



ANNUAL REPORT 2021



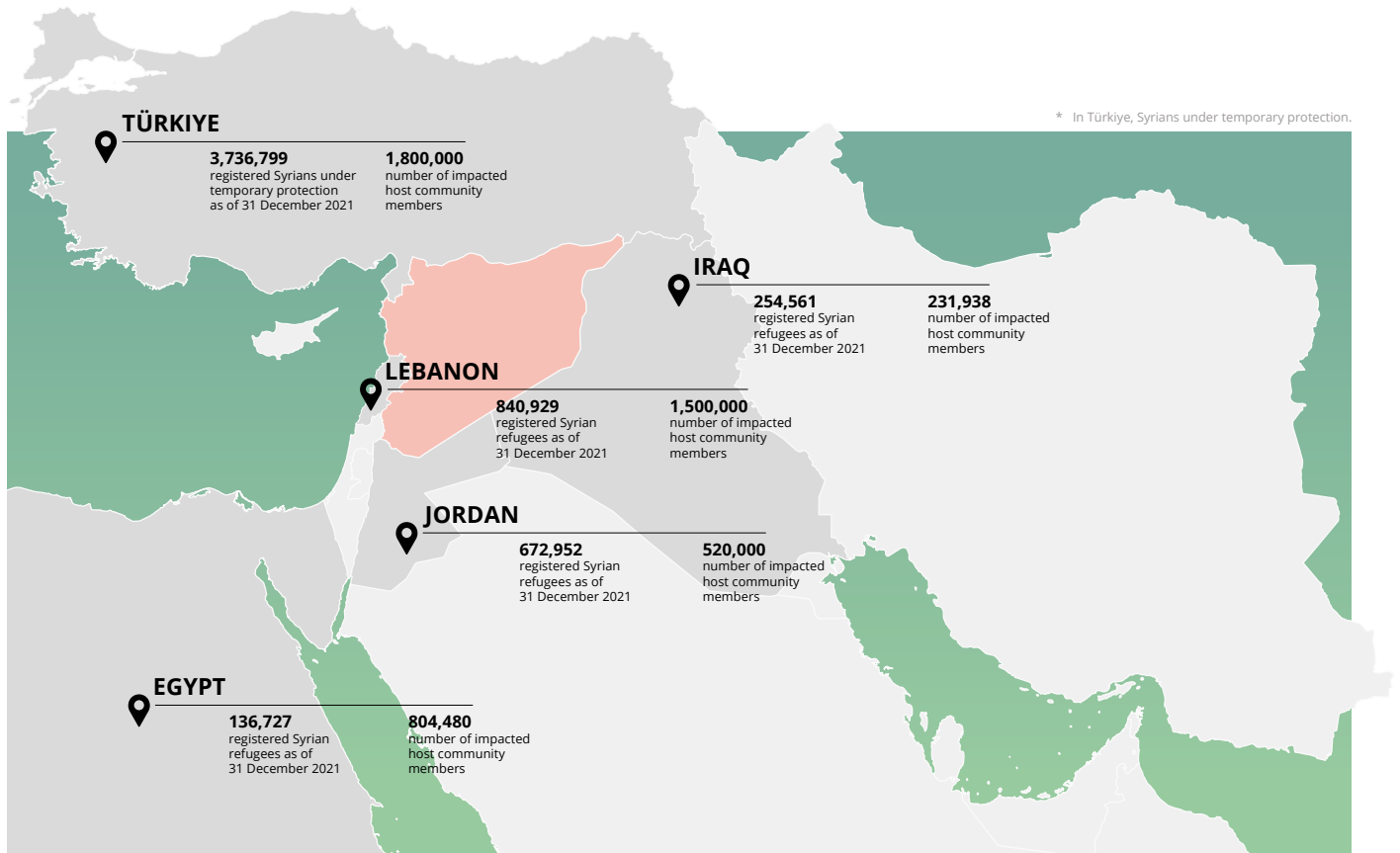
Population

REGISTERED SYRIANS* AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

5,641,968

NUMBER OF IMPACTED HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS

4,856,418



KEY FIGURES & FACTS



Only 46% funded

In 2021, the 3RP asked for US\$ 5.6 billion and approximately 46% was funded. This was the lowest percentage in funding since 3RP was launched in 2015.



More than 70% of refugees live in poverty

Despite the efforts made over the past few years, an estimation of over 70% of refugees live in poverty and are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse including child labour and early marriages.



High unemployment rate

During 2021, most 3RP countries' economy has slowly recovered compared to 2020 and some jobs were created, however the unemployment rate among youth and women remain high in the region.

Unemployment rate among women is at 30.8% while youth (15-24 years) is at 48.5% in Jordan.

Funding

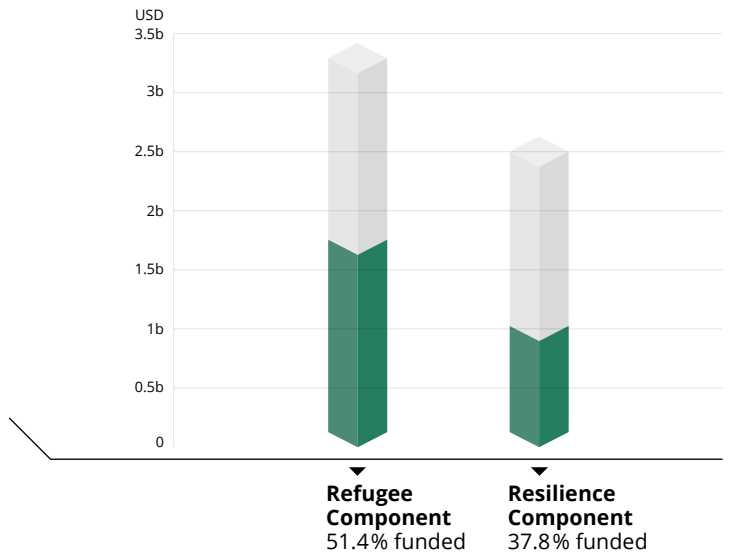
2021: 3RP Total Requirements* **\$ 5,576,686,178**
 Refugee Component \$ 3,161,747,165
 Resilience Component \$ 2,372,990,408

2021: Funding Received** **\$ 2,540,013,126**
 Refugee Component \$ 1,625,530,045
 Resilience Component \$ 896,095,760

Funding against Total Requirements

46%

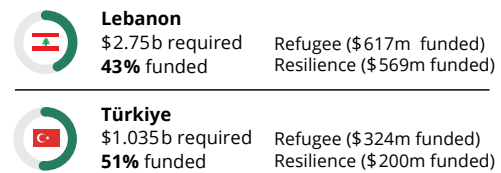
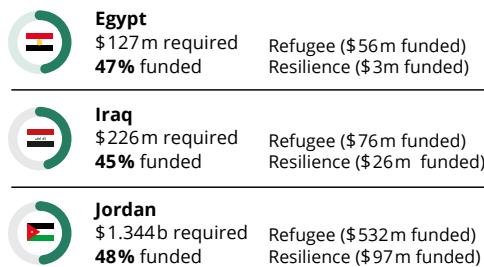
* This includes COVID-19 requirement under Jordan Respons Plan
 * This includes COVID-19 requirement under Jordan Respons Plan



FUNDING IN PREVIOUS YEARS



COUNTRY FUNDING IN 2021



Progress against Strategic Directions

Protecting People

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

#1

Protecting people is critical to keeping displaced persons and vulnerable host community members safe from the harms of exploitation, abuse, violence, and the associated mental health and psychosocial risks. With this understanding, the 3RP supports the mainstreaming of protection in the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of its interventions. It helps empower women, men, girls and boys to lead their own development in the long term, ensuring stability in social conditions and mental wellbeing, thus helping to guarantee that no one is left behind.



4.3% of children were without birth document (birth certificate or birth notification)

While a significant reduction has been steadily reported in the last few years, it is critical for refugee children to enjoy their rights to family unity, access durable solutions and avoid statelessness.

The 3RP will continue to advocate for increasing and recognising civil documentation, particularly in host countries.

As a combined result of the vaccine effectiveness and despite a new surge of COVID-19 cases in December, 3RP countries started to gradually ease restrictions, leading to partial or full reopening of schools and resuming, among others, in-person specialized protection services. The effects of COVID-19 on employment have significantly reduced income, and led to sharp rises in household debt, high risk jobs and begging. An increase in harmful coping strategies, has further affected mental health and psychosocial well-being of children and young refugees, further exacerbated by increased violence against children, child labour and child marriage. Further, an exponential increase in gender-based violence (GBV) prompted by the loss of livelihoods, lockdowns and movement restrictions, required a substantial adaptation and expansion of protection services for individuals experiencing or at risk of GBV, a stronger collaboration amongst various service providers and a more systematic engagement with communities on prevention, mitigation and response measures. With compounding national crisis, rising inflation and currency depreciation, borrowing money in Lebanon is the only way to buy food as almost the entire Syrian refugee population below the minimum household expenditure needed for physical survival. On access and awareness of legal support/residency, the situation varies significantly from country to country. For example, in Lebanon, there is a continuous decline in the rate of Syrian refugees with legal residency.

In Iraq, a deeper analysis indicates that the household composition (mostly male-headed households), the fear of being arrested and/or detained), and the date of their arrival are some of the factors vary between North and Centre South. Thanks to a steady number of trainings, self-development, and learning opportunities between refugees and host community members, 3RP countries reported very few disputes and safety or security incidents. On child protection, compounding crisis and low economic indicators are the main drivers behind the rates of child labor between boys and girls and an increase in child labour compared to the past years, with negative coping mechanisms increasing among adolescents as their displacement becomes more protracted. A concerted effort is needed to address the worsening learning crisis affecting millions of school-aged children and youth, including refugees and other forcibly displaced, who missed out on learning due to unequal access to remote, hybrid or home-based modalities or continue to face heightened risks of dropping out of school, due to poverty, marginalisation and conflicts. Against the backdrop, it is worth noting for 2021 a consolidation and overall improvement of access to information and accountability mechanisms through digital and remote services to refugees and asylum seekers (e.g., help.org and Call centres with digital referrals through the Refugee Assistance Information System in all countries).

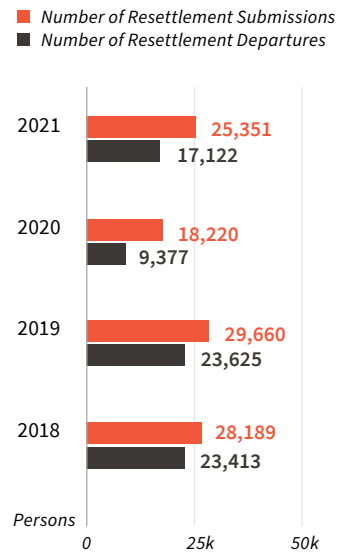
Pursuing Durable Solutions

STRATEGIC DIRECTION #2

Opportunities for enabling pathways towards durable solutions are urgently needed to allow refugees a purpose of the future that provides hope and dignity. The 3RP works towards three possible durable solutions in line with international standards and frameworks: 1) voluntary repatriation to Syria; 2) resettlement to third countries and complementary pathways; and 3) local solutions and opportunities. While a regional approach and coherence is pursued, the exact scale and scope of activities towards durable solutions varies according to the context of each 3RP country.

‘Pursuing Durable Solutions’ continues to be at the centre of the response. During 2021, 35,000 Syrian refugees returned from neighbouring countries in numbers similar to the previous year but significantly below the level of return seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. 3RP partners continued to support Syrian Refugees in pursuing durable solutions, including those who made a free and informed decision to return, by addressing urgent needs. Simultaneously regional longer-term planning for voluntary return continued including through the efforts of thematic regional Workstreams.

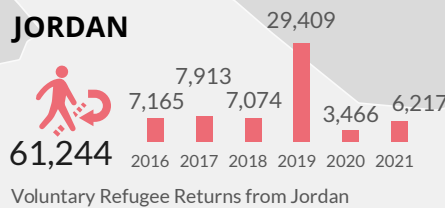
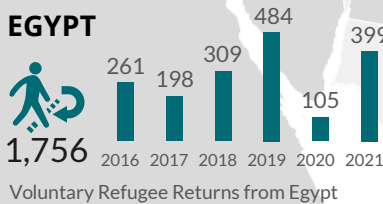
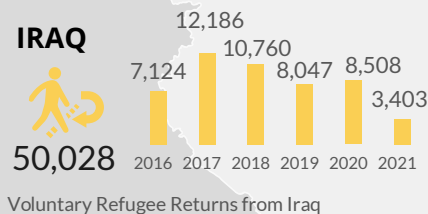
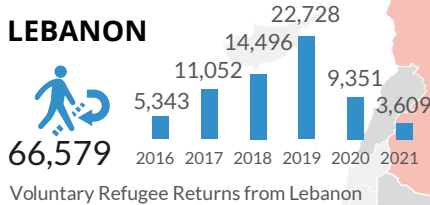
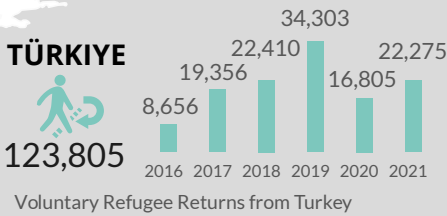
Number of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission



Voluntary Refugee Returns

303,412 total Voluntary Refugee Returns

(From 2016 to December 2021)



Syrian refugees represent the population with the **highest global resettlement needs** for the sixth year in a row at just over 610,000 individuals.


In 2021, 25,351 individuals were submitted for resettlement which was **less than 5 per cent of the annual resettlement needs**.

Contributing to Dignified Lives

STRATEGIC DIRECTION #3


Through displacement and the surrounding pressures from various crises, refugees and vulnerable host populations face multiple challenges. The 3RP helps mitigate these challenges directly through assistance across sectors and support the self-reliance of vulnerable populations.

During 2021, COVID-19 and political and economic crises in some host countries have worsened access to livelihoods opportunities and basic services and further pushed refugees and vulnerable host community members into poverty. While limited funding was received, the 3RP partners managed to provide humanitarian support to ensure food assistance, multi-purpose cash to meet the basic needs and shelter upgrades as well as ensured access to health and education services and strengthened self-reliance support through access to livelihoods.



Over 857,000 HHs received unconditional, sector specific or emergency cash assistance

100%
111% of target met




Nearly 30,000 refugees and host community members accessed decent jobs and other forms of sustainable livelihoods opportunities

66% of target met




Another 63,000 were supported with skills development (such as training, internship, entrepreneurship) and career guidance

40% of target met




100,000 refugees and host community members were provided short term employment opportunities such as cash for work

65% of target met




Over 1.48 million refugee children (between 5-17) were enrolled in formal general education

99% of target met



Nearly 3.4 million refugees and host community members have received consultations in primary health care services

58% of target met



Over 2.2 million (mostly refugees) have been supported with food and unconditional cash assistance

85% of target met

Palestine refugees in Lebanon & Palestinian refugees from Syria



Photo by UNRWA

In 2021, Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), including Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), continued to suffer from the impacts of a rapidly deteriorating socio-economic, exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 and the repercussions of the 2020 Beirut Port explosion. More than **29,000** PRS have been provided services including cash assistance, emergency health, education and protection, livelihoods and environmental health. In addition, **83,163** vulnerable PRL received a one-off emergency cash payment.

In Jordan, PRS struggle with limited income and livelihood opportunities and are exposed to a broad range of vulnerabilities. In 2021, emergency assistance, including cash and winterization support, was provided to some **18,730** PRS, including 527 PRS residing in King Abdullah Park, who face movement restrictions and protection concerns further affecting their well-being. PRS' health and education needs were also supported through a network of health centres and schools located across the Kingdom.

Enhancing Local and National Capacities

STRATEGIC DIRECTION **#4**

After ten years of humanitarian assistance to refugees and very low numbers of returns to Syria, investing in sustainable solutions is increasingly becoming a high priority. This entails working at all levels with all stakeholders contributing to building a longer-term approach, including through work at the policy and institutional levels to foster improvements in the enabling environment. A critical underlying factor to sustainability is the need for economic stimulation and job creation for refugees and host communities, bringing coherent benefits for the host countries as well as the refugees themselves. To move this agenda forward, 3RP partners

continue supporting national institutions and system, local actors' capacities to cope, adapt and transform their provision of services and assistance to refugees and host communities. Working with national institutions and local stakeholders is also key to preserving social cohesion and strengthening trust in the public sector. In order for the 3RP to deliver on this strategic discussion, deepening the ongoing efforts to operationalize the Humanitarian Development Peace nexus and build the necessary synergies with other efforts done in host countries related to the work of International Financial Institutions, the SDGs, the UNSDCF and GCR will be critical.

In a challenging economic context affecting most host countries, 3RP partners have continued expanding support to national and local systems at all levels. This included working with national institutions and providing capacity support to civil servants, supporting local authorities with new infrastructure and equipment, but also continued developing local mechanisms for social cohesion between communities, and strengthening small businesses and private sector to sustain economic opportunities for refugees and host communities.



At the local level, **240 municipalities and local institutions** received tangible support from 3RP partners, particularly in the form of new infrastructure and improved services. 309 such projects were completed in 2021, representing USD 25m in investment in solid waste and water services, roads, and public spaces.



Over **1,000 dedicated local initiatives** to foster social cohesion were implemented, reaching nearly **460,000 individuals** from refugee and host communities.



Over **50,000 civil servants and other staff of public institutions** received training and capacity support to improve the services provided to refugees and host communities, particularly social workers and other protection staff (46,400 trained on protection including child protection and GBV) education personnel (5,600) and health (1,500).



8,800 businesses were supported or established by 3RP partners to boost the private sector capacity to create, sustain and formalize employment opportunities.

Stories from the Region

Women Empowerment in Jordan

Story, photos, and video by CARE

Click [here](#) to see how CARE impacts the lives of both Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members like Asma, Abeer, Fasayel, and Nihaya.



A hand-stitched journey of growth: From Syria to Lebanon

Story BY WFP, photo by The Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

After bearing a leg injury that forced him “to do nothing but eat and sleep,” he was introduced to the colourful world of embroidery at World Food Programme (WFP) supported training sessions.

It all started with a simple text message from WFP partner, The Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (FOH), announcing multiple online training sessions with the aim of empowering people with disabilities through equipping them with income generating skills. To Khalil’s shock, the ‘sewing’ class he registered for was actually an embroidery class. To some this might not be significant, but for Khalil, embroidery was considered an “activity exclusively for women” that he did not think would ever suit him.

Now, Khalil uses the Internet to further explore the world of embroidery and learn new techniques on his own. Khalil also went on to find a job in a local market. It allowed him to further connect with people and build life lasting friendships.



Livelihoods Assistance in Iraq

Story and photos by IOM Iraq

Ibrahim is a refugee from Syria’s Hasakah Governorate. When he fled to Iraq, he faced many challenges, particularly financial. Searching for a source of income, he opened a small shop selling baklava and other sweets in Erbil Governorate. To expand his business, Ibrahim applied to and was selected for the International Organization for Migration’s Individual Livelihoods Assistance (ILA) programme. “When we received the grant, we had the financial means to expand. We bought some raw materials and opened a branch for Tahini Halva. Then we opened a second branch for fruit jam. We also participated in a two-day course about how to expand any small business — we benefited a lot,” said Ibrahim. For individuals from vulnerable populations, ILA programme provides access to vocational training, job placement services and assistance in expanding or starting a micro-enterprise.

This activity was supported by the U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.



Challenging the society's stereotypes in Lebanon

Story and photos by UNDP Lebanon

“By participating, I am empowered to become part of the solution and I am challenging the society’s stereotypes that a woman cannot work and excel in everything,” said Rita-Maria. With helmets & big smiles, over 50 women are challenging gender stereotypes by participating in vocational training on the installation, operating, maintenance, and programming of Solar Photovoltaic Systems at Quaroun Lake- West Bekaa in Lebanon.



DAFI scholarship in Egypt

Story and photos by UNHCR Egypt

Omar (left) and Sajeda (right) have a lot in common: they are both from Syria; they are both enrolled at the American University in Cairo in their Migration and Refugees Studies master’s programme; they both work for the NGO Saint Andrew’s Refugee Services (known as StARS); and they both benefited from a DAFI scholarship during their bachelor’s.

Sajeda: “Right after I graduated from my Bachelor’s in 2019, I started working for Saint Andrew’s Refugee Services – known as StARS – first as a Canadian Immigration Support Case Worker, for about a year, and then as a Unaccompanied Children and Youth Legal Officer. After 16 months or so, I became the Canadian Immigration Support Supervisor, which is my current position.”

Turkish and Syrian women manifest solidarity to respond to COVID-19 in Türkiye

Story and photos by UN Women

To circumvent lockdown and social distancing measures, a group of women call to check in on vulnerable Turkish and Syrian women and offer support.

“Through phone calls, we learn about women’s problems and needs and refer them to the relevant institutions that can help. Later, we call them up again to see if their problems have been resolved and their needs met. Otherwise, we work more on their cases,” says Nigar Erdem, who is among 19 Turkish and Syrian women community leaders who have been trained in leadership, gender, need assessments, and available public services to help and empower vulnerable Syrian and Turkish women in their own communities.



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.

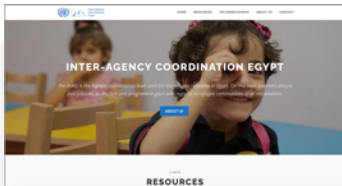


Resources

Country Dashboards & Updates



Egypt



Iraq



Jordan



Lebanon



Türkiye



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Updates

Regional Strategic Overview 2021



Regional Needs Overview 2021



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3RP

REGIONAL REFUGEE
& RESILIENCE PLAN



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