

WHAT IS THE 3RP?

The 3RP is a broad regional partnership strategy, based on national plans or processes, to respond to refugee protection and humanitarian needs as well as strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions to mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis in the region.

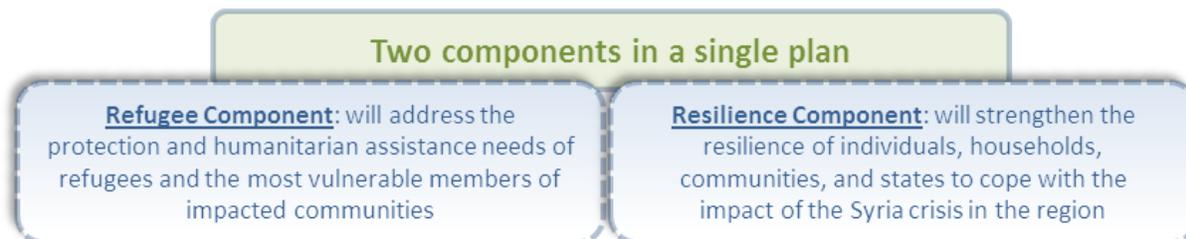
The 3RP builds upon the successful existing RRP model with a new, innovative approach that frames together humanitarian and development interventions for a sustainable resilience-based response to the Syria crisis under the co-leadership of UNDP and UNHCR.

It is a platform for planning, advocacy, fundraising, information management and monitoring that brings together refugees, nationals of host countries, more than 150 development and humanitarian actors, civil society, and the Governments of Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

The 3RP is a country-driven, regionally coherent process which recognizes the centrality of national resilience and stabilization plans and seeks to strengthen national and sub-national planning and implementing capacities.

Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators provide strategic guidance and coordination at the country level, in coordination with UNDP and UNHCR Country Representatives. UNHCR and UNDP have regional and global leadership responsibility for the refugee and resilience components, respectively.

The 3RP will be launched in December 2014, and will cover a period of two consecutive years (2015 and 2016).



3RP PROGRESS AND MILESTONES

1 September 2014: 3RP Roadmap, the guiding document for the development of the Plan, is agreed upon and disseminated by Regional Directors.

3-4 September 2014: Regional 3RP Workshop launches the process and provides participants from 5 countries and 40 sectors with guidance and templates to be tailored for the development of 3RP country chapters.

Early September 2014: Country-level planning processes initiated with governments and partners.

20 September 2014: First draft of country abstracts submitted for analysis and review at the regional level (see following page).

October 2014: Development of full country plans will continue in each sector and country, in concert with the development of national resilience and stabilization plans.

October-November 2014: A 3RP communications plan will be implemented to ensure all stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels are up to date with developments, milestones and activities related to the 3RP.

13 October 2014: A Regional Workshop on Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation will be held to promote best practice and regional coherence in 3RP reporting.

Early November 2014: Country chapters and regional overview will be finalized.

Early December 2014: The 3RP will be launched at the global, regional, and country levels.

INITIAL OUTLOOK FOR 2015

Stakeholders are extremely concerned about the worsening trajectory of the crisis: there are more than 3.2 million Syrian refugees and 6.4 million Syrian IDPs, a growing displacement of more than 2.9 million Iraqi refugees and IDPs, and increased military action in Iraq and Syria. Refugees are exhausting their savings and resources, becoming more vulnerable, and remain in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Decreased economic activity with Syria has altered the economic performance of countries in the region, affecting public finance, trade deficits and key economic sectors, limiting host countries' resource base to cope with the effect of the crisis. Political and social tensions are increasing in many places, especially in the countries that are host to the largest numbers of Syrian refugees. Mounting demands for municipal and government services and support is resulting in additional social and political pressures on fragile host communities.

The initial draft country abstracts of the 3RP show a developing strategy that will continue to deliver an efficient and effective immediate response to new arrivals, meet the basic needs of the vulnerable, and provide support to refugee-affected municipalities. The 3RP will increasingly support and strengthen, where possible, transition to national service delivery systems. Specific shifts in approach across the region in the different response sectors under the 3RP are outlined below.



Protection: The 3RP protection strategy will pursue strengthening government protection mechanisms, emphasizing protection mainstreaming and reduction of negative coping mechanisms. Ensuring refugees non-discriminatory access, community participation and emphasis on "do no harm" are the essential 3RP principles throughout the multi-sector response.



Health: The 3RP will pursue a more cost-effective and sustainable approach to health, with a focus on ensuring access to effective national systems for refugees, and supporting the resilience of those systems to cope with increased demand. The development of parallel mechanisms will be discouraged. Immunization, including polio, as well as strengthening health systems' capacity to address communicable diseases in the region are important health priorities.



Food Security: Assistance to food-insecure refugees will continue, and to promote social cohesion and parity, also be offered to the vulnerable members of impacted communities. For refugees living outside of camps, further targeting is foreseen. The transition from in-kind food and paper voucher to e-voucher will be completed, and the One-Card modality will be expanded. Small-scale family agriculture production will be supported to improve food security and income generation from sale of agriculture products.



WASH: In camps, 3RP intends to make WASH services more efficient, sustainable and economical by transitioning from temporary solutions such as water tanking and communal latrines to piped networks, proper drainage systems and household level latrines linked where possible to existing municipal systems. Outside camps, the focus will be on working with impacted communities and host governments to improve and strengthen the capacity and robustness of existing services, to cope with the increased number of beneficiaries, at the same time leaving behind improved infrastructure, services and policies, such as water scarcity adaptation, that will remain in place beyond the crisis.



Shelter: Increasingly, people living in camps and settlements will be supported to participate in the local community, offering an alternative to camps and the perspective of becoming an organic and increasingly self-sustainable, part of a larger community.



Education: The 3RP will prioritize efforts to ensure non-discriminatory access for refugee children to participate in national formal schooling programs throughout the region, including maintaining and expanding as necessary second shifts as an important means of reaching as many students as possible. Cost-effectiveness when investing in education is a valued approach throughout the region.



Basic Needs: Whenever possible, the 3RP continues the progressive shift from in-kind assistance to unconditional monetized assistance, prioritizing improved targeting to reach those most in need without compounding vulnerabilities. This allows refugees to have more dignity and choice, as well as injecting cash and thereby supporting jobs and livelihoods in their local communities. The scaling up of these cash-based responses will be undertaken with a strong focus on maximizing synergies with national systems, especially in terms of transferring knowledge and capacity.



Livelihoods: Increased attention on livelihoods, self-sustainability and public works is a key 3RP component, where an additional investment of resources is required. Through effective resilience-based programming, these investments will help to stabilize refugee families, communities and host governments, contributing to generate employment and preparing a more sustainable future. The 3RP will promote investments in public infrastructure in local communities, helping to ease the strain placed on this infrastructure by the presence of large numbers of refugees.