



# 2021 Progress Report

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan  
in Response to the Syria Crisis

September 2021

NOTE: The figures and information contained in this document are in draft form and subject to amendment as mid-year country-level funding and indicator data is yet to be finalised

# Regional Overview

In the first half of 2021, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) has provided critical, multidimensional support to millions of registered Syrian refugees and host community members in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Through their interventions, 3RP partners jointly made progress against its strategic directions - protecting people, pursuing durable solutions, and supported dignified lives, while also continuing to strengthen capacities of national and local counterparts.

However, vulnerabilities among refugees and host communities remain high in regard to economic, social and financial-related threats, all of which have also been compounded by COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic, which accelerated, and in some cases aggravated, socio-economic crises, has hampered economic growth, with significant GDP contractions; over 10 per cent and 20 per cent in Iraq and Lebanon respectively. According to World Bank forecasts\*, these economies will not fully recover from this hit in 2021. This has contributed to increased number of issues including high poverty rates, inequalities, homelessness, unemployment, gender-based violence (GBV), digital divide and illness.

This report highlights the achievements made by 3RP in the first half of 2021. It gives an overview of the sub-regional context for refugees and host communities and of 3RP's funding across countries and sectors. However, 3RP appeal for 2021 continues to run with a significant funding shortfall, currently at over USD 1.2 billion (21 per cent). This prevents 3RP from fully utilising its comparative advantages across the sub-region to support refugees and host communities and risks escalation of tension and violence. 3RP and its partners have not been able to expand, for example, necessary cash-based and food security assistances, protection services, WASH infrastructure, or livelihood supports.

The 3RP, existing within a network of developed partnerships at the regional, national, and local levels spanning intergovernmental organisations, government agencies, non-governmental organisation civil-society organisation, international financial institutions, and the private sector, is in a unique position to provide this critical support. However, to do so, the funding shortfall must be filled.

## POPULATION

**5,615,638**

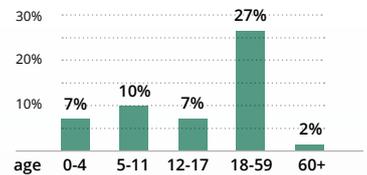
total number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR as of 30 June 2021 (includes 31,657 individuals from North Africa)

**4,856,418**

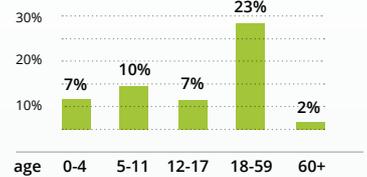
total number of directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

## SYRIAN REFUGEE DEMOGRAPHY

**male (52%)**



**female (48%)**



Disclaimer: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

## POPULATION PER COUNTRY

### TURKEY

**3,684,412** Syrians under temporary protection  
**1,800,000** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

### LEBANON

**851,717** registered Syrian refugees  
**1,500,000** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

### IRAQ

**245,952** registered Syrian refugees  
**231,938** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

### EGYPT

**133,568** registered Syrian refugees  
**804,480** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

### JORDAN\*\*

**668,332** registered Syrian refugees  
**520,000** directly targeted members of impacted communities in 2021

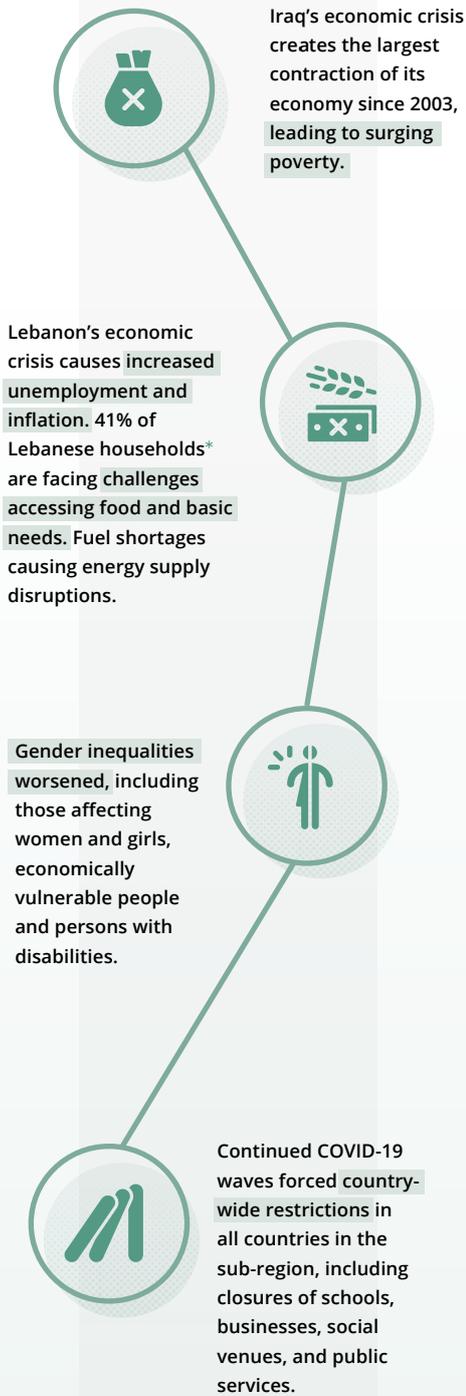
\*World Bank Group: MENA Economic Update April 2021, p.53

\*\* The Jordan figures are pending review by the Government of Jordan and subject to change in due course

Data source: UNHCR data portal

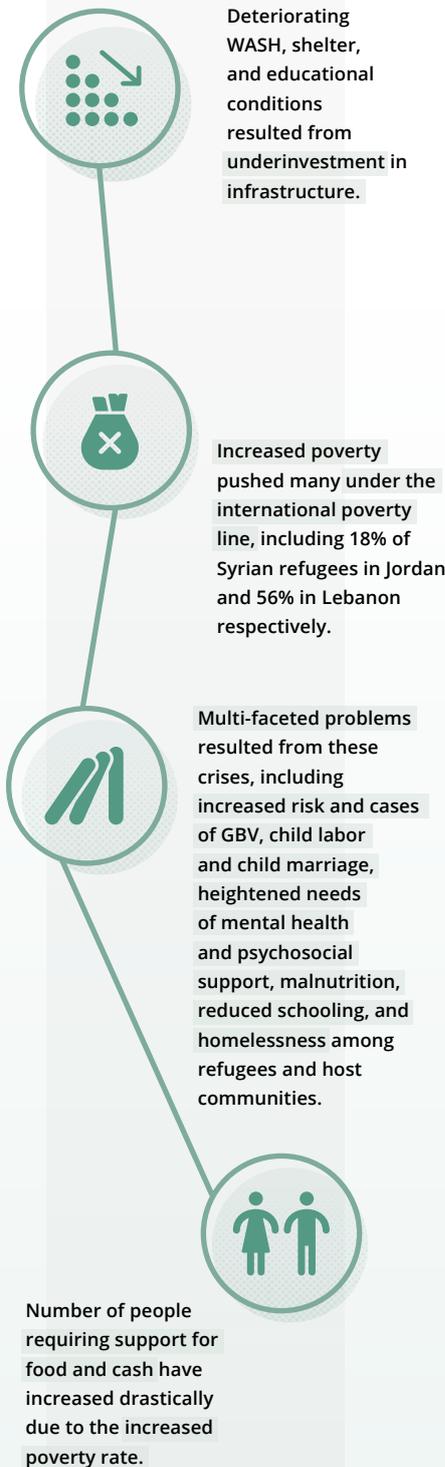
**REGIONAL CONTEXT**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND OTHER CRISES IN THE REGION**

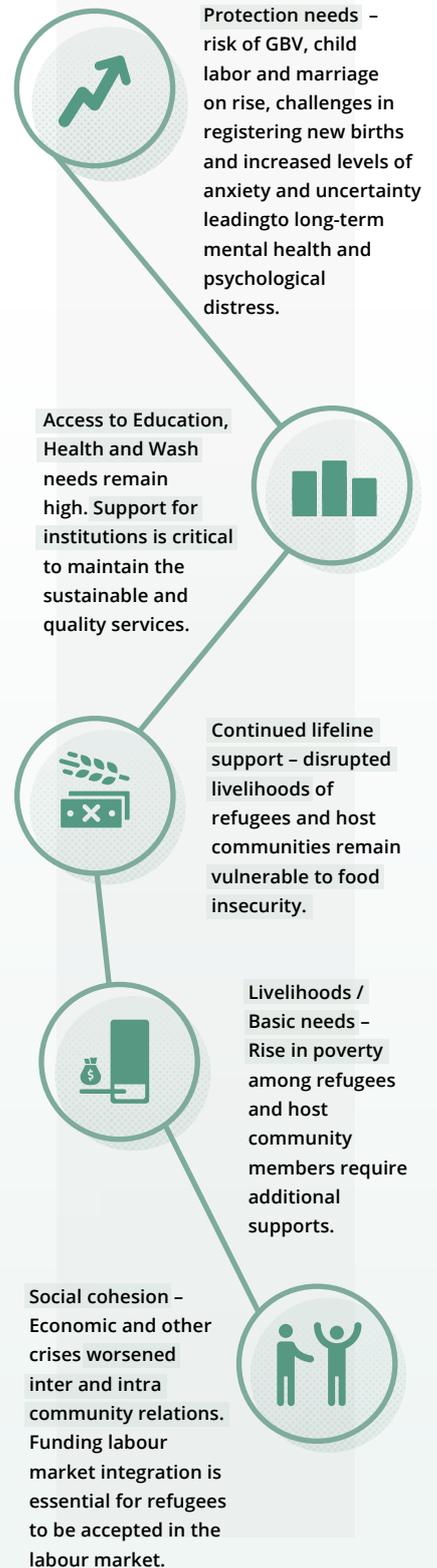


\*World Bank: [Lebanon Economic Monitor](#)

**IMPACTS ON PROGRAMS UNDER 3RP**



**AREAS FOR CRITICAL SUPPORT / PRIORITY AREAS FOR 2021**



# Funding

## FUNDING STATUS (JANUARY - JUNE 2021)

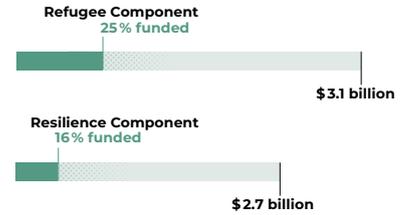
**3RP Total Requirements** **\$ 5,832,737,573**

**Total Funding Received** **\$ 1,200,213,720**

**% funded against 3RP Total Requirements** **21%**



## Component Funding



## ESTIMATED AGENCY FUNDING (JAN - JUN 2021)

### UN AGENCIES, FUND, PROGRAMMES

\$ 4,317,102,159 required  
\$ 970,581,873 received

**22.5% funded**



### INTERNATIONAL NGOS

\$ 550,982,316 required  
\$ 198,159,393 received

**36% funded**



### NATIONAL NGOS

\$ 171,377,454 required  
\$ 31,109,680 received

**18% funded**



NOTE: This table does not include multi-partner funding under COVID-19 requirements



**Ghada & her daughter Sham**  
Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Photo by UNHCR / Lilly Carlisle

## COUNTRY FUNDING IN 2021 (JAN - JUN)



**EGYPT**  
\$ 127m required  
**28% funded**



**IRAQ**  
\$ 225.7m required  
**27% funded**



**JORDAN**  
\$ 1.6b required  
**14% funded**

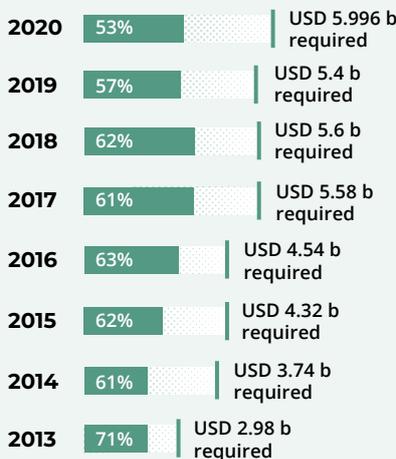


**LEBANON**  
\$ 2.75b required  
**18% funded\***



**TURKEY**  
\$ 1.035b required  
**36% funded**

## FUNDING IN PREVIOUS YEARS (END-YEAR)

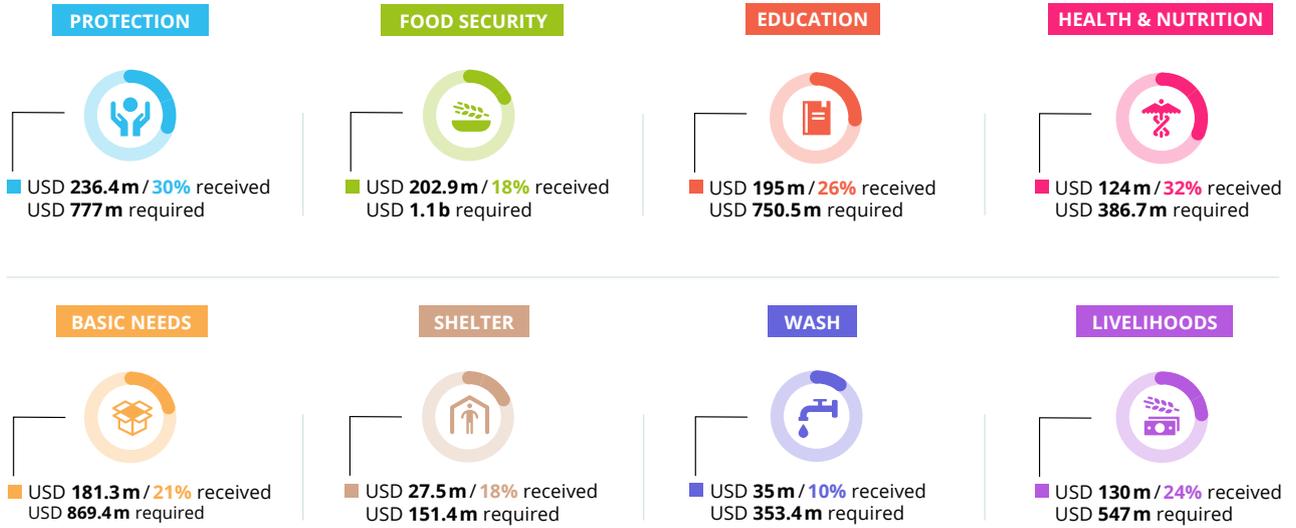


\*Funding received figures include multi-year funding received specifically for use in 2021 or new funding received in 2021.

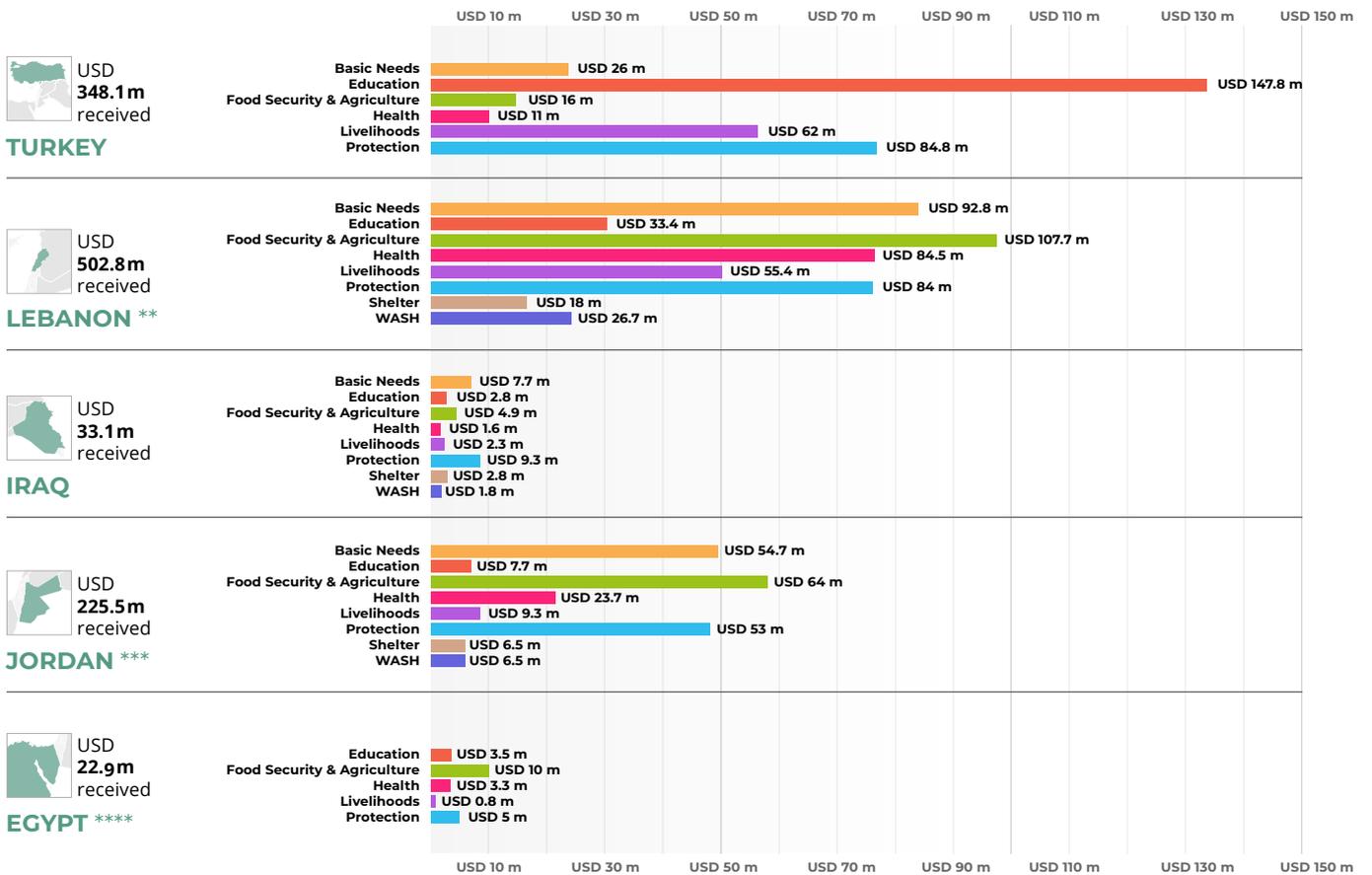
For Lebanon, carryover funding received in 2020 is not reflected in the overall amount received for 2021. Figures are subject to change based on new information received.

Note: The country requirements reflect the 3RP COVID-19 appeal and 3RP revision conducted in Q2 2020.

### SECTOR FUNDING \*\*



### SECTOR FUNDING PER COUNTRY (JANUARY - JUNE 2021)



Disclaimer: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

\*\* Funding received figures include multi-year funding received specifically for use in 2021 or new funding received in 2021. For Lebanon, carryover funding received in 2020 is not reflected in the overall amount received for 2021. Figures are subject to change based on new information received.  
 \*\*\* Figures are preliminary and subject to change  
 \*\*\*\* Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors are combined as per country plan

# Progress against Strategic Directions

While each country has its own monitoring framework, ensuring coherent reporting on the progress of 3RP plans against the 3RP strategic directions is key to demonstrate the contribution and impact of the 3RP responses. Following the development of the regional strategic directions, the 3RP has developed a regional monitoring framework to report progress against those four strategic directions. It is expected that this monitoring framework will help improve the overall planning, response, reporting and advocacy. It also links to other measurement frameworks, such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where relevant and to the extent possible.

## MONITORING FRAMEWORK

***Access to territory, asylum and basic rights for refugees is secured***  
 – ***Prevent and reduce statelessness through legally – recognised documentation and favorable legal provisions*** – ***SGBV is prevented and the risk of its occurrence mitigated***  
 – ***Scale and scope of specialised child protection services expanded***  
 – ***Expanding efforts to nurture community protection and refugee-host community cohesion.***



### STORY BY ILO IRAQ

Child friendly learning spaces have been set up at five schools in the Iraqi city of Mosul, offering recreational activities and non-formal education to boys and girls under the age of 18 who are vulnerable to child labour. The programme targets children in or at risk of child labour among Internally Displaced Persons, refugees, and vulnerable host communities in Duhok and Ninewa.

– ***Supporting voluntary, safe and dignified returns, without incentivising other returns***  
 – ***Ensuring preparedness plans for larger-scale return are in place*** – ***Increasing the number of those who can benefit from resettlement from a broad range of states*** – ***Promote the opportunity for complementary pathways***  
 – ***Expanding local opportunities for refugees from a solutions perspective***



### STORY BY UNHCR / MAX-MICHEL KOLIJN

Resettlement provides lifeline to Syrian family - Hanan and Ali and their children Amina, Sara and Youmna looking through their photos albums in Sweden.

**Ensure that refugee population can meet their basic needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies**  
 – **Minimum standard of housing of the most affected communities is improved**  
 – **Employability of and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities are improved** – **Economic opportunities for refugee and host communities expanded** – **Access to quality health care services for refugees and host communities is improved** – **Refugee children are enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary).**



**STORY BY UN WOMEN ARAB STATES**

Tahani Hariri, 32 and mother of 5, fled Syria 8 years ago and found shelter in Zarqa. After experiencing griefs and increased responsibilities as the sole provider for her family, she is setting the example for other women in the community seeking to pursue employment opportunities.

**STRATEGIC DIRECTION**

**CROSS CUTTING**



**Country response plans linked to national / sectoral development plans and the SDGs – 3RP contribution to the implementation of the GCR – Broadened partnerships with IFIs and NGOs outside of 3RP framework – 3RP contribution to the HDP Nexus operationalization**

**Response capacities of national public institutions strengthened**  
 – **Response capacities of municipalities and other local authorities strengthened**  
 – **Partnership with the private sector increased**



**STORY BY ILO JORDAN**

The International Labour Organization, together with Madrasati Initiative and the Ministry of Education held an event in Amman on Saturday (May 29) marking the successful completion of joint activities, aimed at strengthening career guidance services for 3,000 students, including vulnerable Jordanians, Syrian refugees and students of other nationalities in public schools – half of whom are females.

# 1. Protecting People

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION

**The 3RP places protection at the centre of its planning, design, implementation and monitoring of its interventions to ensure that no one is left behind.**

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2021

**Maintaining a favourable asylum and protection space remains a priority. This approach informs advocacy and support for access to safety and protection, non-refoulement, strengthening of the protection space, prevention from and response to violence and exploitation, age and gender sensitive services, legal identity, facilitation of referrals, registration and case processing, and realization of possible solutions. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated an already fraught mental health situation in the MENA region, where accessibility to MHPSS remain highly challenging due to the paucity of services, socio-economic constraints, and mental-illness stigma.**

Overall, across 3RP countries, between January and June 2021, through protection services partners reached large numbers of refugees and host communities, including over 716,000 people in Lebanon and 350,000 in Turkey. The services included advice on legal services, awareness, counselling, and representation to improve access to civil documentation and legal residency.

3RP protection services to individuals were delivered in multiple areas: GBV support reached 27,462 individuals in Lebanon and 30,000 in Turkey; specialized services were provided to 36,437 vulnerable children and their caregivers in Lebanon and 48,000 in Turkey; and information

campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives reached 403,000 individuals in Turkey. Meanwhile, Jordan saw an improvement in quality and number of partners providing life-saving Child Protection and GBV services, enabling increased protection support through cash, psycho-social support, a national hotline for sexual and reproductive health related information, and clinical management rape services. In Egypt, 3RP partners continued to provide cash assistance as a protection tool which not only has enabled refugees to pay rent, utilities, access to education, and other essential needs, but also to reduce harmful coping mechanisms such as taking children out of school, child marriage, child labor, begging, and other survival coping mechanisms, including to unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs). Meanwhile, Iraq 3RP partners supported the development and implementation of national legal frameworks on Refugee Protection, GBV, and Child Protection.

In Jordan, 3RP partners organized Community Support Committees (CSCs) to promote social harmony between refugees and host communities, serving as hubs for COVID-19 information sharing and services delivery. They nurtured a structured dialogue with local entities and enhanced collaboration to promote access to protection resulting in positive change in hosting communities' perceptions towards refugees.



Ammar (12) is an orphan. After losing his parents as a result of the conflict in Syria, he now lives with his elderly grandparents, including his grandfather Abu Safwan.

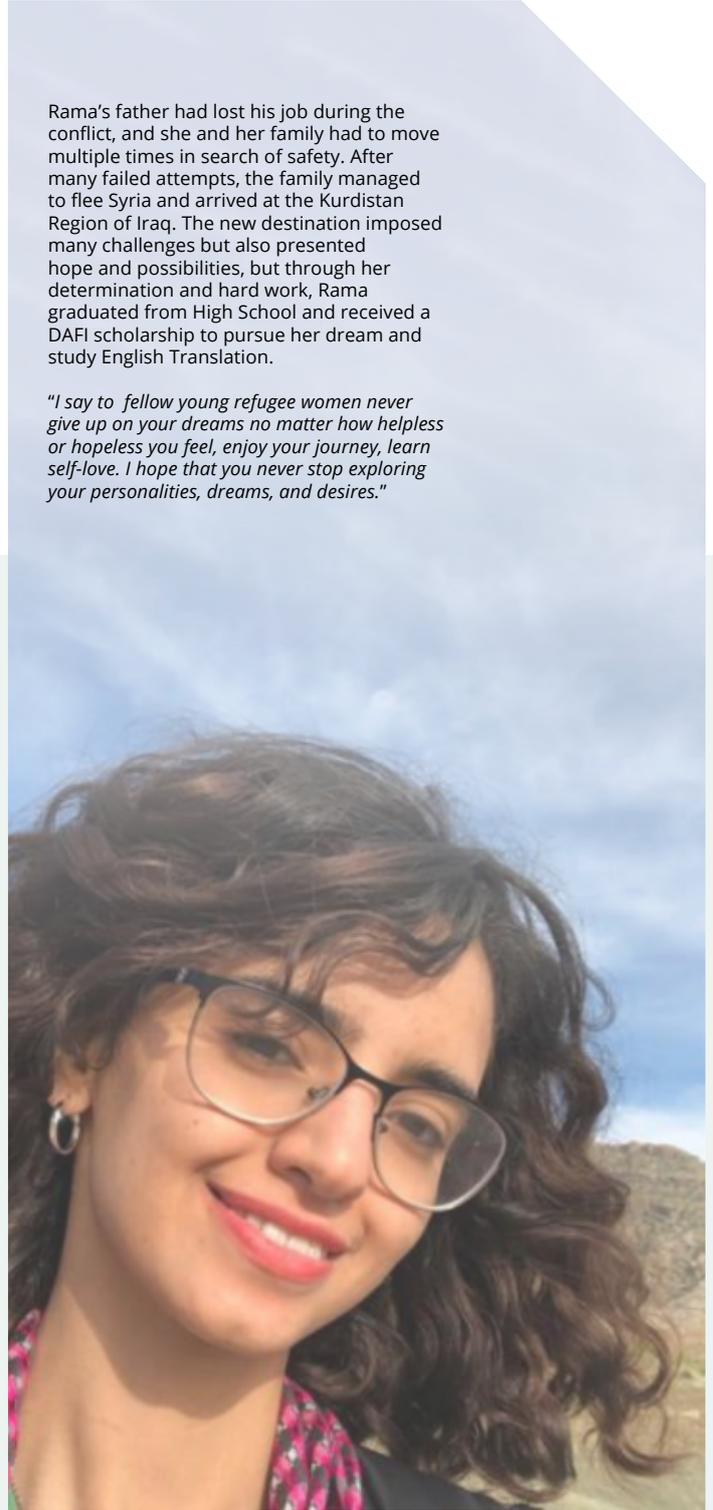
*"I consider them my mother and father. They did everything for me. They hosted me and took care of me. Now I try and help them,"* says Ammar.

The cash assistance from 3RP partners provides support to families like Ammar and Abu Safwan and helps them to meet their basic needs.

**Ammar & his grandfather  
Abu Safwan**

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

*Photo: UNHCR / Mohammad Hawari*



Rama's father had lost his job during the conflict, and she and her family had to move multiple times in search of safety. After many failed attempts, the family managed to flee Syria and arrived at the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The new destination imposed many challenges but also presented hope and possibilities, but through her determination and hard work, Rama graduated from High School and received a DAFI scholarship to pursue her dream and study English Translation.

*"I say to fellow young refugee women never give up on your dreams no matter how helpless or hopeless you feel, enjoy your journey, learn self-love. I hope that you never stop exploring your personalities, dreams, and desires."*

**Rama**

Syrian Refugee in Iraq

*Photo: UNHCR Iraq*

## 2. Pursuing Durable Solutions

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION

**Refugees continue to require access to territory, dignity and support in countries of asylum. Given the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis, opportunities for protection and durable solutions are urgently needed so refugees can look to the future with hope and dignity.**

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2021

As of late June, UNHCR is monitoring the return movement of 18,000 refugees from Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq, a rate similar to 2020. Return numbers hence remain stable but below pre-pandemic numbers. So far, 2021 has been marked by a slight increase in returns from Jordan and Turkey and a decrease in refugee departures from Lebanon and Iraq.

3RP's comprehensive approach to solutions for Syrian refugees is also underpinned by the Global Compact on Refugees. UNHCR and partners are therefore focused on maintaining and enhancing support to host governments and communities to help them guarantee continued protection, stay, and local opportunities for refugees.

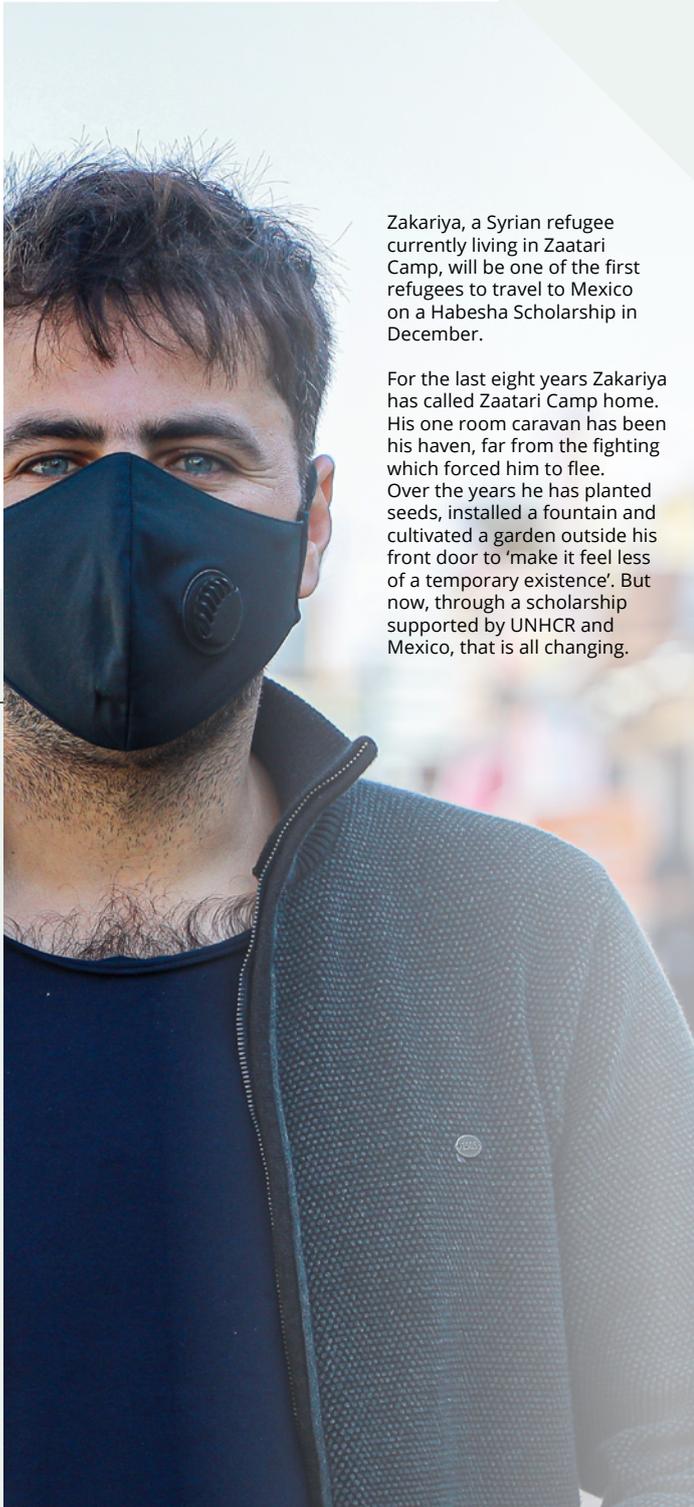
Coordination efforts to support preparedness plans for large-scale returns continued as the Regional Durable Solutions Work Group engaged in important thematic groundwork, which includes two active taskforces focusing on Livelihoods and Education, developing regional information, guidance, and advocacy materials.

Data collection has been conducted by UNCHR through its sixth annual Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return to Syria (RPIS). Similar to the fifth survey conducted in 2019, intentions to return in both the short and longer term were recorded.

UNHCR and partners has maintained positive resettlement productivity, despite uncertainty of resettlement allocation and the universal impact of the COVID-19. The pandemic had a particularly disastrous effect on refugees and others

forcibly displaced, with many pre-existing vulnerabilities faced by refugees further aggravated and new ones emerging, particularly for women and girls. To promote, advocate, and coordinate resettlement activities, UNHCR engaged with states and partners also through the Durable Solutions Working Group, the Priority Situations Core Group and the Annual Tripartite Consultations. The Regional Integrity Working Group brings together practitioners from UNHCR, Embassies and IOM to promote Resettlement programme integrity and anti-fraud safeguards. While resettlement allocation is forecasted to expand in the last half of 2021, by mid-year 2021 UNHCR and partners proposed some 8,100 Syrian refugees for resettlement and this adds on plans for other nationalities. The MENA Contact Group for Complementary Pathways (MCGCP), formed in November 2020, has been the key vehicle for driving complementary pathways in the region in 2021 and will continue in future years. The MCGCP, a multilateral platform with over 117 participants, has disseminated information on opportunities, advocated for programs, and shared best practices among partners including 3RP, resettlement states, and private sector actors.

Communication and information dissemination has been undertaken by UNHCR to communicate opportunities to refugees through community channels, including social media platforms and UNHCR country 'Help' websites. Furthermore, through UNHCR's regular protection interventions, refugees can access individual counselling on complementary pathways.



Zakariya, a Syrian refugee currently living in Zaatari Camp, will be one of the first refugees to travel to Mexico on a Habesha Scholarship in December.

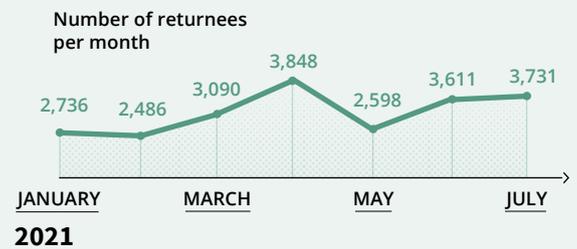
For the last eight years Zakariya has called Zaatari Camp home. His one room caravan has been his haven, far from the fighting which forced him to flee. Over the years he has planted seeds, installed a fountain and cultivated a garden outside his front door to 'make it feel less of a temporary existence'. But now, through a scholarship supported by UNHCR and Mexico, that is all changing.

**Zakariya**  
Syrian Refugee in Jordan

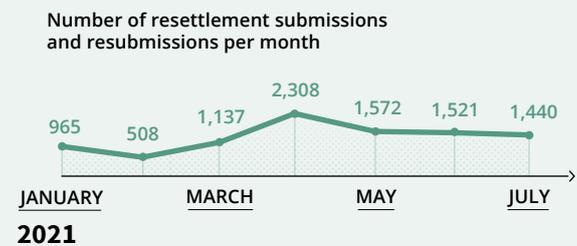
*Photo: UNHCR / Shamkat Alharfosh*

As part of expanding local opportunities for refugees from a solutions perspective, Iraq continued its coordination, advocacy and response efforts, to support a gradual transition from an emergency humanitarian response to a longer-term solutions-oriented approach, with a focus on local integration and the inclusion of refugees into national systems and public services, in close collaboration with the Government of Iraq (GoI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). The 3RP community successfully advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the KR-I Development Vision 2030 and will further align with the Vision in the next 3RP planning phase together with the development of a 2-year Inter-sector Integration Solution Strategy. In Jordan, 3RP partners including WFP, UNHCR and ILO are engaged in various activities such as profiling refugee household capacity for self-reliance, building two-way referral mechanisms to allow households with self-reliance capacity to graduate from unconditional assistance to livelihood and training activities, and aligning assistance mechanisms with increased focus on activities to support female and youth-headed households.

### REGIONAL RETURN TREND



### RESETTLEMENT SUBMISSIONS



# 3. Supporting Dignified Lives

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION

**The crisis continues to impact socio-economic well-being of vulnerable populations due to a range of factors. The priorities for all 3RP partners across a whole range of sectors are to address the multiple deprivations facing refugees and vulnerable host populations, and to support enabling conditions and opportunities for all to lead dignified lives.**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2021

On supporting basic needs, cash-based interventions in Turkey supported the needs of 50,000 individuals, while monthly cash assistance was provided to 37,984 refugees in Jordan alongside COVID-19 emergency assistance to 14,003 of the most vulnerable.

On supporting food security, more than 1.1 million individuals in Lebanon now have access to cash-based food assistance through the 3RP, while 169,437 households were reached with regular multi-purpose cash transfers. In Egypt, general food assistance was provided to 130,000 refugees and asylum seekers from nine nationalities including Syria, Sub-Saharan Africa, Yemen, and Iraq in the form of unrestricted cash transferred monthly. In Turkey, Basic Needs partners reached 94,700 individuals, whereas Food Security and Agriculture partners hosted 284 awareness-raising sessions on good nutrition and agricultural practices, and supported skills development and social protection amongst agricultural workers in 11 provinces.

On supporting jobs and livelihoods, 5,800 individuals in Lebanon were helped to access employment through internships, career guidance, on-the-job training, and apprenticeship programmes. In Turkey, 3RP partners facilitated access to employment and income to nearly 3,000 individuals. Turkey livelihoods partners also provided vocational and skills training to 6,378 individuals, Turkish language training to 5,971 individuals, and business development training to 6,578 entrepreneurs. In Iraq, 3RP coordination effectively advocated for the establishment

of a Livelihood Working Group to support the inclusion of refugees in employability, social protection, and financial services. In Jordan, the Home-Based Business (HBB) Task Force was re-launched to align partner activities with government guidance, speeding up business registration and licensing.

WASH, hygiene, dignity and sanitary kits were delivered to 183,000 individuals in Turkey. Water services were provided to 279,612 in Lebanon affected people including 43,770 in permanent locations and 235,842 in temporary locations. In Jordan, WASH partners supported access to water and sanitation services and hygiene items to protect from COVID-19.

On supporting access to education, 3RP partners in Jordan collaborated with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to facilitate continued learning for over 1.5 million children during school closures. In Turkey the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) initiative benefitted 696,393 children, while efforts focussed on inclusive learning enabled 770,000 refugee children to be enrolled in formal education and 37,000 in higher education. In Iraq, partners supported the MoE to integrate refugee children in the KR-I system and advise further on implementation. In Egypt, mainstreaming of refugees into national education system continued, enabling access to refugee students from all nationalities to attain primary and secondary education through provision of education grants and continued support to the MoE.



At a World Food Programme (WFP) forest management site in the north of Lebanon, Kassem, a programme policy officer for livelihoods, educates the WFP and Lebanon Reforestation Initiative livelihoods project participants about soil conditions.

On enhancing access to health services, through 3RP partners in Lebanon, 848,670 subsidized primary healthcare consultations were carried out. In Turkey, partners assisted the government by providing 17,004 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) consultations, 19,412 sexual and reproductive health (SRH) consultations, and training to 3,380 health staff on MHPSS services. In Iraq, Health Sector partners supported the government on integrating refugee camps into the service provision of local municipalities. With continued advocacy, refugees were continued to be mainstreamed into national health services, including access to primary health care services through public health facilities and complementary care through NGO Partners to fill gaps in non-communicable diseases and reproductive health services. Moreover, refugees of all nationalities had access to COVID-19 vaccination facilities.



WFP's forest management interventions are boosting livelihoods and preserving Lebanon's greenery. Designed in collaboration with local authorities, such projects create common grounds for people, be they refugees or Lebanese, who find themselves grouped together — this, in turn, breaks down social barriers and enhances cohesion.

### Participants in WFP's livelihoods project

Syrian Refugees & Lebanese Host Community

*Photo: WFP Lebanon / Edmond Khoury*

# 4. Enhancing Local & National Capacities

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION

**Enhancing local and national capacities across the region is one of the priorities of the 3RP — broadening the capacity of institutions and systems to provide basic services such as access to education, health, water as well as other services to those impacted by the refugee crisis. Strengthening local and national capacities aims at easing social tensions rising from the competition over the limited access and availability to the basic services.**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2021

The public institutions support tracking exercise led by UNDP is ongoing in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. It shows that 3RP partners are dedicated an increasing number of resources and support to public institutions. In Turkey, funding secured to provide tangible material support and technical assistance to public institutions amounts to USD 172m for 2021, similar level to the pre-COVID period. This includes support to refugees in the national education system, as well as substantive support to protection institutions, both in terms of registration and legal stay, and in terms of social assistance. Similar increasing trends of support to Public Institutions are also visible in Jordan as evident in the UNDP draft report on the 3RP partners' support to PIST, where the JRP particularly emphasized the need to provide institutional and infrastructure support since 2020. In contrast to Turkey, support to public institutions provided by 3RP partners in Jordan is more concentrated on health, local infrastructure through labour-intensive modality, and social development.

On enhancing local capacities, \$978,179 was invested in municipal and community support in Lebanon, enabling 77 projects to strengthen municipality capacities. In Turkey, a comprehensive mapping of all the support provided to municipalities since the inception of the 3RP was completed, showing that over 132 municipalities have been supported through [400 projects since 2014](#).

Some of the largest municipal infrastructure projects ever implemented by 3RP partners have been finalized in the first half of 2021, in the area of waste water and solid waste management. While similar infrastructural support will mostly be implemented by non-3RP partners in the future; municipalities remain a critical partner to all 3RP sectors in Turkey in terms of access to protection, education, and employment services. 3RP partners have also been supporting exchange of experiences among municipal authorities across the region, notably through the Global Task Force on Migration established by United Cities, Local Government and 3RP Turkey partners, which organises quarterly meetings among refugee-hosting municipalities in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and throughout the world to share [lessons learnt and best practices](#).

Support to the private sector and businesses is another crucial element of enhancing the capacity of national systems to provide opportunities for refugees and host communities alike. So far in 2021, 2,083 businesses have been supported by 3RP partners, including 440 in Turkey and 1,643 in Lebanon.



*"As a refugee, I wanted to have this opportunity to be able to join the vaccination team and help other refugees while giving back to the community that supports us!"*  
- Shirin

International Financial Institutions play an increasingly important role to support host government and private sector throughout the region, particularly through loans and blended finance. In order to ensure synergies and complementarity of these initiatives with the 3RP, UNDP on behalf of the joint secretariat has been conducting in the first half of 2021 a comprehensive mapping of IFIs interventions related to refugees throughout the region. The result and analysis will be available in the second half of the year with a view to enhance coordination and maximize the use of available resources in the 2022 planning process.



Shirin, a Syrian refugee in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, is a member of the first vaccination team in the COVID-19 vaccination unit in Domiz-1 refugee camp, the first unit to be established in a refugee camp in Iraq. As part of the public health centre at the camp, the unit supports some 31,000 Syrian refugees living in the camp and those living in urban areas nearby.

**Shirin**  
Syrian Refugee in Iraq

*Photo: UNHCR / Shaza Shekfeh*

# Key Funding Shortfalls

Significant funding shortfalls in the region have been the operational bottleneck for a range of critical 3RP services during Q1 and Q2 in 2021. If funds are not provided, institutions offering essential services would not be able to reach those in need. Refugees and host communities will be left without sufficient food, basic needs, safe water, homes, medicine, protection services, school, employment opportunities, and more.

## EGYPT



\$127m required  
28% funded

### Food Security

With currently available resources, WFP will only be able to continue assistance until September 2021. WFP requires an additional USD 32.9 million to ensure continued assistance for the next six months. Amidst insufficient funding, WFP will be reducing the number of targeted beneficiaries by 30,000.

### Basic Needs

49,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees will not be assisted with winter grants during the winter season unless US\$3.8 million is received. 3RP partners are concerned that vulnerable families will resort to harmful coping strategies to meet their winter needs.

## IRAQ



\$225.7m required  
27% funded

### WASH

An 81% funding shortfall has already made it difficult for refugees to access safe water in the Domiz and Erbil refugee camps. This will continue to affect the 95,000 Syrian refugees residing in camps.

### Education

The funding gap of \$10M (80% of the total required) will exacerbate the low levels of refugee educational enrolment, poor access to e-learning, and insufficient school equipment for 69,000 school-aged refugee children.

### Food Security

The 86% funding shortfall (a gap of \$30M), if not filled, will prevent 72,000 refugees in camps from receiving food assistance and 30,000 from receiving cash and agricultural production support. If underfunding continues, some partners forecast break in services provision by September.

### Health

With only 7% of required funding provided (a \$20M shortfall), 126 Primary Health Care facilities, alongside rehabilitation facilities, medicine provision, and MHPSS interventions will all be disrupted.

### Basic Needs

A 92% funding shortfall (a gap of \$84M) will threaten Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance for 14,500 refugee households and winter support cash for 44,000 refugee households.

### Protection

A funding gap of \$26M (a 77% shortfall) threatens activities to strengthen legislation on refugees, GBV, and child protection.

### Livelihoods

An 81% funding gap threatens economic resilience and area-based interventions for longer term economic recovery.

## 3RP AGENCIES

### UNRWA

As of 30 June 2021, UNRWA humanitarian response in Lebanon and Jordan is only funded 22.9% and 17.9% respectively. Additional funding is needed to ensure that Palestine refugees, including Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon and Jordan affected by multiple overlapping crises continue to receive vital assistance.

### WFP

In the five refugee-hosting countries, WFP requires USD 275.4 million for the next six months. Additional funding is critical to continue lifeline support to refugees and host communities. A rigorous prioritization exercise to stretch available funds and ensure maximum coverage for the extremely vulnerable people were put in place in Jordan and Egypt.

## JORDAN



\$1.6b required  
14% funded

### Food Security

If immediate funding is not secured, 3RP partners will be forced to stop vital food assistance to 500,000 refugees in camps and communities starting October 2021. Local economies will be significantly impacted, losing monthly cash injections of \$14M spent in poorer communities where refugees reside. WFP Jordan urgently requires \$53M to maintain assistance to all eligible targeted refugees until the end of the year.

### Protection

Lack of funding will inhibit legal representation for refugees, protection services for persons with disabilities, and services for Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). Underfunding on child protection has already inhibited the provision of psychosocial support for children subject to violence, while UNRWA's humanitarian response for Syrian refugees is currently experiencing an 82% funding shortfall, exacerbating these issues.

### Education

Consequences of under-funding include increased learning losses and dropouts alongside diminished opportunities for continued education and training.

### Health

Funding gaps will create severe challenges for services including priority medical referrals, cash-based interventions, management of non-communicable diseases, and reproductive health care where underfunding will cause disruption to supply chains of life-saving drugs, supplies, and equipment.

## LEBANON



\$2.75b required  
18% funded

### WASH

Only 14% of the 2021 appeal has been provided, leading to the near collapse of water establishments. Only 3% of the target population have been provided access to safe water on premises.

### Basic Needs

As a result of 76% funding shortfall (a gap of \$434.7M) only 50% of the targeted population is receiving multi-purpose cash assistance. Within this target, support to the vulnerable Lebanese host population remains largely underfunded with 97% of targeted Lebanese not receiving regular assistance for basic non-food needs.

### Food Security

Only 14% of required funding has been provided, leaving 330,000 individuals currently not receiving food assistance. Funding of \$718.3M is required to fill this gap. Specifically, WFP needs \$107M for the next six months (August 2021 to January 2022) to provide cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable every month.

### Shelter

Only 24% of required funding has been provided, leaving a gap of \$66.9M. Due to this, 3,000 households are left without 3RP support on cash for rent or shelter rehabilitation, facilitating increased risk of eviction and deteriorating housing conditions.

### Social Stability

Only \$24M was received in 2021. Thus, only 39 municipalities out of 200 targeted are receiving community support or basic services projects. Such access to services and utilities is a key method for easing inter-communal tensions in Lebanon.

## TURKEY



\$1.035b required  
36% funded

### Protection

If the funding gap remains, 256,000 individuals will not benefit from protection services, including 84,000 without access to specialized protection services and 28,000 individuals without individual legal support.

### Basic Needs

Of the target population, 93.5% (730,000 people) could not be supported with cash-based interventions, exacerbating debts, malnutrition, school drop-outs, child labour and child marriage. Furthermore, due to underfunding, 25 public institutions will not receive necessary support in strengthening capacities and 40 municipalities will not receive the infrastructure support required, negatively impacting access to services and social cohesion.

### Livelihoods

If the funding gap remains, 125,000 refugees or individuals from the host community will miss out on job placement and job retention opportunities. 16,000 SMEs will not be able to access business management trainings and/or financial and technical services to support business continuation.

### Education

With more than 400,000 school aged children out of school, funding is needed to support access to formal and non-formal education programs.

### Food Security

Food security has been increasingly threatened in Turkey as the annual food inflation rate reached 17.4% in March 2021. Underfunding will result in inability to provide in-camp food assistance through e-vouchers particularly among female-headed households.

# WE THANK OUR DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT FOR 3RP ACTIVITIES.



We thank the host governments for being the first responders, extending national services to refugees despite multiple challenges. We equally thank donors for their continued and extremely generous support which made the response possible to support dignified lives.

*Photo by UNHCR / Lilly Carlisle*

**FURTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Access and download 3RP regional publications. Country specific publications from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey are accessible on the [3RP website](#).

**REGIONAL NEEDS OVERVIEW**



[click here](#)

**STRATEGIC OVERVIEW**



[click here](#)

**2020 ANNUAL REPORT**



[click here](#)

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“Heart of Amman” project aims at promoting economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and enhance social cohesion among all those who call Amman their home (Jordanian host communities, refugees, young men and women and people with disabilities). The project also accelerates urban revitalization to improve the build environment. Currently 460 people are participating in the project (50% women).

*Photo by UNDP Jordan*



Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan  
In Response to the Syria Crisis

September 2021



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