

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) Strategic Key Messages



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- **The humanitarian needs stemming from the Syria crisis are huge and becoming more dire.** Four years on, the conflict has forced millions from their homes including nearly four million refugees, making it the largest crisis in the world threatening men, girls, women and boys with violence, displacement and dispossession. Refugees are becoming more impoverished: around two million people currently rely on food assistance; over 600,000 refugee children are not in school; more than one-third of refugees live in sub-standard shelter; and response gaps in vital health care are threatening the lives of refugees.
 - Continued levels of humanitarian funding are essential from humanitarian donors to provide urgent help to the 4.27 million refugees from Syria who are expected to be in the region and in need of assistance by the end of this year.
 - Donors are encouraged to support vital interventions in health care, including urgent support for immunizations, non-communicable diseases, mental health, and secondary care, as well as infant, child, maternal and reproductive health.
- **Neighbouring countries have provided protection, exceptional hospitality and tolerance and need greater support.** Economic and social strains of the crisis are showing: stability has been affected; individual and community vulnerabilities have been deepened; and basic social services such as health, water, sanitation and education have been overstretched.
 - Development actors must bring more resources, with strategic, flexible, multi-year modalities - including direct support to governments - so that more than 21 million people living in communities impacted by the crisis can receive direct and indirect support this year.
- **The Resilience component of the 3RP, when funded, will yield a dual positive impact on refugees and host communities** through an integrated response to build long-term sustainability, replacing parallel service delivery systems, and investing in local, municipal and national capacities. The 3RP will help vulnerable people in impacted communities to enhance their livelihood conditions through improved access to economic opportunities, better management of natural resources, better access to public infrastructure, and a cohesive social environment.
 - An expanded pool of funding from development actors would allow greater investment in the resilience of individuals, communities and States to cope and recover from the crisis, thus helping on the transition to a longer-term, more sustainable response.
- **Refugees from Syria continue to require protection and access to safety.** As the conflict in Syria continues, it is increasingly difficult for Syrians to find safety, including by seeking asylum. Many refugees who have found protection in host countries in the region are increasingly vulnerable and at risk, many having exhausted their assets and resources.
 - Stronger support is needed to preserve protection space for refugees and to sustain responses to specific protection needs, including resettlement and humanitarian admission to third countries.
- **85 per cent of refugees live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings** with particular challenges in terms of protection monitoring in remote areas and delivery of response and assistance to both refugees and impacted communities.
 - Community-based protection networks and two-way communications with refugees and impacted communities need to be strengthened, engaging refugees and impacted communities in their own protection.

- **Innovation in programme delivery and targeting will continue to drive efficiency and effectiveness.** Examples include iris scanning registration to enhance protection and programme integrity, the establishment of an inclusive food security information network to improve targeting and regional comparisons, and the use of cash- and voucher-based assistance to preserve dignity and boost local economies. Enhanced targeting methodologies are better identifying and assisting the most vulnerable.
 - Greater support to innovative approaches is needed to ensure that their potential for efficiencies over time are realized.
- **50 per cent (600,000) of Syrian refugee children and adolescents remain out of school,** and this number continues to grow. Children are mostly in over-crowded and under-resourced public schools, and certification and recognition of learning achievements remains a key challenge that needs innovative solutions. Protection risks affecting children continue to be huge in scope and scale.
 - Support for the No Lost Generation Initiative will need to be bolstered in 2015, to increase access to quality and certified education and ensure children receive quality psychosocial and other child protection services including through strengthened national child protection systems. Community-based child protection initiatives must be supported, and comprehensive services are needed for children at risk and for survivors of violence.