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Syria crisis humanitarian response

COMMON PLANNING FRAMEWORK 2014

Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan / Syria Regional Response Plan

Introduction

As the conflict in Syria enters its fourth year, the humanitarian situation is deteriorating further. The crisis is resulting in growing internal displacement and adding to refugee outflows, generating increased needs across all sectors, straining the capacities of the neighboring countries, and driving profound regional consequences.

The impact and cost of the crisis has exceeded all previous benchmarks. Neighbouring countries face a rising cost of living and competition for livelihoods, pushing some vulnerable host communities deeper into poverty and straining social cohesion. National exchequers feel the strain of maintaining basic service provision to their own citizens as well as to refugees. Given the protracted nature of this multi-dimensional crisis, life-saving humanitarian interventions must be comprehensively accompanied by early recovery and development investments to restore services to pre-crisis levels, to stimulate employment, assure long-term macro-economic support to national economies and provide budgetary support to narrow fiscal gaps.

Governments, donors, international financial institutions, humanitarian, development and private sector actors should come together to develop a shared regional comprehensive strategy to achieve such a concerted response to the crisis. This combined effort will support national leadership of the response in each country, strengthen individual and collective resilience and provide longer-term development accompaniment of SHARP and RRP6 efforts to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrians, refugees and host communities. The comprehensive regional strategy also promotes the development of analytical tools for decision-making, for gap analysis, for strategic monitoring and for targeting of efficient and effective crisis response actions. Several governments have already initiated consultative processes which will define national resilience and stabilization plans in the near future.

During 2014, the Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and Regional Response Plan 6 (RRP6) will address these increasing humanitarian needs in Syria and the neighboring countries. The overall budgetary requirements for the Syria crisis are US\$ 6.5 billion, of which \$2.27 billion represents requirements for the 2014 SHARP and \$4.2 billion for the RRP6.

Both plans are strategic and flexible. However, it is important to note that the operating environments, humanitarian needs and target groups for both differ.

PLANNING SCENARIO

The planning scenarios of both response plans are based on current trends and continued deterioration of the humanitarian crisis, resulting in population movements internally as well as across borders.

Within Syria the SHARP's most likely scenario foresees a deterioration in the humanitarian situation marked by a continuation and escalation of the crisis countrywide; increased disruption of social services, including the destruction/disruption of health infrastructure; a deepening of the economic crisis; further erosion of coping mechanisms; and shrinking resilience, increased displacement and refugee outflows.

The planning scenario requires continued cooperation with the Syrian Government, Syrian counterparts, and host Governments in the region, to facilitate access to affected

populations and free and unhindered access for people who are seeking international protection. Efforts will be made to expand humanitarian space and preserve the gains that have been made through a collaborative approach among actors. In addition, it is recognized that, wherever possible, it is vital to support community coping mechanisms, rehabilitate vital public services, strengthen individual and collective resilience and reinforce preparedness to address further shocks.

The RRP6 planning scenario is based on the Syrian scenario, with the consequence of continued refugee outflows. The planning scenario assumes continued excellent cooperation with Governments in the region to ensure free and unhindered access to territory for people who are seeking international protection, as well as continued social cohesion and willingness to host refugees.

Protection space in refugee-hosting countries is expected to be preserved, with continued strong collaboration among actors to respond collectively to this humanitarian crisis. Calls for international burden-sharing will continue, and all countries beyond the region are urged to put in place mechanisms to allow refugees humanitarian access. In host countries, early and significant development investment in promoting community resilience, strengthening service infrastructure and economic opportunities, especially in host communities, is required to accompany and take to scale the seed funding foreseen in RRP6 for host community capacity-building.

RESPONSE

In terms of the response, both the SHARP and the RRP6 will pursue life-saving interventions, backed, where feasible, by targeted, quick-impact actions to promote community stability and early recovery.

Considering the significant increase in the number of beneficiaries and the increase in protection concerns, the 2014 SHARP is ensuring a more strategic focus beyond the delivery of aid to ensure a stronger protection response, strengthening resilience and social cohesion.

Within the RRP there is important recognition that refugee protection can be maintained by enhancing social cohesion and addressing investment in local service delivery, infrastructure, economy, and social support. The early and unprecedented engagement of development agencies in the Syrian refugee emergency also reflects an understanding that longer-term, more comprehensive assistance is required to achieve stability and build resilience.

Overview of the SHARP

In the 2014 SHARP, UN agencies, IOM and INGOs working on the Syria response seek US\$2.27 billion through 122 projects to respond to 9.3 million people in need of critical humanitarian assistance across the country. The revised Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan 2013 is funded at 71 per cent as of December 15.

Overview of the RRP

For 2014, 108 UN agencies, IOM and national and international NGOs working on the Syria response as part of RRP6 seek US\$4.2 billion across all sectors to respond to a projected total of 4.1 million refugees (and an aggregate total of 6.8 million people) in need of critical humanitarian assistance in neighbouring countries. As of December 15, the RRP5 is funded at 67 per cent.

COMMON INDICATORS

While the operational environments differ between Syria and the neighbouring countries, the SHARP and RRP6 are aligned through the following matching common indicators:

- Number of people assisted to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
- Number of people assisted to address child protection
- Number of people receiving support in food security through in-kind, voucher or cash assistance
- Number of children benefitting from formal education
- Number of children benefitting from psycho-social support
- Number of people receiving temporary emergency accommodation
- Number of people receiving housing support
- Number of households receiving core relief items in kind or through cash/vouchers
- Number of Households receiving seasonal support
- Number of women, girls, boys and men receiving primary health care
- Number of people with access to drinking and domestic water
- Number of people with access to sanitation services and hygiene

Strategic objectives

SHARP

- Advocate the protection of civilians and in particular of those with specific vulnerabilities, and prioritize their needs in accordance with principles of international humanitarian and human rights law and international law.
- Increase the provision of life-saving emergency protection and assistance and support the delivery of essential services for affected people in Syria, especially in the sectors of food and agriculture, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, shelter, education and essential non-food items.
- Expand early recovery, and restoration/ stabilization of livelihoods, supporting the rehabilitation of vital public services affected by the crisis and creating an environment for humanitarian assistance to enhance the resilience of affected communities.
- Enhance the operational capacity of national and international humanitarian responders and support existing local and community coping mechanisms.
- Strengthen level of preparedness to response plan to timely address further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

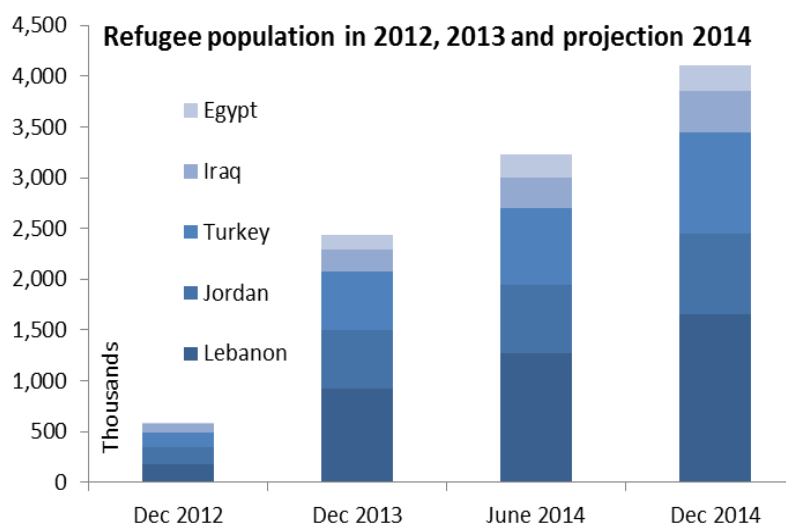
RRP

- 4.1 million refugee women, girls, boys and men fleeing the Syrian conflict have equitable access to effective protection, including access to territory.
- The most vulnerable among the up to 660,000 refugees accommodated in organized refugee settlements, and up to 3.44 million residing in private accommodation or settlements, benefit from improved essential services.
- The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.
- The targeting and planning of long-term national aid programmes is informed by structured dialogue and the timely provision of quality inter-agency assessment information on refugees and host communities.
- Up to 4.1 million refugees will benefit from the early planning for longer-term durable solutions strategy in accordance with international law.

Planning figures

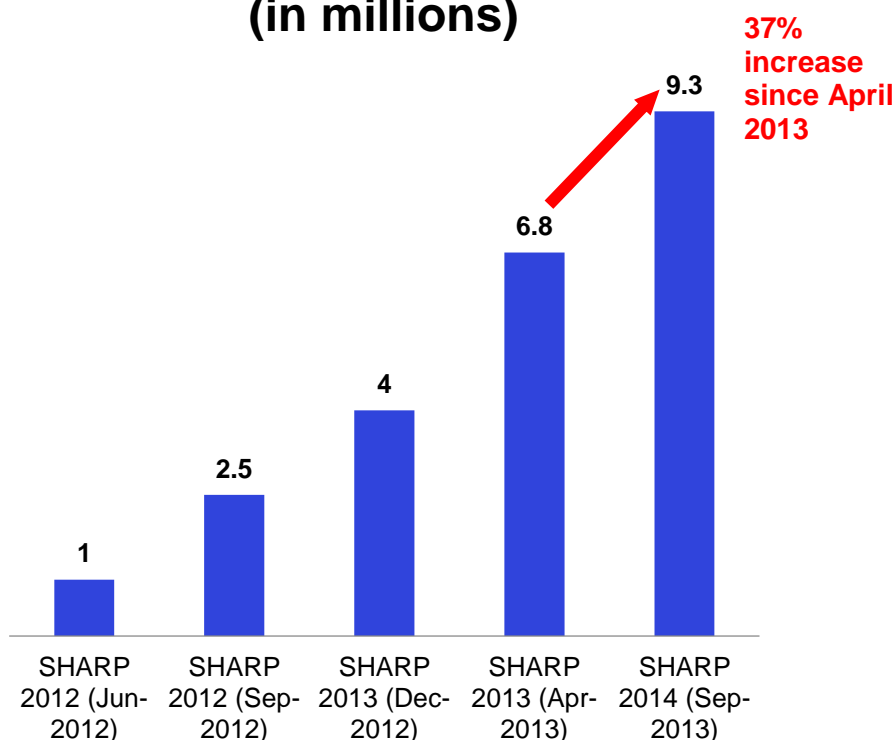
RRP6 2014- planning figures

As of	Lebanon	Jordan	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Regional
Dec 2012	180,000	168,000	148,000	74,000	13,000	588,000
Dec 2013	905,000	575,000	562,000	216,000	145,000	2,403,000
June 2014	1,277,000	687,000	781,000	308,000	197,500	3,252,000
Dec 2014	1,650,000	800,000	1,000,000	400,000	250,000	4,100,000



SHARP 2014- planning figures

Number of people in need (in millions)



PERFORMANCE TARGETS

S H A R P

Beneficiaries by end 2014

- **4.7 million** including 440,000 Palestine refugees to be assisted by the food and agriculture sector which is an increase of the target by 43% from 2013
- **9.3 million** people will be targeted by the health sector by a number of interventions including delivery of essential medicine and medical kits, including reproductive health kits, immunization, and response to the outbreak of communicable diseases.
- **6.12 million** IDPs and other affected people will be assisted with distribution of NFIs and shelter interventions such as emergency shelter, winterization support, cash assistance, and other core relief items
- **10 million** people have sustainable access to safe water through provision of chemicals and rehabilitation of water infrastructure
- The protection sector will target **9.3 million** people in 2014
- The nutrition sector will target **1 million** affected people with activities including screening for malnutrition for children under 5
- The education sector aims to reach **3.9 million** people
- The early recovery sector aims to reach **1 million**

R R P

Beneficiaries by end 2014:

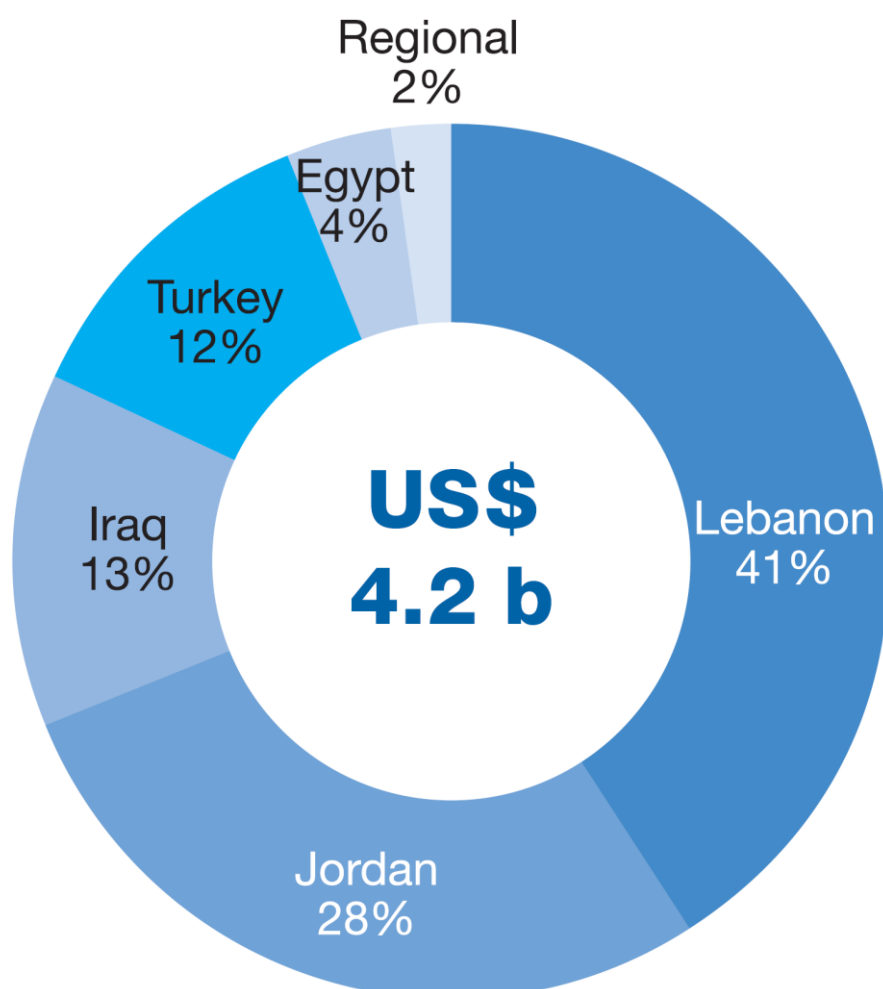
- 4.1 million refugees and persons of concern
- 2.7 million host community members
- **4.1 million** Syrians will have access to asylum and safety and will be registered to ensure their safety and protection
- **All** newly-arrived refugees will receive temporary emergency shelter upon arrival to asylum country
- **3.1 million** Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and host communities overall will be provided with food assistance including in-kind, cash or vouchers
- **1.5 million** Syrians will be assisted with primary health care services and **21 million** people will be immunized against polio
- **1.2 million** refugees will be provided with core relief items
- **1,072,000** refugees in the camps and outside camps will have access to safe drinking and cooking water and **700,000** Syrians will be provided with sanitation assistance
- **749,000** girls and boys will be supported in attending formal education
- **1,045,000** Syrians will benefit from projects increasing livelihood opportunities
- **817,000** individuals in host communities will benefit from community-support projects and services

Budgetary requirements

RRP6 funding requirements

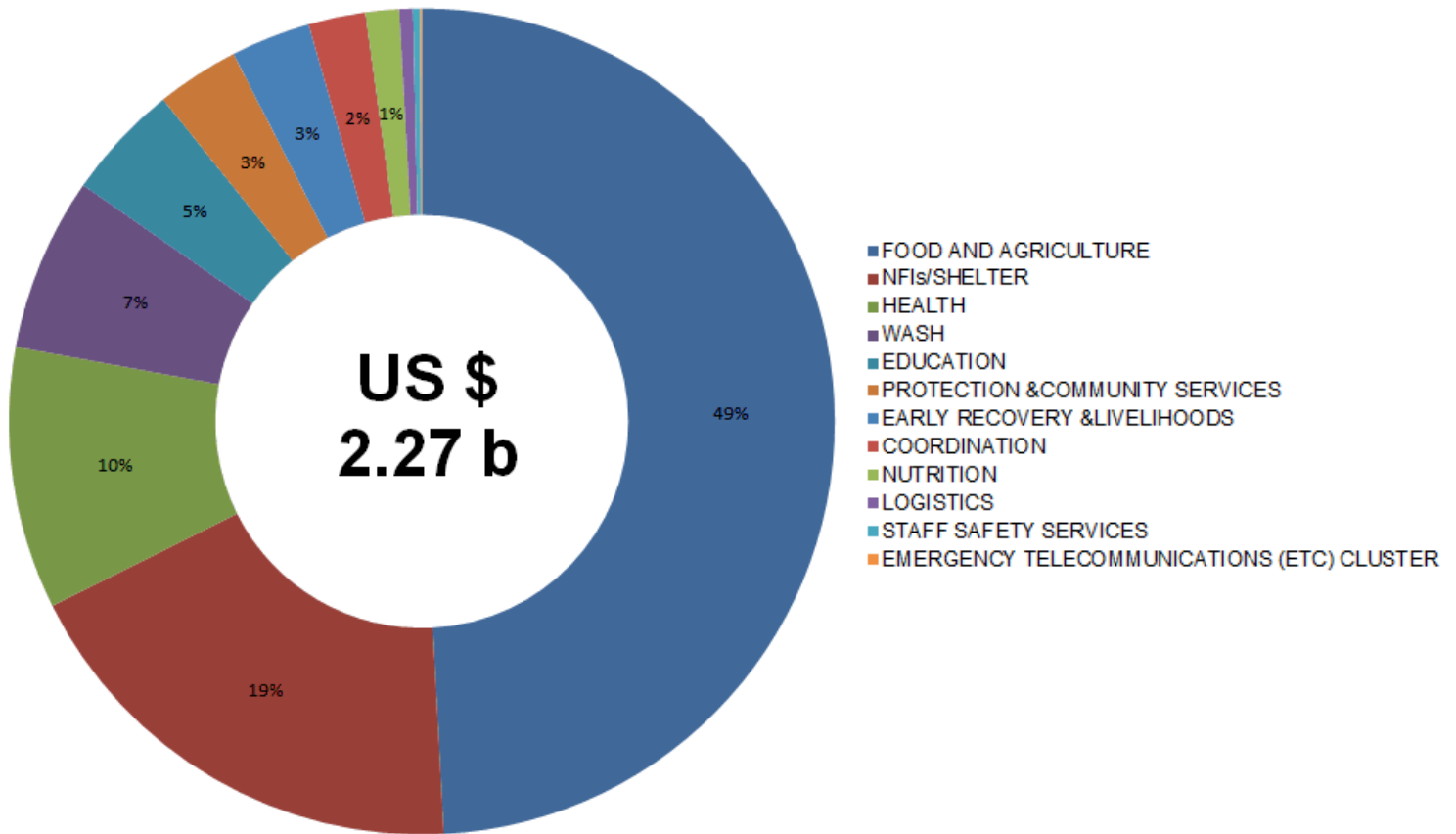
<i>in USD millions</i>		<i>First six months 2014 by category</i>			<i>Total first six months</i>	<i>Total last six months 2014</i>	<i>Host Govts</i>
Country	2014	Life-saving measures	Vulnerabilities	Capacity-building			
Egypt	168.8	60.9	31.5	8.9	101.4	67.4	4.3
Iraq	552.5	170.7	99.1	17.7	287.4	265.1	-
Jordan	1,200.7	391.2	252.3	37.6	681.1	519.6	413.7
Lebanon	1,723.9	526.2	260.8	62.7	849.6	874.2	165.1
Turkey	522.4	147.3	86.3	23.7	257.3	265.1	-
Totals	4,264.7*	1,296.3	730.0	150.6	2,176.8	1,991.4	583.1

* this includes USD 96.4 million in regional requirements



SHARP funding requirements

Total in USD billions	First six months	Last six months
2.27	1.48	0.79



Preliminary funding requirements 2014 (US\$)

