. The youth having interest and aptitude for entrepreneurship will be encouraged to accumulate some savings from the scholarship to start their independent enterprises after being trained. Such potential entrepreneurs will be considered for a small start-up grants/ toolkits, depending on their performance and capacity. Some of the trained youth can be considered for employment on crisis response initia-

tives underway in the target areas that require skilled and semi-skilled labour. The training and grant component will be led by LEDA and supported by UNDP.

A database of trained youth and prospective employers will be created and maintained at the Local Economic Development Agency (LEDA) who will operate a help-desk for youth employment, providing linkages and advice.

TIMELINE

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The market analysis, criteria of enrollment and mentoring and support mechanism will be firmed up during the initial 3 months and an employment/ enterprise mini-cycle will be implemented in the remaining 9, including 6 months of training and 3 of follow up.

COSTS

USD 1.7 million





Lebanon



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BOOSTING THE ECONOMY: BUILDING VALUE CHAINS WITH LOCAL PARTNERS

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will provide direct sustainable livelihoods/employment opportunities to up to 7,480 individuals, and will also put in place systems for continued support to them through strengthening the related government agencies and LEDAs.

nificantly and the increased presence of Syrians who offer their services on the Lebanese labor market, often for a competitive rate, only makes the situation more challenging. This has given rise to erosion of purchasing power, economic distress and is leading towards increase in inter-community tensions and conflicts.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Markets capacities in rural areas are under stress with high levels of unemployment especially for women and youth. Cross-border trade with Syria has reduced sig-

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

The UNDP initiative aims to develop integrated value chains in market sectors that offer the prospect of sustainable growth and transition to better remunerated



forms of employment. UNDP will choose sectors by their ability to generate significant sustainable employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth and women as self-employed producers or wage employees. The resilience of those groups will be enhanced through diversifying and strengthening their livelihoods.

At least 8 value chains will be developed and strengthened. Each value chain will be analyzed as a whole and for each step of the chain strategies will be developed on how to overcome barriers or bottlenecks that reduce income or access to markets. Those interventions encompass:

- providing technical or business training;
- improving or introducing appropriate technologies;
- establishing required networks or partnerships;
- improving the quality of the product or service; and
- strengthening marketing techniques.



Existing studies and assessments will be used to immediately start activities in value chain development. On basis of recent assessments and the need to prioritize communities that are disproportionately affected by the impact of the Syrian crisis, the following chains are proposed to be targeted under this intervention: Dairy; Honey; Fisheries; Fruits; Olive; Food processing; Tourism; Textile/ Cloths / Carpets; Shoe Making, and, ICT.

UNDP will also assess options for value chains for recycled products. One of the negative impacts of the refugee crisis is significantly increased amounts of waste. Municipalities face severe challenges in managing this waste in an effective manner. Waste recycling could be one of the strategies to reduce the burden on municipalities. Technical and market studies are to be conducted to analyze the potential to recycle waste into new products for which there is a demand on the local market. This study will include the identification of good practices in other countries that could serve as an example for Lebanon.

Given the need to provide continued support to enterprises in the selected value chains, sector specific incubators and support offices will be established at the level of the LEDAs, municipalities and local offices of the Ministry of Interior. Through this increased capacity, these offices can play a central coordinating role. It allows them to be in close contact with enterprises and establish partnerships with local authorities where relevant. In addition, it provides the opportunity to facilitate a continuous information exchange about sector specific issues which can serve as the basis for SMEs to respond to new prospects in the market.

TIMELINE

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The market studies, selection of beneficiaries and mentoring and the arrangements to strengthen support mechanisms will be firmed up during the initial 2 months and the subsequent steps will be implemented in the remaining 10.

COSTS

USD 6.5 million



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Lebanon



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR 400,000 LEBANESE AND REFUGEE RESIDENTS OF THE BAALBEK REGION

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will improve the existing or planned integrated solid waste management facilities in Baalback and rehabilitate as many dumpsites as possible given the allocated budget. These interventions would not only restore the natural environment and alleviate sources of pollution, but would also generate employment opportunities for locals in the area. The proposed project will serve approximately 250,000 Lebanese people living in the Caza of Baalback and Hermel in addition to approximately 150,000 Syrian refugees being hosted in the area.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The influx of Syrian refugees in the Baalback area deteriorated the already challenging situation of municipal waste management. Although the municipality of Baalback has received some donor support for the development and construction of an integrated waste management facility in its premises, this support was provided prior to the Syria crisis and is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of the population with the Syrian refugees. Furthermore, the increase in population has led to rise of open, unhygienic and uncontrolled dumpsites and has worsened the conditions of existing dumps. A study conducted in 2011 by the Ministry of Environment and UNDP identified 670 open dumpsites in Lebanon of which five of the top twenty most urgent sites are in Baalback.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

To support the municipality in treating the increased amount of waste within the planned facilities and to rehabilitate some of the open dumps in the area that are directly polluting groundwater, the natural environment and negatively affecting the health of citizens and Syrian refugees.

The proposed activities will be aligned with the national waste management strategy of the Government of Lebanon, through the Ministry of Environment and all work on the ground will be coordinated with the Municipality of Baalback. The project will first identify the most urgent needs to ensure the completion of the waste management and coordinate with all other actors in the field. After which the exact scope of landfilling, dumpsite rehabilitation and/or other needs will be determined and specialized waste management companies will be hired to complete the work on the ground. UNDP experts will be mobilized to supervise and manage these contracts on a day-to-day basis.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 4.4 million





Lebanon



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RAPID EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES FOR HOST COMMUNITIES

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will provide rapid employment opportunities to 3,900 hosts and refugees, providing immediate relief from the grinding impact of misery and poverty and also decreasing inter-community tensions created due to increased competition over scarce employment opportunities. The public infrastructure that will be rehabilitated will have an additional positive impact by contributing to improved delivery of basic social services and improving general living conditions which will impact positively the resilience at the community level.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Markets capacities in rural areas are under stress with high levels of unemployment especially for women and youth. Cross-border trade with Syria has reduced significantly and the increased presence of Syrians who offer their services on the Lebanese labor market, often for a competitive rate, only makes the situation more

challenging. This has given rise to erosion of purchasing power, economic distress and is leading towards increase in inter-community tensions and conflicts.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

To boost the purchasing power and reduce vulnerability UNDP will implement labour intensive rapid employment schemes for hosting communities and Syrian refugees in close partnership with municipalities to provide extra income. This will benefit households directly and contribute to decrease tensions in host communities.

The project will create short-term emergency employment for rehabilitating the strained public and social infrastructure, such as roads, culverts, bridges, water channels, drains, public parks, play grounds, and schools. The main local partner for this activity will be the municipalities. The projects for rehabilitation as well as the people to be employed will be selected through a participatory process, involving the municipality, community representatives and other local stakeholders. These activities will be implemented rapidly given the existing, long-standing relationships between UNDP and the local authorities. Through the working groups that have been established under the ART Gold Programme, projects that are conducive for the labour intensive rapid employment schemes (LIREs) have already been established.

TIMELINE

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The identification of areas, the projects to be implemented and enrollment of labour will be carried out in the initial 3 months. The subsequent 9 months will see the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and handover of the projects to the related municipalities.

COSTS

USD 4 million





Lebanon



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CHANGE AGENTS FOR PEACE: SUPPORT TO MEDIA OUTLETS, NGOS AND COMMUNITIES TO PROMOTE NON-VIOLENT CONFLICT RESOLUTION

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will advocate for a peace and non-violence culture and use the media, youth, and local actors' channels to transform the existing culture. The project will contribute to building a more resilient society and thus ensure a peaceful environment for both refugees and host communities to live in and be able to benefit more from development and aid assistance.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Adding to the legacy of a troubled past with a 15 years of civil war and the several shocks and severe polarization taking place since the assassination of former Prime Minister Hariri in February 2005, the outbreak of the Syrian uprising in 2011, exacerbated the already existing tensions between Lebanese and created new tensions between Lebanese and Syrians. Civil peace has been more threatened than any time before, and several reports from the field and results of many conflict assessments showed that level of tension is rising dramatically.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

To address the underlying causes of conflict in Lebanon UNDP will empower change agents to reduce tensions and prevent violent conflicts between the Lebanese themselves and between Lebanese and Syrians.

Building on its existing and ongoing peace building initiatives, UNDP will work on establishing two local peace mechanisms, one in the South, where conflicts between Sunni refugees and Shiite local community are rising, and one in the Mount Lebanon area, where high level of tensions are witnessed between the refugee community and the local inhabitants. The project will also conduct periodic conflict assessments to measure the impact of

the Syrian crisis on social cohesion and measure conflict dynamics. The results of these assessments will be used to improve the peace building project.

UNDP will also work with media outlets to monitor whether they are implementing the Strengthening Civil Peace in Lebanon Journalists' Pact that was launched in May 2013 with the Minister of Information and that was endorsed and signed by 35 national media outlets. UNDP will empower and assist technically the "Truth and Reconciliation Campaign", which is a platform of national NGOs working on reducing tensions between Lebanese and between Lebanese and Syrians.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 1.6 million





Lebanon



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IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS IN PALESTINIAN HOST COMMUNITIES

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will provide at least 30,000 original dwellers and 20,000 refugees from Syria with access to improved basic urban services and some 500 displaced families in the most 20 vulnerable gatherings with enhanced housing conditions. The public infrastructure that will be rehabilitated or shelters enhanced will have an additional positive impact by contributing to improved delivery of basic social services and improving general living conditions.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Falling outside the geographic mandate of UNRWA in terms of basic urban services and left unattended to by local authorities, the 42 Palestinian refugees' informal settlements or "gatherings" in Lebanon are considered to be among the most vulnerable. Some 109,000 Palestinian refugees in the gatherings live in conditions marked by inadequate access to water, sewage systems, solid waste management, electricity and roads. Most recently, an additional 30,000 Palestinian refugees and 4,000 Syrian refugees displaced from Syria have been living in the gatherings, increasing population to some 143,000. These refugees are living in inadequate shelters, such as unfinished houses, garages and collective centers, which are connected in an ad-hoc manner to the available networks. The ongoing influx of Palestinian and Syrian refugees coming from Syria to these gatherings has put more pressure on an already weak infrastructure. This has resulted not only in escalating health problems and environmental risks, but it has also contributed to increased tensions between Palestinian gatherings host communities and neighboring Lebanese communities.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

To improve the living environment in Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon that host Palestinian and Syrian refugees

from Syria, through improved access to shelter and basic urban services / WASH.

The project will build on the existing collaboration between UNDP and UN-HABITAT and the support programmes implemented by Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) and UNRWA, to improve access to basic urban services and shelter conditions. The programme interventions will include:

- Improving the conditions of shelter units housing Palestinian and Syrian refugees from Syria in the gatherings, as well as enhancing the sanitation and hygiene conditions;
- Implementing infrastructure covering sewage, water, solid waste management and electricity sectors.

To reduce tensions and ensure sustainability, these interventions will be implemented using a participatory approach that includes local actors, the surrounding municipalities, and NGOs.

TIMELINE

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The identification of areas and the projects to be implemented will be carried out in the initial 2 months. The subsequent 10 months will see the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and handover of the projects to the related Palestinian refugee gatherings.

COSTS

USD 2 million





Lebanon



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EMERGENCY MUNICIPAL SERVICE DELIVERY FOR 800,000 LEBANESE AND REFUGEES LIVING IN HOST COMMUNITIES

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will address critical needs of the most vulnerable host populations and refugees by enhancing the delivery of health, education, potable water, solid waste and sanitation management services. This will also have significant impact for lowering the tensions arising out of competition over scarce services and reducing the impact of refugees' presence in host communities.

palities, service related infrastructure will be improved using labour intensive methods.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 18 million

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The infrastructure and institutional mechanisms responsible for delivering basic services like health, education, drinking water and waste management have come under immense pressure because of refugee influx.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

UNDP will rapidly develop the financial and technical capacity of local actors to deliver basic services and support the vulnerable populations. In partnership with other UN and humanitarian agencies, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Public Health, and regional and local authorities UNDP will support a comprehensive integrated local service delivery system. This will enhance the delivery and availability of basic services to vulnerable populations and increase public confidence in the capacity of institutions to deliver. To quickly address urgent needs among the most vulnerable populations, systems will be established to enhance health education and social attention, utilizing existing structures, such as the Social Development Centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Public Schools and Primary Health Care Centres. In partnership with municipalities and the Unions of Muni-





Lebanon



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STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNMENT'S CRISIS MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

EXPECTED IMPACT

The project will improve the performance of government institutions at the national level to respond adequately to crisis which in turn will impact positively the resilience of the country. Awareness raising, trainings, and drill activities will benefit at least 20,000 personnel engaged in crisis response and vulnerable community members.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Political instability in neighboring Syria brings direct implications for Lebanon with various Lebanese factions being directly or indirectly supporting one or the other factions in Syrian conflict. The number of related violent incidents increased significantly in the past months and have not only resulted in casualties, damages to homes, business and infrastructures but also heightened the pressure on Government institutions to prepare and respond adequately. A number of sectors have been impacted by the situation including trade, tourism, and construction, fuelling further tensions between the Lebanese population and Syrian refugees. Without a clear end to the situation in Syria in sight, it is expected that Lebanon will continue to face increased threats tensions.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

To strengthen the capacity of key national institutions for recovery coordination and crisis management and response.

UNDP will work with the relevant government authorities in Lebanon to enhance their capacity to respond to crises. The project will support the Lebanese Government through the following initiatives:

- Supporting the functions of the National Coordination Committee (NCC), through the establishment of a National Operations Room (NOR) as proposed within the general framework of the national response plan. The NOR will act as the nerve center for

all responses to violent incidents and will be mobilized during major events to protect and safeguard civilian lives and property. Similar operation rooms will be established for the five regions of Lebanon.

- Building the capacities of local authorities to design and implement adequate rapid disaster assessment and response interventions in line with the National Response Plan.
- Increasing the awareness among affected parts of the population including Syrian refugees on response and safety measures (awareness, drills, emergency kits).
- Emergency kits will be distributed to local authorities and institutions, women, and people with disabilities to improve the crisis preparedness at the grassroots level.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 2.6 million





Jordan



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CREATION OF SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR JORDANIAN YOUTH

EXPECTED IMPACT

- The project will create 1500 short-term employment opportunities for unemployed Jordanian youth in Irbid and Mafrq, linked to a savings scheme.
- The project ensures that each beneficiary worker/household will have adequate income to fulfill basic needs for a period of at least 6 months. The business development training and the savings scheme will ensure that beneficiaries establish their micro businesses to ensure a sustainable future income.
- The project will also diffuse local tensions in the two governorates.
- The project targets the creation of rapid employment opportunities for duration of 6 months over a period of 12 months, resulting in an income of around US\$3000 for each beneficiary worker/household that will help fulfilling their basic needs for almost six months. Depending on local conditions and funds availability, the length of job opportunities may be shorter or longer.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

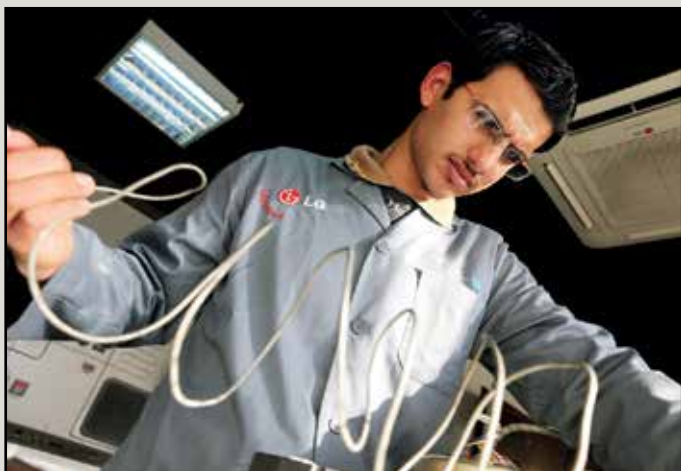
One of the most affected areas in host communities is the labor market. Syrian refugees are crowding the labor market in Jordan, especially in the northern governorates that house the highest number of refugees, and pushing out vulnerable Jordanians of the labor market. This is resulting in severe competition for income-generating opportunities, especially for unskilled and semi-skilled youth, and is straining relationships between the two communities. In addition to accepting lower wages, the cost for employing Syrians is lower as they are not covered by type of social security or medical insurance.

Out of the estimated 44,000 Syrian refugees in working age, it is estimated that no less than 30,000 refugees have found a job, half of them in the governorates of Irbid and Mafrq. The widespread perception that Syrian refugees have taken over the local economy in Mafrq and Irbid is extremely worrying, and it is spurring local unrest in host communities.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

Emergency employment initiatives include garbage collection, rebuilding roads and irrigation channels, rehabilitation of community infrastructure and clearing of debris targeting Jordanian youth in strained communities in the North. The aim is to provide income to vulnerable households to meet increasing costs, revive the markets, and reduce vulnerability to further shocks.

Emergency employment should be linked to a savings scheme to help households sustain income after the period of the emergency employment. The approach builds on traditional elements of socio-economic reintegration interventions – putting people to work, injecting money into local economy, and providing alternative employment opportunities.



The approach introduces innovative dimensions: promoting individual savings, enhancing social cohesion, and engaging other actors in joint economic ventures based on collective savings, outside investment, and risk sharing. The project is implemented in six discrete steps – enrolment; rapid income generation; savings; joint-venturing; investing; and expanding markets.

The emergency employment scheme is coupled with business development training. The beneficiaries save one third of their income and deposit it into an account at a Jordanian Bank with whom UNDP-Jordan will be partnering; these savings will be used by the beneficiary

to establish his/her own micro business that will ensure he/she will have a sustainable future income.

The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with municipalities, NGOs, CBOs, Private sector, and Micro-finance institutions.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 8 million



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Jordan



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IMPROVING MUNICIPAL SERVICES IN HOST COMMUNITIES

EXPECTED IMPACT

- Provide rehabilitation and equipment for municipalities and service institutions;
- Rehabilitate and/or upgrade selected socio-economic infrastructure while liaising with line ministries utilizing trained local labor, and the rapid employment.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The increase in the population on the governorates Mafraq and Irbid has stretched municipal services and result-



ed in a deterioration of these services such as frequent water and electricity shortages, erosion of road networks, and accumulation of rubbish in the streets. For example, the increase in the population increased solid waste by an additional volume of almost 60 tons/day in Mafraq. Unless these are addressed, tensions will erupt due to citizens' frustrations.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

There is an urgent need to provide support to municipalities to release the huge burden placed on municipalities for services and basic infrastructure in the host communities. UNDP will provide funds to repair small municipal infrastructure, and will purchase equipment and tools, especially for solid waste management. UNDP will also train municipal staff to manage service delivery.

The project will ensure that citizens and refugees in Mafraq and Irbid will have adequate access to basic municipal services. It will also ensure that tensions are diffused between the two communities.

UNDP is finalizing an assessment of solid waste infrastructure and plans in Irbid and Mafraq governorates, and has already provided some basic tools to the 36 municipalities. UNDP is also implementing a project to improve communications and outreach to improve the relationship between the municipalities and citizens. The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with municipalities.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 11 million



Jordan



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CONFLICT RESOLUTION INITIATIVES IN HOST COMMUNITIES

EXPECTED IMPACT

- The project will contribute to build trust between the local communities and the newly elected municipal councils.
- The project will foster positive community relations.
- The project will strengthen the capacity of the newly elected municipal councils.
- The project will ease the tension between Jordanians and refugees in selected host communities.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

From the beginning of the influx of Syrian refugees, local populations have demonstrated outstanding hospitality to the refugee population and great empathy for

their situation. There is, however, a risk that this hospitality may be wearing thin as a result of an increase in tension between the two communities due to feelings of resentment, unfairness and exclusion on the side of Jordanians. A perception survey conducted in 2012 showed that the majority of Jordanians in host communities are against receiving more Syrian refugees; most were demanding that refugees should only be housed in camps, and many believed that they could pose a security threat. Most donors shifted assistance to refugees, and local CSOs had to cut down their support to Jordanian vulnerable families to mobilize resources for Syrian families, which have prompted additional frustration for Jordanians. Protests last August in the Za'atari camp have stirred incomprehension and bitterness, so did what the host communities perceived as a favorable treatment of Syrian refugees in schools, health centers and the labor and housing markets.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

UNDP will work with the local authorities, the new municipality, the community itself including women's groups, youth groups, CBOS and local NGOs and the media for the formalization of a mechanism for inclusive participation of civil society, particularly women and youth, in decision making at local level, especially for service delivery. By building capacity to interact and ensuring information flows between different groups, accountability and ownership of the service delivery will be built not only in the local authorities but also in the community to promote inter-community trust and cooperation with the goal of fostering positive community relations. This will ensure that the Government's commitment to inclusive development is signaled to the population including the socially vulnerable groups through the following activities:



- Develop information flows between the municipality and the Governorate and the citizens through media campaigning for the better understand the role of local authorities, using social media and traditional media.
- Support the Governorate to publicize the activities carried out within the Governorate.
- Conduct trainings to develop community facilitation and conflict mediation skills of the municipal council and staff.
- Conduct trainings to develop capacity of community and local authorities on monitoring of service delivery implementation.

- Implement intra-community dialogues around community security and public service delivery.

The project is implemented by UNDP in partnership with municipalities, local NGOs and community based organizations/groups.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 700.000



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PREVENTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND TRAFFICKING

EXPECTED IMPACT

- 6 Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centers operational in Sulaimaniah, Duhok and Erbil with 6 Offices of the DCVAW providing services to women and girls inside and outside the camps.
 - 100 women refugees trained on provision of basic legal assistance.
 - 100 women refugees trained on SGBV Psychosocial Counseling.
 - 100 women refugees trained and participating in outreach campaigns.
 - Monthly vulnerability monitoring reports produced and shared with concerned offices.
 - Gender-based violence prevention trainings for 40,000 refugees conducted.
 - KRG emergency response and referral strategy for SGBV and trafficking amongst refugees in place.
- Over 72,000 women and girls within the brackets of reproductive Age (18-59 yrs.);
 - Over 8,000 adolescent girls (12 to 17 years); and
 - Around 12 – 15 % of refugee Households are Female Headed.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is a main protection concern. Considering the prevailing refugee conditions, these women and young girls face increased vulnerabilities for SGBV, trafficking as well as sexual har-

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Women and children including, disabled, elderly, and victims of conflict in Syria have endured numerous displacements since the start of the conflict. Women and girls in particular are among the hardest hit group and due to their gender-specific vulnerability and needs must be given additional support and protection to face the adverse conditions as refugees. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, over 210,000 Syrian refugees have fled into Iraq's Kurdistan region. Syrian refugees are being settled into six established camps in the three Governorates of Kurdistan, namely: Kawergosk, Kostopa, Dara Shakan, Bosirma, Domiz, and Arbat. We estimate that this new influx would rise to 400, 000 by end of 2014.

In terms of demographics, amongst the already arrived Syrian Refugees (up to 217,000), it is anticipated that there will be:



assment and abuse. They are also at serious risk of forced and under-age marriages, rape, abduction, sexual slavery.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

UNDP is currently implementing the project to support the enhancement of the protection of the Syrian Women and Girls refugees in the camp in the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), which coming to an end April 2014.

Synergizing the existing UNDP's legal support project, UNDP can quickly expand its assistance to cover an increasing number of Syrian refugees. UNDP has also established strong partnership with the government counterparts at federal and regional level in formulating strategies and actions plans that support sound implementation approaches, ensure national ownership and long-term sustainability.

The project will assist the provision of emergency prevention and protection measures targeting women and girl who are vulnerable to the afore-stated abuse, violations and exploitation. The project will focus on the following intervention area:

1. Culturally sensitive awareness-raising among the refugee population in general and among women and girl refugees in particular. This will incorporate awareness on SGBV and its social and legal, as well as legal rights of victims and existing support mechanisms and contact information on various service providers within and outside the camps.
2. Providing legal counseling and services through recruitment of lawyers to the victims of more serious forms of SGBV such as rape, attempted rape, and abduction/trafficking as well as their families.
3. Conducting continuous monitoring of the SGBV situation inside the refugee camps through social mobilisers/community workers as well as in partnership with other government and non-government organizations linking with existing initiatives. Establishing a viable referral mechanism in all refugee camps, as well as in host communities, in conjunction with other services in the camps. Based on the principles of confidentiality, consent and respect of choice/wishes of victims and their families, SGBV survivors can be referred to various service providers such as health, psycho-social support and administration of justice through law enforcement organs

where victims wish to pursue justice.

The envisaged activities in the above-mentioned focused areas include:

- Set-up "Vulnerability Monitoring and Legal Aid Centers" (VMLA) in all six refugee camps to offer SGBV counseling and sensitization services and to train and provide support to Women Outreach Volunteers.
- Rapid recruitment and training of social workers, lawyers, law students (preferably from Syrian refugees) on psycho-social and legal support for target groups and SGBV Survivors.
- Monitoring the general situation of SGBV and where feasible individual incidents of grave nature such as rape, attempted rape, abduction, trafficking, forced and under-age marriages through social workers, community volunteers/mobilisers as well as the various service providers and other sources of information. Producing internal periodic analytical reports for multiple purposes as stated above.
- Identify and train women from among the Syrian refugees to work as volunteers to lead outreach/support activities among Syrian women and girls residing in camps and host communities.
- Distribution of awareness information and materials among women and young girls.
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns for female and male refugees in camps and host communities on issues related to SGBV and the domestic violence law.
- Rapid recruitment of lawyers to provide the legal assistance and legal services.
- Recruitment of 6 additional DCVAW staff to specifically focus on Syrian refugees and establishing direct linkages of information sharing and support between KRG Directorate and the refugee camps.
- Surge technical support to above mentioned collaborating government entities (DfCVAW and MoLSA) as well as selected National NGOs to enhance their capacities for emergency response.
- Setup SOP and referral mechanisms for SGBV cases among the different services existing in Host communities.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 1 million



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ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES AND IN HOST COMMUNITIES IN THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

EXPECTED IMPACT

The primary objective of this project is to enhance self-reliance of at least 500 Syrian refugees with disabilities in the KR. To this end, the specific targets are set:

- 500 PWDs to have full mobility with necessary transportation aids, physical rehabilitation of facilities and house modifications.
- Livelihood enhancement services to be provided for 250 PWDs.
- Self-help groups for Syrian refugee with disabilities to be established in 6 Syrian refugee camps and a PWD network to be formed in each of 3 governorates in the KR.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Person with disabilities (PWD) often fall among the most neglected during displacement. Over 30% of refugees requiring specific needs is related to disabilities, which is the highest among the ones at other vulnerability risks. Currently, it is estimated that over 210,000 refugees are in Kurdistan Region (KR), out of whom, approx. 1,700 are PWD. Based on the rough estimation that 60% of refugees are residing outside of camps, it is calculated that over 980 refugees with disability are located off camp. The most commonly reported type of disability was physical, found to afflict half of all refugees with disabilities (50%), followed by mental disabilities (30%); those related to vision (10%); hearing (7%); and speech (3%).

According to the recent assessment, PWDs among Syrian refugees had been underprivileged even before they came to Iraq. A half of PWD are illiterate and close to 90% of PWDs had only primary school education. Due to communication or physical barriers, social stigma and isolation, PWDs face a serious constraint to accessing assistance, relief services and protection.

Refugee households with PWD addressed the access to livelihoods and health care as the priorities needs among others. Insufficient mobility devices and affordable transportation means are identified as major constraints on accessing to public services and humanitarian assistance. A vast majority of households with a member with a disability reported that persons with disabilities had not received assistance from any organisation.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

UNDP has extensive experience and network with the government institutions, international NGOs and local actors in Iraq in supporting PWDs, who are mostly victims of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), resulted from armed conflicts and continuous violence in the country. UNDP is best positioned in complimenting humanitarian assistance to the refugees with disabilities with development approach, synergizing currently ongoing projects on physical and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration of Iraqi PWDs. Establishment of institutional arrangements for ensuring mobility of PWDs, mobilization of refugees with disabilities both in and outside of camps to engage with humanitarian service providers and networking with Iraqi PWDs and their local supporting bodies can exert catalytic effects to enhance effectiveness of humanitarian services to the PWDs and promote socio-economic empowerment of PWDs.

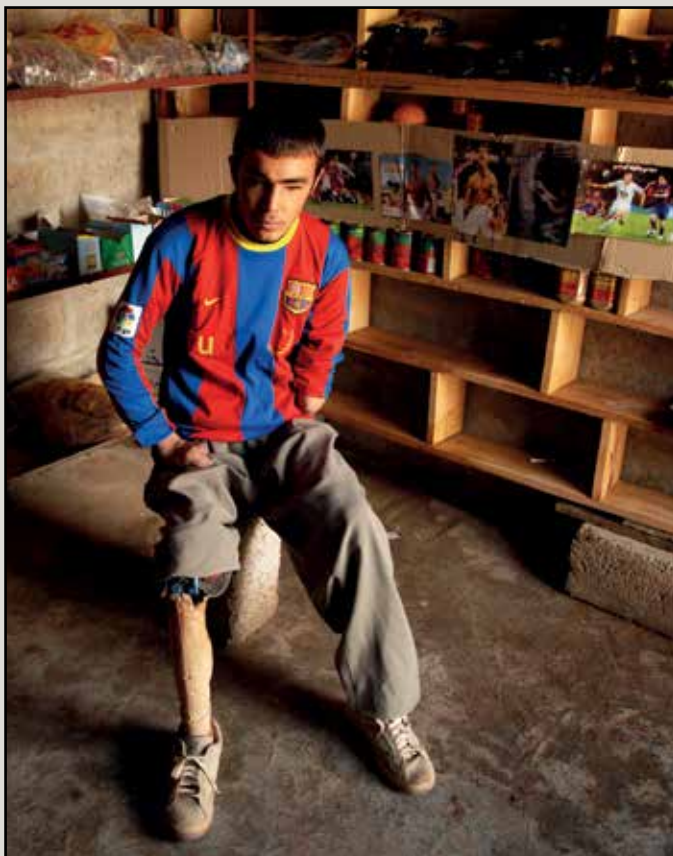
1. Enhancement of mobility and accessibility to humanitarian assistance and basic services

The project will provide support to ensure barrier-free environment in 6 Syrian refugee camps in the KR and facilities outside of the camps. The major activities include:

- Analyze the existing information on the situations on refugees with disabilities in the camps and con-

duct in-depth needs assessment among off-camp Syrian refugees and their host Communities.

- Provide necessary mobility aids (e.g., wheelchair, crutches, walker frames) aiming at changing the PWDs from being dependent to independent for their movements and daily needs.
- Assess the camp environment to make sure it is PWDs user-friendly and construct barrier-free equipment for major camp facilities.
- Support house modification for the PWDs living outside camps and host communities.
- Establish a network for provision of services to PWDs outside the camp (e.g., arrange transportation for sending PWDs to specialized centers for medical treatments, bring psychotherapists inside the camp to provide necessary treatments).
- Provide technical advice to service/relief item providers on specific measures to ensure their services reach PWDs and get the same services as any other persons in the camp.
- Conduct empowerment training for PWDs to express their needs and engage with refugee support providers (e.g., Camp management offices, NGOs, UN agencies, Governments) in a constructive manner.



- Organize dialogue and feedback sessions with service/relief item providers and the representatives from PWDs to ensure outreach and quality of their service provision.
- Develop and distribute information on the services available for PWDs with user-friendly methods, including audio or point system.

2. Socio-Economic Empowerment and Reintegration

UNDP provide livelihood and income opportunities to 250 PWDs among Syrian refugee and their host communities through income-generation activities and vocational trainings. The project will also mobilize refugee and local populations to support PWD self-help groups and organize advocacy and sensitization activities. UNDP will play a convener role in establishing networks with local NGOs/CSOs for PWDs in the KR and self-help groups for Syrian refugees with disabilities and promoting interactions and collaboration between the two. The envisaged activities are:

- Provide vocational training specifically target PWDs through conducting training in the camps or sending PWD to existing vocational training centers in the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).
- Conduct small income generation projects for PWDs.
- Establishing self-help groups with volunteers to arrange and conduct social activities, enabling PWDs to take part of activities in the camp.
- Establish networks with local NGOs/CSOs working for PWDs in the KR to extend their services to the Syrian refugees and interact with non-refugee PWDs in the KR.
- Assess and treat social problems and challenges of PWDs through social workers.
- Conduct advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns on human rights of PWDs.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 1 million

¹ The figures are based on DISABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT January 2014 by REACH/UNHCR. The report covers all Syrian refugee camps in the KR, except Domiz Camp in Duhuk Governorate. The assessment on Domiz camp was conducted by a Rapid Needs Assessment, Handicap International in Dec 2013. These reports show the similar findings.



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CASH-FOR-WORK PROGRAMMES AND INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION IN THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

EXPECTED IMPACT

Through the interventions described above, the project aims to achieve the following target:

- Priority public services to be provided for refugee and local community members in the most impoverished 40 host communities (10% of the refugee-concentrated communities) through community-based projects delivered through NGO/CSO grants;
- 15,000 households in three permanent camps (Domiz, Darashakran and Kawergosk) and nearby communities to benefit through newly-built public infrastructure and/or cash-for-work through infrastructure construction projects;
- 900 refugee/local community members to access employment opportunities through vocational training and job-placement facilities and 90 local businesses to be established/expanded in host communities;
- 120 host communities (30% of the refugee-concentrated communities) to organize community activities for social cohesion.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

To date, numbers of Syrian refugees residing in the KR of Iraq have exceeded 210,000, 60% of them residing in non-camp settings within host communities. Such a high proportion of the refugees in the host communities poses a significant risk for socio-economic development in the KR. This number is constantly increasing and is expected to reach 400,000 by December 2014. Despite a relatively hospitable response from the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and local communities, the overwhelming majority of these refugees remain vul-

nerable and face a difficult existence. It is reported that over 86% of the refugees are struggling with insufficient household income.

The capacity of the local government to provide basic services to ever-increasing numbers of refugees is being stretched to the limit and host communities' coping resources have been exhausted. As the length of stay of refugees becomes more protracted, other public service needs, such as disposal of waste, sewage treatment facilities, and piped water system, have emerged. Local governments and communities encounter unprecedented challenges in providing services equitably and efficiently to all those who need them, within both local and refugee populations. This has been compounded by the recent inflow of large numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to the KR, fleeing violence in Anbar governorate in central Iraq.

THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION

Refugee communities' assets, capacities and resources, such as labour, technical skills, knowledge and services, can be utilized to meet the social and economic needs in host communities. Linking the overall economic development plan in KR with labour and professional skills that could potentially be provided by Syrian refugees can serve to not only expand refugees' access to job opportunities but also to greater economic progress in the KR. If positive factors, such as ethnic solidarity and strong economies in the KR are successfully harnessed, the influx of refugees can be regarded as an opportunity for on development and prosperity instead of a burden in the KR.

UNDP has identified the following three priorities:

1. Improved basic service delivery

The project supports construction of public infrastructure within host communities in the vicinity of the permanent camps (Domiz Camp in Dohuk and Darashakran and Kawergosk Camps in Erbil). Provision of infrastructure (e.g., water system, sanitation facilities, waste treatment, electricity, schools, health centres, housing, and outdoor recreation area) within host communities near the refugee camp site will not only provide long-term solutions for basic service delivery both to the camp and the host community but also will ease competition over the strained basic services and consequent hostile attitudes towards refugees within the local community. Cash-for-work arrangement will be undertaken for these infrastructure projects, which will provide income opportunities for the vulnerable in refugee and local populations, including women and the youth.

In addition, UNDP will establish a grant scheme for local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to provide basic services at community-level in refugee-concentrated areas.

2. Livelihood Enhancement

The project will support vocational training for livelihood support initiatives. This training will target the most vulnerable from non-camp refugees and host communities (e.g. people with disabilities, widows, female household heads, illiterate people with no marketable skills, unaccompanied and unemployed youth, young women between 15-25 years etc.). Apprenticeship training for youth is an example of appropriate support.



Concurrently, micro or small business start-up support will be provided to local entrepreneurs and Syrian refugees. The project provides small grants for innovative local level livelihoods and economic development initiatives targeting the host communities and refugee population. The project will take measures to ensure that supported local businesses employ Syrian refugees in addition to directly provide entrepreneurship support. The vocational training mentioned above will be linked with business support, encouraging successful training graduates to apply for business support assistance.

3. Social Inclusion and Cohesion

The project will focus on building and maintaining social cohesion by bringing local actors in host communities and refugee populations together around a common agenda regarding basic services and economic development. Activities include multi-ethnic arts and sports initiatives developed in affected communities and coordinated by Youth Centres in collaboration with academic institutions. In so doing, local volunteers will be mobilized from the host communities and Syrian refugees. Volunteers will receive extensive training in dispute management, communication, facilitation, mediation, peace promotion and community programming, and monitoring and evaluation. Particular emphasis will be given to developing the collaborative leadership capacities of the youth and women to empower them as change agents, in promoting social harmony and lend a long-term development perspective to social cohesion and dispute resolution.

TIMELINE

12 months

COSTS

USD 10 million



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“The spill-over effects of the Syrian crisis are increasingly affecting the neighboring countries and the entire sub-region. With the expected number of 4.1 million Syrian refugees by the end of this year, the host countries and communities are facing immense challenges in maintaining basic services and infrastructure, in keeping economic and social stabilities.

To mitigate further deterioration of living conditions of refugees and host communities, it is critical to invest in longer-term development solutions now. We must complement humanitarian assistance with development responses to support households, communities and states in coping and recovering from the current shocks. The results need to be firmly anchored in national planning processes and instruments, such as the Jordan National Resilience Plan and the Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap.”

Gustavo Gonzalez

UNDP Sub-Regional Development Coordinator

From the Syria Response Plan 6

The Sub-Regional Response Facility



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The UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility, with its multi-disciplinary rapid response team, is providing expert capacity, innovative solutions in a complex environment, thought leadership, bridging humanitarian assistance to sustainable human development, building infrastructure for peace, and ensuring a common regional approach to a regional crisis

- Provide **high-impact** and fast solutions for vulnerable communities in Syria and neighbouring countries
- **Maximize** technical and financial resource to best respond to the crisis
- Facilitate **strategic** and **innovative** partnership
- Bridge humanitarian intervention with durable solutions through a **resilience-based development approach**



THE FACILITY IN THE 1ST 100 DAYS:

- United Nations Development Group (UNDG) adopted a Resilience Based Development Approach.
- Resilience-Based oriented “National Roadmap” in Lebanon and “National Resilience Plan” in Jordan was adopted by the respective governments.
- Established of a UNDP/UNHCR Regional Secretariat for Durable Solution to the Crisis.
- New dedicated resilience chapter in the largest regional humanitarian response to the Syria Crisis (RRP6), amounting \$ 133m for UNDP.
- Facilitated strategic and innovative partnerships at a regional level with UN agencies, donors, civil society, and the private sector, to maximize technical and financial resources to best respond to the crisis.

CATALYST FOR PEACE:

We commission studies to launch interventions with the highest possible impact to and to provide policy advice:

- How to prioritize and understand the drivers of vulnerability? -- Defining Vulnerability Criteria.
- How much does it cost? -- Development Deficit/Gap Analysis.
- How to optimize Refugee presence? – Policy Options on the Status of Refugee.
- See the bigger picture – What’s the private sector’s role in response to the Syria Crisis?
- Going beyond the limits of SHARP -- Deepening a “resilience-based approach” for Syria.
- Promoting Social Cohesion and building infrastructure for peace.

Next Milestone: Sub-Regional Development Forum – April / May 2014

The Regional Development Forum will take place in April-May 2014. It is a platform for policy dialogue between partners in the sub-region who are committed to supporting national partners to build resilience. This Ministerial level meeting is convened by the UNDP Administrator and the Heads of State of the countries in the sub-region, as well as leading entrepreneurs from the private sector, thought leaders and innovators from civil society.

THE RESILIENCE-BASED DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:

Responding to the multiple dimensions of the crisis will enable communities to improve their capacity to absorb the shock of this and future catastrophes - that is, to regain and enhance their resilience.

- **Coping:** Local governance structures are empowered to bolster livelihoods, housing, infrastructures and basic services to respond to the increased demand.
- **Recovering:** Vulnerable households (internally displaced, refugees and affected communities) are empowered to recover from the socio-economic impact of conflict and displacement.
- **Sustaining:** Economic, social and political institutions are strengthened in all neighbouring countries to ensure sustainability.

- UNDP is proposing a cost-effective and highly efficient fund that will serve as a catalyst for fast and durable solutions to the impact of the Syria Crisis in the region.

The fund will support the implementation of the conceptual framework for the resilience-based development response in **Syria** and the countries most affected by the crisis, namely **Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq** and **Turkey**.

It aims to support United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and other partners, including NGOs and CSOs,

to effectively implement the resilience-based development approach as defined in the present proposal. The Sub-Regional Facility will provide guidance, strategic and programmatic support, seed funding, new and innovative partnerships, knowledge management and facilitate decentralized cooperation between countries in the sub-region.

Furthermore it will allow the Facility to seek quick and high-impact solutions for vulnerable communities, fast-tracking in depth research for evidence based programming, supporting municipal service delivery, promoting social-cohesion initiatives, and engaging partners, including the private sectors, in livelihood and rapid employment generation through public-private partnership.

In sum, the proposed partnership will generate immediate quick impacts in stabilizing vulnerable communities in the sub-region, while giving attention to resilience and sustainability.

Required Fund for 2014 (as included in the RRP6)
USD 4.070.000





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For further information,
please contact:

Gustavo Gonzalez
Sub-regional Development Coordinator
Sub-regional Facility for the Development Response to the Syria Crisis
United Nations Development Programme
Tel: +962 79 -847-7068
gustavo.gonzalez@undp.org

Samuel Rizk
Programme Advisor & Syria Crisis Focal Point
Regional Bureau for Arab States
United Nations Development Programme
1 UN PLAZA, NY 10017
Tel: +1 212-906-5206
Samuel.rizk@undp.org