

ANNUAL REPORT

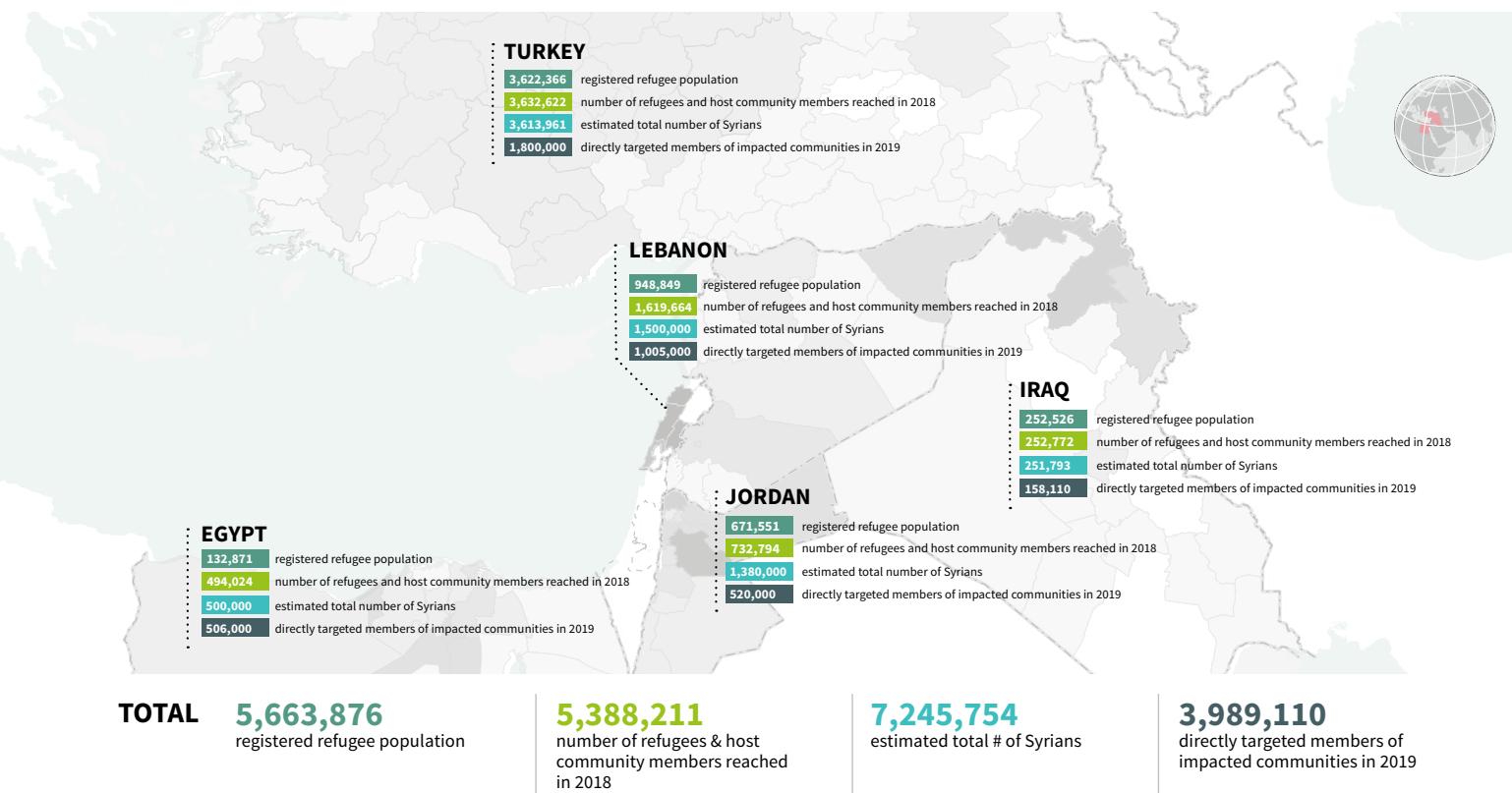
2018



IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

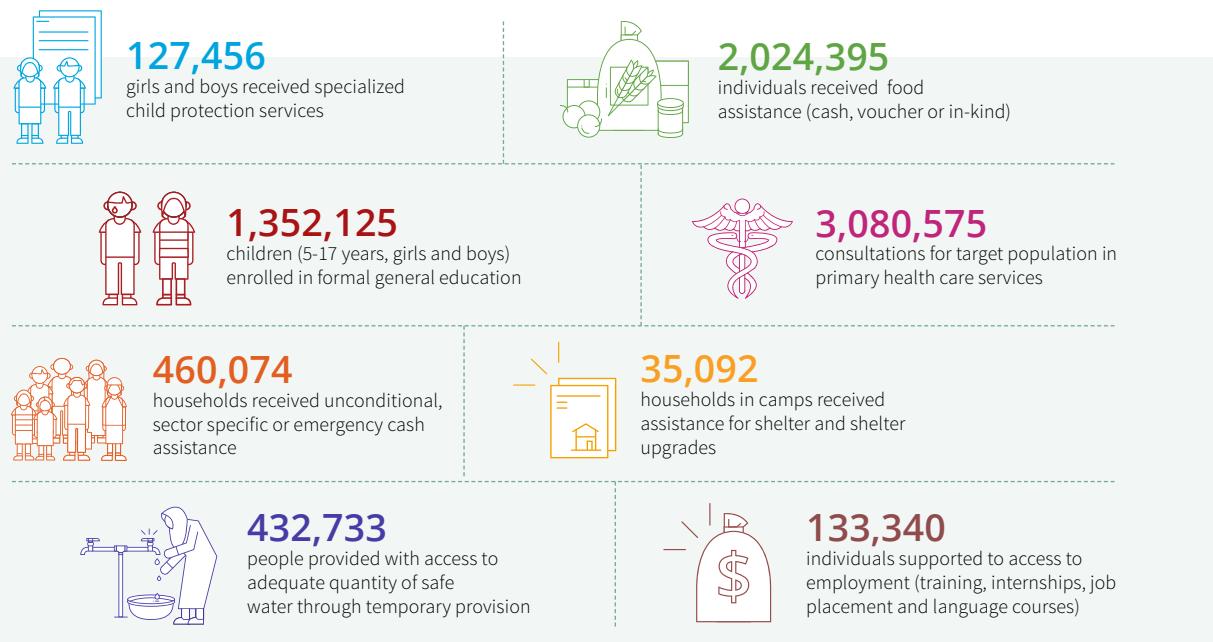
POPULATION



Regional total of 5,663,876 registered Syrian refugees on 31 December 2018, including 33,545 Syrian refugees accommodated in countries in North Africa | Total estimated number of Syrians of 7,245,754 represents Government estimates, including registered Syrian refugees, unregistered Syrian refugees and Syrians residing in host countries under alternative legal frameworks | Directly targeted members of impacted communities represents the members of impacted host communities who will be directly targeted for assistance under the 3RP | These figures do not include the 180,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 28,800 Palestine refugees from Syria targeted in the LCRP.

REGIONAL RESPONSE

The data below represents some of the key achievements of 3RP partners in 2018 by type of intervention. While not an exhaustive list, it indicates both the scale and scope of how 3RP partners are assisting refugees and impacted host community members. For a full list of people reached by type of intervention, please see the 3RP end-of-year dashboards, available here: http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/Indicators_and_Sector_Dashboards.pdf

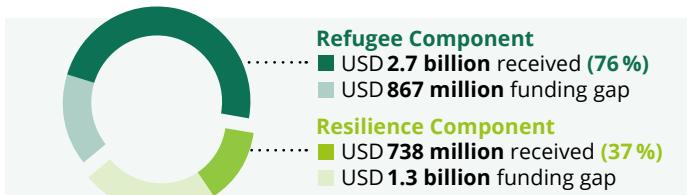


3RP FUNDING

2018 FUNDING STATUS

3RP Total Requirements	\$5,608,951,510
Total Multi-Year Funding Received	\$1,144,610,532
Funding received against inter-agency appeal of USD 4.4 billion	\$2,340,554,833
Total Funding Received	\$3,485,165,365
% funded against 3RP Total Requirements	62%

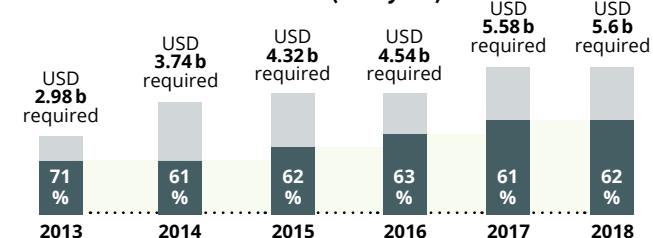
3RP 2018 FUNDING STATUS BY COMPONENT



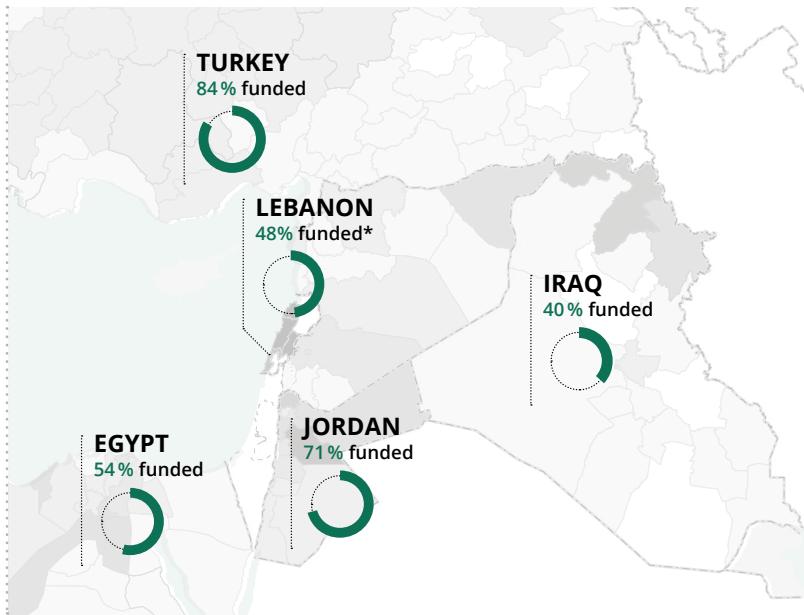
AGENCY FUNDING

Type of Agency	Requirements (in USD)	Received (in USD)	% Funded
UN Agencies, Fund, Programmes	4,768,591,616	3,017,769,634	63%
International NGOs	710,600,685	446,873,761	63%
National NGOs	129,759,209	20,521,970	16%

FUNDING IN PREVIOUS YEARS (end-year)



COUNTRY FUNDING



SECTOR FUNDING

PROTECTION



USD 439m / 70% received
USD 623m required

FOOD SECURITY



USD 522m / 68% received
USD 767m required

EDUCATION



USD 482m / 55% received
USD 873m required

HEALTH & NUTRITION



USD 251m / 70% received
USD 359m required

BASIC NEEDS



USD 1.1b / 70% received
USD 1.6b required

SHELTER



USD 67m / 48% received
USD 139m required

WASH



USD 139m / 44% received
USD 315m required

LIVELIHOODS



USD 249m / 34% received
USD 741m required

*The LCRP recorded 52 per cent funding in 2018 (USD 1.40 Billion received out of USD 2.68 Billion required). The difference between the regional figure and the LCRP figure relate to differences in methodology for financial tracking between the country and regional level, as well as small differences in reporting, including how non-3RP partners and carry over funds are included.

HIGHLIGHTS ACROSS THE REGION

BRIDGE. OUTSOURCE. TRANSFORM - IMPACT SOURCING PLATFORM FOR YOUTH

UNICEF and Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) Lebanon developed an impact sourcing platform - Bridge. Outsource. Transform. ("B.O.T.") - to tackle high youth unemployment in Lebanon. B.O.T. matches marginalized youth in Lebanon, who have been trained with digital skills through UNICEF's Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) program, with online income-generating opportunities. During its pilot phase, 125 young adults earned approximately USD 60,000 on the platform. In addition, B.O.T. won the recent Global Social Venture Competition in the region in partnership with BeryTech (Business Innovation & Incubation Center in Lebanon for Entrepreneurs). It will now participate in the next stage, a Global Round competing against social start-ups from all around the world.

ILO'S WORKPLACE ADAPTATION TRAINING

The International Labour Organization (ILO) implemented a "Workplace Adaptation Training" programme to support the integration of Syrian refugees into host communities and for Turkish national workers to become more understanding and accepting of Syrian refugees and their situation. Some 150 beneficiaries in 16 workplaces have so far benefitted from the programme. Challenges related to work permits and language barriers are constantly cited as the key obstacles to access to employment for refugees, and this programme also seeks to address these issues.

MEETING FOR A RENEWED RESILIENCE COMMITMENT

A 'Meeting for a Renewed Resilience Commitment' was held in April in Amman prior to the Brussels II Conference. Participants re-affirmed their commitment to stronger and effective resilience-based programming in supporting affected individuals, communities and institutions. Participants included Government representatives from Lebanon and Jordan, members of diplomatic missions, UN Agencies, NGOs and CSO's and think tanks.

BLOCKCHAIN IN JORDAN

Based on the success of the Building Blocks pilot project launched in 2017, WFP-Jordan has expanded the use of blockchain technology to deliver humanitarian assistance to 110,000 Syrian refugees in Azraq and Zaatari refugee camps, enhancing the delivery of cash-based transfers (CBT). By the end of the year, a total of USD 39 million was transferred to beneficiaries using Blockchain. This technology has enabled WFP to provide CBT assistance in a more efficient and less costly manner. In 2019, WFP is planning to expand the use of Building Blocks to reach Syrian refugees in host communities.



UNDP/Kohler

SOCIAL INNOVATION LABS

In 2018, UNICEF Jordan scaled-up its social innovation labs programme, expanding its reach from 30,000 to 90,000 young people through the establishment of an additional 43 physical labs in Makani centres. At the labs, UNICEF's "UPSHIFT" curriculum is implemented, which aims to help young identify the biggest challenges they are facing in their communities and coming up with innovative ventures to address these challenges. The labs also serve as a positive learning environment for unstructured activities, and some labs offer technical training in robotics, creative media, and coding.

AN INNOVATIVE RESPONSE BOOSTING RESILIENCE IN TURKEY'S HEALTH SECTOR

The Ministry of Health of Turkey (MoH), supported by WHO, the European Union, health sector partners and other humanitarian actors, has led a country-wide response aimed at strengthening refugee-sensitive health service delivery. The programme aims to provide linguistic- and culturally-sensitive primary healthcare services for the Syrian population. The programme has established a network of Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) across the country where Syrian doctors and nurses offer health services to other fellow Syrians.

Within this scheme, WHO and MoH began to train Syrian doctors and nurses to serve in the Turkish health care system across the network of MHCs. The training programme, aimed at teaching Syrian health care workers how to navigate the system, consists of a one-week theoretical training and a six-week on-the-job training. During the practical stage, Syrian health care workers are guided and supervised by Turkish health care workers while providing health care services in seven Refugee Health Training Centres across the country.

In 2018, over 580,000 primary health care consultations were provided in the seven Refugee Health Training Centres, relating to immunization, maternal care and child health care. Some 234 Syrian doctors, 308 Syrian nurses and 629 interpreters/patient guides were trained; and, some 1,357 Syrian health professionals are currently employed by Ministry of Health and serving in Migration Health Centres across the country.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL LEADERSHIP AS THE RESPONSE EVOLVES IN IRAQ

As the response continues to evolve in Iraq, from an emergency to a longer-term solutions and development approach, a number of measures have been taken to gradually shift the response from 3RP partner-led activities to government-led activities, supported by 3RP partners. In 2018, this includes capacity building and partnership between UNHCR and government entities, such as child protection training for Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)/ Directorates of Social Affairs (DoSA) staff, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response training for staff of the General Directorate of combating violence against women (DCVAW). Going forward, this transition will also see existing refugee camps transform into viable settlements, and the gradual inclusion of Syrian refugees into the existing national systems and services.

PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL TENSIONS IN LEBANON

In 2018, the Social Stability sector in Lebanon generated a tool that allowed the results of the UNDP/ARK Group perception surveys on social tensions to be shared with partners in an easily accessible way. The platform is designed to offer quantitative data on host community-refugee relations in a tailored format for humanitarian and development practitioners and decision-makers. It presents data from all four iterations of data collection and includes maps so that information regarding specific sectors is easily accessible. The dashboard is accessible through the following link: <http://tiny.cc/nvh9vy>.



3RP Strategic Directions

The eight strategic directions continued to guide the response across the region in 2018. Progress was made against each of the strategic directions, including:

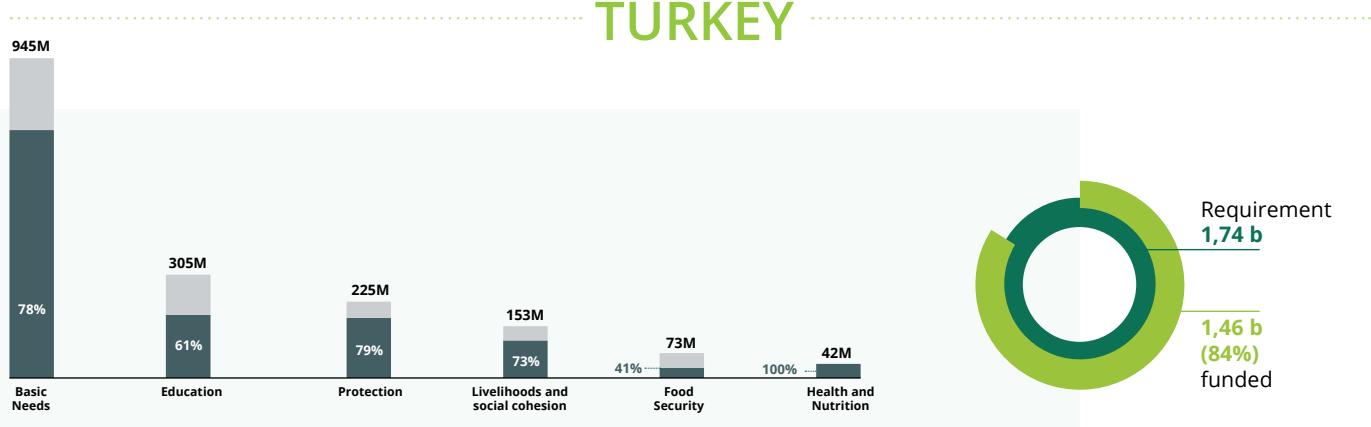
- ◆ Strong National Leadership remaining the cornerstone of the response, with national governments and local/municipal authorities continuing to lead the response. They took on a more prominent role in some areas, such as the Government of Egypt including its requirements in the 3RP Egypt chapter for the first time.
- ◆ Critical work related to verification and updating registration records, ensuring access to civil status documentation (such as birth certificates) and addressing SGBV continued under the Regional Protection Framework.
- ◆ Partners continued implementing resilience-based interventions for individual refugees and host communities as well as municipalities and host institutions. Despite only receiving 37 per cent funding of resilience component request, nearly 14,000 education personnel were provided with incentives and over 2,500 Syrian and Turkish health care professionals were provided with training, the majority of whom were women. Partners also worked closely with municipalities to improve the provision of basic services such as garbage collection, community infrastructure (such as sustainable water provision) as well as helping to increase the capacities of municipalities.
- ◆ Enhancing economic opportunities: The governments continued providing work permits for refugees to facilitate access to employment; In Jordan and Turkey, over 45,000 and 14,000 work permits were issued respectively in 2018. To complement this, 3RP partners undertook a wide range of activities to improve the employability of host community members and Syrian refugees, including through trainings, internship, and work placements.
- ◆ The partners also continue supporting the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative to ensure that children and youth affected by the Syria crisis were provided with safety and access to education. Education partners continue providing not only access to formal and no-formal education but also quality provided to the refugee and vulnerable host community children.
- ◆ 3RP partners remained committed to outreach and partnerships, including regular dialogue with International Financial Institutions and the private sector.
- ◆ Accountability mechanisms were strengthened, including mechanisms for two-way communications with communities, through focus groups, hotlines, surveys and other tools to gather feedback and ensure beneficiaries can participate meaningfully.
- ◆ All 3RP countries and the regional level have functioning coordination mechanisms in place to discuss Durable Solutions and develop the strategic and operational response presented in the 2019 3RP.



A Palestine refugee student writes on the board at Mazar School Beddawi Camp. UNRWA / Maysoun Mustafa

ASSISTING PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA

Palestine refugees, including Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), remain amongst the most vulnerable groups in Lebanon and Jordan, suffering the protracted effects of poverty, unemployment and a number of legal and protection issues, reflected in high levels of marginalization and vulnerability. During 2018, through its emergency programmes in Lebanon, UNRWA provided services including cash assistance (in cooperation with WFP), emergency health, education and protection, livelihoods and psychosocial support, as well as environmental health to more than 28,800 PRS. Some of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL) were also encompassed in the Agency's emergency programmes and benefited from winterization support, protection and environmental health services amongst others, as a way of supporting the whole community.



The Government of Turkey has continued its strong national ownership of the response through the implementation of the Temporary Protection Regulation. The registration of Syrians continued in 2018, with the registration information of majority of Syrians being verified. Numbers in urban areas have increased in 2018 with the closure and decongestion of Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) and the relocation of 45,000 Syrian refugees. With the support of 3RP partners, Syrians under temporary protection have been granted increasing access to national systems including health, education, employment and social services.

The enrollment of Syrian children in formal education has increased to 640,000 and regular school attendance has been promoted through continuing complementary services including the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE). Supporting the estimated 400,000 out of school children with relevant education programmes continues to be a main focus of the education sector. Partners have supported education provision from pre-primary to higher education. Scholarships for higher education are key for self-sufficiency. Continued self-reliance was also made possible through increased access of Syrians to formal employment opportunities through job creation, job placement, and trainings including language, vocational and skills training.

Access to healthcare has increased in 2018 with more Migrant Health Centres being established, reducing language barriers for refugees and providing sexual and reproductive health and GBV prevention and response services through Women's Health Counselling Units. Protection focus on specialized services has continued prioritizing women and children at risk, and included response activities to GBV, psychosocial needs, and access to legal assistance.

There has been an effort to enhance the capacities of localized national service providers, including Social Service Centres and other centres operating under the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. This has furthered identification of Syrians with specific needs, referrals to and from service providers as well as outreach activities. Service provision at the provincial level has been enhanced through provincial coordination platforms such as Case-management Working Groups. Supporting efforts to enhance social cohesion activities also remains a key area of focus.

Multi-purpose cash support to Syrians continued in 2018 through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), reaching 1.5 million beneficiaries. This assistance contributed to meeting the various basic needs of Syrians. However, rising prices due to global trends and high inflation levels in 2018 have exacerbated the effects of low income levels of refugees. Vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection cope with the situation by reducing diversity and quality of food consumption.

Livelihoods partners have made good progress towards enhancing employability of refugees and host community members, and fostering a business environment

for job creation, as well as promoting social stability. Progress has been made to scale up and increase absorption capacity of activities and in 2018, 3RP partners reached over 60,000 Turkish and Syrian individuals and placed 3,500 into jobs, with another 1,200 supported to start a business. Support to municipalities' service provision has also continued through strengthened technical capacities towards increased accessibility of services, with over USD 25 million mobilized across sectors to support municipal services, notably on waste management, waste water and emergency services in southeast municipalities facing the most resource pressure.

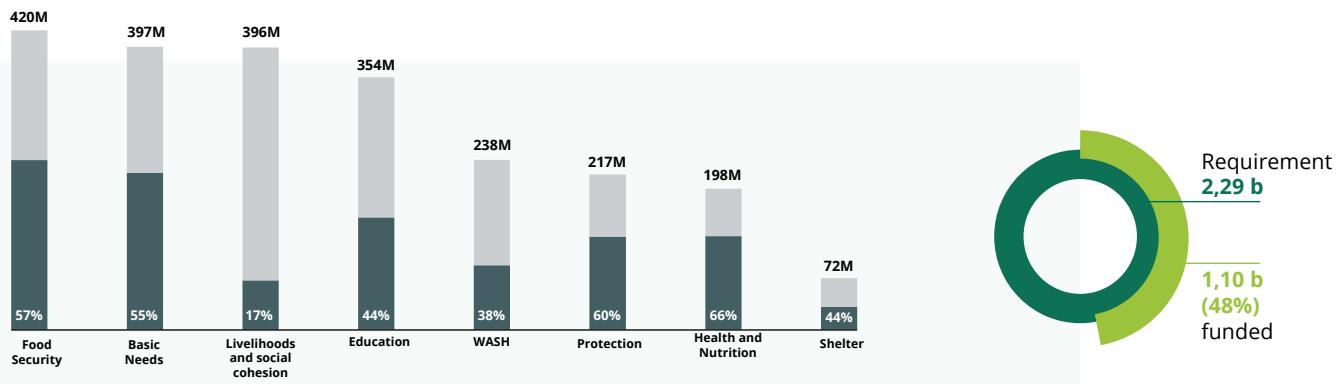


ACHIEVEMENTS

Full response dashboard available at:
<https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org>

	574,306 individuals benefited from Protection Services in Community Centres
	144,953 Syrian refugees received food assistance within Temporary Accommodation Centres
	411,070 children supported by cash transfers
	587,630 primary health care consultations received by refugees and impacted host community members
	1,968,401 persons benefited from cash based interventions
	48,931 Syrian refugees and host community members completed training (technical, vocational and language skills)

LEBANON



Since 2017, the response to the multifaceted ramifications of the Syrian crisis has been guided by a revised Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), jointly developed by the humanitarian community (United Nations, national and international NGOs and donors) and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and covering a multi-year period up to 2020. It provides an integrated humanitarian and stabilization framework, aiming to tackle Lebanon's challenges holistically, taking into account the vulnerability of all people affected by the crisis.

The response aims, on the one hand, the response aims to ensure protection and provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations, primarily the displaced population from Syria, the host community, the Palestine refugees in Lebanon and from Syria, while at the same time, strengthening the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic services. It also reinforces Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

2018 marked the second year of the four-year plan. 3.3 million individuals were identified as in need of assistance and 2.8 million were specifically targeted by implementing partners. The total outreach for 2018 was 1.6 million individuals effectively benefitting from the response. Funding shortages remain an obstacle and, particularly note, multi-year funding remains limited and sectors like Livelihoods, Shelter and Energy continue to struggle. Nonetheless, in 2018 some USD 474 million (34 per cent of total funding available by the Lebanon response in 2018) was injected into the local economy by LCRP partners through cash-based interventions. In addition, the amount of funding channelled through public institutions has increased, strengthening service delivery, policy development, capacity building and institutional stability. In 2017 more than USD 202 million (17 per cent of the overall funding received for the Response) was channeled through public institutions; this support has increased by 17 per cent in 2018, to USD 236 million.

The situation remains precarious, with many refugees continuing to rely on assistance to survive. This is particularly relevant for female-headed households which, despite some improvements in food security and other vulnerability indicators, remain more vulnerable than male-headed households. Persons living with disabilities face considerable challenges to access livelihoods and services autonomously. Children are among the most vulnerable, in particular unaccompanied children or those separated from their families. 3RP partners have been able to mitigate the deterioration of vulnerabilities, but not halt them completely.



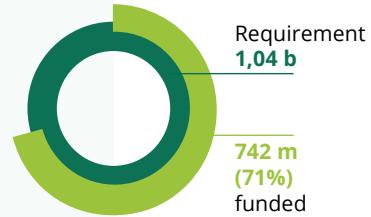
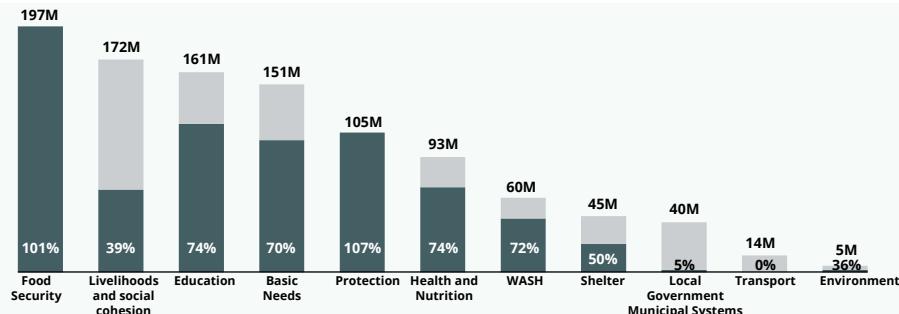
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	74,515 individuals benefited from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage
	965,827 vulnerable people reached with cash-based food assistance
	438,288 children & youth whose registration fees for public formal education were partially or fully subsidized
	1,623,233 subsidized primary healthcare consultations provided
	64,923 households received regular cash transfers every month
	22,821 of people benefited from rehabilitation/upgrade/repair of substandard buildings into adequate shelters
	467,131 affected people assisted with improved access to an adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use
	10,588 vulnerable people worked on public infrastructure/ environmental assets upgrading

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JORDAN



Jordan hosts 762,420 registered refugees of 57 nationalities, making it the world's second highest per capita refugee hosting country; 88 per cent are Syrian (671,579); 84 per cent live in urban areas primarily in northern governorates and in Amman, and the remaining 16 per cent in the three camps of Zaatari, Azraq and the Emirati Jordanian Camp. Meanwhile, the government of Jordan estimates that Jordan hosts some 1.3 million Syrians, including those registered with UNHCR, unregistered Syrian refugees and Syrians residing in host countries under alternative legal frameworks.

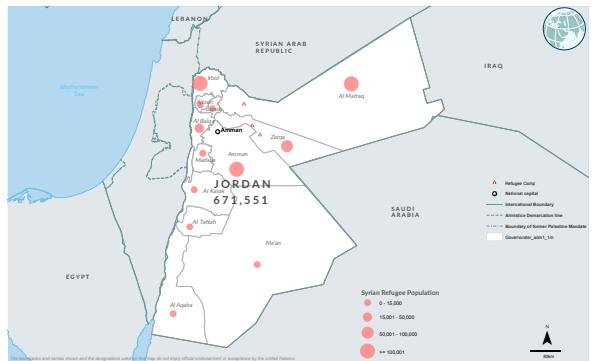
The Syria crisis continues to strain the country's economy and infrastructure and has put pressure on all sectors including education, health, housing, water, municipal services, electricity supply, and the labour market. In some cases, access to public services has been limited. In early 2018, the government made changes to healthcare eligibility for Syrians in Jordan, which mean that Syrians are now required to pay 80 per cent of the applicable standard pricing for foreigners. This represents a huge change in pricing, with far reaching implications on refugees' ability to access healthcare and general wellbeing.

Economic stresses have also affected food prices; government cuts to subsidies on bread and increased taxation have been acutely felt in a country where more than half a million Syrian refugees are in need of food assistance. In response, the Food Security Sector assessed the impact of these measures and increased the value of food baskets and cash-based transfers to Syrian refugees in host communities.

Commitments made to enhance access to employment for Syrians following the London conference in 2016 and subsequent Brussels Conferences have yielded much success, with over 122,000 work permits issued to Syrian refugees in Jordan since 2016. Nonetheless, a number of issues remain in terms of the expansion of work sectors in which Syrian refugees are able to access work permits, and the small proportion of women refugees with permits.

On 15 October 2018, the Jaber-Nasib border crossing between Jordan and Syria reopened for the first time in three years, facilitating the reopening of an important trade route. Refugees have returned to Syria from Jordan in small numbers throughout the conflict. During 2018, particularly after the border reopening, increased focus was placed on return. However, while refugee return figures may have increased slightly since the border was reopened, returns still represent a very small number in comparison to the overall registered Syrian refugee population.

Based on the return perceptions and intentions surveys carried out in 2018, the majority of Syrians likely to remain in Jordan for the next twelve months, it is vital that the international community continues to support host countries like Jordan so they can continue to extend their generosity to refugees while restoring their own development momentum.

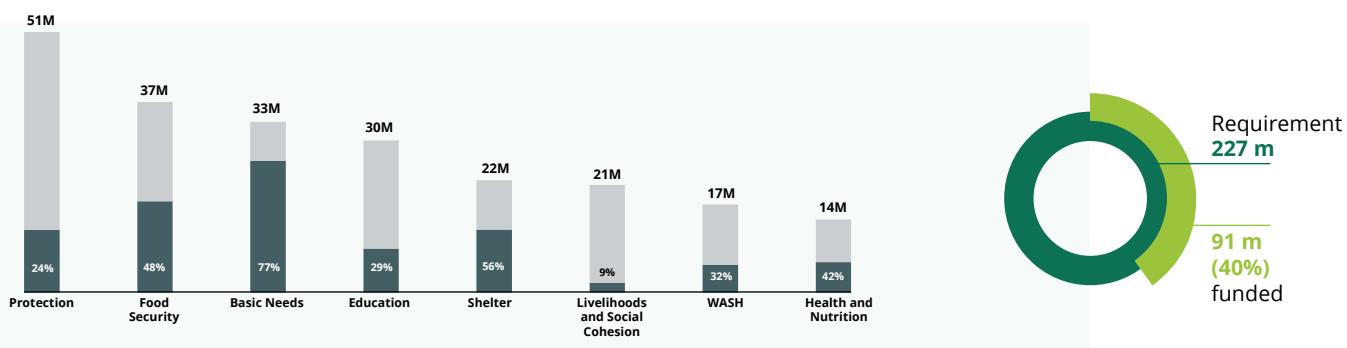


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IRAQ



Despite the challenging political climate in the Iraq context, the protection environment in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), where 99 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Iraq reside, remained favourable in 2018. Syrian refugees were assisted with registration and legal assistance, including support for the issuance of residency permits. The absence of a legal framework for refugee protection, however, continues to preclude longer-term residency rights to remain and other legal benefits for Syrian refugees.

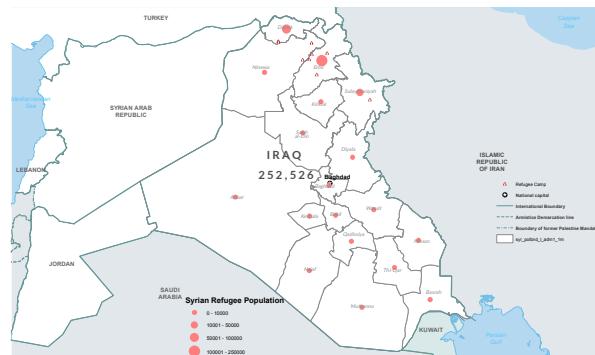
Despite the favourable protection environment, the lack of access to livelihood opportunities, diminishing resources, and reduced humanitarian assistance, resulted in increased risk of SGBV for refugee women, girls, and to lesser extent men and boys. Child labour and child marriage are among the main causes for children dropping out of school. Case management (including capacity building) continued to be central in GBV-prevention and Child Protection response.

The economic situation has continued to deteriorate, negatively affecting the livelihoods opportunities of Iraqis and Syrians alike. Access to healthcare, basic necessities, and adequate shelter remains challenging, mainly for refugee families living outside camps. Identified vulnerable households in urban areas received multi-purpose cash assistance, which is used to purchase food, repay debt, and pay for healthcare and rent. In camps, vulnerable households received food assistance.

WASH and Shelter interventions mostly focused on the maintenance and repair of the infrastructure and the upgrade of shelters inside camps.

The protracted presence of Syrian refugees in Iraq has stretched the existing public services. Shortage of medicines and medical supplies remains a key concern for the provision of basic healthcare. The health sector managed to bring this issue to the attention of donors which resulted in improvements toward the end of 2018. In education, the lack financial incentives for refugee school teachers remained a critical area of concern in the second part of 2018 and jeopardized access to qualitative education.

Resettlement opportunities and alternative pathways remained limited in Iraq and Iraq did not experience large-scale return movements in 2018.

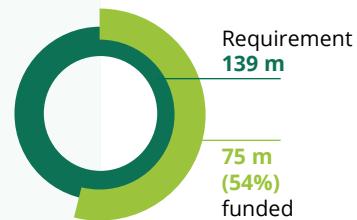
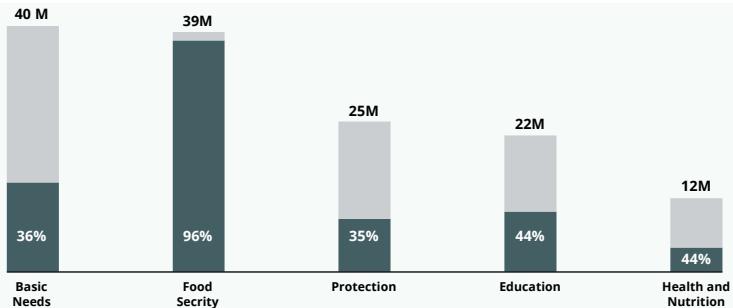


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	63,910 at risk persons reached with Gender Based Violence awareness activities
	59,976 individuals who receive food assistance on monthly bases (cash, voucher or in-kind)
	69,193 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) enrolled formal education, and accredited non-formal and informal education.
	263,749 primary health care (PHC) consultations
	1,794 vulnerable households received Core Relief Items (CRI) as seasonal support (in-kind)
	1,650 tents upgraded to more durable shelter
	81,148 people in accessing water through an improved water network, system or source (in camps)
	470 individuals supported to establish or scale up businesses (micro-finance, small grants, etc)

EGYPT



As of the end of 2018, UNHCR Egypt has registered a total of 244,919 refugees and asylum seekers, out of which 132,871 are Syrians (54% of the active population). 21,443 of the Syrian refugees in Egypt are individuals with specific needs. Syrian refugees continued to have access to public education and health services at an equal level of Egyptian nationals. Nevertheless, the government has stretched its capacity to maintain a conducive asylum space and to allow national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services.

In 2018, underfunding remained a major challenge for UNHCR and appealing agencies in meeting the pressing needs of the refugee population. With roughly 50% funding, UNHCR and 3RP partners continued to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in the five sectors of assistance: Protection, Education, Basic Needs and Livelihoods, Health and Food Security.

By the end of 2018, almost 70,000 Syrian children, youth and adolescents have accessed protection-related assistance such as participation in community based psychosocial support and child protection activities, benefitting from multi-sectoral case management, activities on SGBV prevention and response and referral to legal partners for assistance. In addition, 1,647 Syrian refugees have been submitted for resettlement to third countries in 2018. With the collaboration of WFP, over 77,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees have received food vouchers on a monthly basis. Moreover, UNHCR supported an average of 45,618 Syrian refugees with multi-purpose cash assistance during 2018. Furthermore, UNHCR provided a total of 27,379 Syrian refugee households with winter assistance, and UNICEF assisted an additional 760 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). In Egypt, education partners contributed to achieving the No Lost Generation initiative by providing education grants to 25,800 Syrian refugee children at the age of 6-20 years old and approximately 5,000 grants to Syrian refugee children at the age of 3-5. In addition, and in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), over 120,000 Syrian refugee women, men and children have benefited from primary health consultations, including 5,032 refugees benefiting from medication for chronic health problems.

While access to formal work opportunities remains a challenge to Syrian refugees and host communities in Egypt, UNHCR and partners under the 3RP continued to provide access to alternative livelihood opportunities and to foster resilience among communities. In light of this, Livelihood partners provided capacity development support for livelihood purposes to over 2,700 male and female Syrian refugees. On the resilience component, 3RP partners continued to strengthen the institutional capacity of the host government in various ministries. By the end of 2018, more than 250 public health facilities were supported with equipment, over 2,000 female and male teachers have been trained under the Ministry of Education and more than 250 government staff were trained on Child Protection.



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